

Crime Review

2019

Compendium



Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU



PREFACE

“Crime Review - Tamil Nadu – 2019” 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 categorized 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.


**Director General of Police,
Tamil Nadu**

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TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2019

1.	Area	1,30,058 Sq. Km.		
2.	Borders	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Pondicherry (UT)		
3.	Coast Line	1076 Kms.		
4.	Population	Male	Female	Total
	2011 (Census)	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	7,21,47,030
	2019 (Projected)	4,09,25,727	4,07,23,373	8,16,49,100
	Sex Ratio (for 1000 males) (Census 2011)	996		
5.	Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	80.09		
6.	Population Density (per Sq.Km) (Census 2011)	555		
7.	Road and Transport (As on 31.03.2019) Road Length (In kms.)	2,66,824		
	i) National Highways	5,381 kms.		
	ii) State Highways	59,405 kms.		
	iii) Others	2,02,038		
8.	Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2019)	276.88 lakhs		
	i) Commercial	12.64 lakhs		
	ii) Non- Commercial	264.24 lakhs		

PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE
2019

1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including one Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	7
4.	Districts	31
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
	Strength: (as on 01.01.2020)	
6.	Sanctioned Strength	1,24,835
	Actual Strength	1,12,630
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)	1346 (including Railway PS)
8.	Women Police Stations	202
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population) for Actual Strength for Sanctioned Strength	138 153
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.) for Actual Strength for Sanctioned Strength	86 95

SNAPSHOTS – 2019

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 1,68,116
decrease of 9.6%**
 - ⊖ **SLL cases: 2,86,978
decrease of 8.4%**
 - ⊖ **Total Crimes decrease : 8.8%**
 - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 205.9
SLL Crime Rate: 351.5**
 - ⊖ **Persons arrested
Under IPC: 3,39,802
Under SLL: 3,26,933**
 - ⊖ **An average of 2.0 persons
arrested per IPC case.**
 - ⊖ **Disposal by Police
IPC cases: 52.2%
SLL cases: 71.6%**
 - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate
IPC: 86.9%
SLL: 99.0%**
 - ⊖ **Conviction rate
IPC: 62.1%
SLL: 91.8%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Murders: 11.2%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Rapes: 9.4%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Dowry deaths: 49%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Robberies: 6.5%**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 68.7%**
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Women: 5,934
Increase: 2.0%**
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Children: 4139
Decrease: 0.4%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in NDPS Act cases:
16.5%.**
 - ⊖ **Preventive Detention
NSA: 2, Goondas: 2,603. Others:
305,**
 - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases
Against Finance Institutions: 44
Number of depositors: 52,568
Amount involved: Rs.1183.25
crores. Amount refunded: Rs.6.71
crores**
 - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 385**
 - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC
Cases: Chennai City 18,108
Crime Rate: Tiruppur City 356.3**
 - ⊖ **Road accidents: 57,228
Deaths: 10,525
Decrease: 13.8%**
 - ⊖ **Police personnel
Killed on duty: 51
Injured on duty: 154**
 - ⊖ **2 civilians were injured in by
various Police operations.**
 - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 11**
-

CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2019

★ Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered a decrease of about 8.8% during the year 2019 with a total registration of 4.55 lakh cases, out of which 1.7 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.

★ Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 9.6% this year. This decrease was majorly due to decrease in Causing death by Negligence, Dowry Deaths, 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, Burglary, Attempt to commit Dacoity / Robbery, Counterfeiting, Forgery/Cheating & Fraud, Rash driving on public way, Arson, Criminal Trespass, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Insult to modesty of Women.

★ Cases registered under The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, The Child Labour Act, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The Protection of Civil Rights Act, The prevention of Damage to public property Act, Copy Right Act, The Trade Marks Act, The Mines and Minerals Act, Prohibition Act, The Registration of Foreigners Act,

The Emigration Act, The Indian Railways Act, The Essential Commodities Act, The Gambling Act and The Prevention of insults to National Honour Act have decreased.

★ Violent Crimes accounted for 6.5% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 11.9% of the cases.

★ Totally 4,865 Grave Crimes were reported during the year-2019 in the State - an increase of 19%. Murders constituted 34.5% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder increased by 12.8% during 2019. An increase of 12.8% has been found when compared to the three years average (2016 - 2018).

★ A decrease of 10.7% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 15,684 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,307 cases each month.

★ In Property crimes, Rs.172.6 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth Rs.118.5 crore was recovered. Cash/Jewelry theft constituted a substantial portion, both in terms of number of cases registered as well as the value of property stolen. As much as 38.5% of all thefts reported were of Cash/Jewelry, and these thefts

amounted to the loss of 67.6% of the total property.

★ Crime against Women has increased by 2% when compared to 2018. Of the cases reported, POCSO Act cases, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, and Molestation together, account for more than half (84.3%) of the cases.

★ Children in conflict with law registered an increase of 16.6% during the year 2019 with 2,686 cases, out of which 87.0% were IPC cases. The most common crimes committed by children were thefts, burglary, Hurt and Rash Driving on Public way.

★ Under Special and Local Laws, the most prevalent offence was violation of Prohibition Act (52.7%). Registration of cases under The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs), The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against STs), The unlawful activities (P) Act, The official secret Act, Defacement of Public Property Act, The Arms Act, The Explosive Substances Act, The Information Technology Act, The Lotteries Act, The Chit funds Acts, The Narcotic Drugs &

Psychotropic Substances Act, The Forest Act, The Passport Act and The Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, has increased.

★ Only 22.4% of IPC cases and 50.6% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.

★ Totally, 2,337 IPC cases were registered due to children in conflict with law during 2019, an increase of 16.2% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 4 females per 1000 males in IPC Cases. 349 SLL cases were registered due to children in conflict with law during 2019, indicating an increase of 19.1% over 2018. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 0 female per 1000 males in SLL Cases.

★ Accidents have decreased by 10.5% during this year. Totally 57,228 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2019, out of which 9,813 (17.1%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 41.6% of total accidents and were responsible for 33.6% of the fatalities.

TAMIL NADU

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2010 TO 2019

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	153	123	137	121	127	107	92	94	81	67
2	DACOITY	85	101	97	83	101	93	109	97	100	113
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	12	11	19	55	74	80	83	134	197	62
4	ROBBERY	1817	2066	1898	2186	1969	1763	1680	1841	2295	2444
5	BURGLARY	4715	4848	4457	5125	5266	5131	4535	4751	4516	4392
6	THEFT	14583	13924	11996	11950	11969	11196	12128	15422	17570	15684
	TOTAL	21365	21073	18604	19520	19506	18370	18627	22339	24759	22762
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES											
7	MURDER	1722	1754	1812	1815	1678	1641	1511	1466	1488	1678
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2641	2962	2954	3007	2922	2935	2666	2460	2571	2478
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	32	28	44	33	50	59	36	51	55	68
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	21309	21167	22100	20984	1519	1158	612	41363	38284	39050
11	RIOTS	2664	3009	3136	2701	2784	2648	2002	1935	2240	1722
	TOTAL	28368	28920	30046	28540	8953	8441	6827	47275	44638	44996
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN											
12	RAPE	686	677	737	923	471	450	319	283	331	362
13	DOWRY DEATH	165	152	110	118	95	65	58	48	55	28
14	MOLESTATION	1405	1467	1494	1271	1102	1163	854	744	814	803
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	638	464	382	313	229	20	27	9	14	7
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1570	1812	1965	2471	2103	1900	1256	984	789	781
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1464	1743	1693	1516	1479	1324	791	860	896	699
	TOTAL	5928	6315	6381	6612	5479	4922	3305	2928	2899	2680
(iv) OTHERS											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	256	241	252	263	267	279	432	167	201	199
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	177	238	262	238	242	252	122	160	138	154
20	ARSON	636	706	726	645	675	677	513	402	434	395
21	CHEATING	3259	3872	4151	4647	4536	4816	3093	3298	3652	3294
22	COUNTERFEITING	312	275	377	320	161	186	99	53	75	69
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	14644	16076	15499	14944	14704	14933	16661	15817	12114	10637
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	110733	115163	124176	127850	138677	134682	130217	86397	97002	82930
	TOTAL	130017	136571	145443	148907	159262	155825	151137	106294	113616	97678
TOTAL IPC CASES (i+ii+iii+iv)		185678	192879	200474	203579	193200	187558	179896	178836	185912	168116
TOTAL SLL CASES		515788	526208	549064	493099	311879	254604	287473	242040	313276	286978

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2014 TO 2018 AND % OF SHARE TAMILNADU TO ALL-INDIA

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				% Variation in 2018 over 2017
		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	
		(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)			(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)			
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES																						
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1702	127	7.46	2408	107	4.44	2270	92	4.05	2103	94	4.47	2995	81	2.70	2995	81	2.70	-13.83		
2	DACOITY	4395	101	2.30	3972	93	2.34	3795	109	2.87	3575	97	2.71	3492	100	2.86	3492	100	2.86	3.09		
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2834	74	2.61	3163	80	2.53	3051	83	2.72	3463	134	3.87	3452	197	5.71	3452	197	5.71	47.01		
4	ROBBERY	38071	1969	5.17	36188	1763	4.87	31906	1680	5.27	30742	1841	5.99	30822	2295	7.45	30822	2295	7.45	24.66		
5	BURGLARY	114646	5266	4.59	114123	5131	4.50	111746	4535	4.06	110711	4751	4.29	99940	4516	4.52	99940	4516	4.52	-4.95		
6	THEFT	440915	11969	2.71	467833	11196	2.39	494404	12128	2.45	589058	15422	2.62	625441	17570	2.81	625441	17570	2.81	13.93		
	TOTAL	602563	19506	3.24	627687	18370	2.93	647172	18627	2.88	739652	22339	3.02	766142	24759	3.23	766142	24759	3.23	10.83		
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES																						
7	MURDER	32279	1678	5.20	29719	1641	5.52	28180	1511	5.36	26550	1466	5.52	26022	1488	5.72	26022	1488	5.72	1.50		
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	41791	2922	6.99	46471	2935	6.32	49667	2666	5.37	51621	2460	4.77	51489	2571	4.99	51489	2571	4.99	4.51		
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3332	50	1.50	3176	59	1.86	3203	36	1.12	3401	51	1.50	3635	55	1.51	3635	55	1.51	7.84		
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT #	105201	1519	1.44	92996	1158	1.25	89039	612	0.69	494617	41363	8.36	530076	38284	7.22	530076	38284	7.22	-7.44		
11	RIOTS	66042	2784	4.22	65255	2648	4.06	61974	2002	3.23	58880	1935	3.29	57828	2240	3.87	57828	2240	3.87	15.76		
	TOTAL	248645	8953	3.60	237617	8441	3.55	232063	6827	2.94	635069	47275	7.44	669050	44638	6.67	669050	44638	6.67	-5.58		
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																						
12	RAPE *	40969	471	1.15	39088	450	1.15	44676	336	0.75	36713	296	0.81	37453	344	0.92	37453	344	0.92	16.22		
13	DOWRY DEATH	8455	95	1.12	7634	65	0.85	7621	58	0.76	7466	48	0.64	7166	55	0.77	7166	55	0.77	14.58		
14	MOLESTATION	82235	1102	1.34	82422	1163	1.41	84746	854	1.01	86001	744	0.87	89097	814	0.91	89097	814	0.91	9.41		
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9735	229	2.35	8685	20	0.23	7305	27	0.37	7451	9	0.12	6992	14	0.20	6992	14	0.20	55.56		
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	122877	2103	1.71	113403	1900	1.68	110378	1256	1.14	104551	984	0.94	103272	789	0.76	103272	789	0.76	-19.82		
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	30874	1479	4.79	59277	1335	2.25	64519	1043	1.62	66328	860	1.30	72751	896	1.23	72751	896	1.23	4.19		
	TOTAL	295145	5479	1.86	310509	4933	1.59	319245	3574	1.12	308510	2941	0.95	316731	2912	0.92	316731	2912	0.92	-0.99		
(iv) OTHERS																						
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	46363	267	0.58	23722	268	1.13	23489	180	0.77	29560	167	0.56	32983	201	0.61	32983	201	0.61	20.36		
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	19982	242	1.21	19218	252	1.31	18708	122	0.65	20371	160	0.79	20456	138	0.67	20456	138	0.67	-13.75		
20	ARSON	9289	675	7.27	9710	677	6.97	11196	513	4.58	9186	402	4.38	9252	434	4.69	9252	434	4.69	7.96		
21	CHEATING	109354	4536	4.15	115405	4816	4.17	109611	3093	2.82	127430	3298	2.59	134546	3652	2.71	134546	3652	2.71	10.73		
22	COUNTERFEITING	1979	161	8.14	1701	186	10.93	1476	99	6.71	1171	53	4.53	1266	75	5.92	1266	75	5.92	41.51		
23	IMPOTATION OF GIRLS	13	0	0.00	6	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	4	0	0.00	4	0	0.00	-		
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	128771	14704	11.42	134384	14933	11.11	140215	16661	11.88	142794	15817	11.08	144031	12114	8.41	144031	12114	8.41	-23.41		
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1389459	138677	9.98	1469441	134682	9.17	1472531	130200	8.84	1048831	86384	8.24	1038493	96989	9.34	1038493	96989	9.34	12.28		
	TOTAL	1705210	159262	9.3397	1773587	155814	8.79	1777231	150868	8.49	1379348	106281	7.71	1381031	113603	8.23	1381031	113603	8.23	6.89		
	TOTAL IPC (+ii+iii+iv)	2851563	193200	6.78	2949400	187558	6.36	2975711	179896	6.05	3062579	178836	5.84	3132954	185912	5.93	3132954	185912	5.93	3.96		
	TOTAL SLL	4377630	311879	7.12	4376699	254604	5.82	1855804	287473	15.49	1944465	242040	12.45	1941680	313276	16.13	1941680	313276	16.13	29.43		
	GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)	7229193	505079	6.99	7326099	442162	6.04	4831515	467369	9.67	5007044	420876	8.41	5074634	499188	9.84	5074634	499188	9.84	18.61		

* INCLUDING ATTEMPT TO RAPE

HURT FROM THE YEAR 2017 INCLUDING SIMPLE HURT

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2018
(IPC, SLL & TOTAL CASES)**

S. NO.	HEADS	IPC			SLL			TOTAL CASES				
		CASES (3)	% OF SHARE (4)	CRIME RATE (5)	CONVICTION RATE (6)	CASES (7)	% OF SHARE (8)	CRIME RATE (9)	CONVICTION RATE (10)	IPC + SLL (11)	% OF SHARE (12)	CRIME RATE (13)
1	TAMILNADU	185,912	5.9	246.4	59.2	313,276	16.1	415.2	93.2	499,188	9.8	661.5
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	126,635	4.0	243.4	52.6	18,068	0.9	34.7	72.6	144,703	2.9	278.1
3	KARNATAKA	126,534	4.0	193.3	44.8	36,882	1.9	56.4	70.9	163,416	3.2	249.7
4	KERALA	186,958	6.0	534.1	82.4	325,209	16.7	929.1	98.8	512,167	10.1	1,463.2
5	TELANGANA	113,951	3.6	307.7	35.9	12,907	0.7	34.9	52.2	126,858	2.5	342.6
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	AP	TL	KA
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	6	7	7	6	2	2	7	10	4	4	3
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	MH	MH	DL	MZ	KL	KL	KL	AN	UP	UP	KL
11	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	LD	LD	DN	LD	DD	DD	DD	LD	LD	LD	DN
12	ALL-INDIA	3,132,954	--	236.7	50.0	1,941,680	--	146.7	81.8	5,074,634	--	383.5
13	UTTAR PRADESH	342,355	10.9	153.5	72.1	242,802	12.5	108.9	88.2	585,157	11.5	262.4
14	MAHARASTRA	346,291	11.1	285.3	41.4	169,383	8.7	139.5	29	515,674	10.2	424.8

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

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

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2018
(VARIOUS CRIME HEADS)**

Sl. No.	Head	Violent Crimes		Crimes Against Body		Crimes Against Property		Crimes Against Public Order		Crimes Against Women		Crimes Against Children		Crimes Against Senior Citizen	
		Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	TAMILNADU	11,654	15.4	58,168	77.1	26,303	34.9	7,758	10.3	5,822	15.4	4,155	20.6	3,162	42.1
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,211	15.8	41,543	79.8	15,733	30.2	1,555	3.0	16,438	63.2	2,672	17.0	1,673	34.6
3	KARNATAKA	17,616	26.9	43,303	66.2	29,000	44.3	5,194	7.9	13,514	41.9	6,131	31.3	1,038	17.9
4	KERALA	13,133	37.5	34,630	98.9	7,449	21.3	6,913	19.7	10,461	57.5	4,253	45.5	549	13.1
5	TELANGANA	7,652	20.7	37,929	102.4	17,813	48.1	1,142	3.1	16,027	87.1	3,747	33.5	1,062	30.8
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KA	KL	TN	TL	KA	TL	TN	KL	AP	TL	KA	KL	TN	TN
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	TL	TN	KL	KA	KL	KL	TL	AP	TN	TN	AP	AP	KL	KL
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	3	5	1	4	2	3	1	2	5	5	3	4	1	1
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	13	31	6	12	9	20	4	4	18	28	15	28	3	7
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	UP	AS	BR	MP	DL	DL	MH	KL	UP	AS	UP	DL	MH	CH
11	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	LD	DN	LD	NL	LD	DN	MZ	PJ	LD	NL	LD	NL	PY	PY
12		6	8.6	16	12.4	8	11.4	1	0.1	11	6.9	8	10.2	0	0.0
14	ALL-INDIA	428,134	32.4	1,040,046	78.6	802,372	60.6	76,851	5.8	378,277	57.9	141,764	31.8	24,349	23.4

UTTAR PRADESH	65,155	29.2	128,132	57.5	78,597	35.2	9,202	4.1	59,445	55.7	19,936	22.5	454	2.9
MAHARASTRA	45,706	37.7	89,311	73.6	131,597	108.4	11,447	9.4	35,497	60.9	18,892	49.9	5,961	53.7

AP-ANDHRA PRADESH, KA-KARNATAKA, KL-KERALA, MH-MAHARASHTRA, TN-TAMIL NADU, TL-TELANGANA, LD-LAKSHADWEEP, DL-DELHI/UT, BR-BIHAR, PJ-PUNJAB, PY-PUDUCHERRY, UP-UTTAR PRADESH, CH-CHANDIGARH, MZ-MIZORAM, NL-NAGALAND, DN-DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI

* - No Cases reported in PY

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 + Atson
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 + Attempt to commit Murder + Infanticide + Foeticide + Exposure + Abandonment + Kidnapping & Abduction + Human Trafficking + Selling of minors for prostitution + Buying of minors for prostitution + Unnatural Offences + POCSO Act + JJ Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Child Labour (P) Act + Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
Crimes Against Senior Citizen = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Attempt to commit murder + Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Rape + Extortion + Robbery + Dacoity + Cheating

CRIME REVIEW TAMIL NADU -2019

GLOSSARY

Arrest Rate:

Number of arrests per lakh of population.

Charge- Sheetting Rate:

Percentage of cases Charge sheeted to cases in which investigations were completed (True cases).

Cognizable Offence:

Means an offence for which and a 'cognizable case' means a case in which, a police officer may act in accordance with the First Schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 or under any other Law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

Conviction Rate:

Percentage of cases that resulted in conviction to the number of cases in which trials were completed, during a year.

Crime against women:

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

Crime Rate:

Incidence of crime per lakh of population.

Cyber Crimes:

Any illegal action in which a computer is a tool or object of a crime; in other words, any crime the means or purpose of which is to influence the function of a computer.

Disposal (Percentage) by Police:

Percentage of cases investigated to total cases meant for investigation, during a year.

Disposal (Percentage) by Courts:

Percentage of cases disposed by courts to total cases pending trial during a year.

Grave Crimes:

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

Hurt:

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

Child:

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.

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 in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without warrant. The police have a direct responsibility to take immediate action on the receipt of a complaint or of credible information in such crimes, visit the scene of crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorized as those falling either under the 'Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the 'Special and Local Laws (SLL)'.

Non-Cognizable Offence

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which cannot be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police does not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. First schedule of the Cr.PC. gives the classification of offences under IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable categories.

The various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

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

intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to Modesty of Women.

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(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
24. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Act, 1984 (Video Piracy)
25. Tamil Nadu Forest (Amend.) Act, 1965
26. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974
27. Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot Leggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.
28. Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and Rules 1996
29. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998
30. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women (Amended) Act 2002.
31. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Sexual harassment of Women Act, 2000
32. Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 1992
33. Terrorists Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984
34. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949
35. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeolgl. Sites & Remains Act, 1958
36. The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1967
37. The Arms Act, 1981
38. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007
39. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
40. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1929
41. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
42. The Children Act, 1960
43. The Cigarettes (Regulations of Production, Supply and Distribution), Act 1975
44. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003

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

Population

Estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per one lakh of population). The estimated population of the state for the year 2019 is 816.5 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, 16,69,449 complaints received by police as compared to 19,05,792 complaints were received during the year 2018 showing a decrease of 12.4% over 2018. Out of Total complaints received by Police, 23% are oral complaints (3,82,152), 77% are written complaints (12,87,297) which include complaints initiated suo-moto by Police (4,04,168). 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

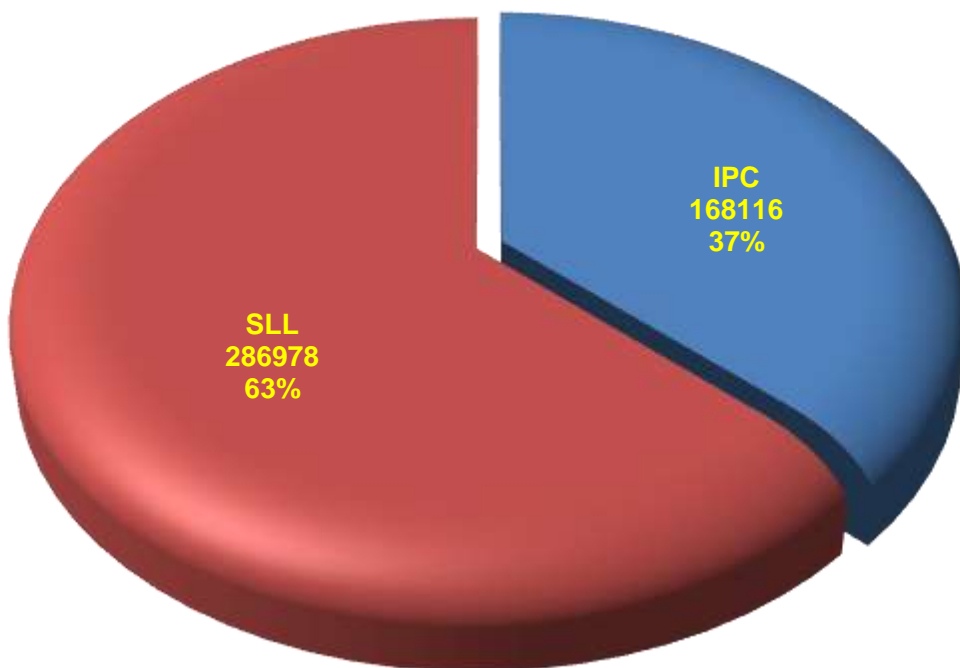
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2009 to 2019 is presented in [Table-1.1A](#).

Head-wise incidence and Crime Rate distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 3 years from 2017 to 2019 is presented in [Table-1.2](#).

- IPC 1,68,116 – 36.9%
- SLL 2,86,978 – 63.1%

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered 1,37,089 cognizable crimes.

CHART-1.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF
IPC AND SLL CRIMES DURING 2019



(Refer [Table 1.1A](#))

Cognizable Crimes registered during 2015-2019

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
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
2019	168116	286978	455094	1:1.7	557.4

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2019**

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	418
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	1,34,335
3	Video Piracy Cell (Intellectual Property Right Enforcement Cell), ADGP/Crime	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	762
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	72
5	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1,396
6	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	44
7	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860	59
8	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	3
Total			1,37,089

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)
(Incidence...4,55,094)**

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...557.4)**

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. A positive correlation between the growth in incidence of crime and the population of the state has been observed. A number of socio-economic factors, besides population, could influence the crime situation at a particular place. The present analysis of crime rate is restricted to the influence of population only, therefore, the analysis of crime rate of a particular District/City shouldn't be

construed as the sole indicator of crime position of that particular district/city in relation to others.

The crime rate defined as the 'number of crimes' per one lakh population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the State showed an increasing trend during 2019 (from 620.9 to 557.4) over the year 2018. *The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has decreased from 231.2 in 2018 to 205.9 in 2019 and that for SLL crimes has also decreased from 389.7 in 2018 to 351.5 in 2019.*

**Crime Incidence- IPC
(Incidence...1,68,116)**

A total of 1,68,116 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2019 against 1,85,912 in 2018 recording decrease of 9.6%, which can be attributed to decrease in the incidence of crimes under few heads,

namely Causing death by Negligence, Dowry Deaths, 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, Burglary, Attempt to commit Dacoity / Robbery, Counterfeiting, Forgery/Cheating & Fraud, Rash driving on public way, Arson, Criminal Trespass, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Insult to modesty of Women and Other IPC Cases.

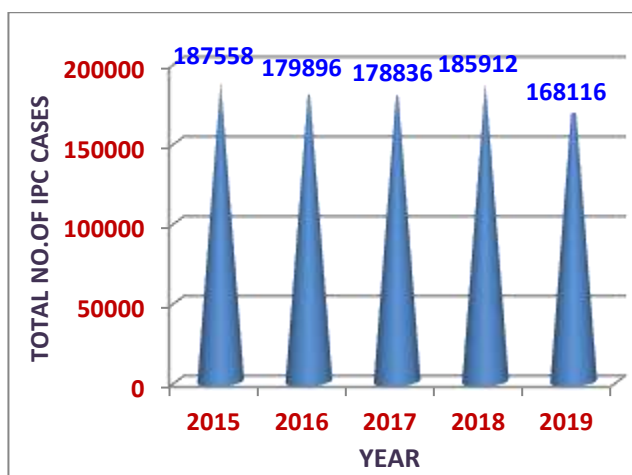
The Chennai registered 18,108 cases accounted for about 10.8% of total crimes reported in the state during 2019.

Crime Rate - IPC (Crime rate: 205.9)

Dist. / City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.4 & Map-1.3. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2018 is 205.9 whereas the same for 2018 was 231.2. The IPC crime rate has decreased by 10.9% during the year 2019 over the year 2018.

Crimes Under IPC:

CHART -1.2
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(IPC) CRIMES 2015 - 2019

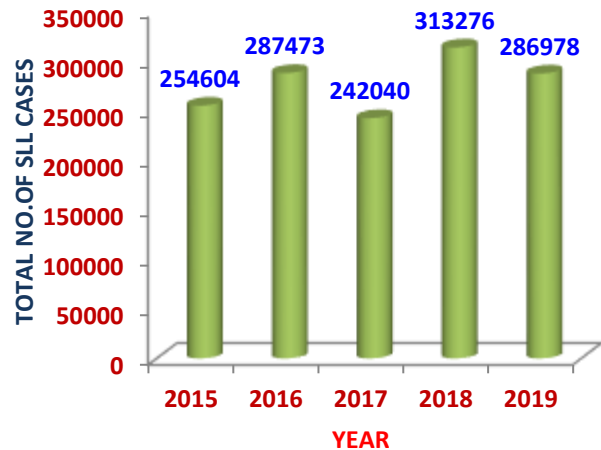


District / City wise IPC Crime trends Incidence:

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (18,108) followed by Thirunelveli (9,252) and Vellore (7,820).

Table-1.4 shows district / city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

CHART -1.3
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(SLL) CRIMES 2015 - 2019



HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF IPC OFFENCES

Head-wise analysis of IPC offences is presented in Table-1.7. Map-1.2 depicts the incidence of IPC cases. The following trends are discernible: -

(i) Murder

[Increase: 11.2%]

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

Incidence of Murder (1,745) has increased by 11.2% compared to previous year (1,569). Chennai recorded the highest, i.e. (172) contributing 9.9% of the total followed by Vellore (89) and Villupuram (79). Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidents (2) followed by Railway Chennai (9) and Perambalur (12).

(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Decrease: 3.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 3.2 to 3.0***

Incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (2,478) has decreased to 3.6% compared to last year (2,571). Highest incidence (321) was reported from Chennai, contributing 13% of the total cases followed by Thirunelveli (181) and Thoothukudi (160). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Trichy (1) followed by Nilgiris (5) and Railway Chennai (7).

(iii) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

[Increase: 23.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change (0.1)**

There were 68 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (13) followed by Chennai (11), Thiruvannamalai (8), Kanniyakumari and Krishnagiri (each 5), Theni (4), Dharmapuri and Ramnad (each 3), Dindigul, Namakkal, Salem, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar (each 2), Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukottai, Railway Chennai and Thirunelveli (each 1). No case registered in remaining districts / cities.

(iv) Rape

[Increase: 9.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change (0.4)**

362 incidences of **Rape** reported in 2019 which shows an increase of 9.4% over the previous year (331). Highest incidence of rape was reported in Chennai (42) followed by Villuppuram (33) and Thirunelveli (19). Lowest incidence was reported in Trichy City, Tiruppur, Railways Chennai, Railways Trichy, Nilgiris and Coimbatore City (each 1) followed by karur (2), Perambalur and Namakkal (each 3). No case was reported in Tiruppur City under this head.

(v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Decrease: 18.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.4 to 1.1***

A total of 898 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year, 18.1% lower than the previous year (1,097). Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (81) followed by Vellore (67), and Erode (65). Lowest incidence was reported in Tiruppur City and Nilgiris (each 1) followed by Thirunelveli City (2), Theni, Perambalur and Karur (each 3), Tiruppur and Railways Chennai (each 4), Thiruvallur (5), Kanchipuram(6) and Coimbatore City(7).

(vi) Dacoity

[Increase: 13%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.1***

113 incidences of **Dacoity** were reported in 2018, 13% has increased than the previous year (100). Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (17) followed by Kanchipuram (10), Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli (each 7), Maurai, Sivagangai and Vellore (each 6). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiurnelveli City, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

CHART-1.4
INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2010

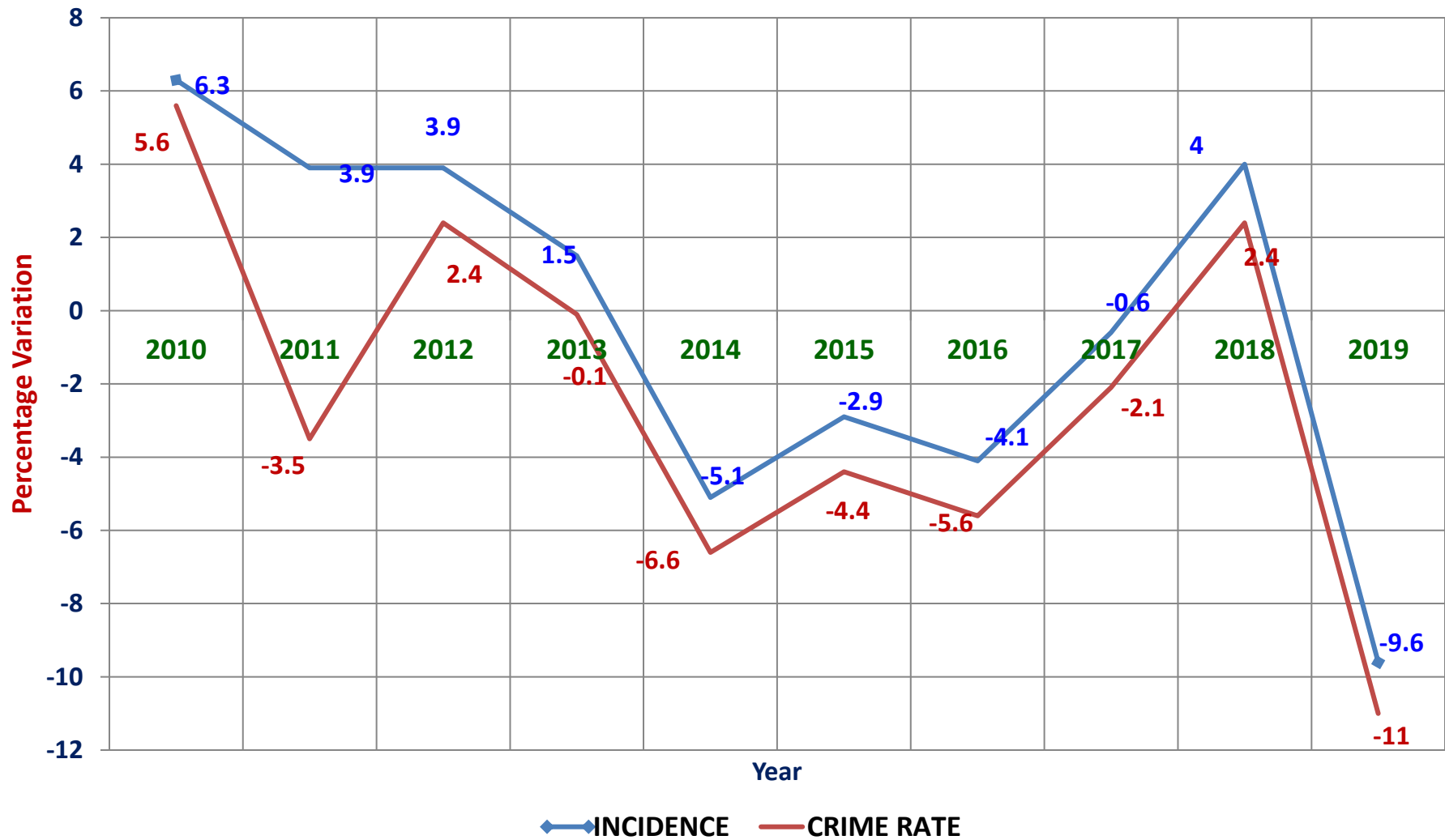


CHART-1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2019

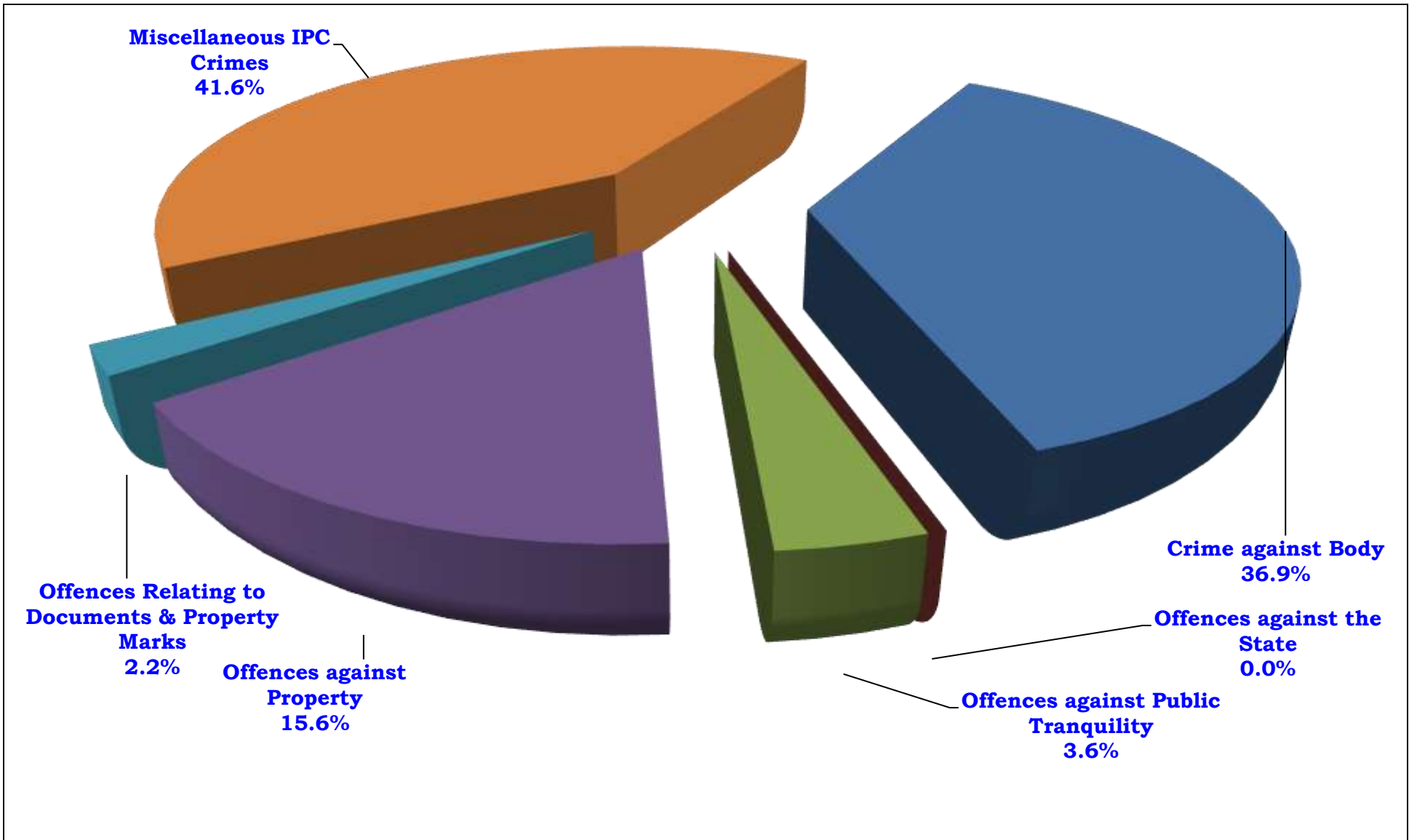
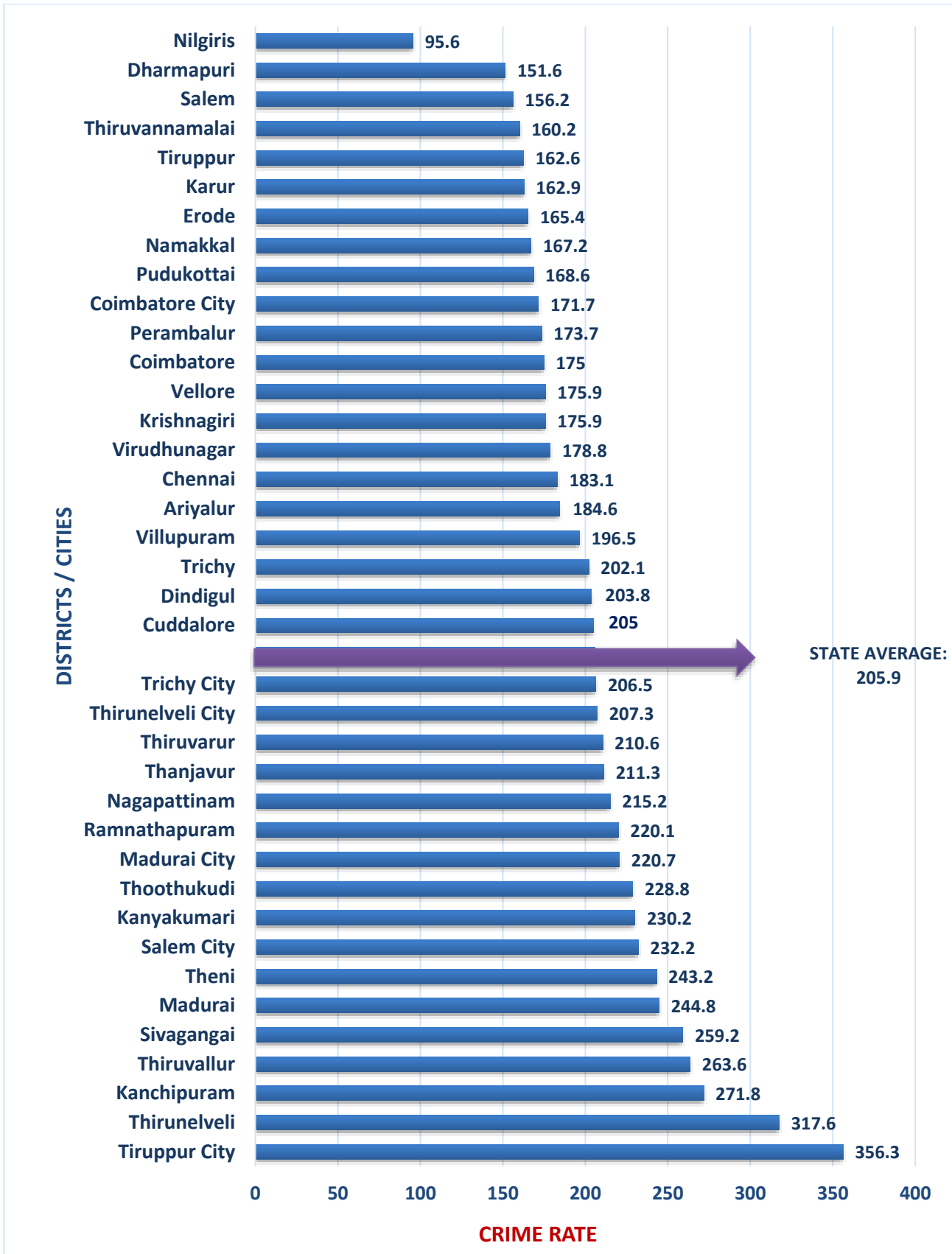


CHART-1.6

RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT / CITY WISE DURING – 2019



(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity
[Decrease: 68.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.2 to 0.1***

197 cases were reported in 2018, whereas the number of cases has declined to 62 cases in 2019, a decrease of 68.5%. Highest number of cases under this head has registered in Thanjavur (18) followed by Thiruvannamalai and Vellore (each 10), Dindigul (8), Madurai and Namakkal (each 3), Kanniyakumari, Thoothukudi, Villupuram and Virudhunagar (each 2), Chennai and Trichy (each 2). Remaining 28 districts had no case under this head.

(viii) Robbery

[Increase: 6.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 2.3 to 3.0***

2,444 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2019, as against 2,295 during the previous year showing an increase of 6.5%. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (693) followed by Railway Chennai (147) and Madurai City (127). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (3) followed by Theni (6), Dharmapuri (8) and Ariyalur (13 cases).

(ix) Burglary

[Decrease: 2.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 6 to 5.4***

The incidence of **Burglary** (4,392) recorded a decrease of 2.7% during the year 2019 as compared to 2018 (4,516). Highest number (731) was reported in Chennai followed by Thirunelveli (273) and Kanniyakumari (262). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (31) followed by Thirunelveli City (35), Ariyalur (37). No case was reported in Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy.

(x) Theft

[Decrease: 10.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 19.5 to 19.2***

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (15,684) a decrease of 10.7% during the year 2019 over the previous year 2018

(15,422). Railway Chennai reported the highest incidence (3,884) followed by Chennai (3,618), Railway Trichy (518), Kanniyakumari (502) and Coimbatore City (498). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (48) followed by Perambalur (62) and Ariyalur (64 cases).

(xi) Riots

[Decrease: 23.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.8 to 2.1***

Cases of **Riots** (1,722) recorded a Decrease of 23.1% over the previous year (2,240). Highest incidence was reported from Villupuram (179) followed by Madurai (124), and Thanjavur (107). Lowest incidence was reported in Railways Trichy (1) followed by Nilgiris (4), Railways Chennai (7) and Trippur City (15). No case was reported in Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli City, Thoothukudi and Vellore.

(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust

[Increase: 11.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change 0.2**

154 cases have been reported under this head, showing an increase of 11.6%, compared to previous year (138). Maximum number of cases was reported in Pudukottai (29) followed by Chennai (21) and Tiruppur City (14). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Railways Chennai, Railways Trichy, Theni, Thirunelveli city, Thiruvallur, Thiruvavur, Trippur, Trichy and Trichy City.

(xiii) Cheating

[Decrease: 9.8%]

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

3,294 cases of **Cheating** (including forgery and fraud) were reported during 2019, showing a decrease of 9.8% over 2018 (3,652). Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (784) followed by Madurai City (272), Thirunelveli (131) and Sivagangai (119). Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidence (3) followed by Railway Chennai

and Nilgiris (each 9), Perambalur (11) and Nagapattinam (16).

(xiv) Counterfeiting

[Decrease: 8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1***

69 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2019. 8% lower than the previous year (75). Highest number of cases has registered in Thanjavur and Vellore (each 9) followed by Chennai (6) and Kanniyakumari (5). No case was reported in Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi and Villupuram.

(xv) Arson

[Decrease: 9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change 0.5***

395 **Arson** cases were reported in the year 2019 showing a decrease of 9% over 2018 (434). Vellore reported the highest number of cases (42) followed by Thirunelveli (39), Kanniyakumari (31), Thoothukudi (28) and Thanjavur (22). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Thirunelveli City, Perambalur and Coimbatore City (each 3) followed by Ariyalur (4), Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore and Coimbatore (each 5). No case was recorded in Karur, Nilgiris, Railways Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Trippur City and Trichy City.

(xvi) Grievous Hurt

(Decrease: 23.9%)

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.8***

679 cases of **Grievous Hurt** were reported during 2019, showing a decrease of 23.9% over the previous year as against 892 cases reported in the year 2018. Thanjavur has reported the highest incidence (119) followed by Chennai (91) and Cuddalore (51). Lowest numbers of cases were reported in Theni and Railway Chennai (each 2) followed by Thirunelveli City, Madurai City and Karur (each 3). No case was recorded in

Coimbatore, Kanchipuram, Railways Trichy, Trippur City and Trichy.

(xvii) Dowry Deaths

[Decrease: 49%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible.**

28 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, showing a decrease of 49% over the previous year (55). Highest incidence was reported in Cuddalore (11) followed by Dharmapuri (4), Villupuram (3), Dindigul (2), Coimbatore, Karur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Theni, Thirunelveli, Thiruvannamalai and Thiruvarur (each 1 case). No case has reported in 28 districts under this head.

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

[Decrease: 1.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 1.0***

803 cases were reported in 2019, showing a decrease of 1.4% over the previous year (814). Highest incidences of 89 cases were reported in Chennai followed by Cuddalore (65) and Thirunelveli(51). Lowest number of cases was reported in Railways Trichy (1) followed by Nilgiris (2) and Tiruppur City (4).

(xix) Insult to Modesty of Women

[Decrease: 50%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible**

7 cases were reported in 2019, showing a decrease of 50% over the incidence in 2018 (14). Highest incidence was reported in Thiruvarur (4), followed by Kanchipuram, Madurai and Trichy (each 1). No case was reported in remaining 36 districts.

(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives

[Decrease: 1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.2 to 1.0***

781 cases were reported during 2019, showing a decrease of 1% over the last year (789). Highest number of (116) was reported

in Chennai followed by Madurai City (66) and Dindigul (46). Lowest number of cases was reported in Thirunelveli City (2) followed by Nilgiris (3), Tiruppur City and Salem (each 5). No case was recorded in Perambalur, RP Chennai and RP Trichy.

(xxi) Importation of Girls

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

(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence

[Decrease: 12.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 15.1 to 13.0***

10,637 cases were reported in 2019 which was 12,114 in the year 2018, a decrease of 12.2% over previous year. Highest number was reported in Chennai (1,363) followed by Kancheepuram (801) and Villupuram (718). Lowest number of cases were reported in RP Chennai (1) followed by Nilgiris (22) and Thirunelveli City (64).

(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes

[Decrease: 30.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 11.7 to 15.8***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **"Other IPC crimes"**. 12,919 other IPC crimes accounting for 7.7% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2019 showing a decrease of 30.4% over the previous year (18,564).

Incidence of IPC Crimes along with percentage share is presented in **Table- 1.4**. **Table - 1.2** shows 3-year trend in percentage change (head wise). District / City - wise & head-wise details of IPC Offences are available in **Table - 1.7**

Total IPC Cases have decreased by 9.6% and 10.9% decreased in the Crime Rate over previous year 2018.

SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2019 are presented in **Table-1.5**. **Map-1.12** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

2,86,978 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2019, a decrease of 8.4% in registration over the previous year (3,13,276).

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 56% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 44% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at para xiv.

(i). Arms Act

[Increase: 94.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.20 to 0.30***

Registrations of cases (255) under the **Arms Act** constitute 0.09% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown an increase of 94.7% during 2019 when compared to 2018 (131). Highest incidence (29 cases) was reported from Erode followed by Villupuram (23), Pudukottai (20), Vellore (17), Chennai (16) Thiruvannamalai (12), Madurai and Thanjavur (each 11), Salem and Thiruvarur (each 10), Namakkal and Ramanathapuram (each 9), Thirunelveli City (8), Dindigul, Krishnagiri and Thirunelveli (each 6), Theni (5), Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Perambalur, Sivagangai, Thoothukudi and Trichy (each 4), Coimbatore, Karur, Salem City and Thiruvallur (each 3), Coimbatore City, Kanchipuram and Nilgiris (each 2) and Kanniyakumari (1). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Trippur, Trippur City, Tricy City and Virudhunagar.

(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

[Increase: 16.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 4.6 to 5.3***

4,329 cases amounting to 1.5% of all SLL cases reported in 2019 were registered under **NDPS Act**. This shows an increase of

16.5% over 2018 (3,717). Highest incidence of 1,396 cases reported in NIB followed by Chennai (452) and Madurai (344). Lowest cases were reported in Railway Trichy and Railway Chennai (each 1) followed by Ariyalur (4), Perambalur (11) and Sivagangai & Karur (each 17).

(iii). Gambling Act

[Decrease: 16.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 6.6 to 5.5***

Cases registered (4,495) under **Gambling Act** constitute 1.6% of the total SLL crimes. It has decreased by 16.1% over 2018 (5,358.) Highest number (379) has registered in Salem City followed by Krishnagiri (245) and Vellore (224). Lowest incidence was reported in Ariyalur (8) followed by Thirunelveli City (13) and Perambalur (26).

(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.

(v). Prohibition Act

[Decrease: 6.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 201 to 185.3***

1,51,281 cases were registered under this head during 2019, constituting 52.7% of the total SLL cases. There is a decrease of 6.4% over 1,61,599 cases reported in 2018. Highest number (8,512) was registered in Villuppuram followed by Chennai (7,473) and Thiruvannamalai (7,319). Lowest number was registered in RP Trichy (4) followed by Railway Chennai (6), Thirunelveli City (964) and Trichy City (1044).

(vi). a. Explosives Act

[Increase: 6.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.3***

237 cases registered under this Act in 2019 showing an increase of 6.3% over 2018 (223). Highest number (224) has reported in Virudhunagar followed by Thanjavur (8), Ariyalur, Karur, Madurai

City, Nilgiris and Perambalur (each 1). No case has registered in 33 Cities/Districts.

b. Explosive Substances Act

[Increase: 24.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.1 to 0.2***

139 cases registered under this Act in 2019 showing an increase of 24.1% over 2018 (112). Highest number (20) has reported in Villuppuram followed by Thirunelveli (19), Thiruvannamalai (9), Ramanathapuram (8), Namakkal, Pudukottai and Sivagangai (each 7), Cuddalore (6), Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Thiruvarur and Virudhunagar (each 5), Krishnagiri and Thoothukudi (each 4), Dharmauri and Vellore (each 3), Chennai, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Thiruvallur and Tiruppur (each 2), Coimbatore City, Perambalur, Thirunelveli City, Trichy and Trichy City (each 1). No case has registered in 12 Cities/Districts.

(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

[Decrease: 13.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.6 to 0.5***

Incidence of 419 cases **under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)** showing a decrease of 13.1% during 2019 over 2018 (482). Highest number (194) was reported in Chennai followed by Coimbatore City (27) and Madurai City (21). Lowest cases was reported in Thiruvallur, Salem and Pudukottai (each 1), followed by Thiruppur, Perambalur, Madurai and Dharmapur (each 2 cases). No case was reported in 7 districts.

(viii). Indian Railways Act

[Decrease: 11.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

31 cases were registered under the **Indian Railways Act** showing a decrease of 11.4% during 2019 over 2018 (35 cases). Railways Chennai has registered highest number (18 cases) followed by Railway Trichy (12 cases) and Chennai (1). No case was reported in 37 districts.

(ix). Protection of Civil Rights

[Decrease: 100%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

No case was registered under **Protection of Civil Rights Act** showing a decrease of 100% over 2018 (6).

(x). Dowry Prohibition Act

[Increase: 15%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.2 to 0.3 ***

237 cases were registered during 2019, showing an increase of 15% over 2018 (206). Kanniyakumri registered the highest number of cases (71) followed by Madurai (30) and Villupuram (29). Lowest cases were reported in Vellore (1) followed by Thiruvavur and Salem City (each 2). No case was reported in 22 districts / cities.

(xi). Copyright Act

[Decrease: 68.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.5 to 0.1***

117 cases were registered under the **Copyright Act** during 2019 showing a decrease of 68.4% over the previous year 370. Coimbatore City has registered the highest number (25), followed by Chennai (12) and Nilgiris (11). No case was reported in 15 districts / cities and 9 districts registered each 1 case.

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

[Increase: 10.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1***

84 cases were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** (Against SCs), showing an increase of 10.5% over 2018 (76).

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

[Increase: 50%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

3 cases were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** (Against STs), showing an increase of 50% over 2018 (2).

(xiv) Others:

[Decrease: 19.3%]

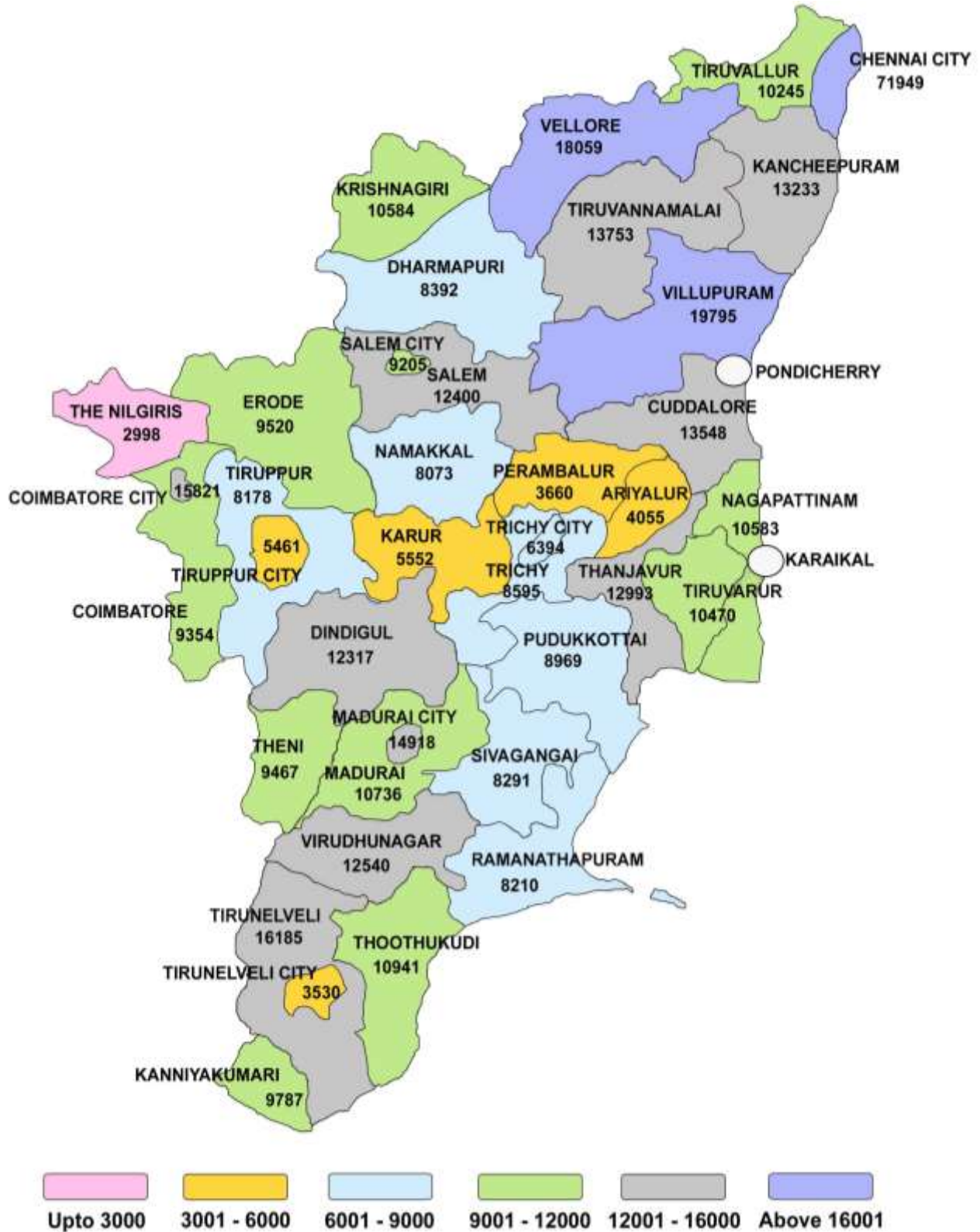
- **Registration of Foreigners Act**
- **Indian Passport Act**
- **Essential Commodities Act**
- **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act**
- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act**
- **Indecent Representation of women Act**
- **Forest Act**
- **Other SLL**

1,25,351 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 19.3% lower than the previous year (1,55,319).

MAP - 1.1

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2019

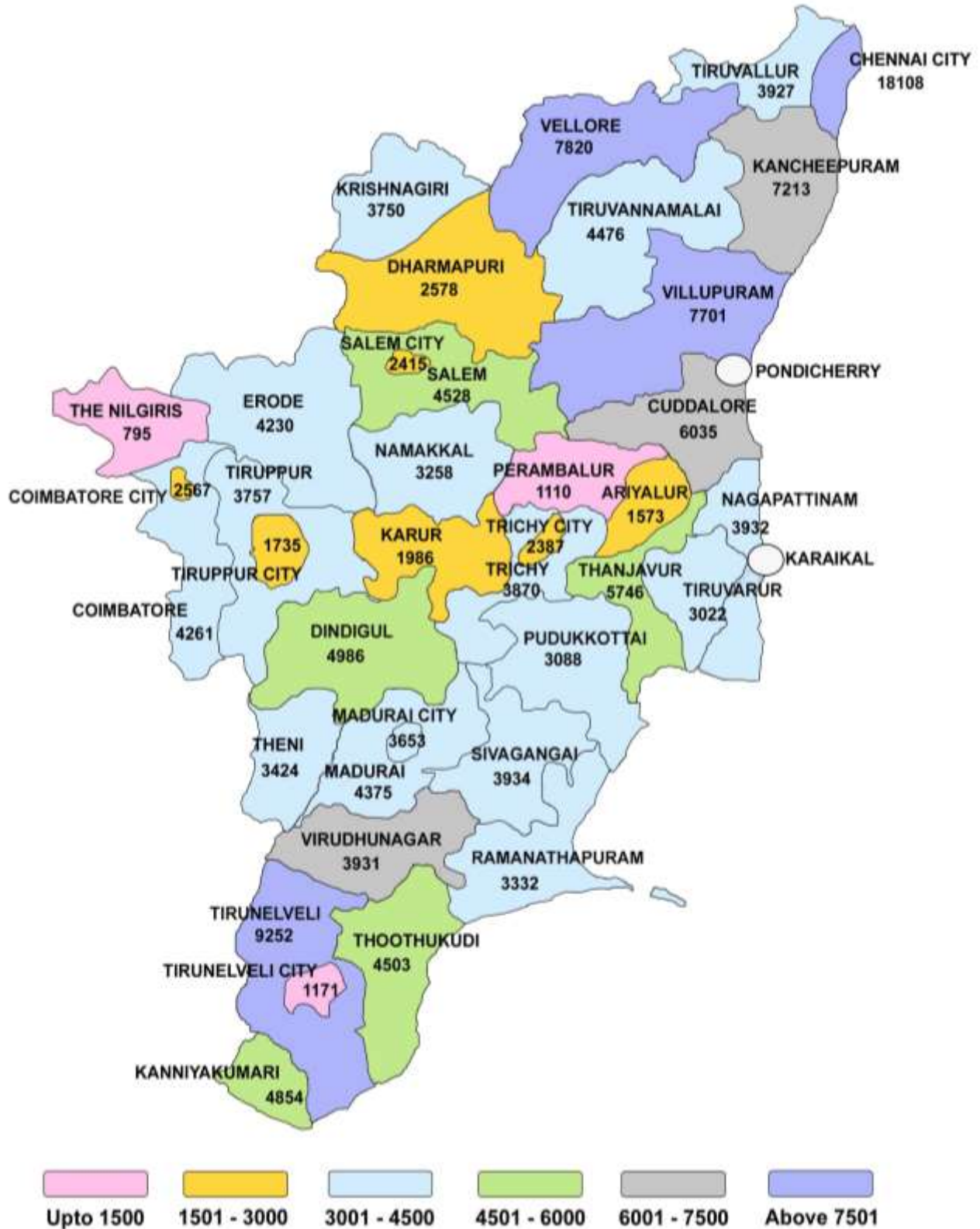
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,55,094)



MAP - 1.2

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 1,68,116)



MAP - 1.3
RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2019

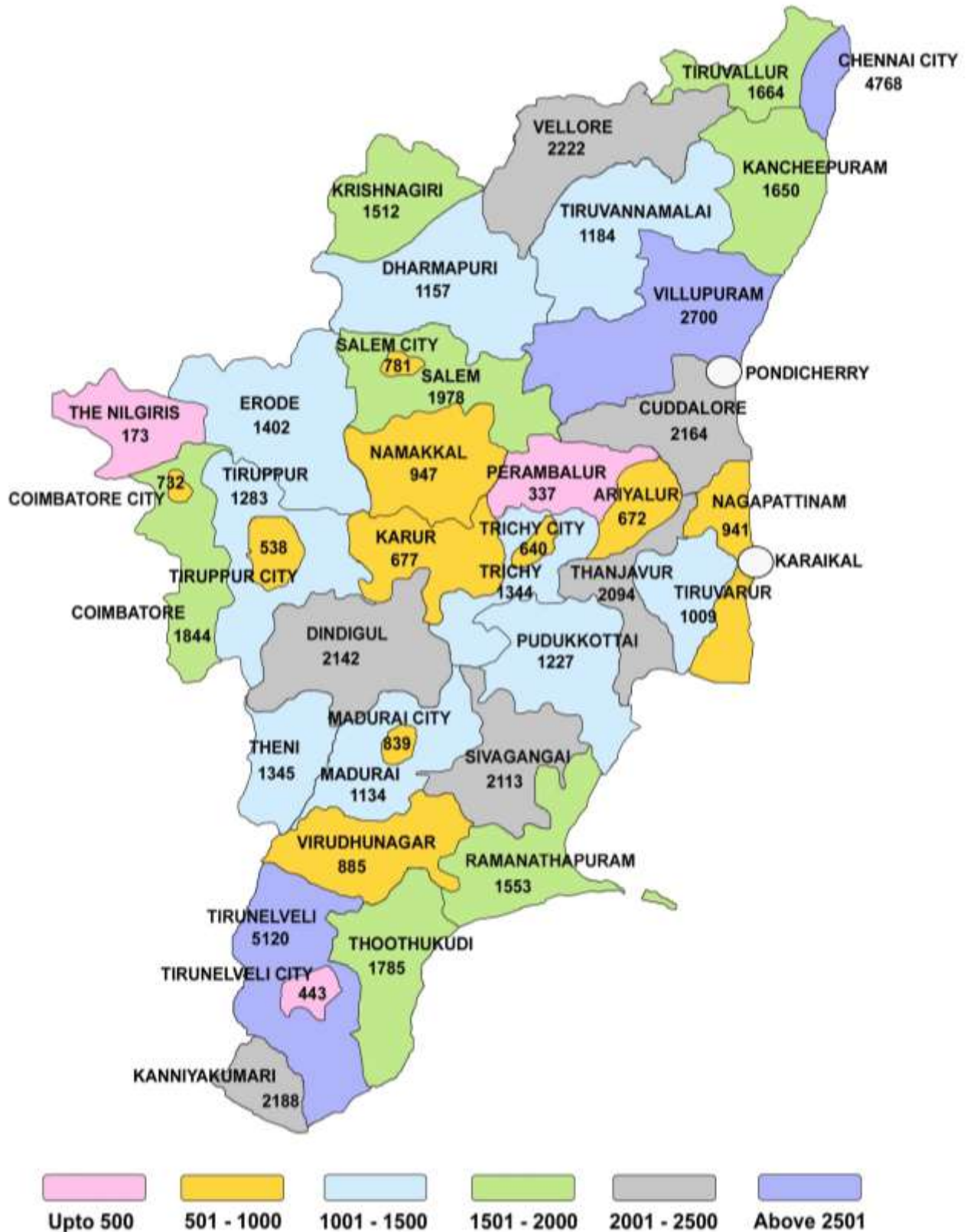
(All over Tamil Nadu 205.9)



MAP - 1.4

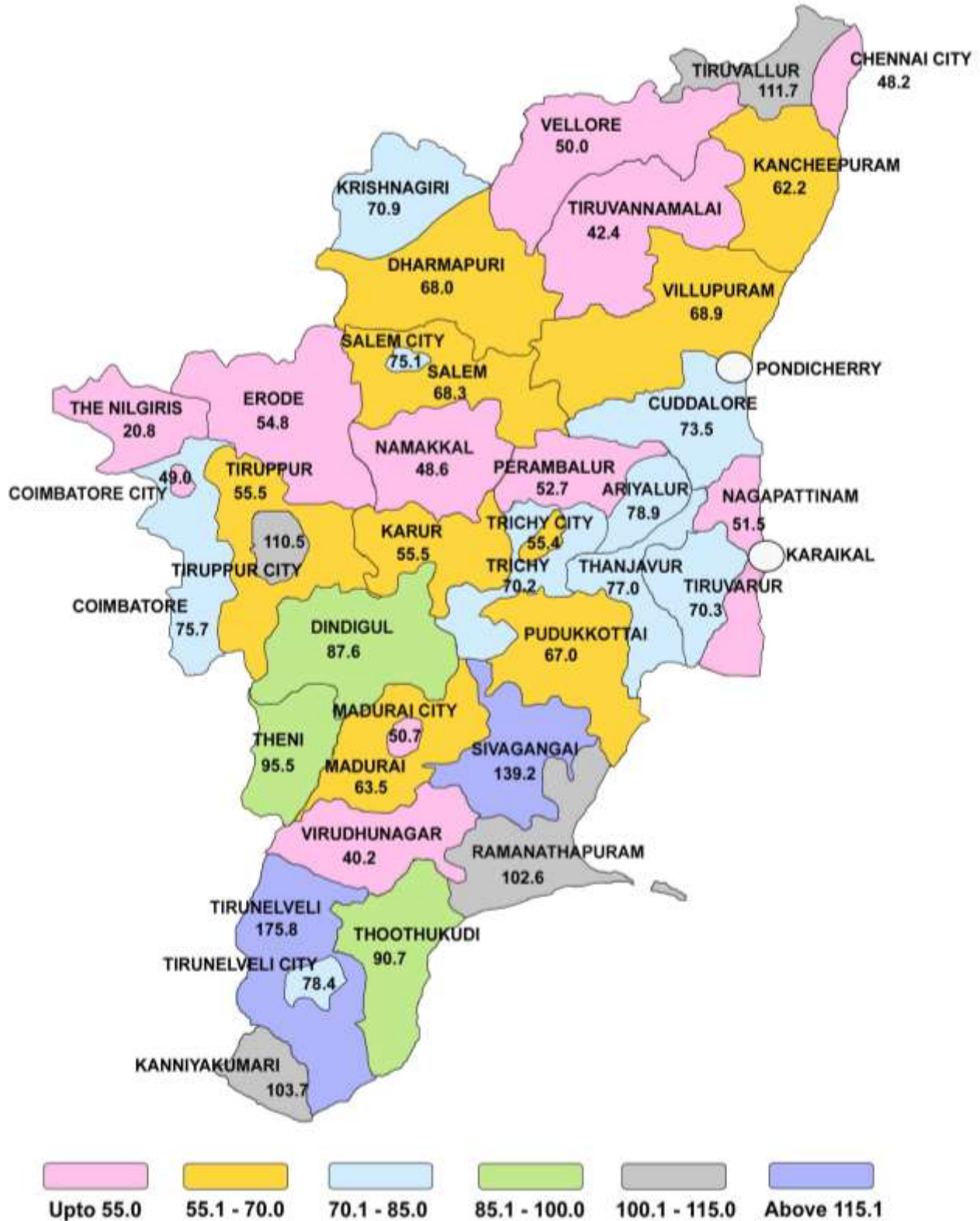
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 57,333)



MAP - 1.5
RATE OF IPC CRIMES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN BODY DURING - 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 70.2)

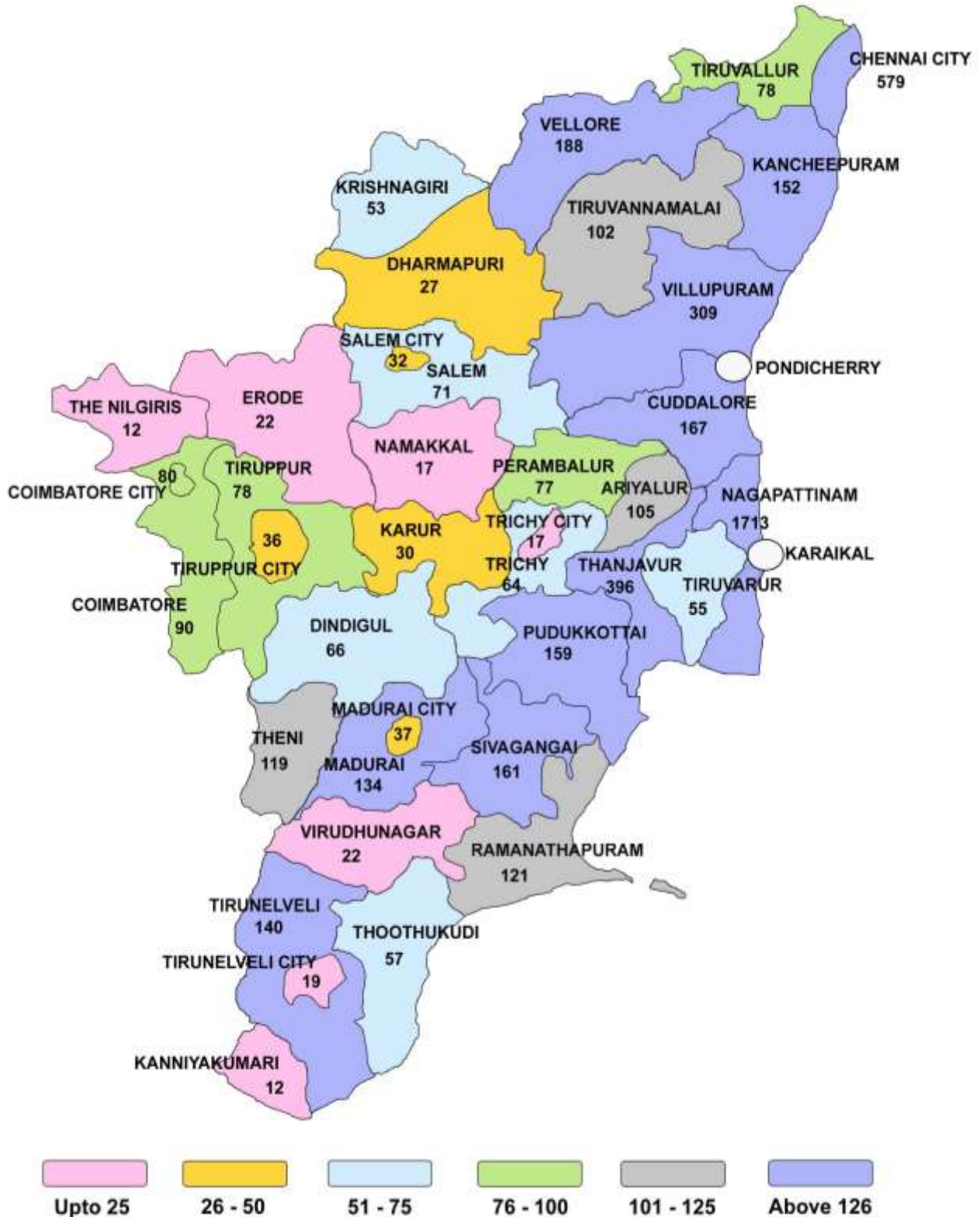


MAP - 1.6

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY

DURING - 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 5,605)



MAP - 1.7
RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST
PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING - 2019

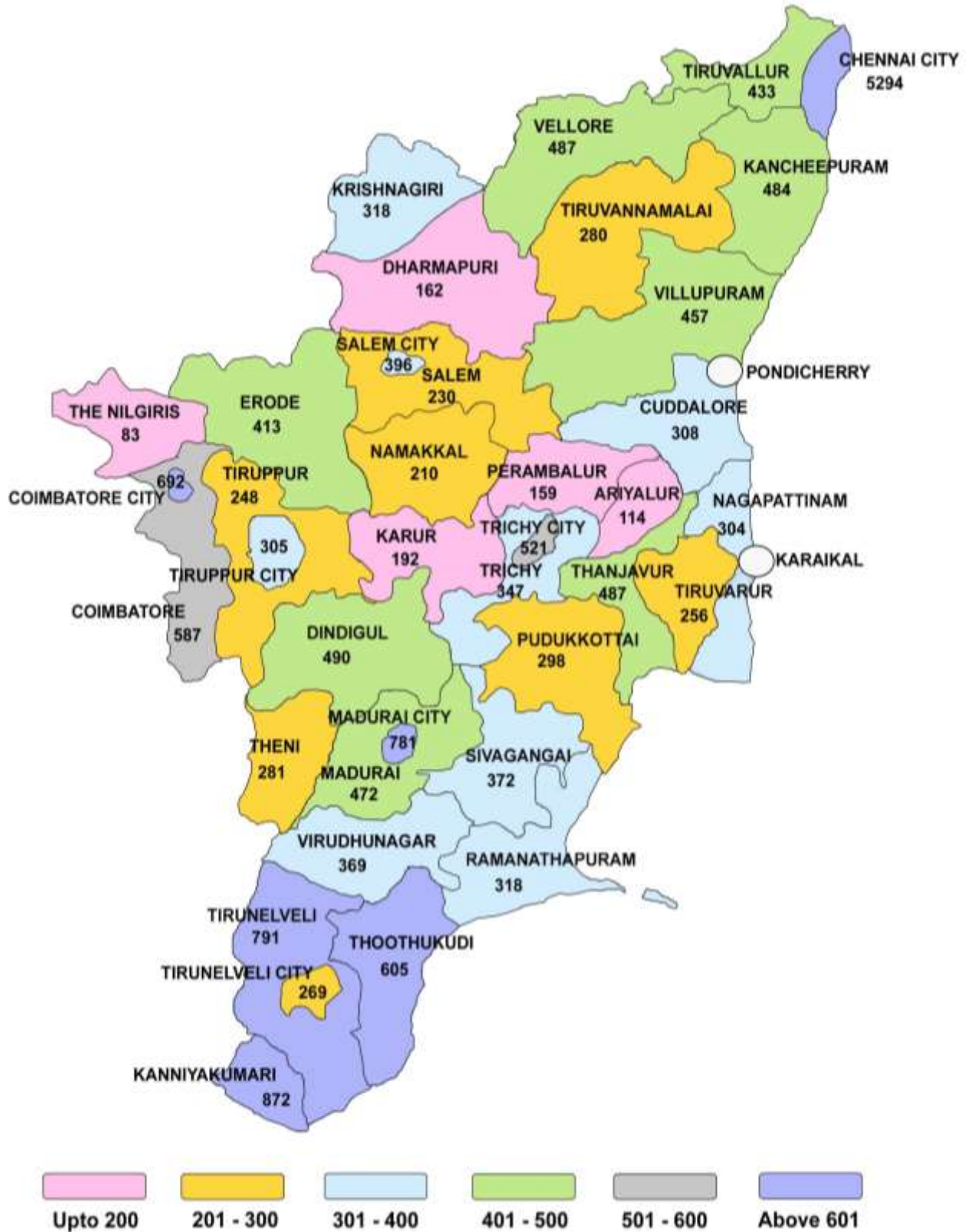
(All over Tamil Nadu 6.9)



MAP - 1.8

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2019

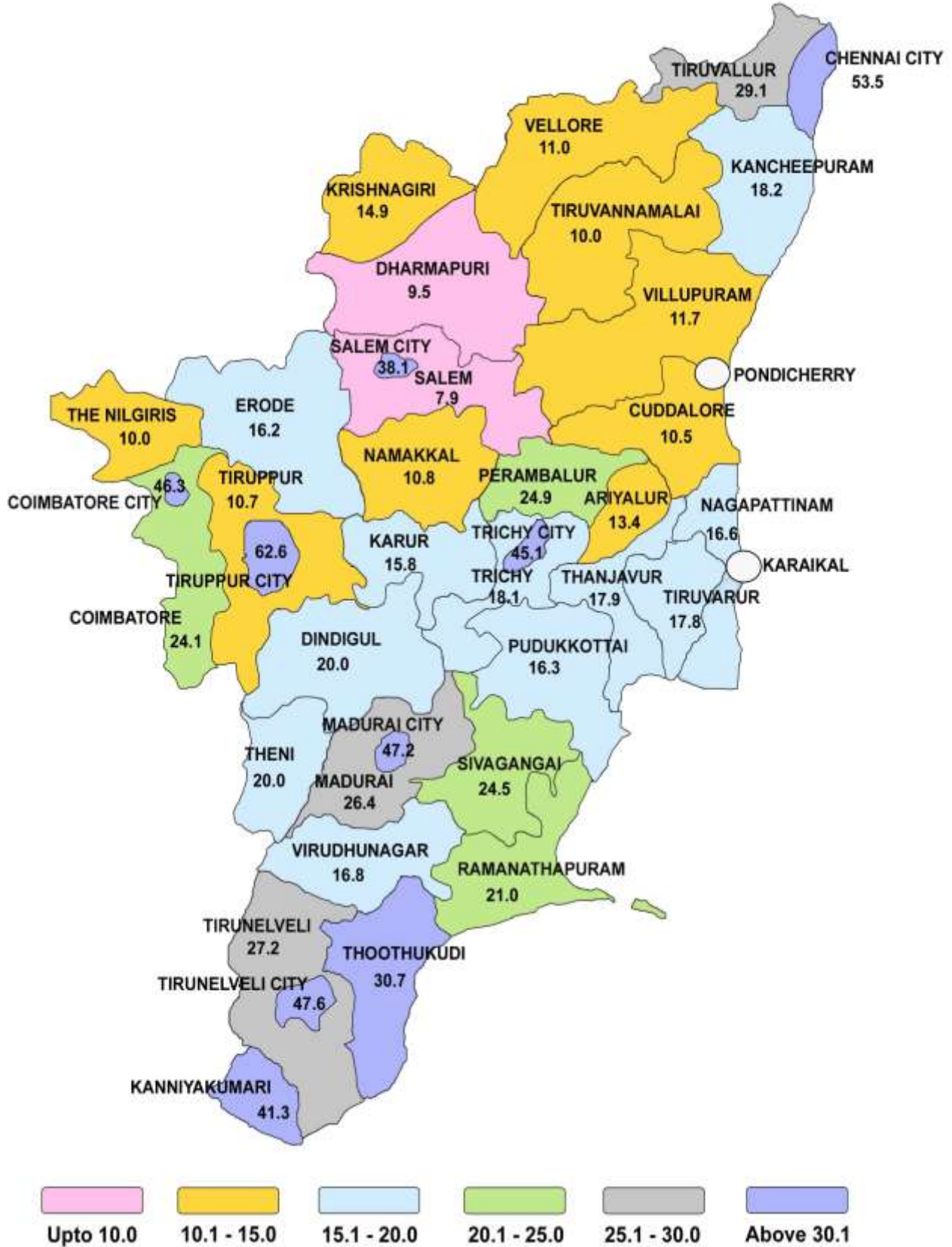
(All over Tamil Nadu 24,275)



MAP – 1.9

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING – 2019

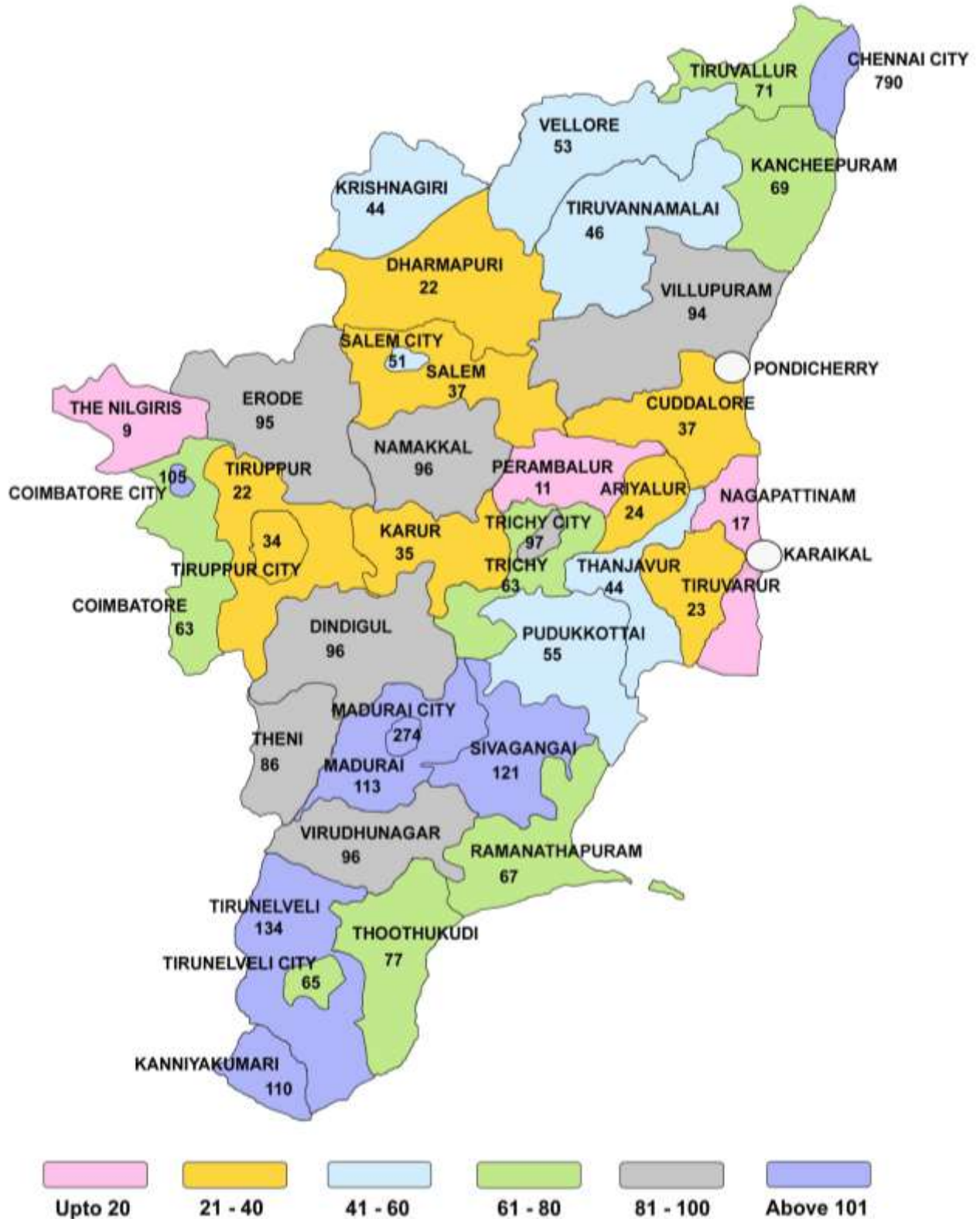
(All over Tamil Nadu 29.7)



MAP - 1.10

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING - 2019

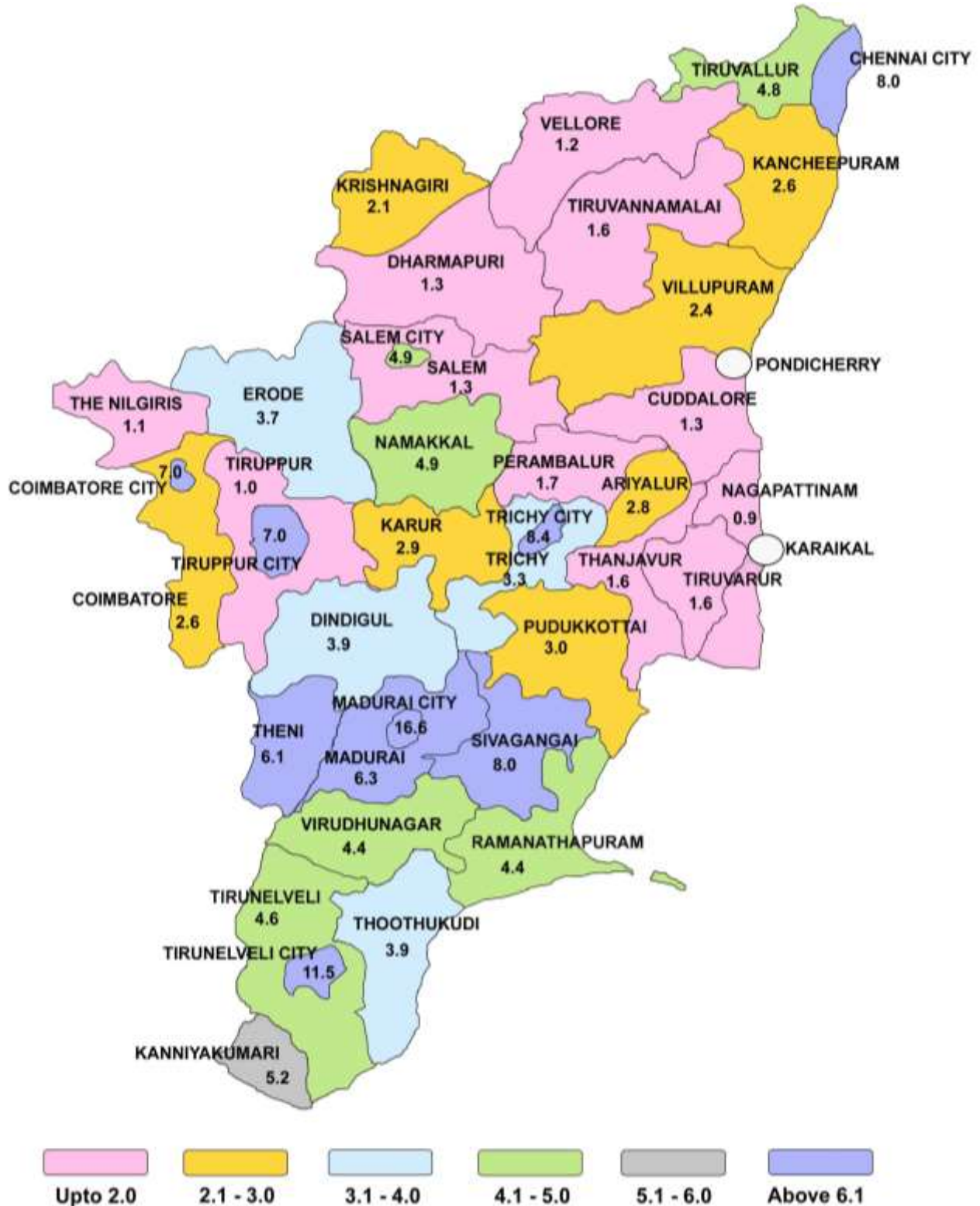
(All over Tamil Nadu 3,363)



MAP - 1.11

RATE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING - 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 4.1)



MAP - 1.12

INCIDENCE OF SLL CRIMES DURING - 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,86,978)



CHAPTER - 2

CRIME IN CITIES

INTRODUCTION:

1. Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 7 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Thirunelveli, Tiruppur and Trichy. Each City is divided into Districts under the charge of Deputy Commissioners of Police. Policing in the cities is essentially urban in nature and involves a substantial number of crimes arising out of the problems of urban migration, slums and organized criminal activities.

Cognizable crimes

The incidents of cognizable crimes in the mega cities during 2019 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 1,27,278 cognizable crimes were reported in these 7 cities during 2018 comprising 32,036 cases registered under the IPC and 95,242 cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 74.8% of cases during 2019 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (25.2%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 650.04 was observed in these cities as compared to crime rate of 557.4 at State level, showing a higher crime rate as compared to State average.

Trend analysis - Major IPC crimes

Murder

(Incidence: 346 Rate: 1.8)

The offences of murder with 346 cases in 2019 showing an increase of 8.1% as compared to 320 cases in 2018.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of murder (172 cases) followed by Madurai City (44 cases), Coimbatore City (39 cases) and Tiruppur City (29 cases) during 2019. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced,

on average, nearly 2 murder cases in the year 2019. The highest crime rate of 2.8 murders per lakh population was reported from Thirunelveli City during the year 2019.

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 553 Rate: 2.8)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 553 cases in 2019 showed an increase of 7.2% as compared to 516 cases in 2018.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of attempt to murder (321 cases) followed by Madurai city (71) and Thirunelveli City (50) during 2019. 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 (8.8) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Tirunelveli City during the year 2019.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 11 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 11 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 7 cities during 2019 showing an increase of 37.5% when compared to previous year (8 cases). Chennai alone has reported 11 cases. No case was reported in the remaining 6 Cities during 2019.

Rape

(Incidence:60 Rate: 0.3)

The offence of rape with 60 cases in 2019 showing an increase of 30.4% as compared to 46 cases in 2018.

Incidents of Rape were reported highest in Chennai (42) followed by Madurai city (6), Salem and Thirunelveli City (each 5 cases), Coimbatore City and

Trichy City (each 1 case). No case was reported in Tiruppur City during the year 2019.

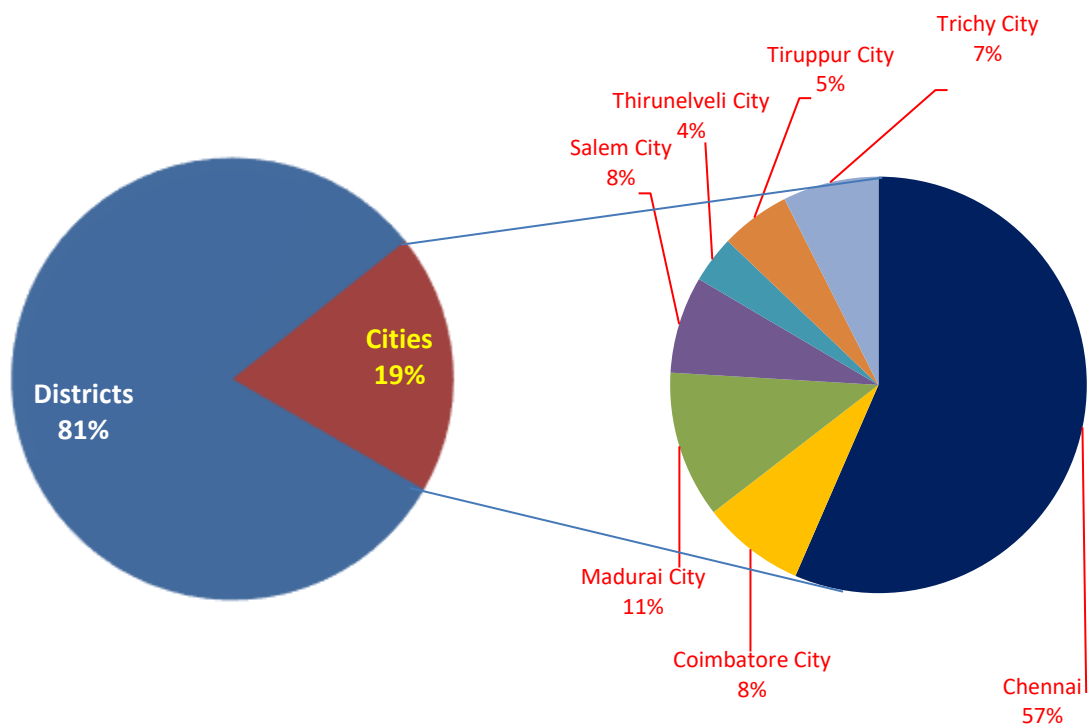
Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence: 109 Rate: 0.6)

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 109 cases in 2019 showing a decrease of 0.9% as compared to 110 cases in 2018.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (49 cases) followed by Salem City (20 cases), Madurai City (19), Trichy City (11), Coimbatore City (7 cases), Tirunelveli City (2 cases) and Tiruppur City(1 case) during 2019. The highest crime rate of 1.9 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Salem City as compared to 0.6 in all Cities during the year 2019.

Chart - 2.1
Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2019



Dacoity

(Incidence: 21 Rate: 0.1)

The offence of dacoity with 21 cases in 2019 showing a decrease of 22.2% as compared to 27 cases in 2019.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of dacoity (17) followed by Madurai City (2), Coimbatore and Salem City (each 1) during the 2019. No case was reported in Thirunelveli, Tiruppur and Trichy Cities. The highest crime rate of 0.2 under dacoity per lakh

population was reported from Chennai City followed by Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem Cities each (0.1) during the year 2019.

Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

The offence of preparation and assembly for dacoity with 1 case in 2019 showing a decrease of 75% as compared with 4 cases reported in the previous year.

Chennai City alone has reported the 1 case of Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity remaining 6 cities no cases were reported during the year 2019.

Robbery

(Incidence: 1080 Rate:5.5)

The offence of Robbery with 1080 cases in 2019 showing an increase of 13.3% as compared to 953 cases in 2018.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of robbery (693 cases) followed by Madurai City (127 cases) and Coimbatore City (82 cases) during 2019. The highest crime rate of 7.7 per lakh population was reported from Madurai City compared to 5.5 at all Cities level.

Burglary

(Incidence: 1,152 Rate: 5.9)

Burglary offences with 1,152 cases in 2019 showing a decrease of 7.4% as compared to 1,244 cases in 2018.

Chennai has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (731 cases) followed by Madurai City (136 cases) and Coimbatore City (84 cases), Salem City (71), Tiruppur City (49), Trichy City (46) and Thirunelveli City (35) among cities. The highest rate of 10.1 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2019.

Theft

(Incidence:5,548 Rate: 28.3)

Theft cases (5,548) have shown a decrease of 10.5% during the year 2019 compared to the year 2018 (6197 cases).

Chennai has reported highest number of 3,618 theft cases during the year 2019 which accounted for 65.2% of the total theft cases reported in the 7 cities. An average 28.3 Theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population

in the Cities during 2019. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of Theft cases at (42.5) followed by Chennai and Thirunelveli City (each 36.6) and Coimbatore City (33.3).

Unlawful assembly

(Incidence:538 Rate: 2.7)

A total of 538 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in the commissionerates during 2019 showing a decrease of 44.2% as compared with previous year (965). Chennai (456 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (52 cases), Thirunelveli and Tiruppur Cities (each 15) have reported the cases of unlawful assembly.

Riots

(Incidence: 171 Rate: 0.9)

A total of 171 cases of riots were reported in 7 cities during 2019 showing an increase of 29.5% as compared with previous year (132). Chennai (61 cases) followed by Madurai City (35), Salem City (22 cases), Coimbatore City (21), Trichy City (17) and Tiruppur City (15). No case was reported in Thirunelveli City. The highest crime rate was reported in Tiruppur City (3.1) followed by Madurai and Salem Cities (each 2.1), Trichy City (1.5), Coimbatore City (1.4) and Chennai (0.6).

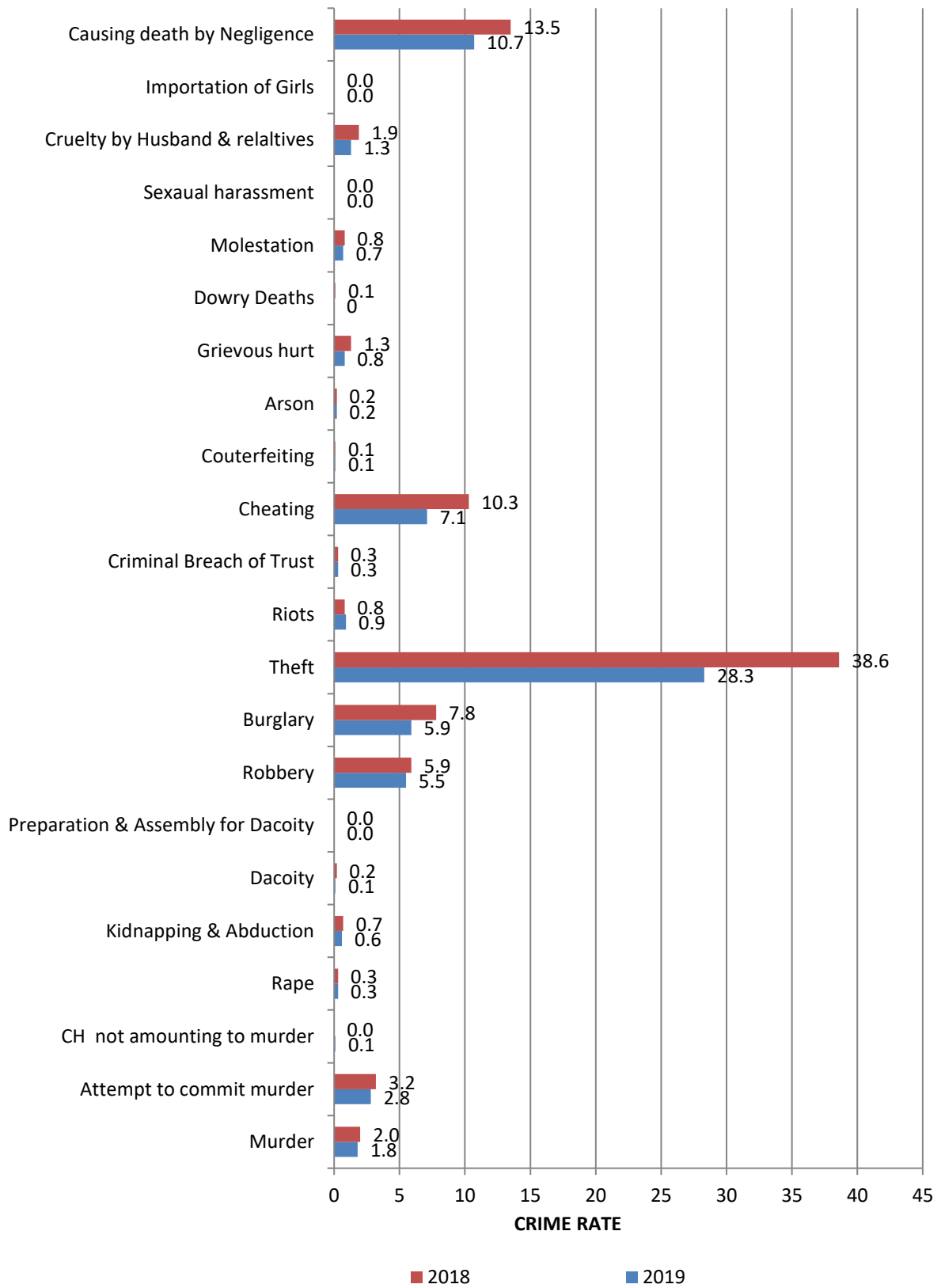
Criminal breach of trust

(Incidence:50 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 50 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in Commissionerates during the year 2019 which was shown a decrease of 3.8% compared to previous year (52). Chennai City has (21 cases) followed by Tiruppur City (14), Madurai City (9), Coimbatore and Salem Cities (each 3). No case was reported in Thirunelveli and Trichy Cities during this year.

Tiruppur City has reported high crime rate of 2.9 followed by Madurai City 0.5 as compared to 0.3 at average cities level.

Chart – 2.2
Rate of Cognizable IPC Crimes in Cities
Under Different Crime Heads during 2019 and 2018



Forgery, Cheating and Fraud

(Incidence: 1,399 Rate: 7.1)

A total of 1,399 cases under Cheating (including Forgery and Fraud) were reported in these Commissionerates during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 15.2% in 2019 over 2018 (1,650 cases). Chennai has reported the highest number of cheating cases (784 cases) accounting for 56% of total such crimes. The highest rate of such crimes (16.4) was reported from Madurai City.

Counterfeiting

(Incidence: 17 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 17 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2019, showing an increase of 30.8% as compared to previous year (13 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Chennai (6 cases) followed by Trichy City (4), Coimbatore City, Madurai City and Trippur City (each 2), Salem City (1). No case was reported in Thirunelveli City during 2019.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 149 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 149 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2019, showing a decrease of 26.2% over the year 2018 (202 cases). Chennai (91 cases) followed by Trichy City (40 cases) have together accounted for 87.9% of total such crimes reported during 2019.

Dowry deaths

(Incidence: 0 Rate: 0.0)

No case of dowry deaths were reported during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 100% over the year 2018 (11 cases).

Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (MOLESTATION)

(Incidence: 135 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 135 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her

modesty (MOLESTATION) were reported during the year 2019, showing an increase of 5.5% over the year 2018 (128 cases). Chennai with 89 cases accounting for 65.9% of total cases reported followed by Madurai City (15 cases) and Trichy City (10 cases). Chennai has reported the highest rate (0.9) of such crimes in comparison to the cities average rate of 0.7.

Insult to the modesty of women (SEXUAL HARASSMENT)

(Incidence: 0 Rate: 0.0)

No case of insult to the modesty of women (Sexual harassment) were reported during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 100% as compared to the previous year (7 cases).

Cruelty by husband or his relatives

(Incidence: 256 Rate: 1.3)

A total of 256 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported, showing a decrease of 15.2% over the year 2018 (302 cases). Chennai (116 cases) followed by Madurai City (66 cases) have accounted for 45.3% and 25.8% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2019. Madurai City has reported highest crime rate of 4.0 as compared to 1.3 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: 2,094 Rate: 10.7)

A total of 2,094 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 7 cities during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 3.3% as compared to the previous year (2,165 cases). Chennai (1,363 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Madurai City (195 cases), they accounted for 65% and 9.3% respectively of total such cases reported

during the year 2019. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 20.5 compared to 10.7 at cities average level.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence: 95,242 Rate: 486.4)

A total of 95,242 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 10.2% over the year 2018 (1,06,061 cases).

Arms Act

(Incidence :40 Rate:0.2)

A total of 40 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2019, showing an increase of 122.2% as compared to the previous year (18 cases). Chennai (16 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Madurai City (11 cases), Thirunelveli City (8 cases), Salem City (3 cases) and Coimbatore City (2). No case was reported in Tiruppur and Trichy Cities. Thirunelveli City were reported highest crime rate of 1.4 compared to 0.2 at cities average rate.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act

(Incidence: 906 Rate: 4.6)

A total of 906 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2019, showing an increase of 14.5% as compared to the previous year (791 cases). Chennai (452 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Madurai City (137 cases) have accounted for 49.9% and 15.1% respectively of total such case reported during the year 2019. Tiruppur City recorded highest crime rate (17.7) followed by Coimbatore City (7.9) have accounted for highest Crime Rate compared to 4.6 at cities average rate.

Gambling Act

(Incidence: 912 Rate:4.7)

A total of 912 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the Cities during the year 2019, showing an

increase of 34.3% as compared to the previous year (679 cases). Salem City (379 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (185 cases) have accounted for 41.6% and 20.3% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2019. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 36.4 compared to 4.7 crime rate at cities average level.

Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 19,325 Rate: 98.7)

A total of 19,325 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the 7 commissionerates during the year 2019, showing an increase of 8.8% as compared to the previous year (17,756 cases). Chennai (7,473 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Coimbatore City (3,336 cases), they accounted for 38.7% and 17.3% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2019. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 395.3 as compared to crime rate of 98.7 at cities average level.

Explosives Substances Act

(Incidence: 5 Rate:Negligiable)

A total of 5 cases under the Explosive Substances Act were reported in 7 Cities during the year 2019 showing a decrease of 50% compared to the previous year (10 cases). Chennai has reported highest incidence (2 cases), followed by Coimbatore City, Thirunelveli City and Trichy City each (each 1 case) they accounted for 40% and 20% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2019. Thirunelveli City has also reported highest crime rate of 0.2 as compared to crime rate of 0.0 at cities average level.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

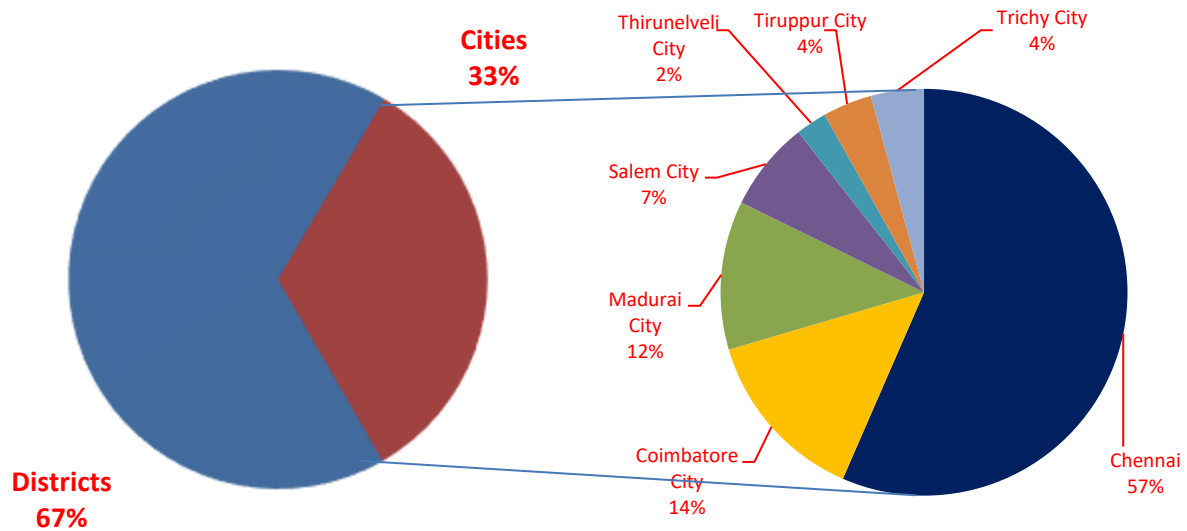
(Incidence: 277 Rate: 1.4)

A total of 277 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2019, showing a decrease of

19% as compared to the previous year (342 cases). Chennai (194 cases) registered highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (27 cases), they accounted for 70.0% and 9.7% of total

such cases respectively during the year 2019. Chennai has reported highest crime rate of 2.0 as compared to crime rate of 1.4 at average cities level.

Chart – 2.3
Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities During 2019



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

A total of 6 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2019 showing a decrease of 71.4% as compared to the previous year (21 case). Chennai (3 cases) registered highest cases followed by Tiruppur City (2 cases) and Salem City (1 case) during the year 2019. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 0.4 as compared to crime rate of 0.0 at average cities level.

highest cases followed by Trichy City (71 cases), they accounted for 50.7% and 47.3% of total such cases respectively during the year 2019. Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 6.1 as compared to 0.8 at cities average level.

Indian Passport Act
(Incidence: 150 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 150 cases under Indian Passport Act were reported in these 7 Commissionerates during the year 2019 showing an increase of 22.9% as compared to the previous year (122 cases). Chennai (76 cases) recorded

Essential Commodities Act
(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 2 cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2019 showing a decrease of 60% as compared to the previous year (5 cases). Chennai City alone (2 cases) recorded such cases during the year 2019.

Dowry Prohibition Act
(Incidence: 24 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 24 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2019 showing an increase of 84.6% as

compared to the previous year (13 cases). Tirunelveli City (11 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Trichy City (7 cases) and Chennai (4 cases) they accounted for 45.8%, 29.2% and 16.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2019. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of 1.9 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 2 cases under the Indecent Representation of Women Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 33.3% as compared to the previous year (3 cases). Chennai and Trichy City recorded such case (each 1) during the year 2019.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 44 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 44 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2019, showing a decrease of 75.6% as compared to the previous year (180 cases). Coimbatore City (25 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Chennai (12 cases), they accounted for 56.8% and 27.3% of total such cases respectively during the year 2019. Coimbatore City has reported highest crime rate of 1.7 as compared to crime rate of 0.2 at cities average level.

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

(Incidence: 9 Rate: Negligible)

Data are being collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act congruence with IPC crimes. A total of 9 cases under this Act were registered in the 7 Commissionerates showing an increase of 28.6% as compared to the previous year (7 cases). Chennai alone (8 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Salem City (1 case) recorded such cases. Remaining 5 cities have not

reported any case during 2019.

Forest Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during the year 2019.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 3 cases were reported under this Act during 2019, showing a decrease of 57.1% as compared to the previous year (7 case). Chennai, Tiruppur City and Trichy City recorded such cases (each 1) during this year. Remaining 4 cities have not reported any cities during 2019.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2019. Previously also no case was registered under this crime head during 2018.

Information Technology Act

(Incidence: 84 Rate: 0.4)

A total of 84 cases were reported under this Act during 2019, showing an increase of 58.5% as compared to the previous year (53 cases). Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act were reported in Chennai (72 cases) followed by Madurai City (4 cases), Thirunelveli City (3 cases), Coimbatore City and Salem City (each 2 cases) and Trichy City (1 case). No case was reported in Tiruppur City during the year 2019.

Official Secret Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

Two cases were reported under this head in Chennai during 2019 showing an increase of 100% as compared to previous year (0 case).

Electricity Act

(Incidence: 12 Rate: 0.1)

12 cases were reported under this head during 2019 showing an increase of 300% as compared to previous year (3 cases) 2018.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

Three cases were reported in Chennai under this Act during 2019 same as reported in previous year (3 cases) thus showing no change in reporting such cases.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

one case was reported in Coimbatore City under this head during 2019 showing an increase of 100% as compared to previous year (0 case).

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act
(Incidence: 219 Rate: 1.1)

A total of 219 cases were reported under this Act during 2019 showing a decrease of 28.4% as compared with previous year (306 cases). Chennai City (155 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Madurai City (20 cases), Thirunelveli City (17 cases), Coimbatore City (12 cases), Tiruppur City (8 cases) and Trichy City (7).

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act
(Incidence: 0 Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this Act during 2019 showing a decrease of 100% as compared to the previous year (3 cases).

Lotteries (Regulation) Act
(Incidence: 1,311 Rate: 6.7)

A total of 1,311 cases were reported under this Act during 2019, showing a decrease of 9.1% when compared with previous year (1,442

cases). The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Salem City (424) followed by Tiruppur City (283), Chennai (193), Coimbatore and Trichy City (each 184), Thirunelveli City (34) and Madurai City (9).

Representation of People Act
(Incidence: 33 Rate: 0.2)

Chennai alone has reported 33 cases under this Act during 2019 showing an increase of 100% as compared to previous year (0 case).

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
(Incidence: 6 Rate: Negligible)

6 cases were reported under this head during this year 2019 showing a decrease of 62.5% as compared to previous year (16). The maximum cases were reported in Chennai (5) followed by Coimbatore City (1). No case was reported in remaining 5 cities.

Other SLL
(Incidence:71,866 Rate:367.0)

A total of 71,866 cases were reported under other SLL Act of which not mentioned in above crime heads showing a decrease of 13.6% as compared to the previous year (83,189).

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,
- Robbery

iii. Violent crimes affecting public safety.

- Riots and Arson

iv. Violent crimes affecting Women

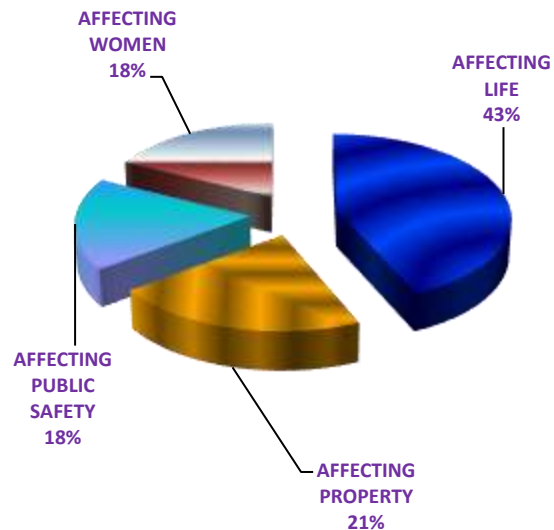
- Rape
- Attempt to commit Rape

Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted of 6.5% the total IPC crimes (1,68,116) in 2019. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 47.7% of the total violent crimes. 19.3% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 23.4%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 3.4%(excluding POCSO Rape) of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

CHART- 3.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES DURING - 2019



Incidence of Violent crimes:

[Decrease:0.1%]

4. Violent crimes have a decreased by 0.1% compared to 2018. 10,946 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2019 as against 10,957 cases reported during 2018. The incidence of violent crimes during 2019 district/city wise are presented in Table 3.1. District/City-wise Incidence of Violent Crimes is shown in Map-3.1.

Violent crimes Affecting Life:

[Decrease:2.4%]

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life between 2015 to 2019 is given below. These cases have a decreased by 2.4% compared to 2018. Attempt to commit murder, Dowry Death and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE (2015- 2019)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1748	1603	1560	1569	1745
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2935	2666	2460	2571	2478
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	59	40	51	55	68
4	ATTEMPT TO C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	--	--	3	0	4
5	DOWRY DEATH	65	58	48	55	28
6	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1603	1223	1027	1097	898
	TOTAL	6410	5590	5149	5347	5221

Violent Crimes for Gain:
[Increase: 6.8%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2015 to 2019 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has increased by 6.8% compared to 2018. Dacoity and Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this increase.

(II) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN (2015 - 2019)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	93	109	97	100	113
2	ROBBERY	1763	1680	1841	2295	2444
	TOTAL	1856	1789	1938	2395	2557

Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:
[Decrease: 20.8%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2015 to 2019 are given below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has a decreased by 20.8% when comparing with 2018. A decrease of 36.3% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2019 (2,117) as compared to 2015 (3,325).

(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2015- 2019)

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	2648	2002	1935	2240	1722
2	ARSON	677	513	402	434	395
	TOTAL	3325	2515	2337	2674	2117

Violent crimes Affecting Women:
[Increase: 18.1%]

8. Cases of Rape between 2015 to 2019 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (370+1742) has increased by 18.1% compared to 2018.

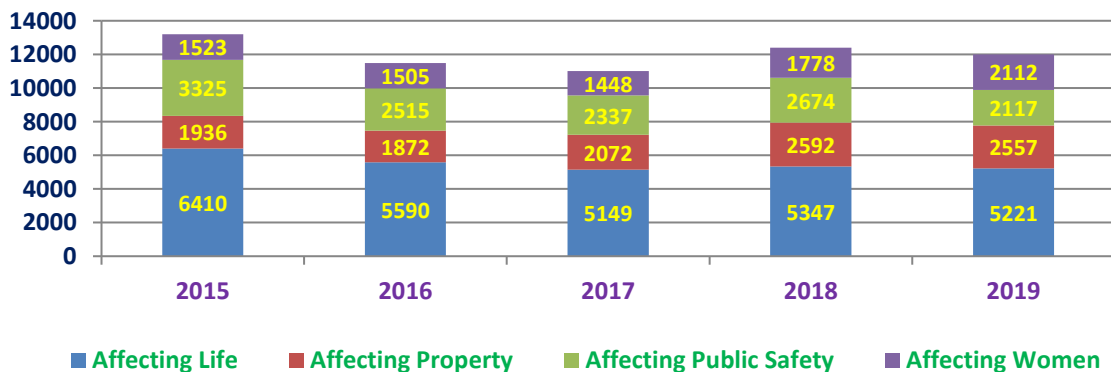
(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2015 - 2019)

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	1523	1505	1437	1788	2112

Category wise violent crimes during 2015 -2019 is depicted in Chart - 3.2

CHART - 3.2

Category - Wise Violent Crimes during 2015 - 2019



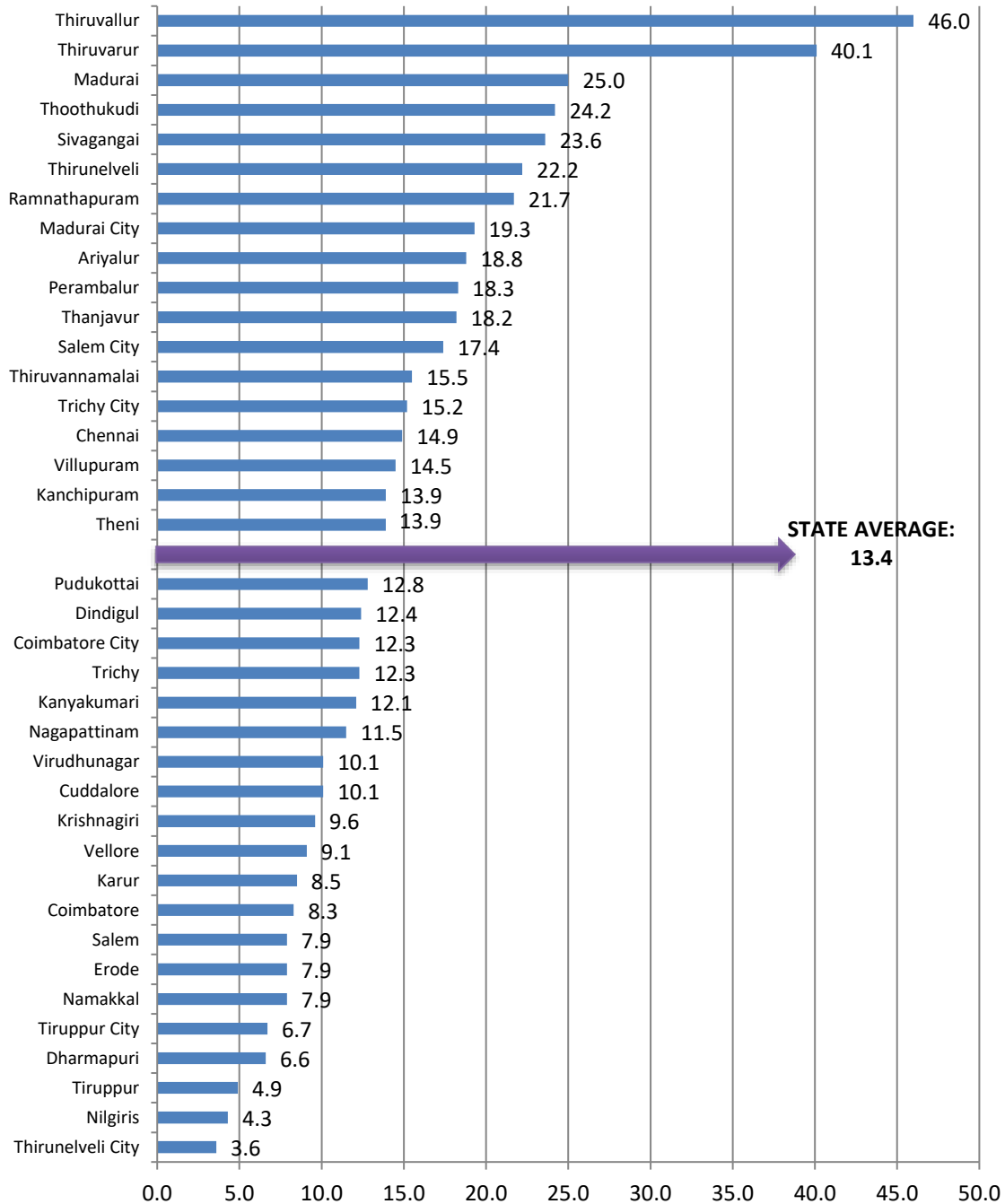
Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

9. Crime head-wise and district-wise Incidence of violent crimes during 2019 are presented in **Table-3.1**. The

State average of violent crime rate is 13.4. **Chart-3.3** gives ranking of the district/city on the basis of violent crime rates. Dist/City-wise Rate of Violent Crimes is shown in **Map-3.2**.

CHART-3.3

CRIME RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING- 2019
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2019 is given in **Table-3.1**. Chennai reported the highest incidence of 1,477 cases accounting for 13.5% of the total violent crimes. The other districts/ cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Villupuram (568; 5.2%), Thanjavur (494; 4.5%), Madurai (446; 4.1%), Thirunelveli (437; 4.0%), Vellore (404; 3.7%), Kanchipuram (370; 3.4%), Thoothukudi (361; 3.3%), Sivagangai and Thiruvannamalai (each 358; 3.3). The remaining districts/ cities reported below 350 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	500 – 1477	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chennai City • Villupuram
2	400 – 500	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanjavur • Madurai • Thirunelveli • Vellore
3	Less than 400	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madurai City • Salem • Sivagangai • Cuddalore • Ramnathapuram • Nagapattinam • Dindigul • Thiruvallur • Virudhunagar • Krishnagiri • Coimbatore • Thiruvarur • Trichy • Theni • Dharmapuri • Coimbatore City • Pudukottai • Railway Chennai • Railway Trichy • Ariyalur • Thirunelveli City • Thoothukudi • Thiruvannamalai • Trichy City • Namakkal • Salem City • Erode • Tiruppur • Tiruppur City • Karur • Kanchipuram • Kanniyakumari • Perambalur • Nilgiris

11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Disputes (Property dispute, Family dispute, petty quarrel, Money & Water disputes) accounted for 981 cases out of 1,745 cases reported (56.2%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Personal Vendetta or Enmity 287 cases (16.4%), Illicit Relationship Cases 211 (12.1%), Murder for gain 67 (3.8%), Love Affairs 53 (3.0%), Casteism 6 Cases (0.3%), During Dacoity or Robbery 5 cases (0.3), Murder due to dowry demand 4 cases (0.2%). Remaining 131 (7.5%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Extremism / Naxalism and Road Rage.

Attempt to Commit Murder (Decrease 3.6%) (Cr.Rate... 3.0)

Incidence of **Attempt to commit Murder** (2,478) during 2019 has decreased by 3.6% over 2018 (2,571). Chennai has registered the highest (321) incidence of attempt to commit murder followed by Thirunelveli (181) and Thoothukudi (160).

12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

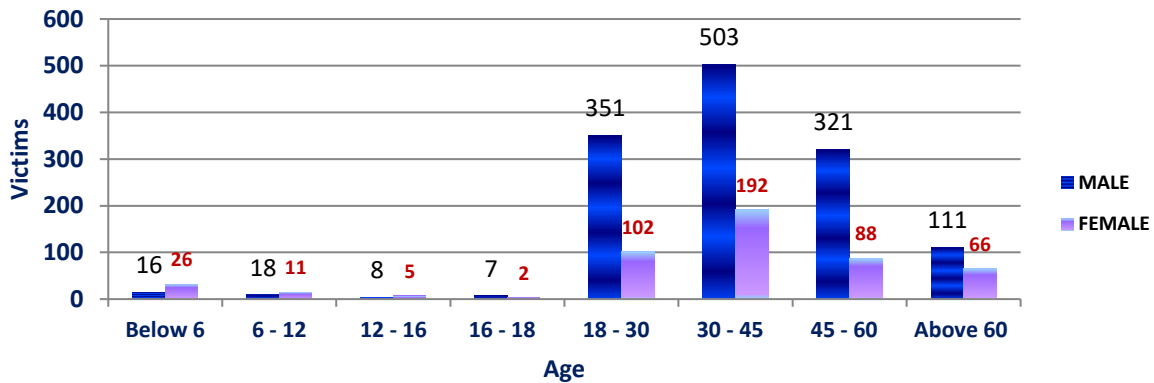
(i) Victims of Rape: -

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 (1,826) during this year, the share of female victims was 27.5% (503). Approximately 38.0% (191) of them were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 20.0% (101) of them were adult women aged 18 to 30 years. 38.1% (503) of the male **victims** were in the age group of 31 to 45.

CHART – 3.4
VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2019



The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 18-30 years accounted for 26.6% (351 out of 1,321). Of the total victims, 47 (2.6%) were below 6 years of age and 24 (1.3%) victims were between 6 – 12 years. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2019 as per age & gender from the districts is available in [Table-3.3](#) and [Chart 3.4](#)

Of the total 1,826 Victims, Chennai (166) followed by Vellore (93), Villupuram (77), Thoothukudi and Madurai (each 75), Dindigul (72), Coimbatore (68), Thanjavur and Kanchipuram (each 65), Virudhunagar (60), Ramanathapuram (50), Trichy (49), Krishnagiris (48), Sivagangai (47), Cuddalore and Namakkal (each 46), Madurai City and Thiruvallur (each 45), account for larger number of victims (65.3%). Kanchipuram (49), Chennai (46), Vellore (30), Thirunelveli (25), Villupuram (22), Dindigul and Cuddalore (each 19) and Virudhunagar (17) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. Above 8 districts accounted for 45.1% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Coimbatore (2) followed by Nilgiris, Tiruppur and Perambalur (each 3), Trichy City and Nagapattinam (each 4).

Chennai City (127 victims) followed by Coimbatore (69), Thoothukudi (60), Madurai (55), Vellore (54), Villupuram (53), Dindigul (52), Thanjavur (49),

Virudhunagar (44), Trichy (42), Nagapattinam (39), Madurai City and Sivagangai (each 36), Thirunelveli (34), Thiruvallur, Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram (each 33), Tiruppur (32) and Theni (31) reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above nineteen districts accounted for 69.0% of the total male victims. The lowest numbers of male victims were reported in Railways Trichy (2), Railways Cheenai (10) and Karur (11).

Rape
(Increase: 18.1%) Cr.Rate: 2.6

The number of **rape** cases 2,112 (Rape 370+ POCSO Rape1742) showing an increase of 18.1% over 2018 (1,788). Chennai has recorded the highest number (190) of incidence accounting for 9.0% of all the rape cases reported in the state. RP Trichy has recorded the lowest incidence (1 case).

Kidnapping & Abduction
(Decrease: 18.1%) Cr.Rate: 1.1

898 cases of **“kidnapping & abduction”** were reported during this year, showing a decrease of 18.1% over 2018 (1,097). Villupuram has recorded the highest number (81) of incidents accounting for 9.0% of all the **‘kidnapping & abduction’** cases reported in the state. Nilgiris and Tiruppur City has recorded the lowest number of case (each 1).

Dacoity

(Increase: 13%) Cr.Rate: 0.1

The incidence of dacoity is 113 showing an increase by 13% over 2018 (100). Chennai (17), Kanchipuram (10), Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli (each 7), Madurai, Sivagangai and Vellore (each 6), Dindigul, Thiruvallur, Trichy and Thiruvannamalai (each 5), and Villupuram (4) has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 73.5% of the total cases reported in the State. Coimbatore, Kanniykumari, and Krishnagiri (each 3) cases was the next in order accounting for 8% of the total cases. Seven districts have recorded each 1 case. No case was recorded in 11 districts.

Robbery

(Increase: 6.5%) Cr.Rate: 3.0

The incidence of robbery (2,444) is showing an increase of 6.5% over 2018 (2,295). Chennai has the highest number of incidents (693) accounting for 28.3% of the total cases reported followed by Railway Chennai (147) and Madurai City (127). Nilgiris has recorded the lowest number of incidence (3 cases) followed by Theni (6).

Riots

(Decrease 23.1%) Cr.Rate: 2.1

Incidence of riots (1,722) showing a decrease of 23.1% over 2018 (2,240). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (179) accounting for 10.4% reported in the state followed by Madurai (124), Thanjavur (107) and Ramanathapuram (90). Railway Trichy has recorded the lowest number of incidents (1) followed by Nilgiris (4) and Railway Chennai (4). No case was reported in Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli City, Thoothukudi and Vellore districts.

Arson

(Decrease: 9.0%) Cr.Rate: 0.5

The incidence of arson (395) during the year a decreased by 9.0% over 2018

(434). Vellore has reported the highest number of incidents (42) followed by Thirunelveli (39) and Kanniyakumari (31). Thirunelveli City, Perambalur and Coimbatore City have reported the lowest number of incidents (each 3 cases).

Dowry Death

(Decrease: 49%) Cr.Rate: Negligible

Incidence of dowry deaths during the year (28) a decreased by 49.0% over 2018 (55). Cuddalore (11) and Dharmapuri (4) has reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Villupuram (3), Dindigul (2), Coimbatore, Karur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Theni, Thirunelveli, Thiruvannamalai and Thiruvarur (each 1). No case was reported in 28 districts.

(iii) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.4 gives the age groups break-up of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction, district-wise. 898 cases were reported during this year involving 908 victims. Victims in the age group 18 yearsto30 years (450) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 88% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Villupuram (81). The lowest number of victims was from Tiruppur City and Nilgiris (each 1 victim), followed by Thirunelveli City (2 victims).

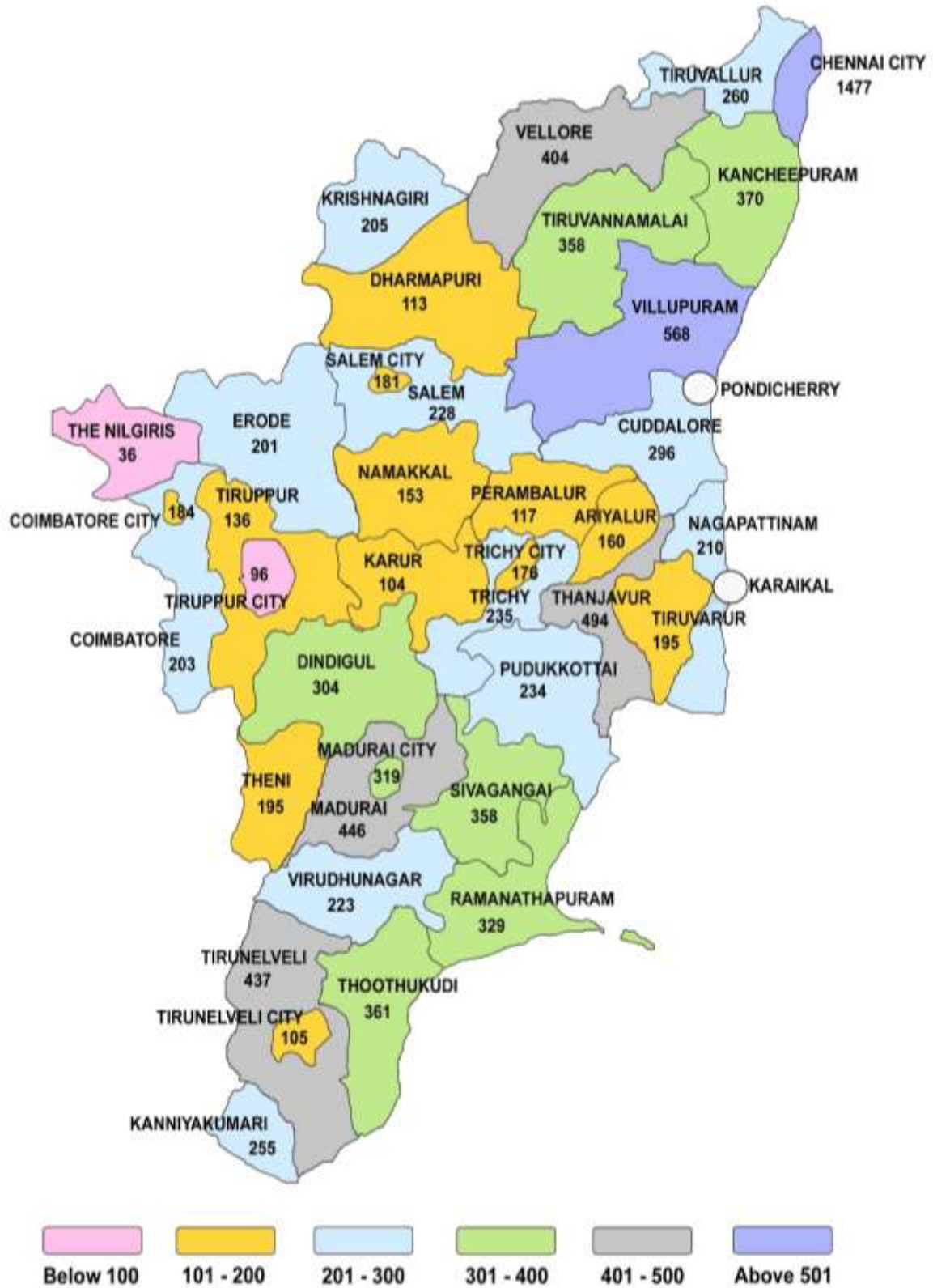
(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.5 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 407 out of 1,006 recovered victims of kidnapped/abducted (including kidnapped in previous year) during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 40.5% of the total victims. This was followed by Elopement / Love relationship 293 (29.1%).

MAP – 3.1

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2019

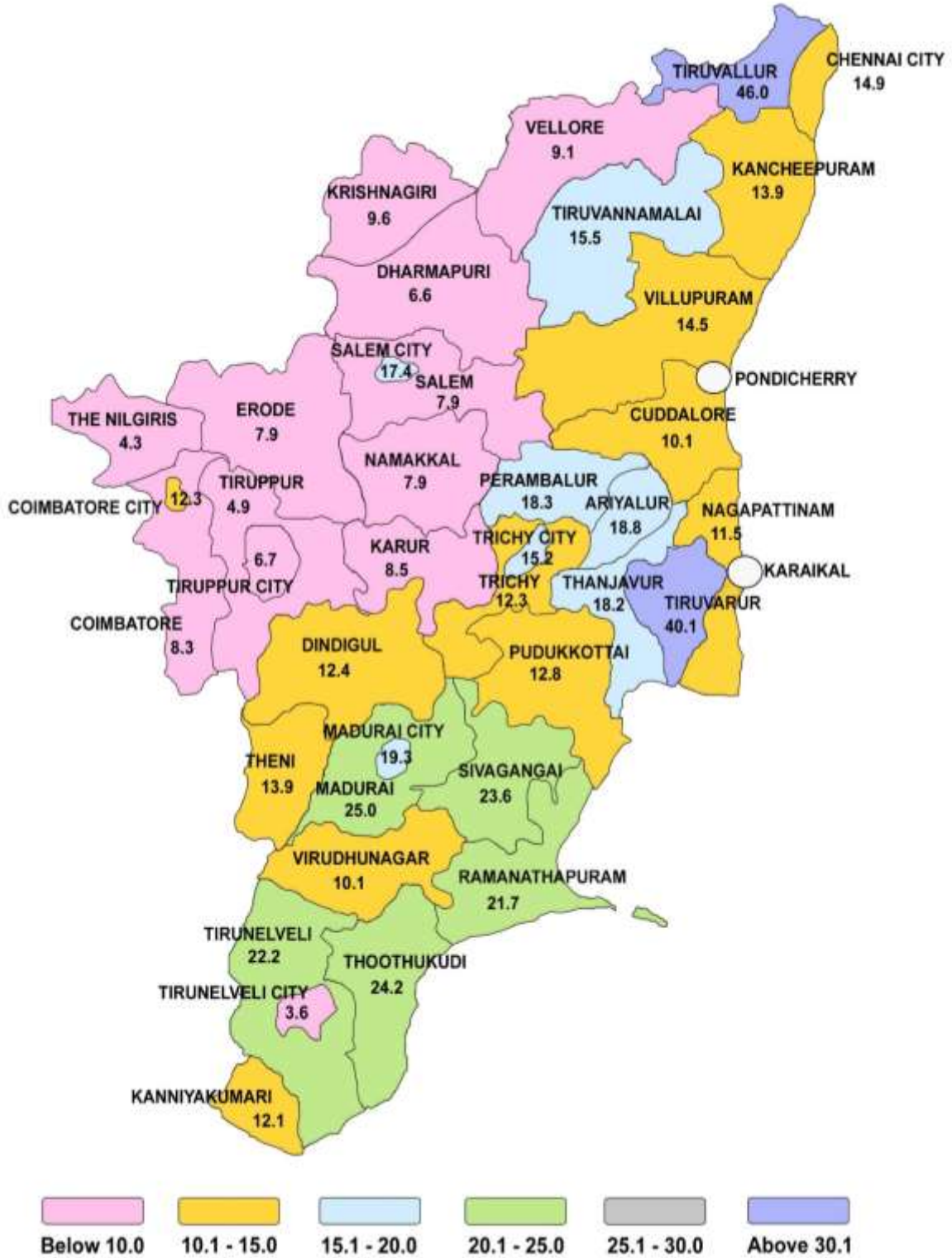
(All over Tamil Nadu 10,946)



MAP – 3.2

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 13.4)



CHAPTER 4

PROPERTY CRIMES

INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES

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

2. Property Crimes are classified as follows: -

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

These offences constitute about 13.5% of the total IPC offences.

Incidence of Property Crimes: [Decrease: 7.6%]

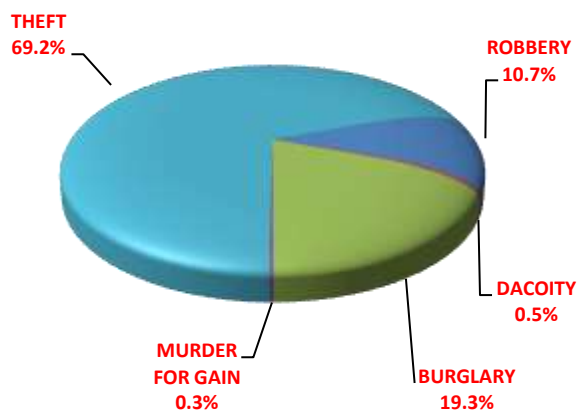
3. Table 4.1 depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2018 & 2019 with percentage variation. A total of 22,700 Property Crimes were reported during 2019 as against 24,562 cases during 2018 (Decrease of 7.6%). Incidence of property crimes between 2015 and 2019 is presented in Table-4.2.

INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2019

S. NO	HEADS	NO.OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENT-AGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	67	0.3
ii	DACOITY	113	0.5
iii	ROBBERY	2444	10.8
iv	BURGLARY	4392	19.3
v	THEFT	15784	69.1
TOTAL		22700	100

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.3% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.5%, 10.8%, 19.3% and 69.1% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2019 is presented in Chart-4.1.

CHART- 4.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES
DURING- 2019



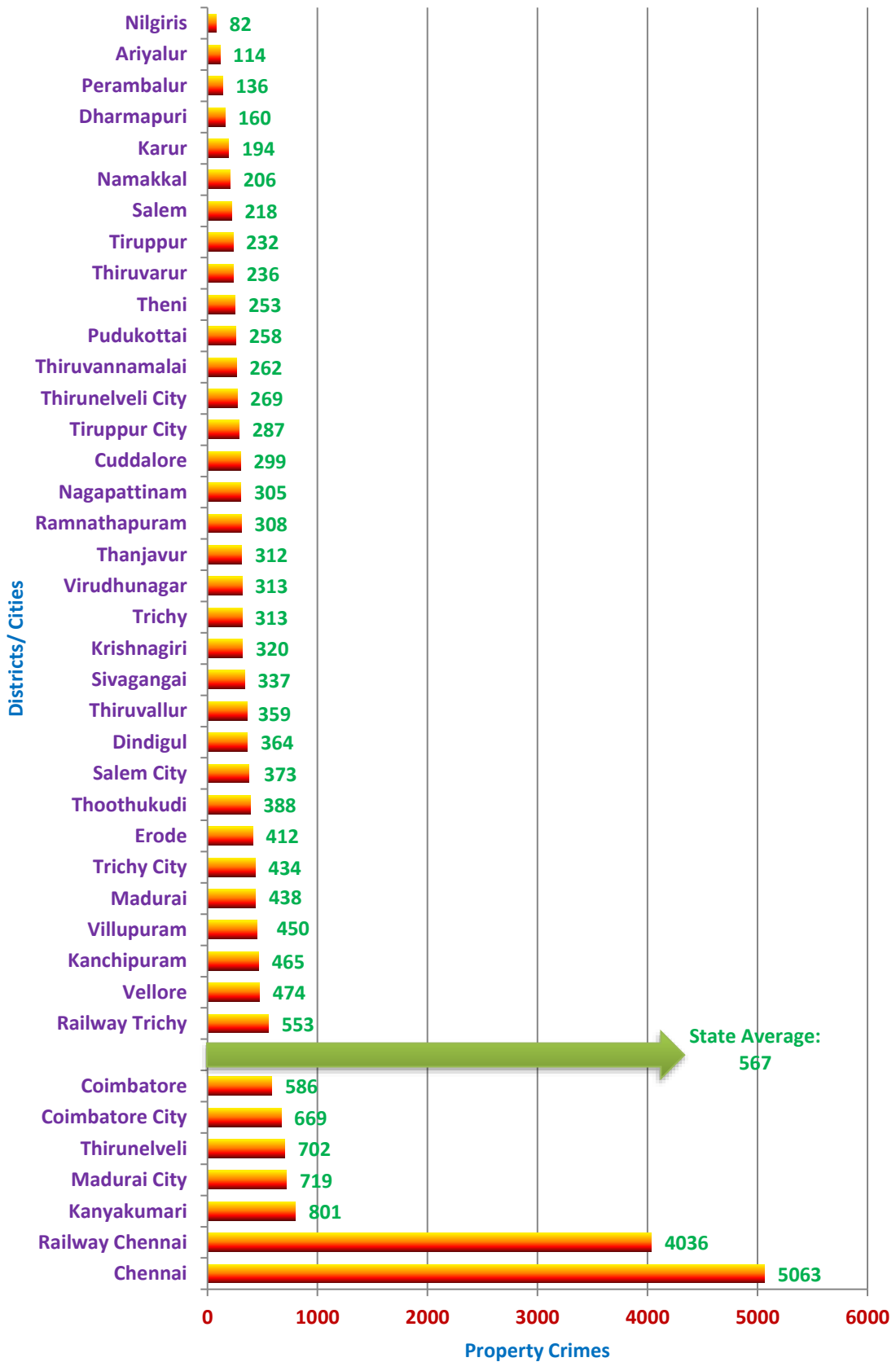
5. Chennai (5,063 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by RP Chennai (4,036), Kanniyakumari (801) and Madurai City (719). The lowest number of cases was reported in Nilgiris (82), Ariyalur (114) and Perambalur (136). Comparative statement of property crimes for 2018-2019 (district wise) is presented in Table-4.1.

6. Head-wise analysis of Property Crimes has been done in Chapter-1.

7. Figures of Property crimes (district/city wise) are presented in Chart-4.2.

CHART-4.2

PROPERTY CRIMES DURING - 2019 (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 2.9% of the total IPC offences in 2019, whereas it was 2.4% for 2018.

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: 7.8%]

4. A total of 4,865 Grave Crimes were reported during 2019 as against 4,512 during 2018 (an increase of - 7.8%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2016 - 2019 and head wise grave crimes are presented in **Table-5.1. (Map -5)**

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2019

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1678	34.5
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	67	1.4
III	DACOITY	113	2.3
IV	ROBBERY	2428	49.9
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	343	7.0
VI	GRAVE THEFT	236	4.9
TOTAL		4865	100.00

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (84.4%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Theft constituted 11.9% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 3.7% of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2019 is presented above. **Chart 5.1** depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2019.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were reported in Chennai (972) followed by Madurai (207), Madurai City (195) and Kancheepuram (188). The lowest number of cases were reported in Nilgiris (19) followed by Dharmapuri (36) and Perambalur (37). 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 2019 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 2018 and 2019 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 Ambattur (192) Sub-division of Chennai followed by Anna Nagar (133) Sub-division of Chennai and St.Thomas Mount (117) Sub-division of Chennai and Vandalur (52) Sub-division of Kanchipuram District.

12. Lowest number of Grave Crime was reported in Gudalor (2) Sub-divisions of Nilgiris district followed by Devala sub division of Nilgiris district and Mudukulathur Sub-division of Ramnad (each 4) similarly, each 5 cases were reported in Thittagudi Sub-division of Cuddalore, Ooty Town Sub-division of Nilgiris and Kottaipattinam Sub-division of Pudukottai, Manamadurai Sub-division of Sivagangai district, Cheyyar Sub-division of Thiruvannamalai and Uthankarai Sub-division of Krishnagiri district have recorded each 6 Grave Crime cases.

CHART- 5.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2019

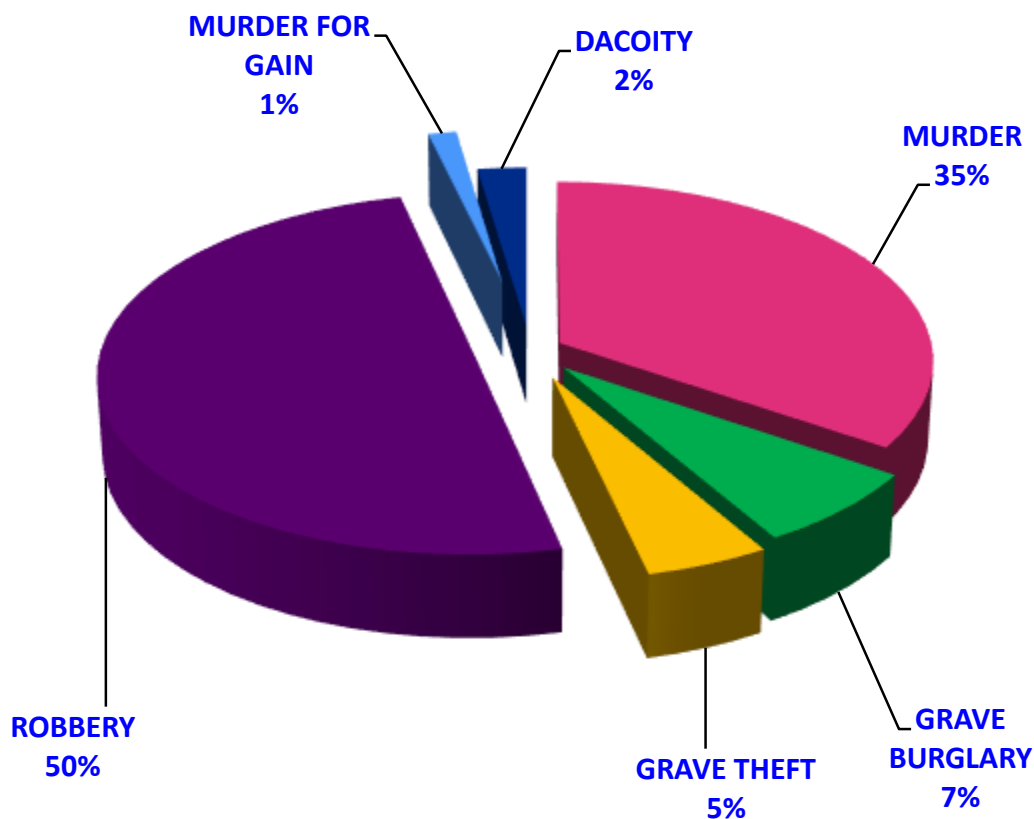
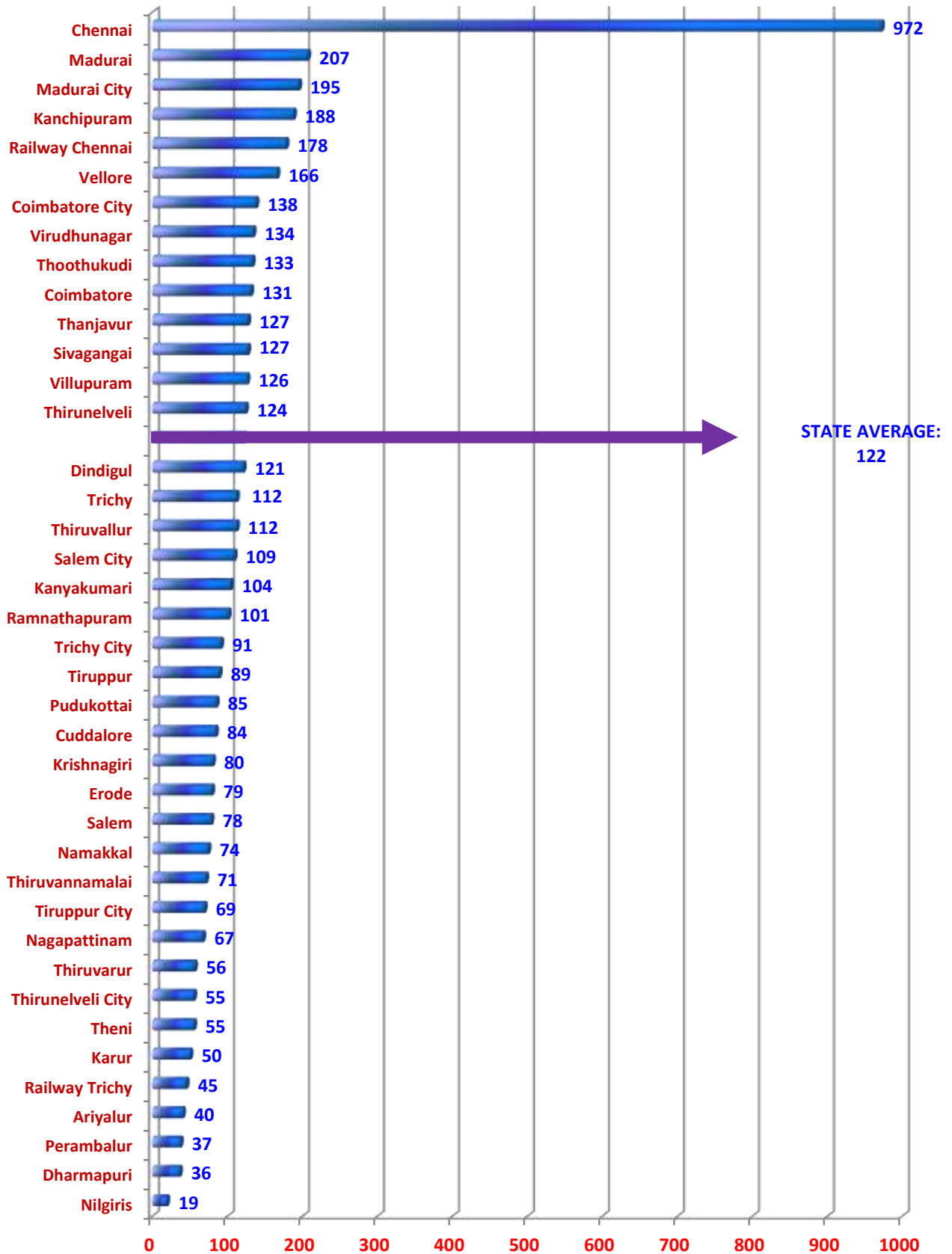


CHART - 5.2

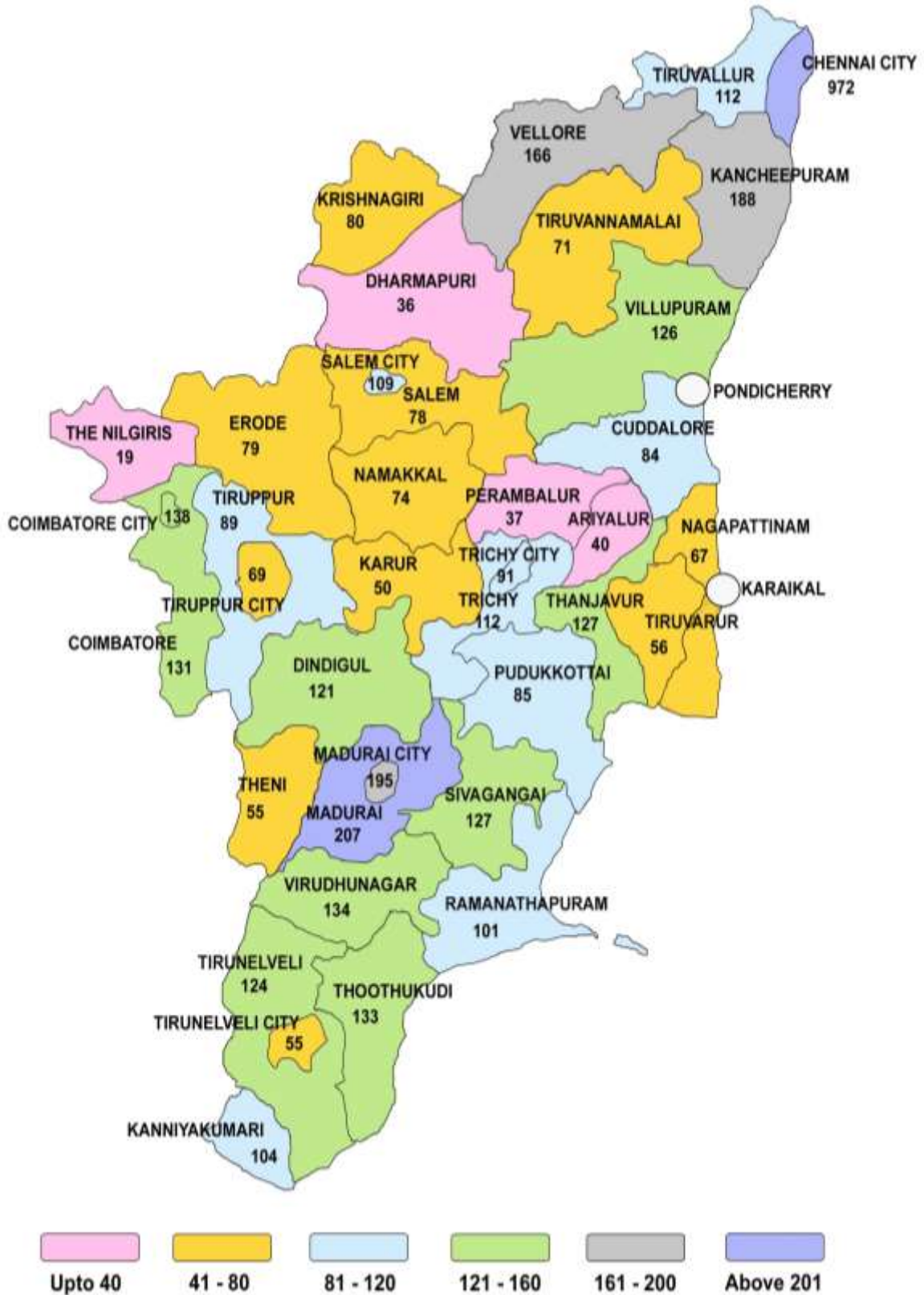
GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2019 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



MAP – 5.1

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,865)



CHAPTER 6

CRIME IN RAILWAYS

Introduction

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

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

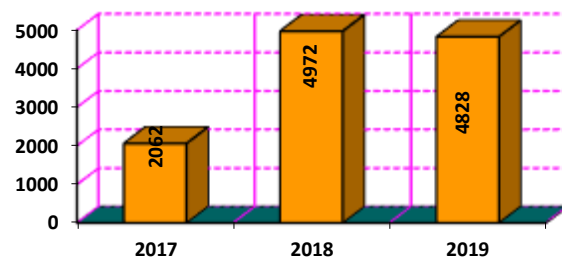
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian Railways Act, 1989.

Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2017 to 2019 is presented in Table-6.2. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2017 to 2019.

CHART-6.1

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



5. 2,062, 4,972 and 4,828 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2017 to 2019 respectively at the state level reflecting an increase of 141.1% in 2018 over 2017 and a decrease of 2.9% in 2019 over 2018. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP& TRP) shows a fluctuating trend.

6. Chennai RP reported an increase of 158.1% in 2019 over 2018 (from 4,207 cases in 2018 and 4209 cases in 2019). Trichy RP reported a decrease of 19.0% in 2019 over 2018 (from 765 cases in 2018 and 619 cases in 2019).

7. District-wise incidence of Indian Railways Act crimes registered by Railway Police during 2017-2019 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 2017 to 2019. District/city wise details are presented in [Table-6.2](#).

9. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded an fluctuating trend in Trichy Railway with 3, 16 and 12 from 2017 to 2019 respectively and Chennai Railway witnessed an increasing trend with 2, 16 and 18 cases from 2017 to 2019 respectively.

10. In the year 2019, Trichy Railway has shown a decrease of four cases (12 cases reported in 2019 while 12 cases in 2018) whereas Chennai Railway has shown considerable an increase of 2 cases (16 case reported in 2018 while 18 cases were reported in 2019).

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

11. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 71.6% (i.e., 2,54,094 out of 3,55,075) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases in the state) by police. 70.8% of these were charge-sheeted (2,51,254 out of 3,55,075). 34.8% (24 cases were disposed out of 69 cases for investigation) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 37.5% (9/24) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 37.5% as against 99.0% 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 2,10,591 SLL cases out of 4,16,030 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2019, resulting in 50.6% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 91.8% (1,92,985 out of 2,10,324 Trial completed). Comparatively, 40.5% (Trial were completed in 15 case out of 37 cases for trial) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. 8 cases were convicted and 22 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 53.3% as against 91.8% 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. 4,402 case of theft was reported in railways for the year 2019, out of the total 15,684 cases of theft reported in the state during 2019. A total amount of 54.6 lakh worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.746.1 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 (4,402) account for 91.2% of total IPC crimes in railways (4,828).

16. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (91.2%) is higher as compared to robbery (3.7%), attempt to commit to murder (0.2%), riots (0.2%) and causing death by negligence (0.02%) **Chart-6.2**. Similarly, the percentage share of stolen property in railways theft to total theft in the state is higher (7.3%) as compared to Robbery (2.2%).

Burglary in Railways

17. No cases of burglary were reported in Railways. Whereas, 4,392 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2019 in which Rs.623.0 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all burglary cases reported in the State during 2019. District / City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.9**.

Robbery in Railways

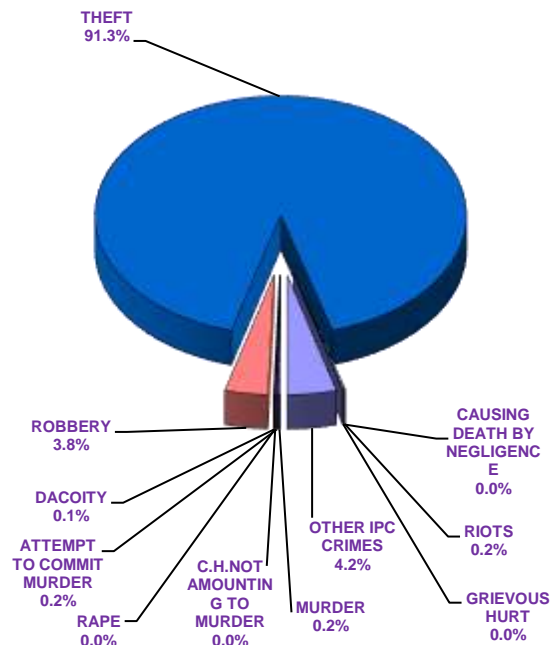
18. 181 cases of robbery in railways were reported out of total 2,444 cases reported in the state during 2019. A total amount of Rs.46.0 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.206.0 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all the robbery cases reported in the state during 2019. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.10**.

Dacoity in Railways

19. 3 cases of dacoity in railways were reported out of total 113 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2019. A total amount of Rs.0.3 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways, whereas it was Rs.144.3 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Dacoity reported in the state during 2019. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.11**.

CHART- 6.2

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2019



20. **Chart 6.3** depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2017-2019.

21. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2019 is presented in **Chart-6.4**.

CHART- 6.3

Incidence of Total IPC Crimes Reported by Railway Police during 2017-2019

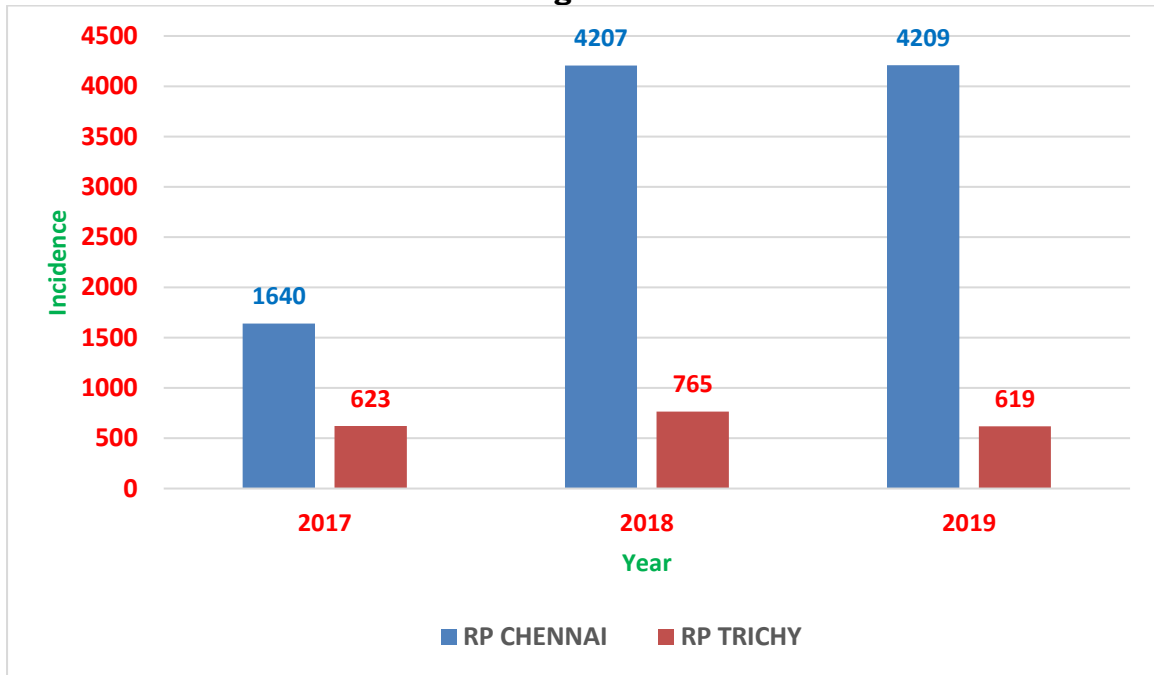
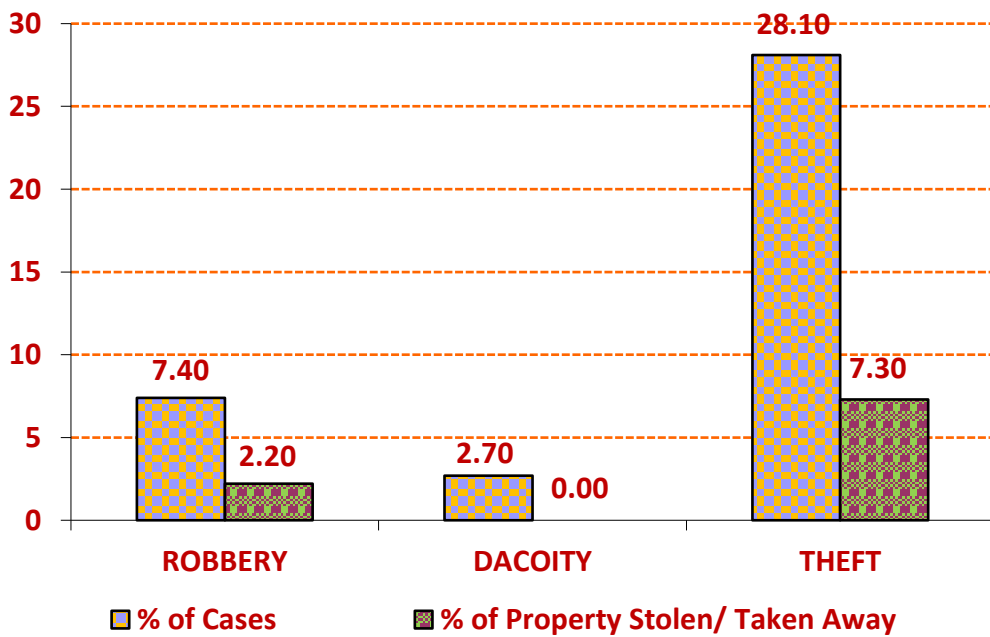


CHART-6.4

Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways During 2019



CHAPTER 7

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Crime against Women has been an area of high priority for Tamil Nadu Police. Several measures have been undertaken to tackle social menace affecting women at large. While on one hand, special attention is being paid towards prevention of crimes against women by increased police vigil and by harnessing the resources of the community including women's Organizations, exclusive All Women Police Stations (AWPSs) have been opened in the State and Women Help lines are functioning in these AWPSs on the other hand the strength of the women police has also been increased considerably to meet the need.

2. Trafficking related crimes are not included in this chapter even though they are mostly committed by women and against women but have been discussed in a different chapter allocated for Human Trafficking.

3. Provisions under IPC dealing with Crimes against women: -

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363 – 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Cruelty by husband or relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of Girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

4.Provisions under SLL dealing with Crimes against women: -

Special and Local Laws with special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are: -

- i. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation, Prevention & Misuse) Act 1994.
- ii. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act 1929.
- iii. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
- iv. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- v. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act 2002.
- vi. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987.
- vii. Protection of Children from Sexual abuse Act (POCSO)

5. INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN:-

Head-wise incidences of reported Crimes against Women during 2015 to 2019 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
1	MURDER OF WOMEN (WITH RAPE)	NA	NA	2	1	8	700
2	HONOUR KILLING	NA	NA	2	0	NA	--
3	RAPE	421	319	283	331	362	9.4
4	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	29	17	11	13	8	-38.5
5	POCSO ACT	1544	1567	1568	2016	2358	17.0
6	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1335	1043	859	896	699	-22.0
7	DOWRY DEATH	65	58	48	55	28	-49.0
8	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1900	1256	984	789	781	-1.0
9	MOLESTATION	1163	854	744	814	803	-1.4
10	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	20	27	9	14	7	-50
11	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	--
12	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	79	122	220	244	236	-3.3
13	MISCARRIAGE	NA	NA	1	2	3	50
14	ACID ATTACK	NA	NA	3	2	4	100
15	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	NA	NA	7	14	11	-21.4
16	CYBER CRIMES (IT ACT)	NA	NA	27	29	38	31.0
17	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	491	432	403	386	349	-9.6
18	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROH.) ACT	7	1	2	4	2	-50
19	DOWRY PROH. ACT	333	295	225	206	237	15.0
20	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT-2005	4	0	1	0	0	--

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2018 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2018 Tamil Nadu	2018 All India	% to All India
1	RAPE *	331	33356	1.0
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	13	4097	0.3
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	896	72751	1.2
4	DOWRY DEATH	55	7166	0.8
5	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	789	103272	0.8
6	MOLESTATION	814	89097	0.9
7	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	14	6992	0.2
8	MISCARRIAGE	2	213	0.9
10	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	244	5037	4.8
11	ACID ATTACK	2	131	1.5
12	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	14	854	1.6
13	POCSO ACT	2016	38802	5.2
14	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	386	1459	26.5
15	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	4	22	18.2
16	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	206	12826	1.6
17	CYBER CRIME (IT ACT)	29	1244	2.3
18	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT	0	579	--

* Excluding Rape u/s 4& 6 of POCSO

6. **Chart-7.2** depicts percentage distribution of **Crimes against Women** in 2019.

7. The incidence of **Crimes against Women** during the period 2019 has shown an increase of 2% over the previous year.

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

(2,358) followed by Molestation (803), Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (781 cases) and Kidnapping and Abduction (699). Cases of POCSO, Molestation, Cruelty by husband and his relatives and Kidnapping and Abduction together constitute the largest part (78.2%). Rape accounted for 6.1% of the Crimes against Women. (**Map 7.1**)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of **Crimes against Women** during 2019 is presented in **Table-7.1**. **Chart-7.1** depicts the rate of **Crimes against Women** reported during 2018 and 2019.

10. **Table-7.2** shows the incidence of **Crimes against Women** district wise/head wise during 2019.

11. An analysis of **Crimes against Women** reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been witnessed in Chennai (729), followed by Villupuram (324) and Thirunelveli district (283) while it was the lowest in Railway Trichy (4) followed by Railway Chennai (12) and Nilgiris City (42). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Kidnapping and Abduction was highest in Villupuram (77), Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act was highest in Chennai City (194), Cruelty by husband and his relatives was highest in Chennai City (116), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was highest in Chennai City (223), Molestation was highest in Chennai (89), Dowry Prohibition Act was highest in Kanyakumari (71), Abetment of Suicide of Women was highest in Vellore (29), Rape highest in Chennai (42), Dowry Deaths were the highest in Cuddalore (11) followed by Dharmapuri (4), and Villupuram (3).

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

CHART- 7.1
RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING 2018 AND 2019

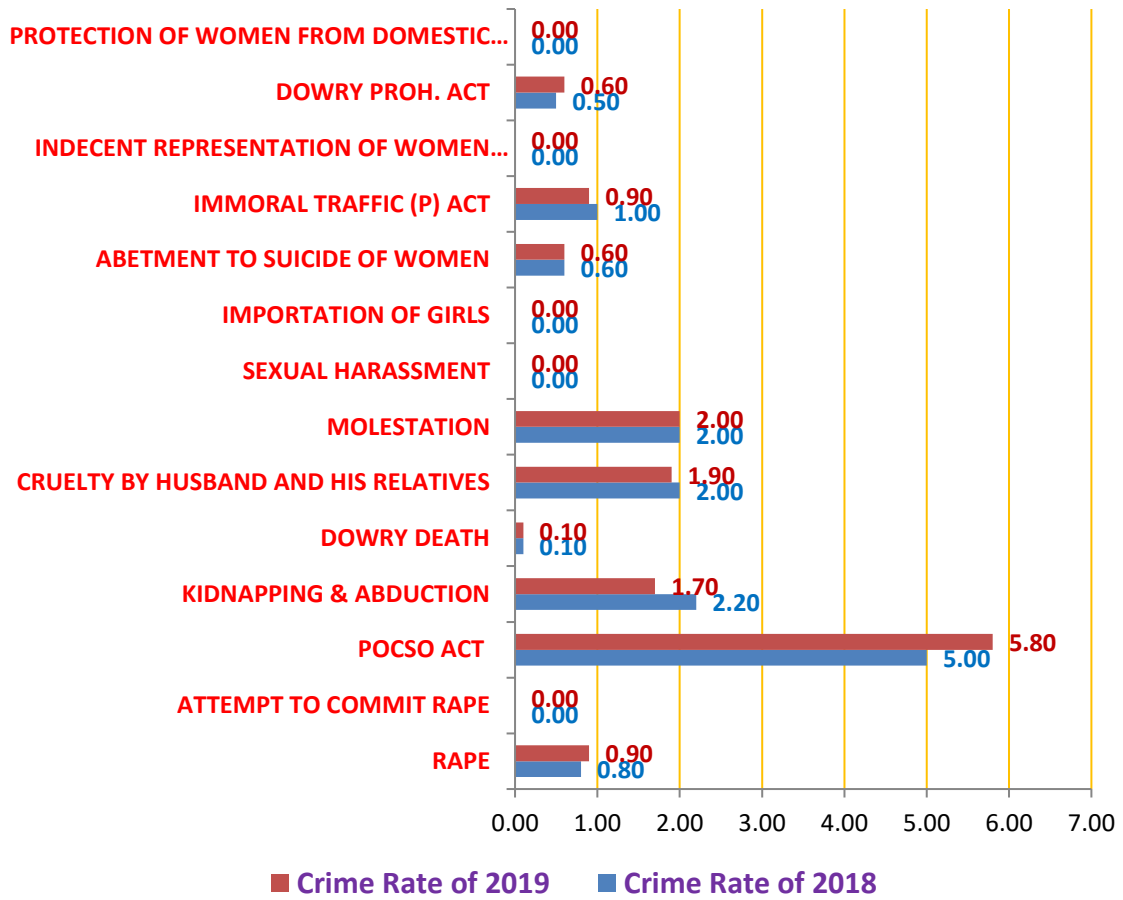


CHART- 7.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING - 2019

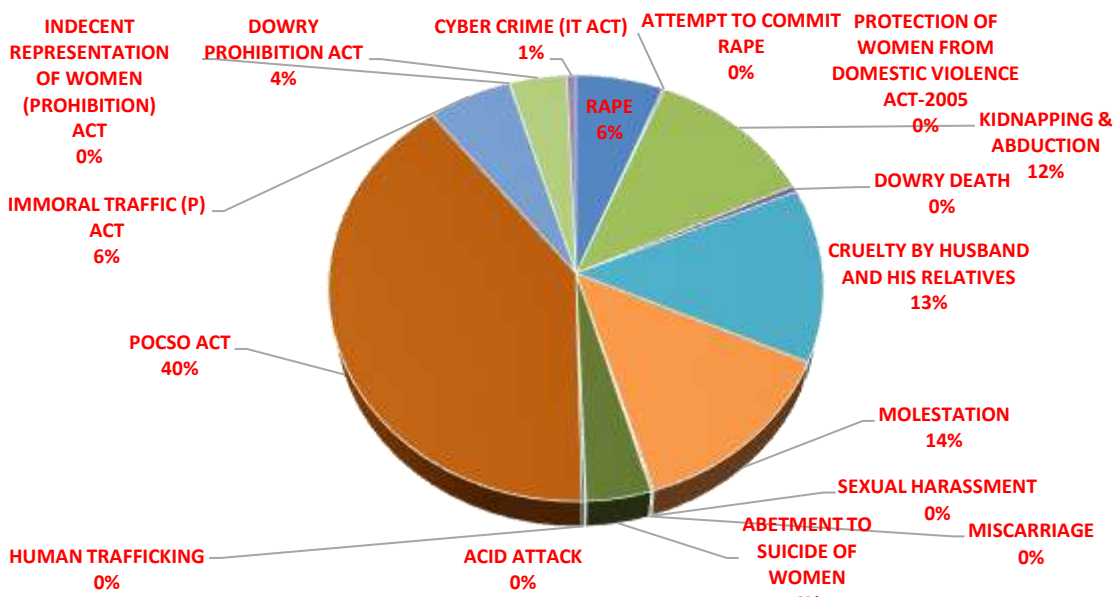
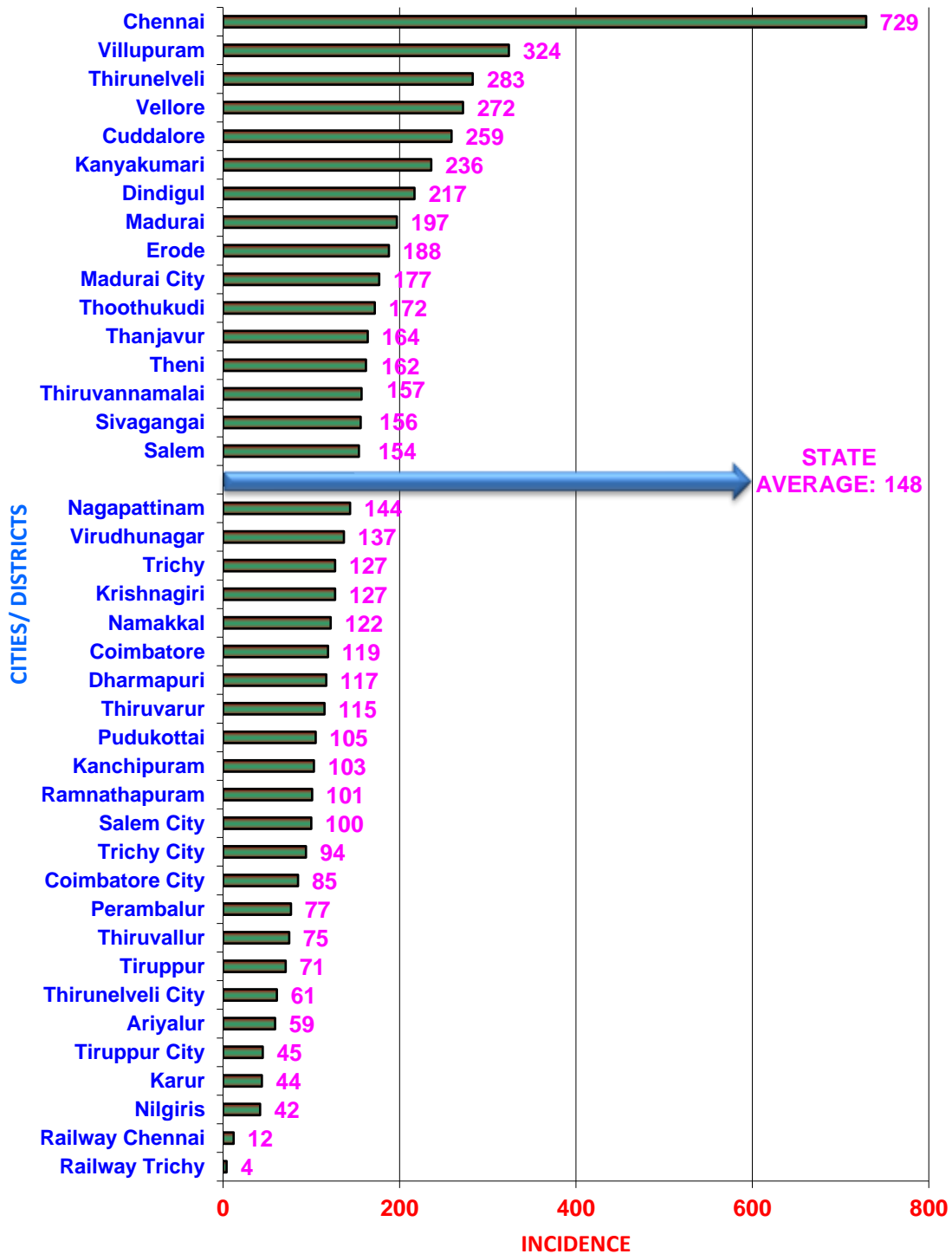


CHART – 7.3
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN
DISTRICT/CITY WISE – DURING 2019



1. RAPE:

[Increase: 9.4 %]

Incidence of Rape cases under IPC sec.376 alone (362) registered during 2019 has shown an increase of 9.4% over 2018 (331). Chennai reported the

highest (42), followed by Villupuram (33), Thirunelveli (19). Coimbatore City, Nilgiris, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Tiruppur and Trichy City (each 1) reported the least number of incidences.

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

73.8% 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 20.4% of the total victims. **Table-7.3** shows city/ district-wise victims of rape under different age groups.

99.7% of rapes on adult victims were committed by persons known to the victims (361 cases out of 362 cases). **Table-7.4** deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 2 cases were committed by family members (Grand father, Father, Brother or Son), 20 cases were committed by other family members, 20 cases were committed by family friends, 231 cases were committed by friends of victims on pretext to marry, 1 case was by live in partner /Separated husband, 1 case was by guardian, 61 cases by neighbors, 1 case was by employer / co-worker, 24 cases were committed by other known persons and 1 by Unknown or Not Identified.

99.4% of POCSO rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (1732 cases out of 1742 cases). **Table-8.10** also deals with the offender's relation and proximity to POCSO rape victims. 1133 cases were committed by friends/online friends of victims on pretext to marry, 273 cases were committed by neighbors and 136 by family friends, 1 case was by guardian, 52 cases were by other known persons and 10 cases by Unknown or Not Identified. In 18 cases offenders were other family members (Grand Father /Father/Brother/Son) to the victims, and 119 cases of offenders were other family members to the victim.

2. Kidnapping & Abduction: **[Decrease: 22.0%]**

Cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** (699) a decreased by 22.0% as compared to previous year (896). Villupuram recorded the highest (77) followed by Vellore (67) and Erode (61). Lowest incidence was reported in Coimbatore City and Tirruppur City (each 1), followed by Tiruppur and Thirunelveli City (each 2cases).

43.6% 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 28.0% 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 2019.

4. MOLESTATION: **[Decrease: 1.4%]**

Cases of **Molestation** (803) registered during the year 2019 shown a decrease of 1.4% as compared to previous year (814). Chennai recorded the highest (89) followed by Cuddalore (65) and Thirunelveli (51). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (1) followed by The Nilgiris (2 cases) and Tiruppur City (4 cases).

5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: **[Decrease: 50.0%]**

7 cases were booked during 2019, a decrease of 50.0% over 2018(14 cases). Thiruvarur (4) registered the highest number of cases followed by Kanchipuram, Madurai and Trichy (each 1case).

7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Decrease: 1.0%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 13.2% (781 cases) of total cases (5,934) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend of 1.0% is seen under this head with 781 cases reported during 2019. Highest number of cases has registered in Chennai (116) followed by Madurai City (66) and Dindigul (46). Lowest incidence is seen in Thirunelveli City (2) followed by The Nilgiris (3), Salem and Tiruppur City (each 5 cases).

8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

[Decrease: 50.0%]

2 cases were booked under this Act during 2019, a decrease of 50% was witnessed when compared to the year 2017 (4 cases). Each one case has registered in Chennai City and Trichy City.

9. DOWRY DEATH:

[Decrease: 49.0%]

Incidence of Dowry Death (55) has shown a decrease of 49% during 2019 as compared to 2018 (55 cases). Cuddalore reported the highest incidence (11) followed by Dharmapuri(4), Villupuram (3),

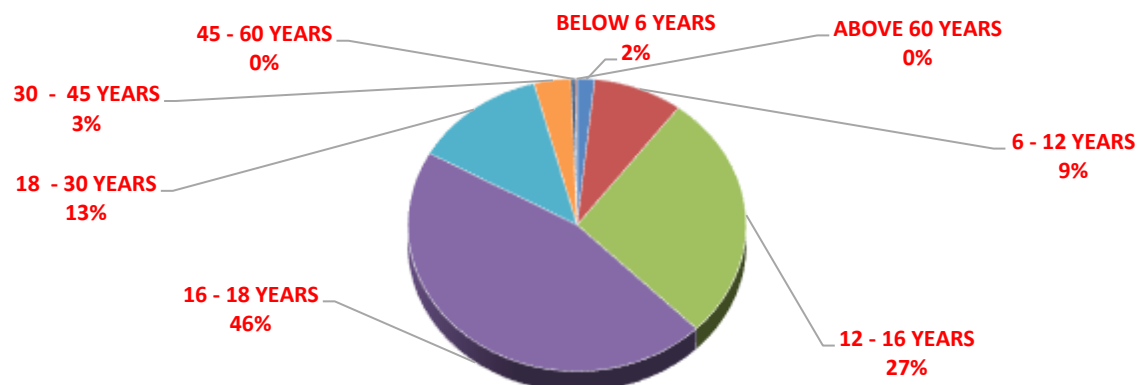
Dindigul(2), Thanjavur, Thirunelveli, Thiruvannamalai, Karur, Coimbatore, Nagapattinam, Theni and Thiruvallur (each 1) were among the lowest. No case was reported in Vellore, Chennai, Kanniyakumari, Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Krishnagiri, Salem, Ariyalur, Nilgiris, Madurai City, Pudukottai, Thoothukudi,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

10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

[Increase: 15.0%]

An increasing trend is seen under this head with 237 cases reported during 2019 compared to 206 cases in 2018. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases was increased by 15.0%. Kaniyakumari recorded the highest (71), followed by Madurai (30) and Villupuram (29). Under this head no case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukottai, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City and Trichy.

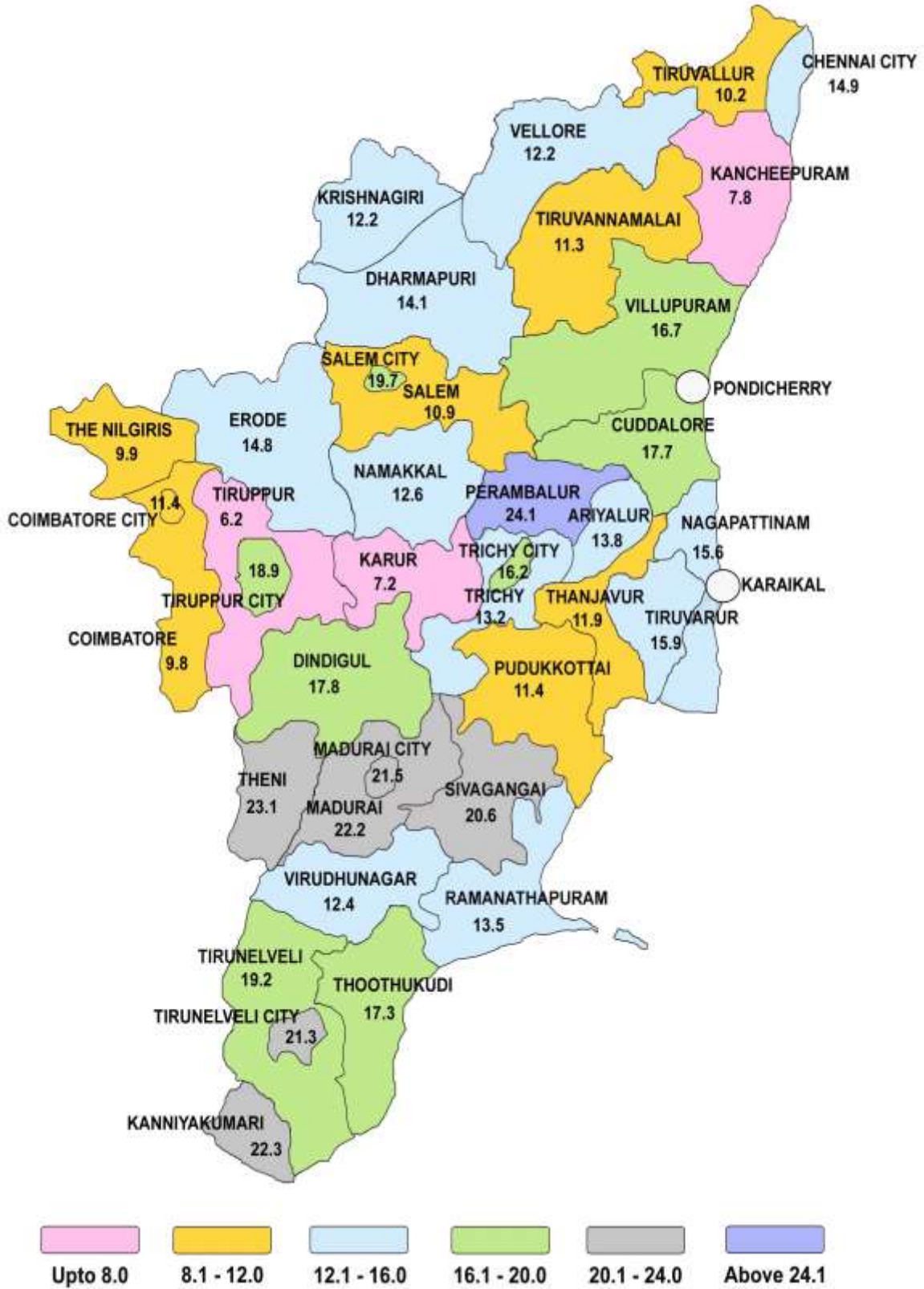
CHART - 7.4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2019



MAP - 7.1

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

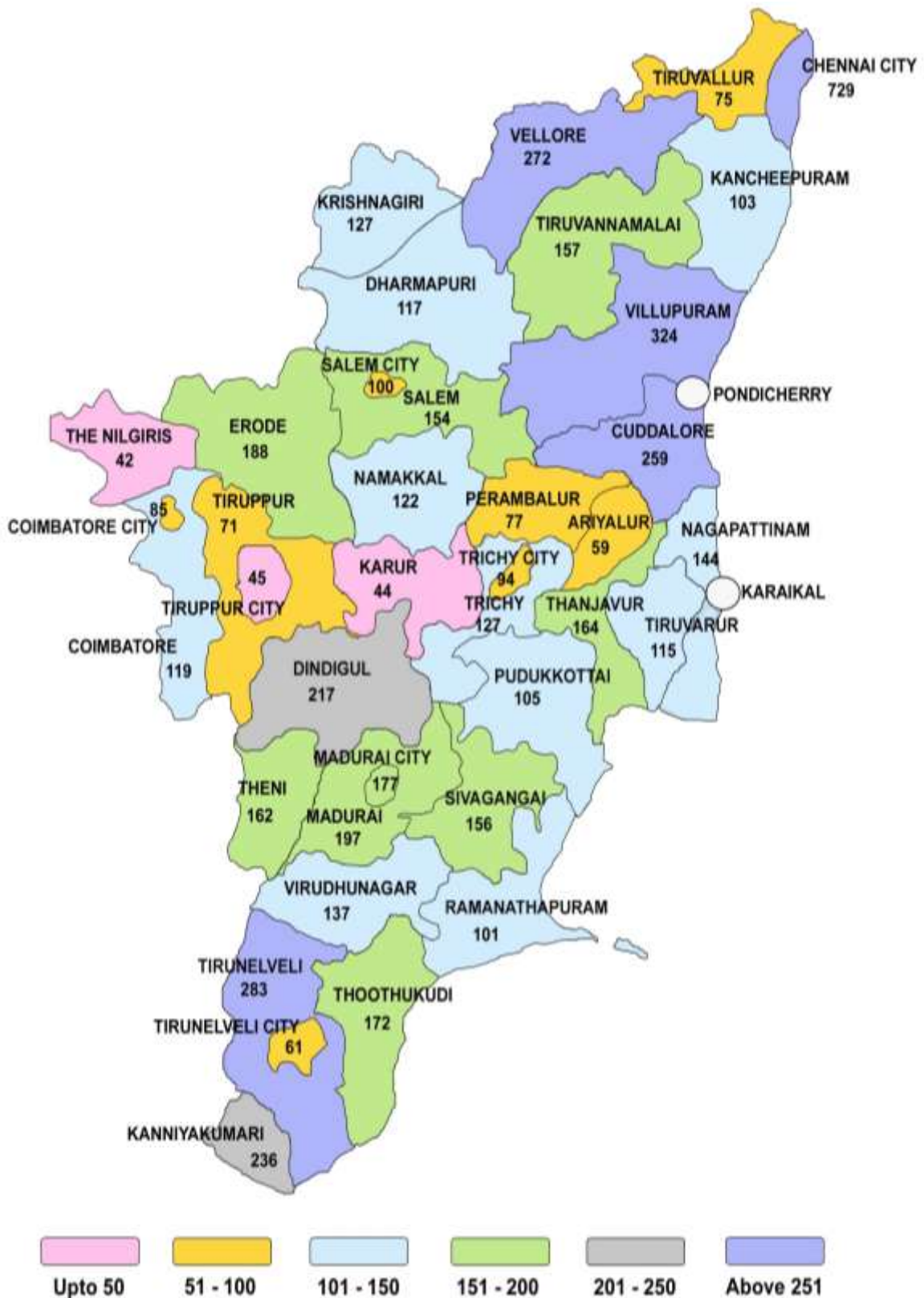
(All over Tamil Nadu 11.9)



MAP - 7.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 5,934)



CHAPTER 8

CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

Issues relating to child victims and crimes committed against children are a matter of serious concern for the Government, parents and the society. The issue needs attention and it deserves special steps to deal with this delicate area. Many NGOs are also doing commendable work in this area.

Status of a Child:

2. There is a need for a clear definition of 'child' in the statute. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000 defines a child as a person who has not completed 18 years of age. "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act" of 2006 also specifies 18 years as the cut off age for preventing child marriage. Sec. 376 IPC defines 16 years as the age for giving consent in rape cases. Child Labour Act 1986, fixes 14 years as the criteria for child labour. Hindu Marriage Act 1955 states 18 years and 21 years as the eligibility age for marriage for females and male respectively.

3. **Crime Against Children** include violations under certain sections of Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. For the purpose of this chapter, the following categories of crimes involving child victims have been included: -

- i) Foeticide (316 IPC) & infanticide(315 IPC)
- ii) Exposure and abandonment (317 IPC)
- iii) Murder (302 IPC)
- iv) Other Murder (Murder for Gain) (302 IPC)
- v) POCSO Rape (SLL)
- vi) Molestation (354 IPC)
- vii) Kidnapping and Abduction (363 IPC)

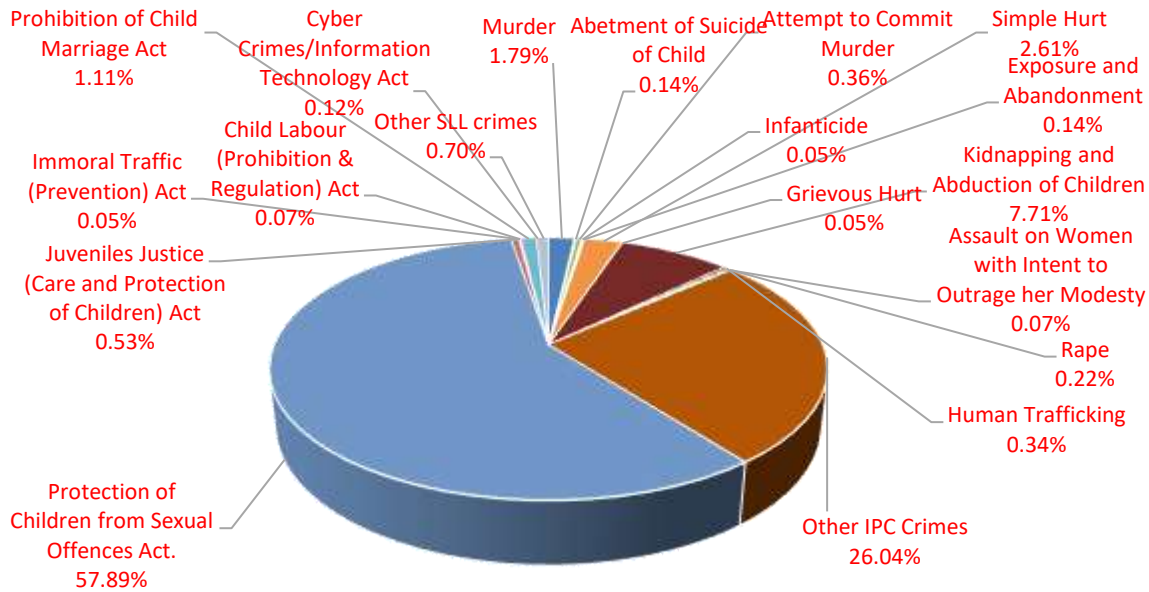
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procurement of minor girls (below 18) (366-A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (373 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xiii) Employment of 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 child [Sec. 25 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xv) Exploitation of child employee [Sec. 26 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]

4. Trends of Crime Against Children:- [Decrease 0.4%]

4,139 cases were reported during 2019 as compared to 4,154 in 2018, indicating a decrease of 0.4%. Highest incidence of POCSO (230 cases) was reported in Chennai, followed by Thirunelveli (149) and Vellore (115). Other district with least number of cases is Railway Trichy (1). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2019. **Map8.1**

CHART – 8.1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2019**



5. Crime Rate:

➤ **Decreased from 5.2 to 5.1**

Perambalur district has reported the highest crime rate at 13.8 followed by Thirunelveli 12.6 and Theni 7.5.

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

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

8. 4,139 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, POCSO-Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procuration of minor girls, Juvenile Justice Care Act and other SLL crimes in the State. 74 cases of Murder (1.8%) were reported during 2019. Maximum number of murders were reported in Chennai (10) followed by Villupuram (9), Dindigul and Tirunelveli (each 6), Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi and Vellore (each 4),

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

9. Trends of Infanticide:

[No change]

2 case of Infanticide was reported during 2019, same as in 2018. Perambalur and Vellore districts have recorded each one case in this crime head.

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

[Increase 17.5%]

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

Children. Highest incidence of other crimes were reported in Chennai City (423), followed by Thirunelveli (182), Vellore (83), Cuddalore (76), Trichy (61), Dharmapuri (48), Perambalur and Virudhunagar (each 33), Dindigul (29), Ariyalur (28), Railway Chennai (26), Thoothukudi (20), Railway Trichy (16), Namakkal, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai (each 10), Sivagangai, Thanjavur and Thiruvallur (each 5), Thiruvarur (2), Kanniyakumari and Krishnagiri (each 1 case). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Salem, Salem City, Theni, Tirunelveli City, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy City and Villupuram. Head-wise and district wise incidence and crime rate of **Crimes Against Children** is presented in **Table-8.2**. Crime head-wise incidence of Crime against Children during 2015-2019 is depicted in **Chart-8.3**.

Disposal of crimes by Police and Courts :-

16. The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by Police and Courts is discussed in detail in Chapter – 19. The State level charge-sheeting rate of Crime against Children cases is

88.6%. Out of 6,414 cases under this category 47.2% case were charge-sheeted. 100% charge-sheeting rate was done under the heads Murder with Rape (POCSO), Abetment of Suicide of Child, Infanticide, Exposure and Abandonment, Rape and Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty.

17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at (35.5%). The conviction rate for Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act) stood at 100% followed by Murder 55% and simple hurt 45.0%.

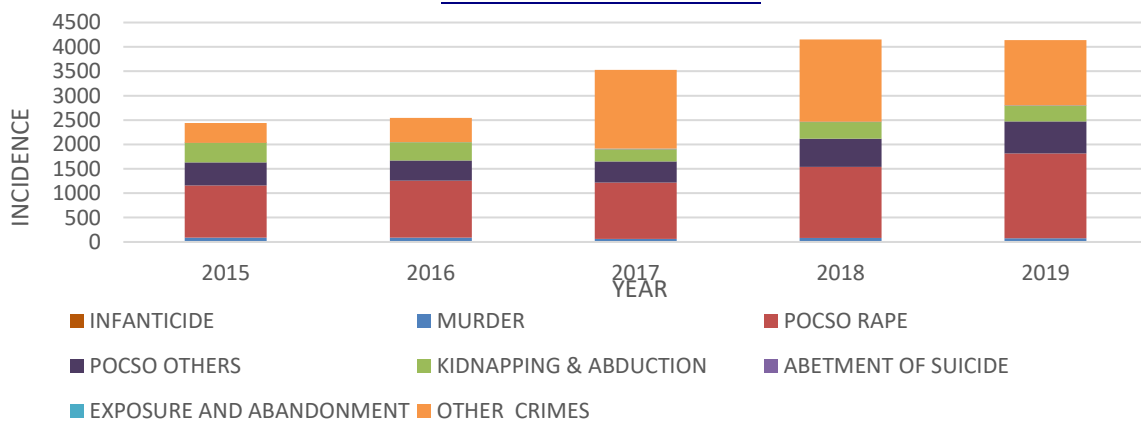
18. Crime head-wise Disposal of cases by Police and Courts has been depicted in **Table 8.3 & 8.5**.

Disposal of Persons arrested by Police and Courts

19. The details of disposal by Police of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in **Table 8.7**. Of 5,189 persons arrested including Persons arrested out of previous year cases, 3,762 (72.5%) were charge-sheeted by the Police of which 717 persons were convicted.

CHART- 8.3

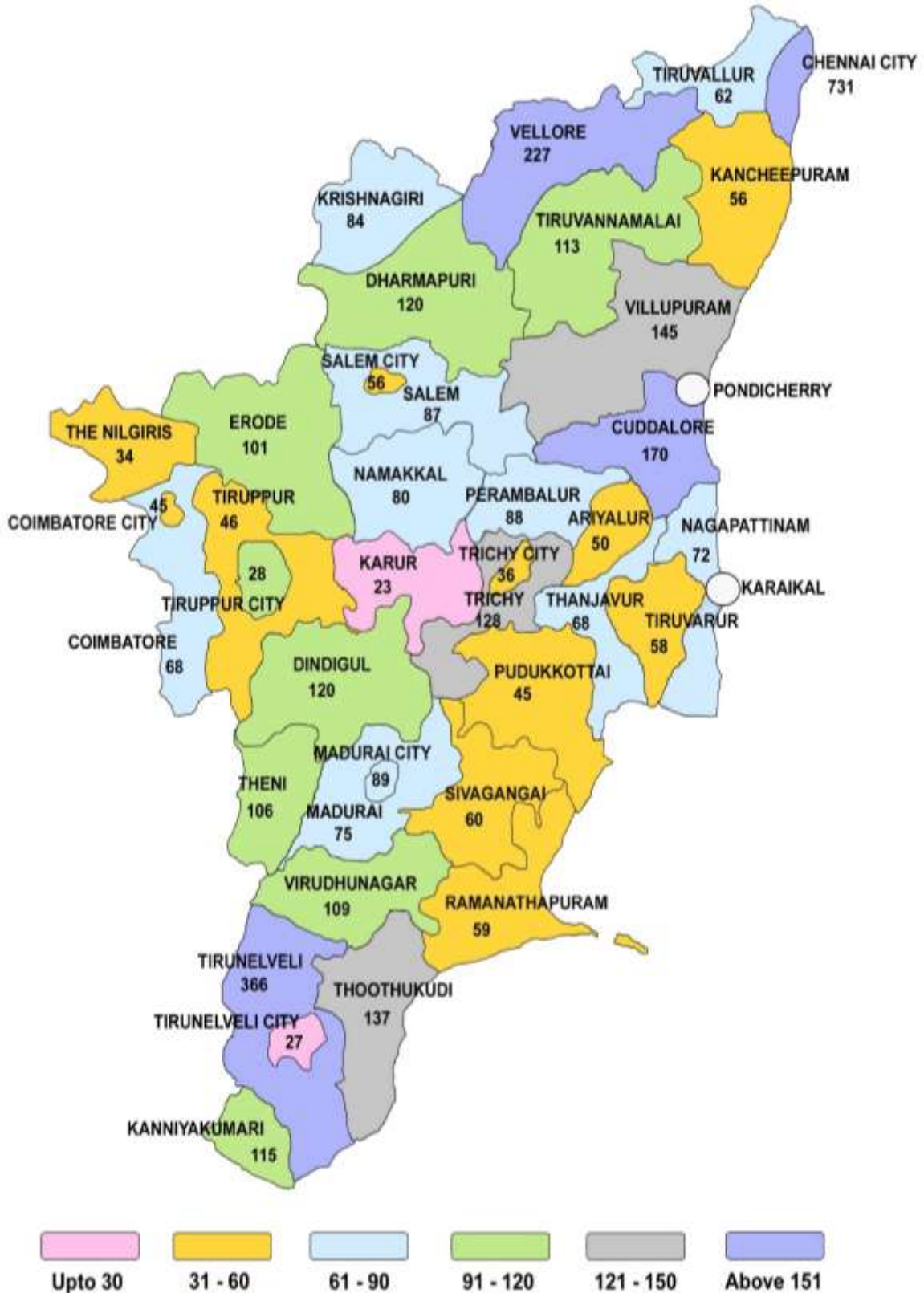
CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2015 - 2019



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

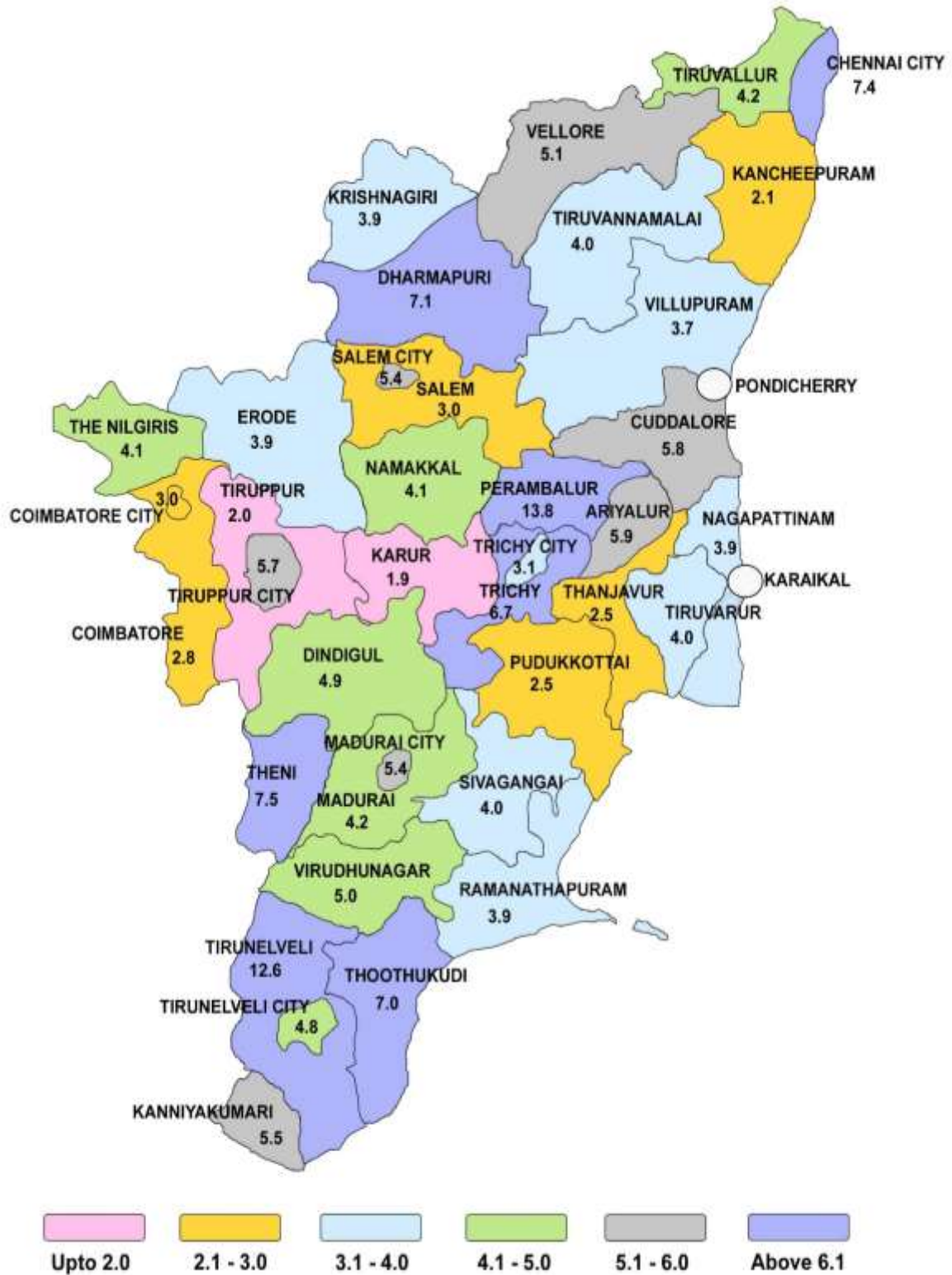
MAP – 8.1

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2019 (All over Tamil Nadu 4,139)



MAP – 8.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2019 (All over Tamil Nadu 5.1)



CHAPTER 9

CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

Introduction:

1. “Children” means a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age. The figures on ‘Children in conflict with law’ for 2019 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

Share of Children crimes:

2. Crimes committed by children shown an increasing trend (1.1% to 1.4%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the state during 2018 to 2019. Same pattern has been observed in the children crime rate also (2.5 to 2.9) between the years 2018 and 2019. Incidence and rate of children in conflict with law under IPC and SLL during 2019 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

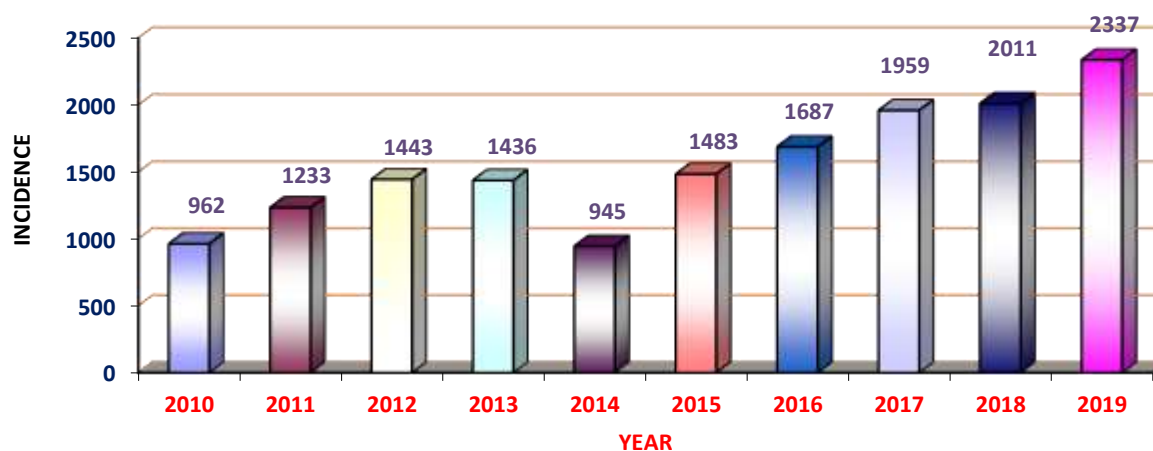
IPC Crimes:

3. 2,337 IPC cases were registered against children during 2019, which is 16.2% higher than 2018 (2,011). [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of children in conflict with law under IPC crimes registered during 2010 – 2019.

4. Prevalence of children in conflict with law under various crime heads of IPC during 2019 is presented in [Table- 9.2](#). Theft (577–24.7%) accounted for the highest incidence of children in conflict with law cases followed by Hurt (496–21.2%), Burglary (161–6.9%), Robbery (110–4.7%), Attempt to Commit Murder (100–4.3%), Murder (92–3.9%), Causing Death by Negligence (67–2.9%), Riots (65–2.8%), Unlawful Assembly (13–0.6%) and Dacoity (13–0.6%) of 2,337 cases under IPC registered against them during 2019.

CHART- 9.1

INCIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER IPC 2010 – 2019



Crimes under SLL:

5. Particulars of children in conflict with law under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in **Table-9.3**. Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act (91 – 26.1%) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act (48 – 13.8%), Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (33 – 9.5%), Prevention of Damage To Public Property Act (28 – 8.0%), Prohibition Act (27 – 7.7%), Other SLL Crimes (16–4.6%), Information Technology Act (5 – 1.4%) and Gambling Act (2 – 0.6%) of 349 cases registered/booked under SLL.

Children in conflict with law (IPC) District-wise

6. The figures on children in conflict with law under various crime heads of IPC (district/ city wise) are presented in **Table-9.2**. Chennai City (596) recorded the highest incidence followed by Sivagangai (178) and Thirunelveli (171). **Chart – 9.2** depicts the children apprehended district/city-wise during 2019.

Children in conflict with law (SLL) District wise

7. The figures on children in conflict with law under different crime heads of SLL district-wise are presented in **Table-9.3**. Chennai (51) recorded the highest incidence followed by Thoothukudi (36), Trichy (23), Cuddalore (19,) Madurai City, Thirunelveli and Villupuram (each 17).

Children apprehended:

8. Details of children apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in **Table-9.4**. 2,898 (99.6%) of 2,909 children apprehended under

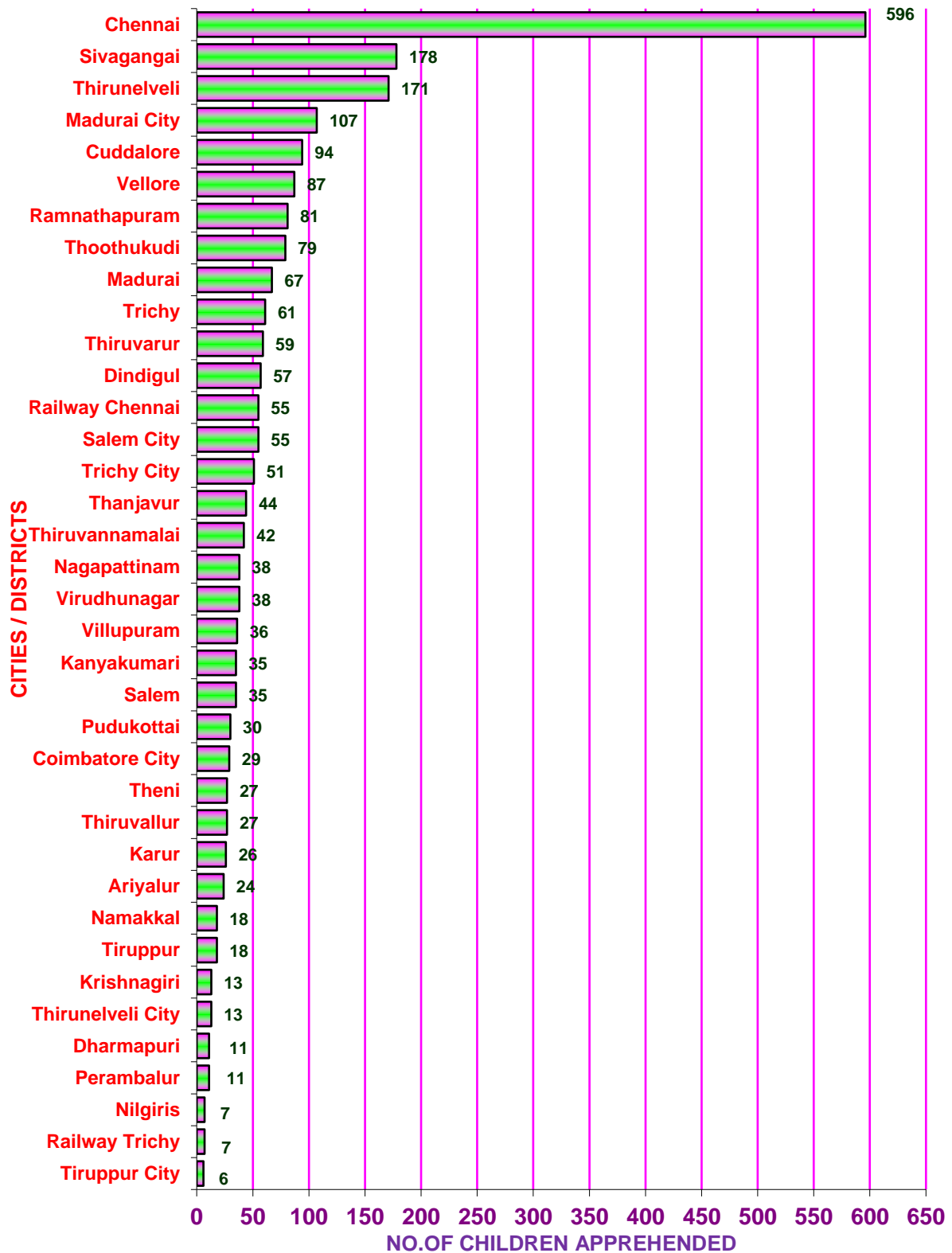
IPC crimes were boys and 11 (0.4%) were girls.

9. Children (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in **Table-9.4**. 2,570 (88.3%) Children apprehended under IPC crimes were in the age-group 16-18 years, 335 (11.5%) in 12-16 years and 4 (0.1%) in below 12 years. Whereas 341 (86.3%) children were apprehended under SLL crimes in 16-18 years age-group followed by 47 (11.9%) were in 12-16 years age group and 7 (1.8%) in the age-group of below 12 years. Number of children apprehended during 2019 has increased by 121.6% comparing with previous year (2,716).

10. Among the children, boys 99.5% (730) were apprehended in theft cases whereas only 0.5% (4) girl was apprehended in this crime head. Girls were involved in Hurt (6). The details may be seen in **Table-9.4**.

CHART - 9.2

**CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW (IPC)
DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING - 2019**



Children apprehended: Disposal

13. The figures on disposal of children arrested have been presented in **Table-9.5** 44.2 % of children were awaiting trial at the end of 2019. Coimbatore, Erode, Krishnagiri, Madurai City and Thiruvavur achieved a centum percentage of disposals of cases against the arrested children. 31.0% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 6.6% were placed under care of Special Home/fit institutions, 1.8% children were dealt with fine, 0.3% children were awarded imprisonment and 14.3% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested children.

Children: Classified by attributes

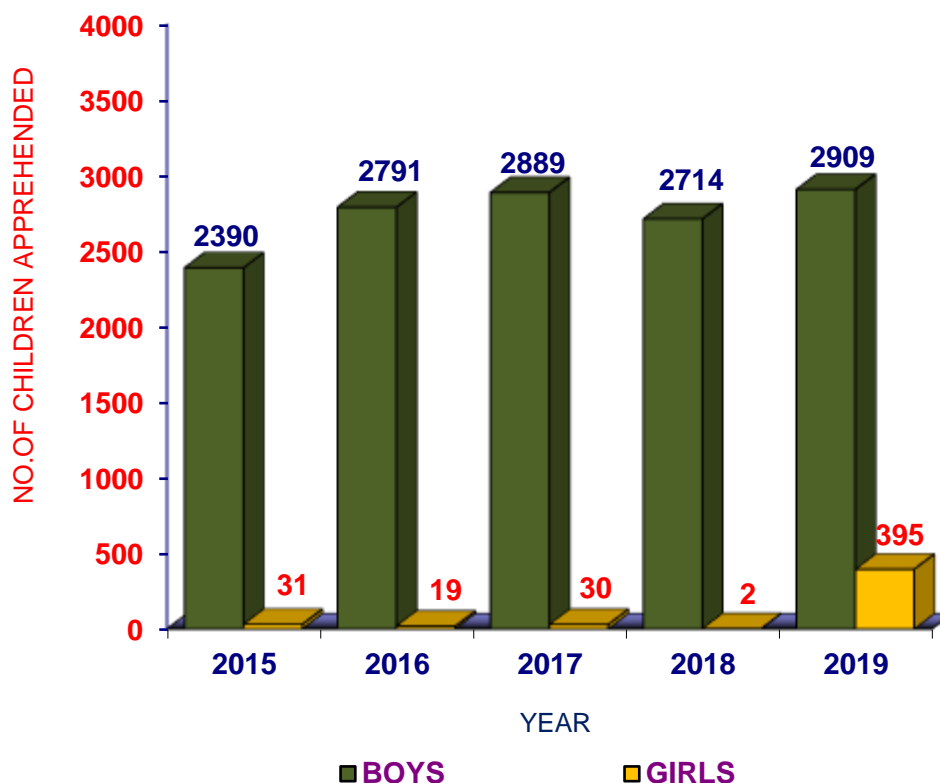
14. 97 of the total children involved in various crimes were illiterate while 658 children had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 22.9% of total children arrested during the year. Children living with parents / guardians (2,899) constituted 87.7% of the children arrested. Only 103 (3.1%) homeless children were involved in various crimes.

15. **Table-9.6** deals with the classification of children arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2019 (district/city wise).

16. **Chart-9.3** depicts the children apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2015 - 2019. (gender wise classification).

CHART-9.3

**CHILDREN APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2015 - 2019
(GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION)**



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

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

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

Classification of crimes

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

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

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

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

Besides these three major heads data on the following heads have also been collected under crime against SCs & STs in the year 2019:-

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

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

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

Crime against Scheduled Caste

(Incidence: 1,144 Rate: 7.4)

A total of 1,144 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the state as compared to 1,413 cases reported in 2018, showing a decrease of 19.0% in 2019 over 2018. It may be mentioned that, out of 1,144 cases of crime against SCs 1,060 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 84 cases in which SC/ST (POA) Act only applied. No case under the crime head the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2019.

The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Thirunelveli (117 cases) followed by Villupuram (72 cases) and Thiruvannamalai (62 cases) they accounted for 10.2%, 6.3% and 5.4% respectively. During 2019, crimes rate of 7.4 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

Protection of Civil Rights Act (Against SCs)

(Incidence: 0 Rate: 0)

During this year, no case was reported under this crime head, thus showing a decrease of 100% as compared to previous year (6 cases).

Incidence of atrocities against SCs

(Incidence: 1,060 Rate: 6.9)

A total of 1,060 cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were reported in the State during 2019. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Thirunelveli (117 cases) followed by Villupuram (69 cases) and Pudukottai (56 cases).

The highest crime rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Thirunelveli (22.9) followed by Madurai (22.4), Ariyalur (20.7), Pudukottai (18.0) and Theni (15.5). The Lowest Crime Rate

was reported in Thiruvallur (0.3) followed by Thiruvannamali (2.2) and Kanchipuram (3.1).

Besides, A total of 84 cases of SC/ST(POA) Act only (in which IPC sections are not applied) were reported in the State. The Thiruvannamalai District (49 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Thiruvallur (15 cases), Chennai (8 cases), Villupuram (3 cases), Kanniyakumari (2 cases), Erode, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thanjavur and Thiruvarur (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 2019.

Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police

Out of 1,720 cases of crime against SCs for investigation (including 1,144 cases reported during 2019), 1,143 cases were disposed of by police during 2019. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 967 cases and in 176 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 84.6. A total of 572 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2019. The details may be seen in **Table 10.3.**

Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes by courts

A total of 5,675 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the State during 2019. Out of 790 cases trials were completed, 89 cases ended in conviction, 701 cases were acquitted. A total of 4,867 cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate of 11.3% and pendency rate of 85.8% under crime against SCs were reported during 2019. The details may be seen in **Table 10.5.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes during 2019 by police

During this year 2,974 persons arrested. Charge-sheets were submitted (including pending investigations) against 2,280 persons (consisting of 2,195 males and 85 females) during the year 2019. Investigation was pending in respect of 694 persons at the end of 2019. The details may be seen in **Table 10.7.**

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

A total of 123 persons (consisting of 115 males and 8 females) were convicted and 1,487 persons (consisting of 1,404 males and 83 females) were acquitted. Detail may be seen in **Table 10.7.**

Crime against Scheduled Tribes

Incidence of crimes

(Incidence:31 Rate:3.6)

A total of 31 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the State during 2019 against 15 cases reported in 2018, indicating an increase of 107.0% during 2019 as compared to 2018. It may be mentioned that, out of 31 cases of crime against STs 28 cases reported under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 10 cases of Simple Hurt, 5 cases of Rape, 2 case of Murder, 2 case of Rioting, 1 case of Molestation, 1 case of Kidnapping & Abduction, 1 case of Arson, 6 cases of other IPC and 3 cases of SC/ST (POA) Act only. Villupuram District (9 cases) has reported the highest number of such cases which accounted for 29.0% of the total cases, followed by Vellore (6 cases), Salem and Thiruvannamalai (each 5), Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, Krishnagiri, Salem City,

Theni and Trichy (each 1 case). The details are shown in **Table 10.9 & 10.10.**

Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police

A total of 38 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the State during 2019. Of these cases, charge sheets were submitted in 28 cases, in 2 cases charge-sheet was not laid but final report as true submitted. 8 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2019. The charge-sheeting rate at all State level was 93.3%. The details are shown in **Table 10.11.**

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2019:

A total of 110 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the State during 2019. During this year trials were completed in 24 cases of which 6 cases were ended with conviction and 18 cases ended with acquitted. 86 cases were pending for trial at the end of this year. The details may be seen in **Table 10.13.**

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

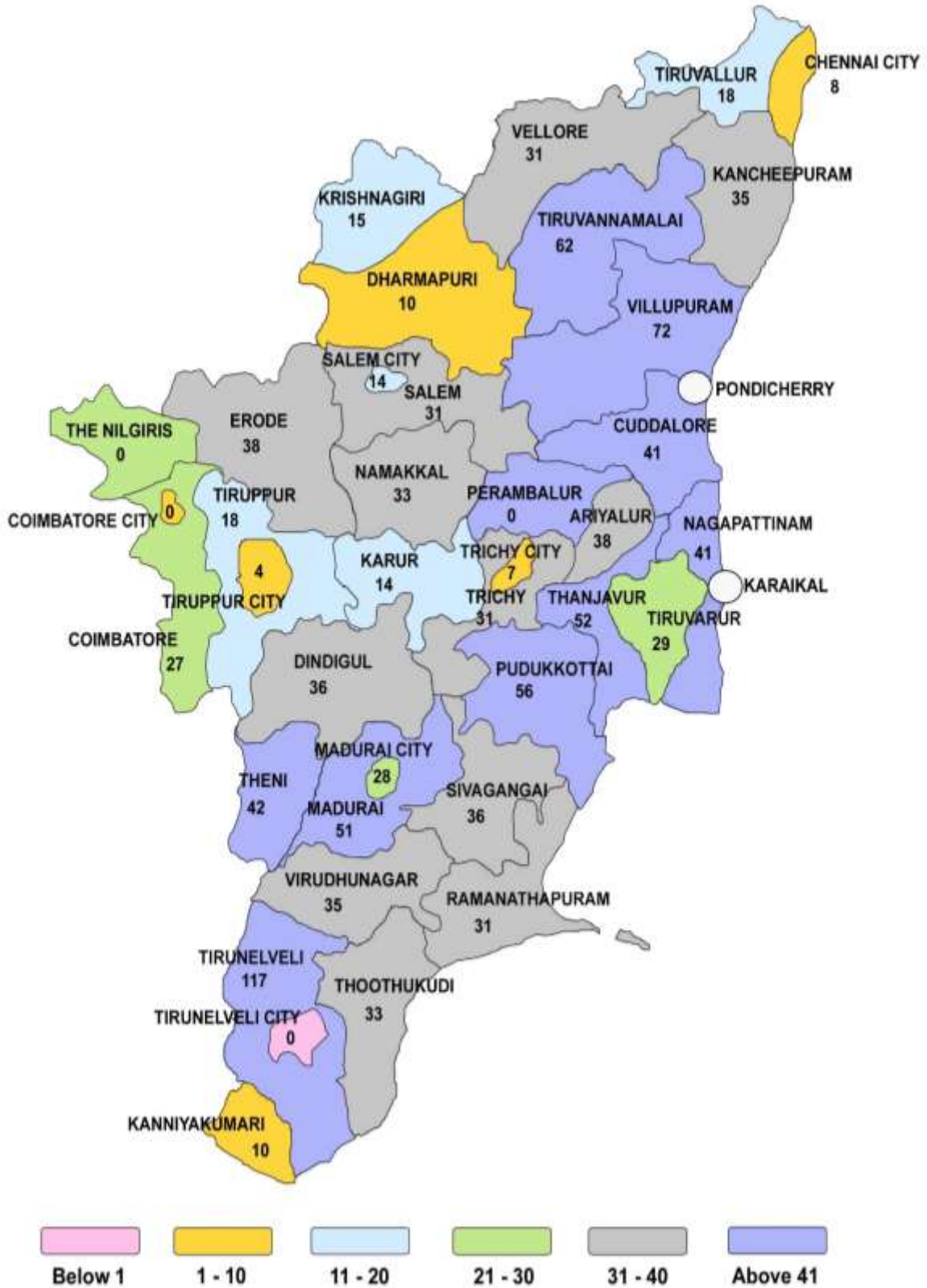
A total of 81 persons (76 Male and 5 Female) arrested during the year 2019. Charge sheets were laid against 46 persons (43 males and 3 females). Investigation by police was pending in respect of 35 persons at the end of 2019. The details may be seen in **Table 10.15.**

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

The trials were completed in respect of 47 male persons, in which 10 male persons were convicted and 37 were acquitted during the year 2019. The details may be seen in **Table 10.15**

MAP - 10.1

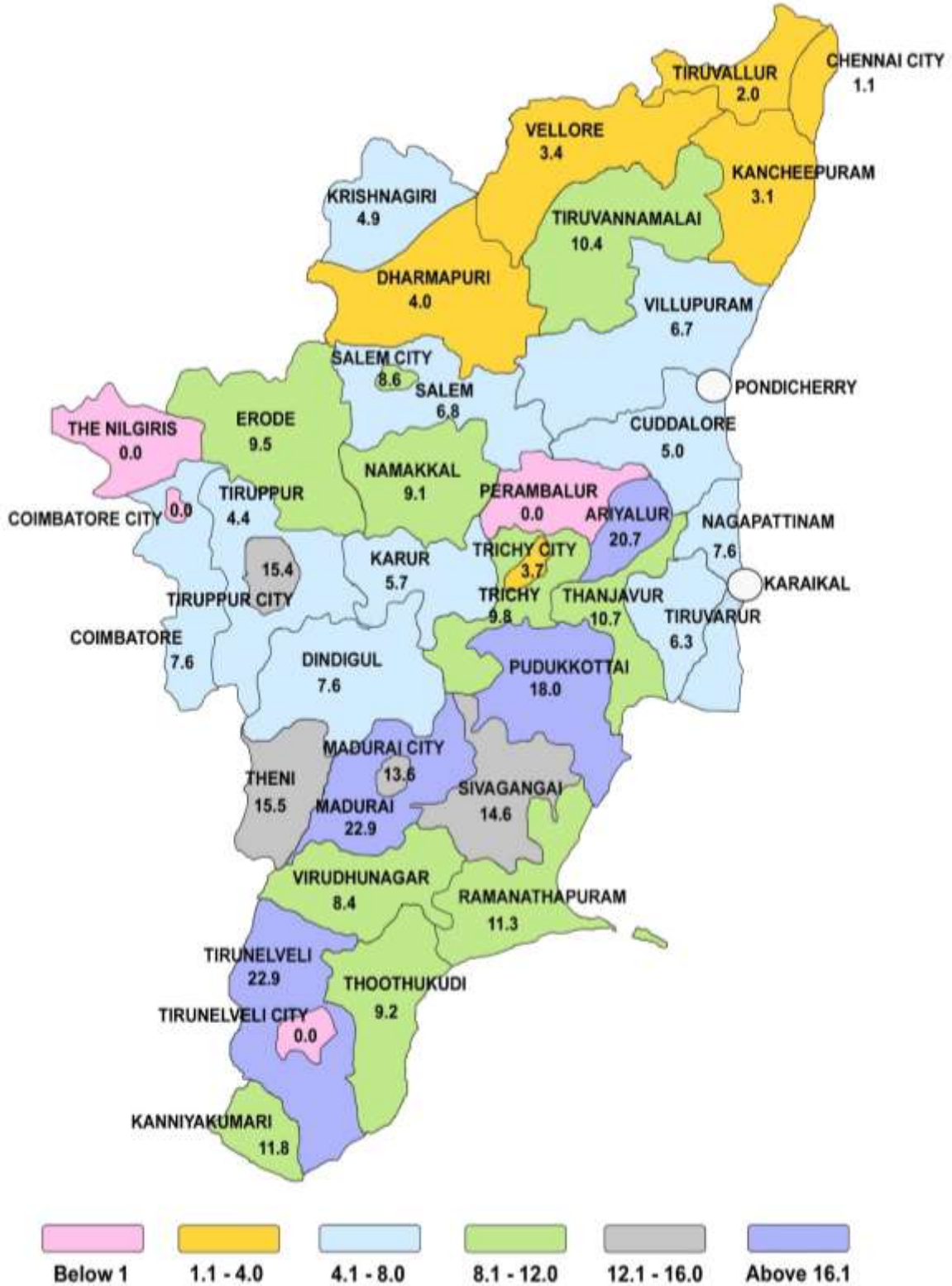
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2019 (All over Tamil Nadu 1,144)



MAP - 10.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2019

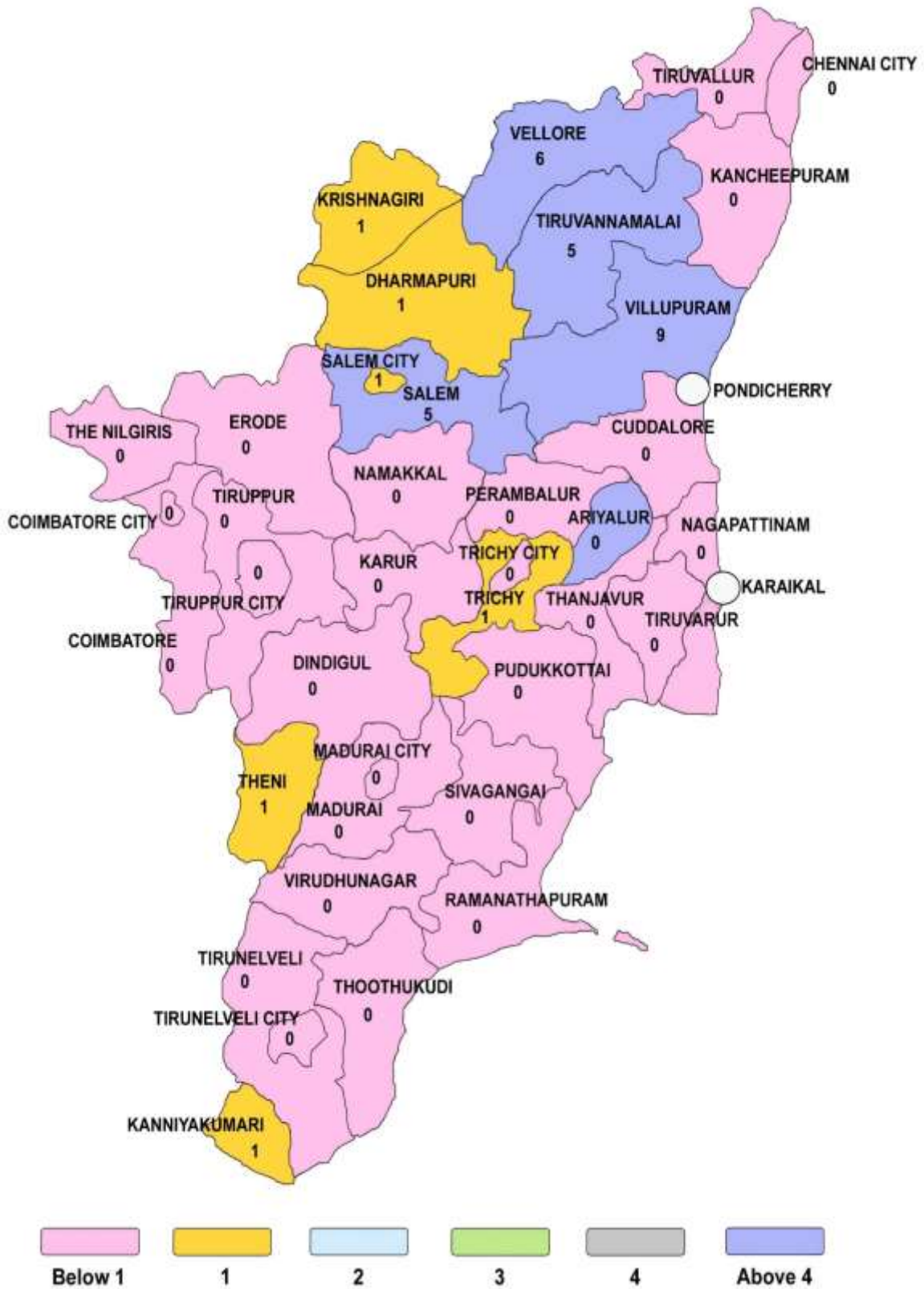
(All over Tamil Nadu 7.4)



MAP - 10.3

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2019

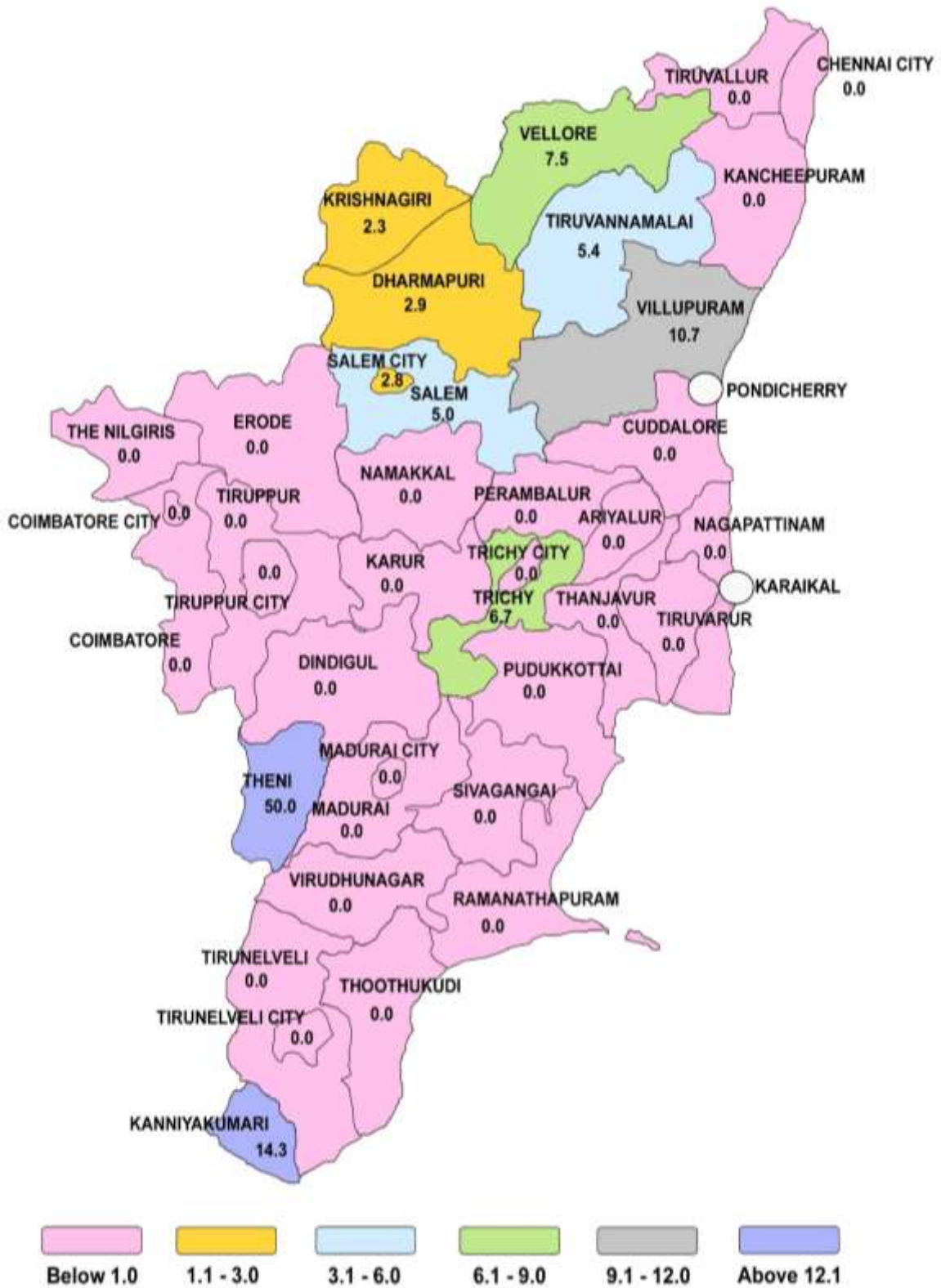
(All over Tamil Nadu 31)



MAP - 10.4

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 3.6)



CHAPTER – 10A

CRIME AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS

Introduction

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 define senior citizens as the Indian citizens who have attained the age of 60 years or above. For the first time effort was made by the Bureau to analyze the types and patterns of 'Crime Against Senior Citizens' under this exclusive chapter. The Bureau has collected data on crimes against senior citizens under various sections of IPC from the year 2016 edition under the revised proformae of 'Crime in India'.

Crime against senior citizens

(Incidence: 2,509; Rate: 3.1)

A total of 2,509 cases of IPC crimes were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2019. These cases have decreased by 20.7% compared to 2018 (3,162 cases). Out of 2,509 IPC crimes under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under theft & snatching (569 cases) followed by simple hurt (551 cases), Robbery (190 cases), Murder (173), Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (171), Attempt to commit murder (55) and extortion (14). These cases are contributing 22.7%, 22.0%, 7.6%, 6.9%, 6.8%, 2.2% and 0.6% respectively of total such crimes during 2019 **Table 10A.2.**

District / City wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Chennai accounting for 22.0% (552 cases out of 2,509 cases) followed by Thirunelveli at 15.8% (397 cases), Railway Chennai 7.6% (190 cases) and Namakkal 7.2% (182 cases) during 2019.

During 2019, nearly 3 elderly persons are victims of various IPC crimes per lakh population. A crime rate of 3.1 was observed at State level.

Perambalur has reported the maximum rate of such crime with 16.7 crime rate followed by Ariyalur (16.0), Thirunelveli (13.6), Namakkal (9.3) and Chennai (5.6).

During this year a total of 3,314 persons (consisting of 3,032 male and 282 female) were arrested under crime against senior citizens **Table 10A.7.**

A large number of persons arrested for crime against senior citizens were reported in Thirunelveli (636) followed by Chennai (479), Kanniyakumari (227), Ariyalur (222), Namakkal (205) and Thanjavur (197) during 2019.

Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

Murder

(Incidence: 173; Rate: 0.2)

A total of 173 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported during the year 2019, showing an increase of 13.8% as compared to previous year (152 cases). Of the 173 cases of murder reported, 177 elderly people were murdered during 2019. Most of such cases were reported in Dindigul and Madurai (each 12) followed by Thirunelveli (11), Chennai (10), Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, and Villupuram (each 8), Trichy and Virudhunagar (each 7), Cuddalore, Krishnagiri, Namakkal and Vellore (each 6), Erode, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Salem City, Sivagangai and Thiruvarur (each 5), Ariyalur, Coimbatore and Coimbatore City (each 4), Kanchipuram, Karur and Thiruvallur (each 3), Kanniyakumari, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Theni and Thirunelveli City (each 2), Dharmapuri, Perambalur and Thoothukudi (each 1).

A total of 289 persons arrested

for committing murder of elderly people in the State during 2019.

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 55; Rate 0.1)

A total of 55 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2019, showing a decrease of 27.6% as compared to previous year (76 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai and Villupuram (each 7 cases) followed by Sivagangai (5 cases), Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli (each 4 cases), Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi and Trichy (each 3), Madurai, Namakkal, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai, and Virudhunagar (each 2 cases), Ariyalur, Madurai City and Perambalur (each 1 case).

A total of 122 persons were arrested for attempt to commit murder of elderly people was reported in the State during 2019.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 17; Rate Negligible)

A total of 17 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2019, showing a decrease of 29.2% as compared to previous year (24 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Sivagangai (6 cases) followed by Chennai and Thoothukudi (each 3 cases), Coimbatore City (2), Ariyalur, Dharmapuri and Perambalur (each 1).

Arrest of total 25 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people was reported in the State during 2019.

Cheating (Including Forgery & Fraud)

(Incidence: 171; Rate 0.2)

A total of 171 cases of cheating under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2019, showing an increase of 114% as compared to previous year (80 cases). Most of such

cases were reported in Chennai (97 cases) followed by Namakkal (10), Thirunelveli (9), Coimbatore and Kanniyakumari (each 7 cases) these five districts together accounted for 76.0% (130 cases out of 171 cases).

A total of 151 persons arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2019.

Robbery

(Incidence: 190; Rate 0.2)

A total of 190 cases of robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the State during 2019, showing an increase of 4.4% as compared to previous year (182 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (86 cases) followed by Railway Chennai (14 cases), Coimbatore City (10), Trichy city (9), Salem (6), these five districts together accounted for 65.8% (125 cases out of 190 cases).

A total of 296 persons arrested for robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2019.

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

Table 10(A)

Sl. No	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons
1	Reported During 2019	2,509	3,314
2	Charge-sheeted	1,757	2,441
3	Convicted	846	1,030
4	Acquitted/ Discharged	750	938

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)3&10(A)7**. Out of 1,757 cases charge-sheeted under various IPC crimes against elderly persons, 2,441

persons were charge-sheeted during 2019. Similarly, 1,030 persons were convicted in 846 cases ended in conviction during 2019. However, 750

cases and 938 persons were acquitted or discharged from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2019.

Chart 10A-1
Incidence of Crime against Senior Citizen during 2019

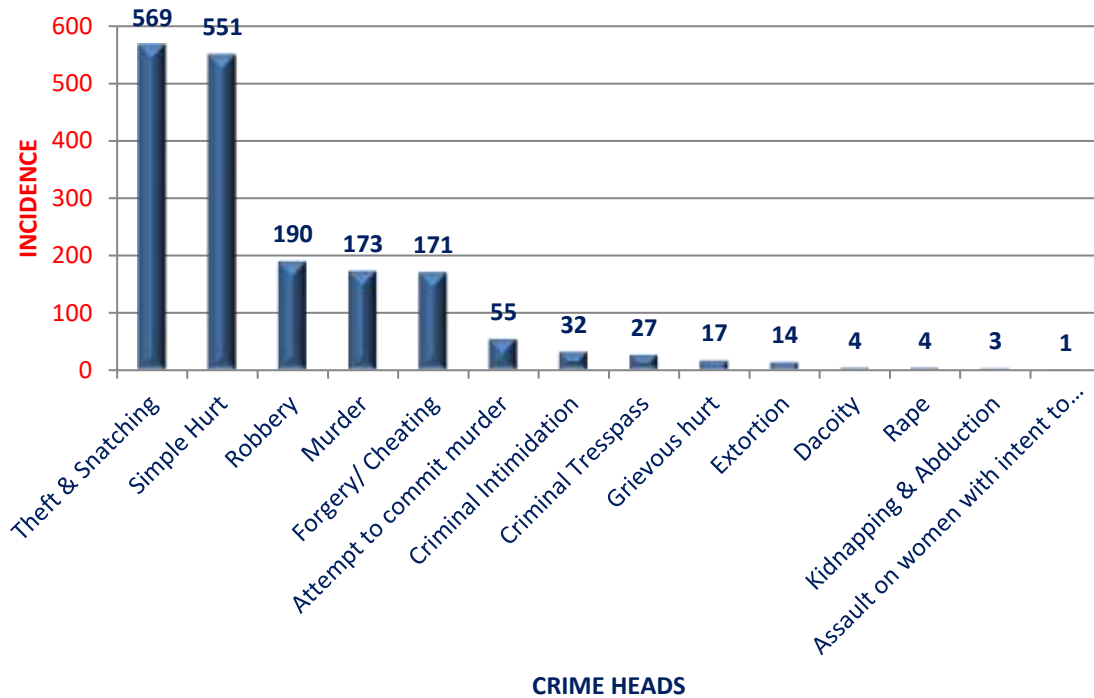
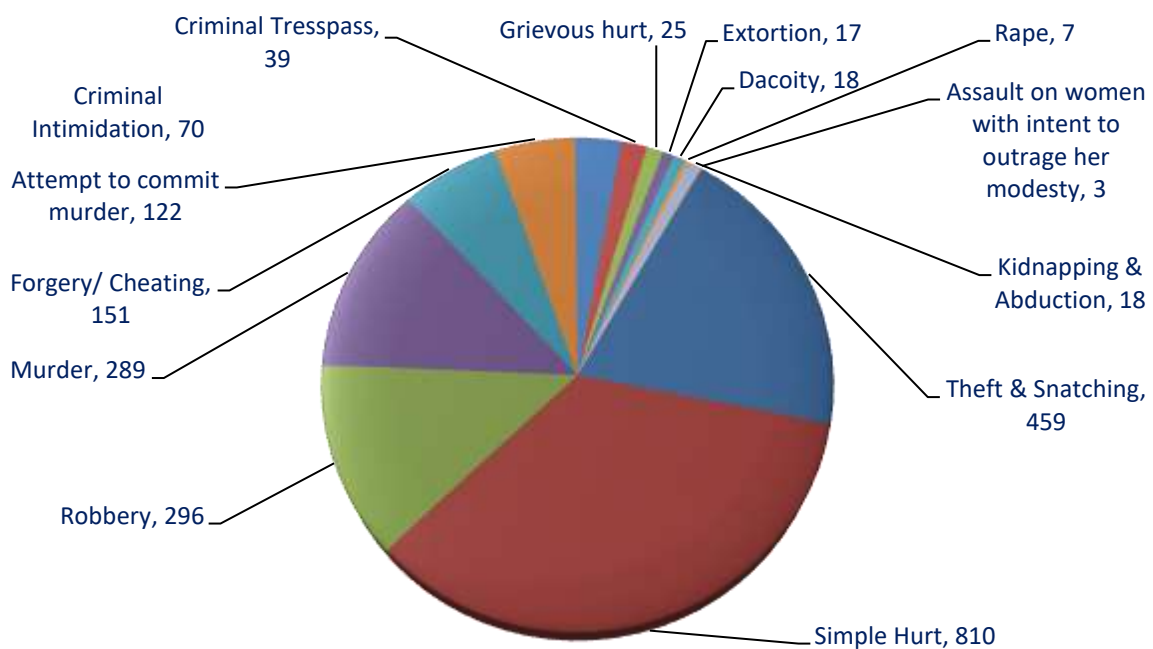


Chart 10A-2
Persons Arrested for committing Crime against Senior Citizen during 2019



CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of Children (Below 18 years) missing and traced for 2019. 52.9% of (4,263 out of 5,814) missing persons during the year were traced. 1,551 persons, including 875 girls remained missing at the end of the year. 78.2% of (3,147 out of 4,022) missing girl children were traced. (Chart-11.1)

2. An analysis of the district-wise total missing person reveals that Chennai has reported largest number of missing persons (7,953) followed by Kanchipuram (1,203), Vellore (1,115), Thiruvallur (1,071) and Thirunelveli (1,026). Railway Trichy has reported lowest number of missing persons (18), followed by Nilgiris (82), Railway Chennai (85), Thirunelveli City (163), Perambalur (197) and Dharmapuri (225).

3. The highest percentage of tracing was reported in Perambalur (75.6), Dindigul (73.3), Virudhunagar (73.0), Cuddalore (70.4), Thiruvannamalai and Coimbatore City (each 68.8), Vellore (68.4),

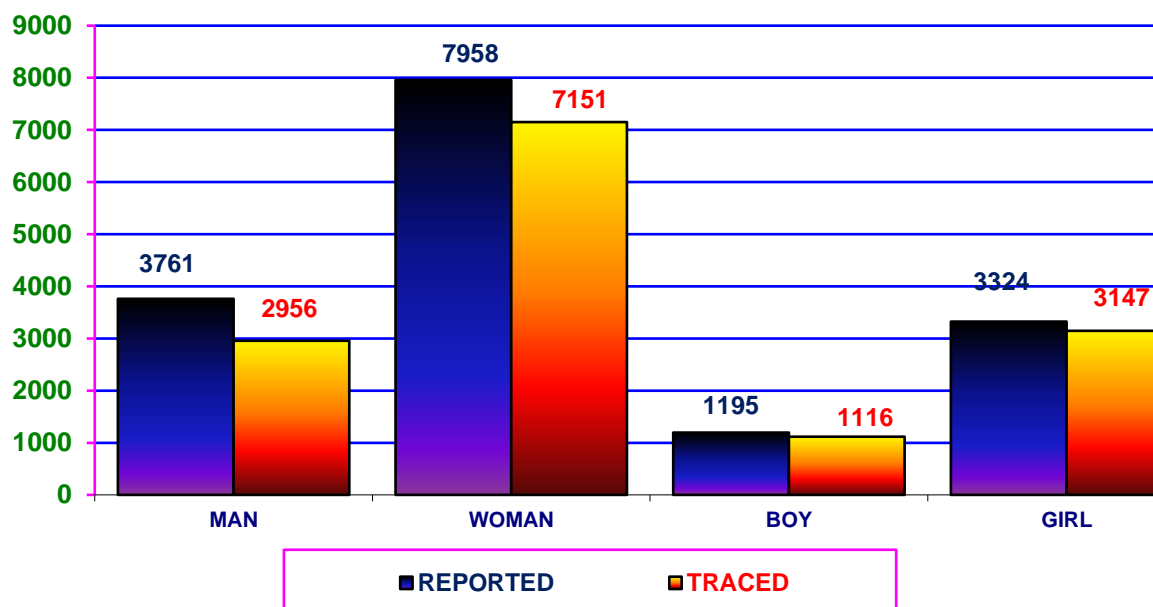
Kanchipuram (68.1) and Sivagangai (67.6). Chennai has reported the lowest percentage of tracing (31.9) followed by Namakkal (35.3), Thiruvarur (42.7) and Pudukottai (43.1).

4. The incidence of missing persons was increased during the year 2019 by 4.5% over the year 2018. During this year 16,238 persons were reported missing, whereas it was 15,539 during the year 2018. The tracing percentage of missing persons (52.9) was decreased by 26.2% when compared with previous year (71.7).

5. The fate of 12,792 missing persons, including 1,551 children, is not known. This requires further analysis.

6. It has been established that publicity plays a major role in tracing large number of missing persons. Conversely, it is seen that adequate publicity was lacking in many unsolved cases.

CHART - 11.1
MISSING & TRACED PERSONS - 2019



7. The obligation of a prompt and thorough enquiry into cases of missing persons is accentuated by the fact that delay in tracing a lost girl/child greatly increases the possibility of their landing in unscrupulous hands which can be disastrous for their future. Prompt tracing mechanism, thus, acts as a preventive measure.

8. This problem has been identified in the state and efforts have been taken to streamline the investigations for missing persons. These include sensitizing Police officers to the importance of the issue, laying down guidelines for a systematic investigation and ensuring proper supervision and monitoring of such cases. Arrangements for training the investigating officer at the Police Training College, Chennai are on and a training module has been finalized.

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. The investigating officer, under such circumstances is required to use the portrait building system, which can generate a good image of the missing person. This system is available at all police district headquarters in the State. Part two of the proforma comprises investigative efforts undertaken after the receipt of the complaint. This can be updated by filling in details of the day-to-day

efforts taken. The third and the final part of the proforma deals with wrapping up the case once detected.

11. Modus Operandi Bureau is required to maintain a statewide database of missing persons and is expected to provide important investigative inputs to the investigating officers. 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.

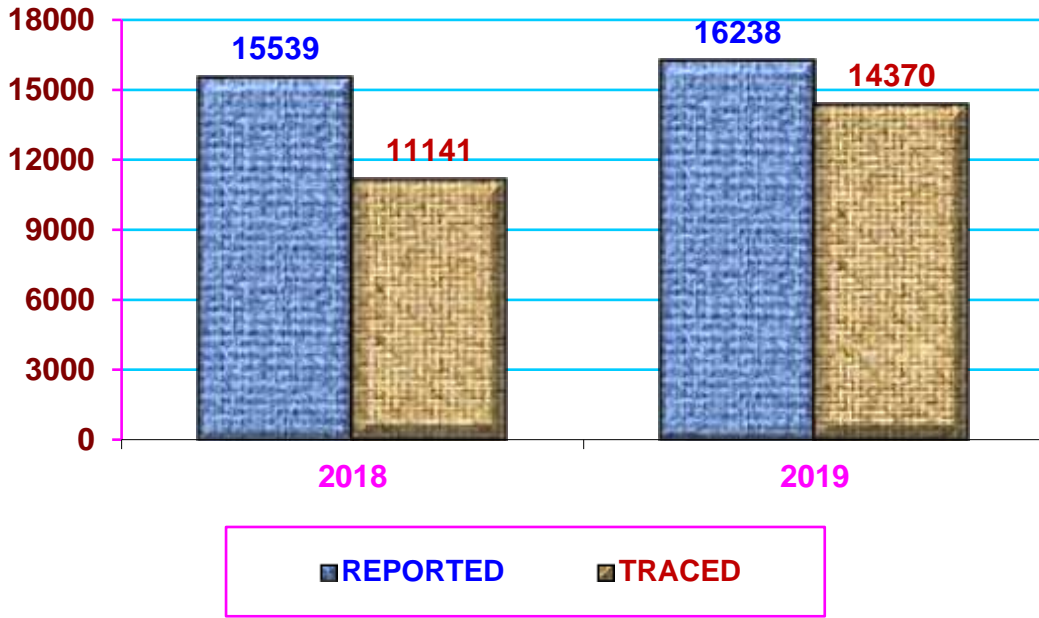
13. The software application is built in a way in which it facilitates easy matching/ comparison between missing persons and unidentified dead bodies. Initially, data is filtered through the location/ area of search, age and period between registration of the cases. This basically filters only the relevant 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 total missing and traced persons for 2019. Number of persons missing has increased by 4.5% and number of persons traced has increased by 29.0% persons comparing with 2018. (Chart-11.2)

CHART - 11.2

**TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS - 2019
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



Missing Persons reported from 2014 to 2019

Year	Missing Persons reported					Missing Persons yet to be traced				
	Adult		Children		Total	Adult		Children		Total
	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl		Man	Woman	Boy	Girl	
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
2019	3761	7958	1195	3324	16238	6754	4487	676	875	12792

CHAPTER-12

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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

This Bureau is collecting data under the following heads of crime in which human trafficking are involved.

- i) Kidnapping for the purpose of begging (Sec.363A IPC).
- ii) Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366B IPC)
- iii) Procurement of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
- iv) Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) (in previous editions, data was collected under buying of girls for prostitution)

- v) Selling of minors for prostitution (Section 372 IPC) (in previous editions, data was collected under selling of girls for prostitution)
- vi) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 (Section 5(1)B & 5(1).
- vii) 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.

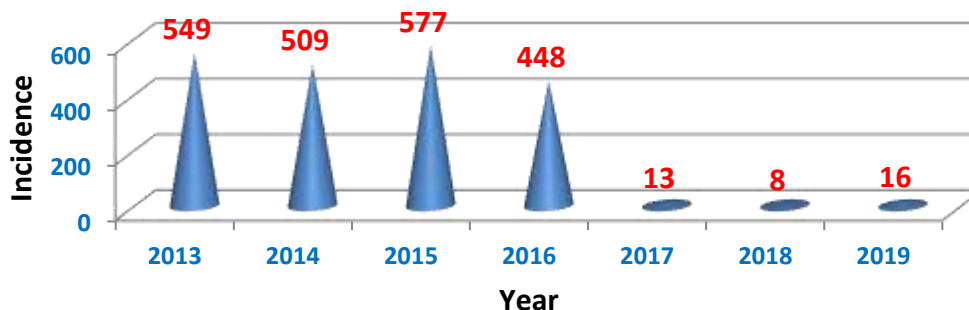
viii) Until the year 2016, the data was collected based on the section were applied. From the year 2017 onwards, as per the guidelines and revised proforma of NCRB the data was captured based on Principal Offence Rule.

Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 16)

A total of 16 incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the State during the year 2019 as compared to 8 during the year 2018 showing an increase of 100%.

Chart 12.1
Trend of Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2013 - 2019



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, further it was increased to 16 cases in 2019. The revision of guideline and proforma of NCRB are attributed the drastic reduction in the reporting of cases under this crime head from the year 2017 onwards.

The gender-wise and age group-wise details of Trafficked victims during 2019 presented in **Table-12.2**. Out of 77 Trafficked victims, 34 victims are adult victims (44.2%), whereas, 43 victims are child victims (55.8%).

The gender-wise and age group-wise details of Rescued Trafficked victims during 2019 presented in **Table-12.3**. During this year 76 Trafficked victims were rescued (including Trafficked in previous year). Out of 76 Rescued victims, 34 victims are adult victims (44.7%), whereas, 42 victims are child victims (55.3%).

The District-wise and gender-wise Nationality of Rescued Trafficked victims during 2019 presented in **Table-12.4**. As many as 74 rescued Trafficked victims (Male-38 and Female-36) were Indians, while only 2 victims (Male-1, Female-1) were belonging to Bangladesh.

The District-wise purpose of Trafficked victims during 2019 presented in **Table-12.5**. As many as 70 victims were Trafficked for the purpose of Forced Labour. Highest such incidents were reported in Vellore (56 Victims) followed by Railway Chennai (13 Victims) and Ramanathauram (1 Victim). Chennai has rescued 1 victim who was Trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation for prostitution. Kanniyakumari has rescued 1 victim who was Trafficked for the purposed of begging. Four victims were Trafficked for other reasons which not mentioned above. Chennai has rescued 2 victims followed by Coimbatore and Trichy (each 1).

Disposal of crimes by police

Out of 16 cases reported during

this year, 12 cases were disposed of by police (investigation completed). Charge-sheets were submitted in 11 cases resulting in 92% charge-sheet rate under crimes related to human trafficking during 2019. A total of 4 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2019 **[Table-12.6]**.

Disposal of crimes by courts

Out of 11 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials have been completed in 4 cases during 2019. Two cases were convicted under human trafficking, showing a conviction rate of 50%. A total of 7 such cases remained pending for trials at the end of the year 2019.

A total of 2 cases were either acquitted or discharged by various courts during 2019. **[Table-12.6]**.

Disposal of person arrested by police

Out of 43 persons were arrested during this year, 22 persons were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2019.

Investigation of 21 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2019 **[Table 12.7]**.

Disposal of person by Court

Out of 22 persons sent for trials during 2019, trials have been completed for 8 persons. Four persons have been convicted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2019.

A total of 4 persons were acquitted from all charges of offences relating to human trafficking.

Trials of 14 persons remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2019 **[Table-12.7]**.

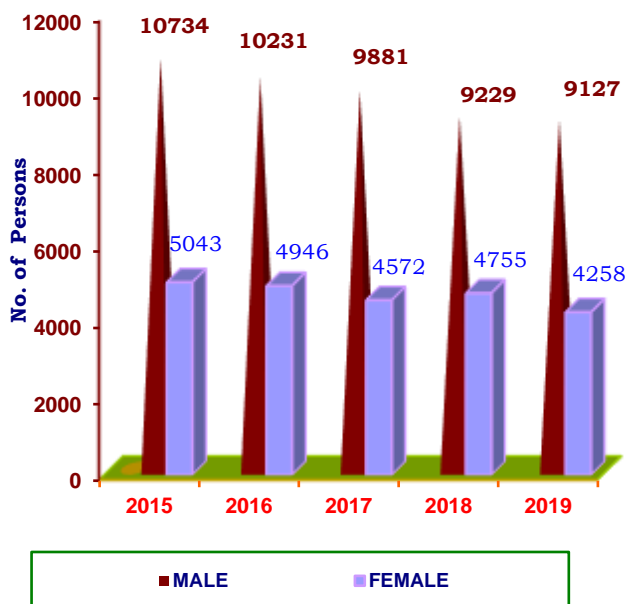
CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

1. 13,385 persons committed suicide during 2019 as against 13,986 in 2018, indicating a decrease of 4.3%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (2,461) followed by Villupuram (536), Thirunelveli (532), Vellore (501), Coimbatore (477), Kanniyakumari (472), Tiruppur (437), Thanjavur (428), Thoothukudi (426) and Erode (406). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 400 cases of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2015-2019 are presented in [Chart-13.1](#)

CHART-13.1
SUICIDES 2015 – 2019



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2019 is available in [Table-13.1](#) & [\(Map -13.1\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2015- 2019

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES			TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANS GENDER	
1	2015	10734	5041	2	15777
2	2016	10231	4946	5	15182
3	2017	9881	4572	6	14459
4	2018	9229	4755	2	13986
5	2019	9127	4250	8	13385
% CHANGES IN 2019 OVER 2018		-1.1	-10.6	300	-4.3

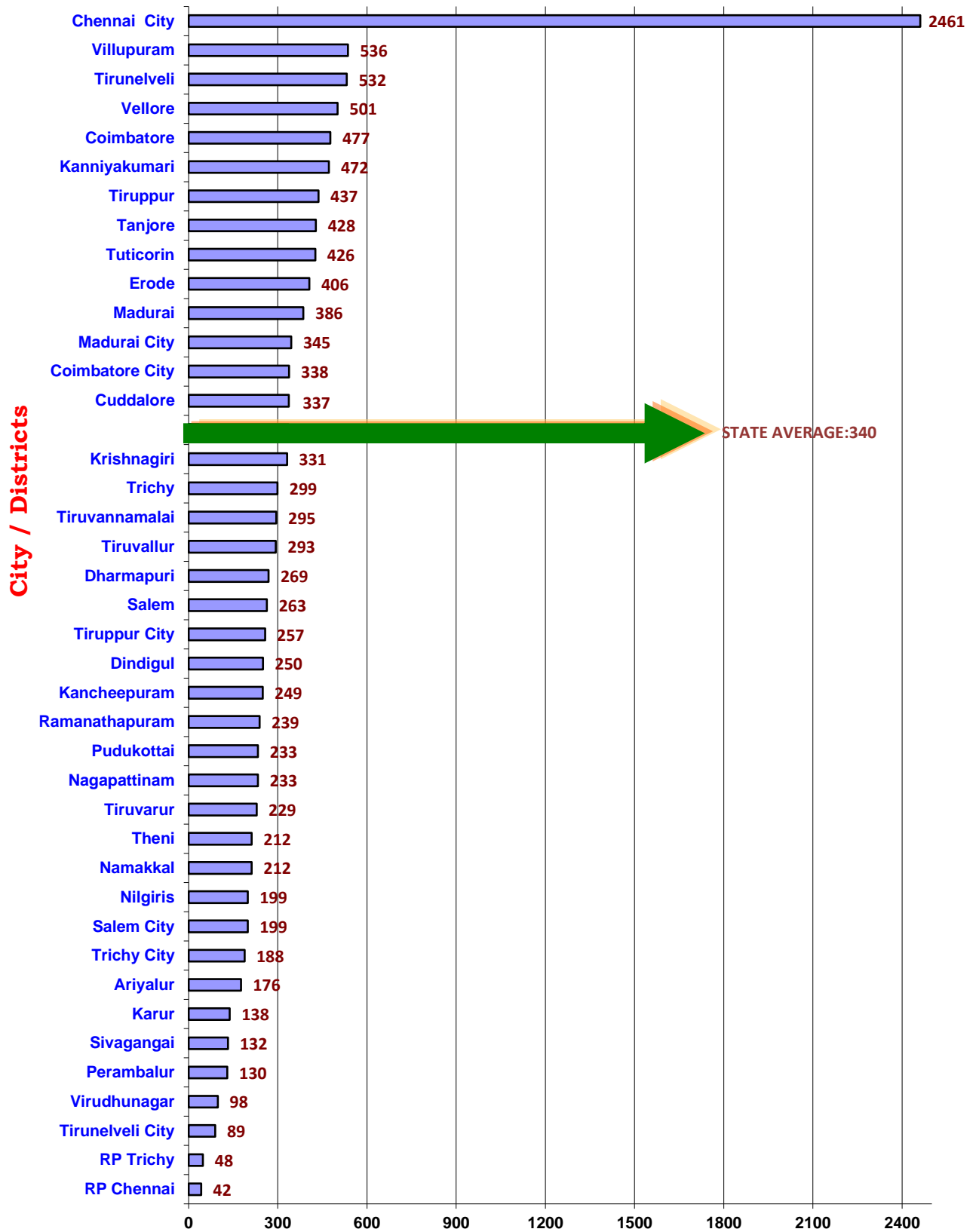
5. The 5-year trend shows that about 60% persons committing Suicide were males. During this year 68.2% of males were committed suicides, whereas it was 66% in the previous year 2018. The fluctuating trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2015 to 2019.

6. Decrease in suicides by men and women have been witnessed in the year 2019. The suicides by males have decreased by 1.1%, suicides by women has decreased by 10.6% over 2018.

7. Coimbatore (477 Cases) has shown an increase (350%) in suicides, compared to 2018 (106 Cases).

8. [Chart-13.2](#) depicts Suicides during 2019 District/City wise in descending order.

CHART – 13.2
SUICIDES 2019

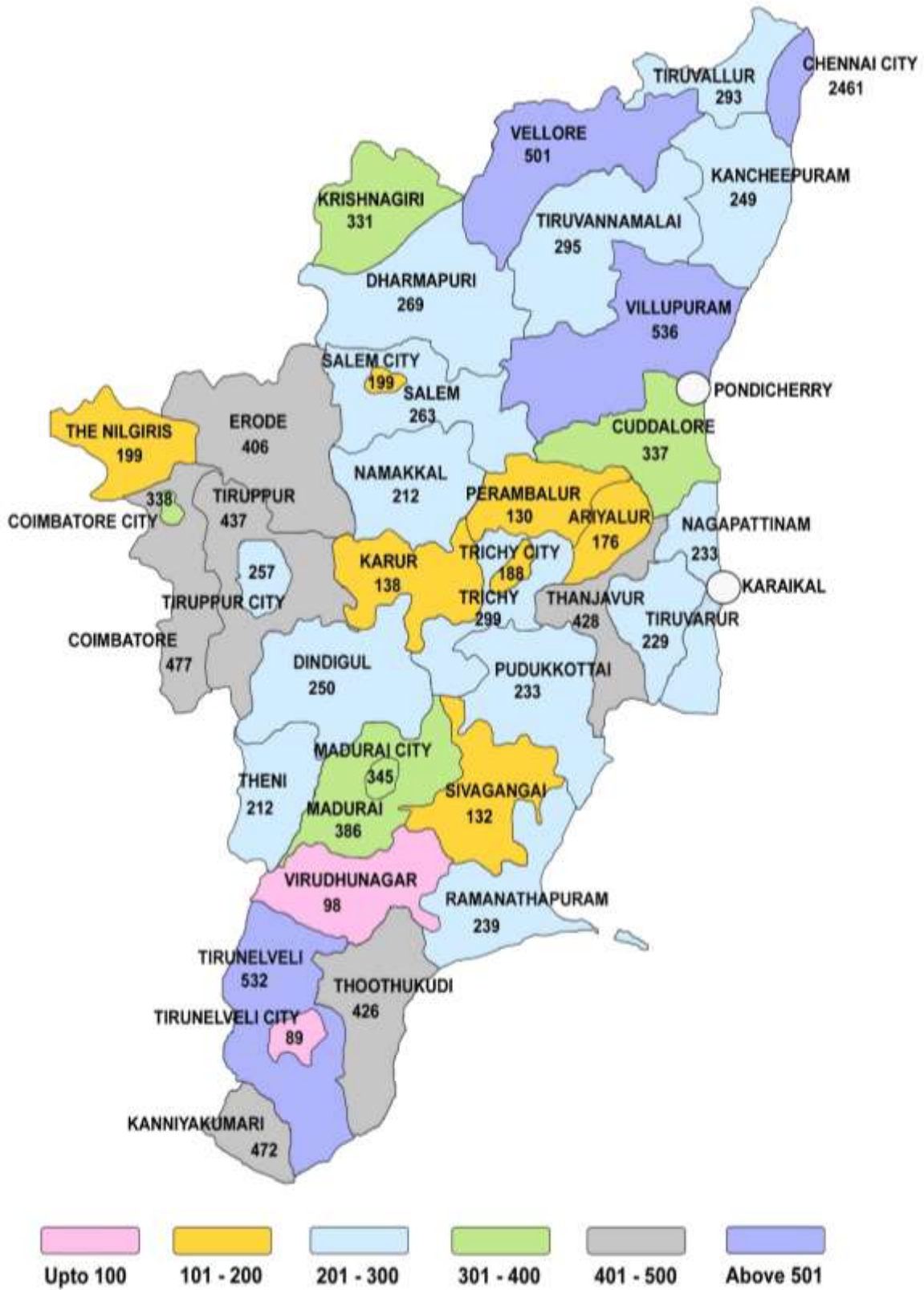


Total Persons 13,385

MAP 13.1

SUICIDES 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 13,385)



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 – 2019:

3. 59 cases were registered during 2019. A total of 66 cases were charge-sheeted and 76 cases were disposed. 44 cases ended in conviction, 20 cases ended in acquittal and 11 cases were referred. 83 cases are UI and 935 cases are PT as on 31.12.2019.

Recovery of misappropriated funds:

4. A sum of Rs.26.63 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2019 and a sum of Rs.3.24 crores was remitted back by the accused persons.

IDOL WING –CID (Estd. 1983)

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

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

6. 3 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2019, in which 7 idols were lost and all are under investigation. Whereas it was 11 cases were registered and 15 articles were seized in 2018.

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-15.10 shows the cases relating to Non-Banking Financial Institutions during 2019. 44 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in 2019. 40 of these are UI.

10. 52,568 depositors had deposited Rs.1183.25 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.6.71 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.125.87 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. Chart-15.1 depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2018 & 2019.

12. The following IPC crimes have been grouped as "Economic offences":-

- Criminal Breach of Trust,
- Counterfeiting,
- Forgery, Cheating & Fraud,

13. Economic offences have a decreased by 9% compared to 2018. 3,517 Economic offences were reported in the State during 2019 as against 3,865 cases reported during 2018. The incidence and crime rate of Economic offences during 2019 district/city wise are presented in Table 15.1.

14. Chennai has registered highest Economic offences (811 cases) followed by Madurai City (283 cases), Thirunelveli (136 cases) and Sivagangai (125 cases). Railway Trichy has registered lowest Economic offences (3 cases) followed by Cyber Cell (5 cases), Railway Chennai and Nilgiris (each 9 cases).

15. Crime head-wise and district-wise Incidence of Economic offences during 2019 are presented in Table-15.2.

CHART 15.1

PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2018 & 2019



CHAPTER 15-A INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs

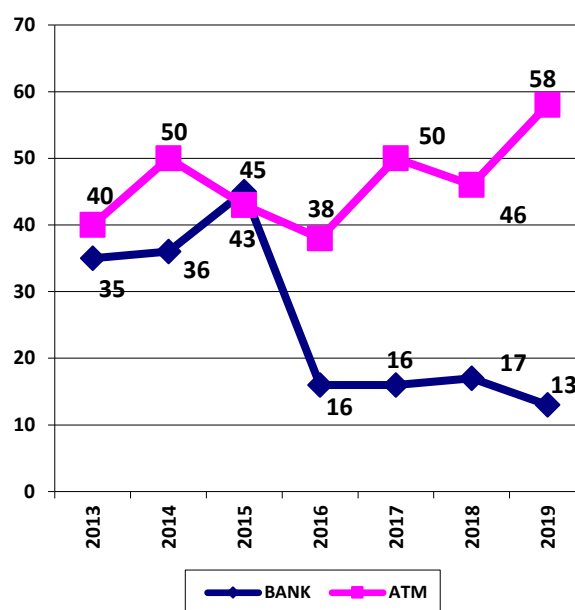
The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with its corresponding increase in the incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks have always been targeted by criminals, incidences have been largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The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

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

crime preventive measures in arresting the increasing trend of banks and ATM thefts.

The incidence of crimes at Banks and ATMs from the year 2013 to 2019 is presented in [Chart 15A-1](#) and [Table-15A-1](#).

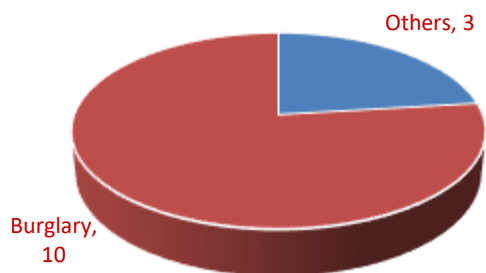
Chart 15A-1
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs FROM 2013 TO 2019



Incidence in Banks:

Out of 1,68,116 IPC cases registered during this year, 71 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 13 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2019 as against 17 in 2018. Head-wise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2019 is depicted in [chart 15A-2](#).

Chart 15A-2
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES
AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2019



During this year, out of 13 cases reported 7 cases were detected. The percentage of detection has decreased by 10.9% when compared with the previous year 2018. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 9 persons were arrested. While 33% of accused were in the age group of 30-40 years, 33% were on the age group of 40-50 years and 22% were on the age group of 25-30 years. The Age-group-wise accused arrested details furnished in [Table 15A.3](#).

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF BANK OFFENCES

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

(i) Murder for gain
(No Variation)

During this year also no case was reported under this head, as in the previous year 2018.

(ii) Dacoity
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year no case was reported under **dacoity**, whereas 1 case was reported during the previous year 2018.

(iii) Robbery
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year no case was reported under **Robbery** whereas 2

cases was reported during the previous year 2018.

(iv) Burglary
(Decrease: 23%)

During this year, 10 cases of **Burglary** were reported, whereas it was 13 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 23%.

(v) Theft
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year no case was reported under **Theft** whereas 1 case was reported during the previous year 2018.

(vi) Others
(Increase: 100%)

During this year 3 cases was reported under "**other crimes**", whereas, no case reported in the year 2018.

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

Incidence in ATM

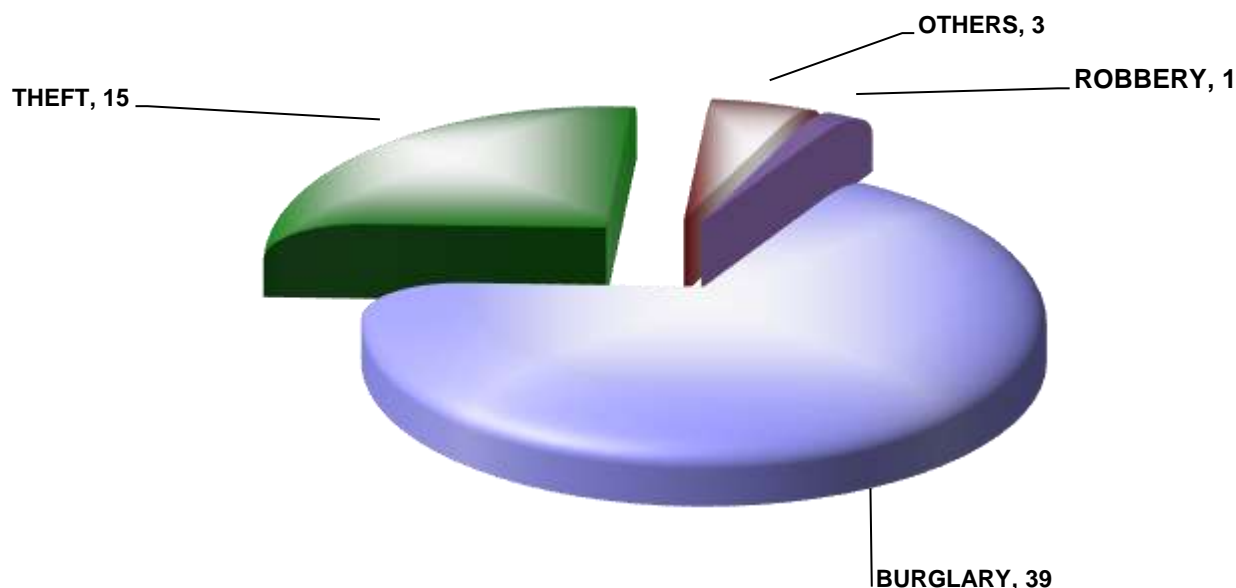
A total of 58 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2019 against 46 in 2018 recording an increase of 26%.

During this year, out of 58 cases reported 44 cases were detected. The percentage of detection increased by 6% when compared with the year 2018.

During this year 60 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. 42% of accused were in the age group of 18-25 years, 37% in 25-30 and 13% in 30-40 years.

The Age-group-wise accused arrested details are furnished in [Table 15A.3](#). [Chart 15A-3](#) depicts the head-wise incidence of ATM crime during the year-2018.

Chart 15A-3
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT ATM_s FOR YEAR 2019



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 case was reported under **murder for gain** as in the previous year.

(ii) Dacoity
(No change)

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

(iii) Robbery
(Increase 100%)

During this year, one case was reported under **robbery**, whereas no case reported in the previous year.

(iv) Burglary
(Increase: 56%)

During this year, 39 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 25 cases in 2018, showing an increase of 56%.

(v) Theft
(Increase: 7%)

During this year, 15 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas it was 14 cases in the year 2018 showing an increase of 7%.

(v) Others
(Increase: 57%)

During this year 3 cases were reported under "**other crimes**", whereas it was 7 cases in the year 2018.

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

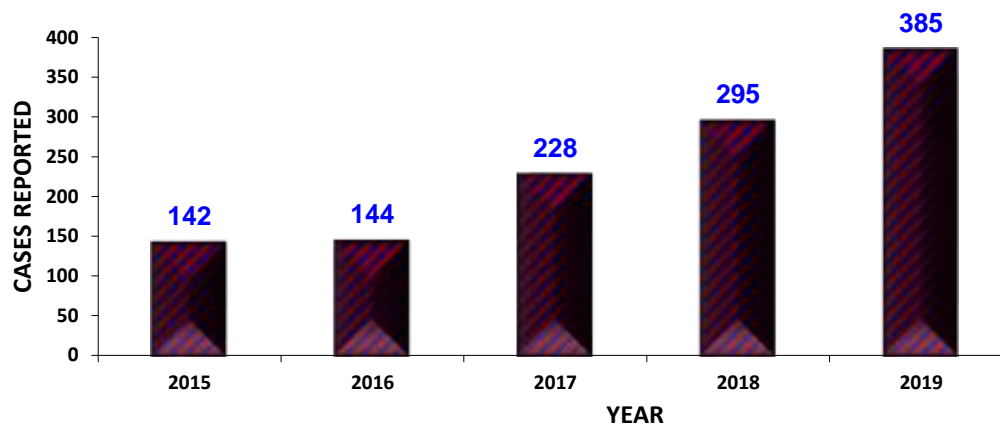
5. The most accepted classification of computer crimes is as follows:

(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 under Cyber Crimes in District / Cities during 2017-2019. 385 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2019 as compared to 295 in the previous year an increase of 30.5%. Highest cases registered in Chennai (118) followed by Kanniyakumari (33), Pudukottai (27), Madurai, Thanjavur, Thirunelveli and Virudhunagar (each 19), Trichy City (14), Villupuram (13), Cyber Cell (11), Sivagangai (9), Coimbatore City and Thiruvarur (each 8), Krishnagiri and Ramanathapuram (each 7), Theni and Thiruvallur (each 6), Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Perambalur and Thirunelveli City (each 5), Madurai City, Thoothukudi and Trichy (4 each), Salem City (3), Dindigul and Tiruppur City (2 each), Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Vellore (each 1). **Chart 16.1** depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2015-2019.

CHART-16.1
INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2015 – 2019



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

7. 268 cases have reported in 2019 as against 218 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 23% in 2019.

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 act in electronic form accounted for 58.6% (157) of 268 cases registered under IT Act-2000. Chennai (29) registered maximum cases in the above crime head under Sec. 67, 67A, 67B, 67C out of total 157 such cases at the State level followed by Kanniyakumari (25), Thirunelveli (17), Madurai (16), Pudukotai (13), Villupuram (10), Virudhunagar (9), Ramanathapuram (7), Thanjavur (5), Sivagangai and Thiruvarur (each 4), Dharmapuri and Trichy (each 3), Dindigul, Namakkal, Thoothukudi and Cyber Cell (each 2), Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Salem

City and Thiruvallur (each 1). 160 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 95 cases of Computer related offences (hacking) were reported during the year wherein 61 persons were arrested. **Chart 16.2** depicts the cyber crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2015 – 2019.

9. Analysis of head-wise crime and gender-wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 65.6% (160/244) of the offenders arrested were under Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form, 25% (61/244) was under Hacking(Computer related offences), 4.1% (10/244) was under Cyber Terrorism. Not even a single accused was arrested under Tampering Computer source document.

10. Out of 268 cases, 157 cases were registered for obscene publication/ transmission in electronic form followed by 95 cases in Hacking (Computer related offices), 4 cases in Cyber Terrorism, 9 cases in other sections of IT Act and 3 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, Offences under IPC r/w IT Act and Offences under SLL r/w IT Act during 2019 (District / Crime Head Wise).

11. **Table 16.3** carries the details with district / city wise cases registered under cyber-crimes categorized (IT) by motives during 2019.

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)

12. Chennai (72) followed by Madurai City (4), Thirunelveli City (3), Coimbatore City and Salem City (each 2), Trichy City (1). No case was reported in Tiruppur City. All cities reported 84 cases out of 268 cases registered under IT Act in the state, accounting for 31.3% of the cases. Cities recorded 58.5% increase in the number of cases (53 in 2018 to 84 in 2019) over the year 2018 under IT Act.

13. Except Tiruppur City, all other cities have reported Cyber Crime cases during this year. 6 cities reported 84 cases under IT Act as well as 70 cases under various section of IPC & SLL.

Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC

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

registered and persons arrested under IPC during 2015-2019.

104 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2019 as compared to 74 in 2018, an increase of 40.5%. Categories viz. Fake News on Social Media (41) was accounted for 39.4% of the 104 cases registered. Cheating, Fraud and Cyber Forgery accounted for 25 (0.8%) of the 3,294 cases reported under total cheating, fraud and forgery.

15. **Table 16.8** deals with number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act, IPC & SLL). 400 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes during 2019. 40% offenders (160) of these were taken into custody for offences under Publication/transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form and 15.2% offenders (61) were booked under "Hacking" Computer related offences. 10.5% offenders (42) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Cheating, Fraud and Forgery'. **Chart 16.3** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases registered and arrested under IPC act during 2015 - 2019.

16. **Table 16.10** deals with the cases registered under cyber-crimes against Women during 2019.

17. **Table 16.11** carries the details on the district/city wise cases registered under cyber -crimes against Children during 2019.

Table-16 (B)

Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2015-2019

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered					% Variation in 2019 over 2018	Persons Arrested					% Variation in 2019 over 2018
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1.	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	NA	NA	0	0	0	@	NA	NA	0	0	0	@
2.	Cyber Stalking	NA	NA	2	1	6	500	NA	NA	1	0	7	@
3.	Cheating	5	13	15	11	12	9	9	14	8	15	18	20
4.	Forgery	0	1	2	3	2	-33	0	1	17	0	5	@
5.	Data Theft	0	0	1	0	1	@	0	0	0	0	0	@
6.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	0	0	21	5	11	120	0	0	9	4	19	375
7.	Counterfeiting	1	0	0	0	0	@	3	0	0	0	0	@
	Currency	1	0	0	0	0	@	3	0	0	0	0	@
	Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0	@
8.	Cyber Blackmailing	NA	NA	1	9	15	67	NA	NA	1	7	30	329
9.	Fake News on Social Media	NA	NA	3	30	41	37	NA	NA	2	14	48	243
10.	Others	NA	NA	8	15	16	7	NA	NA	4	16	12	-25
	Total	16	26	53	74	104	41	18	16	42	56	139	148

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

CHART – 16.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2015 – 2019

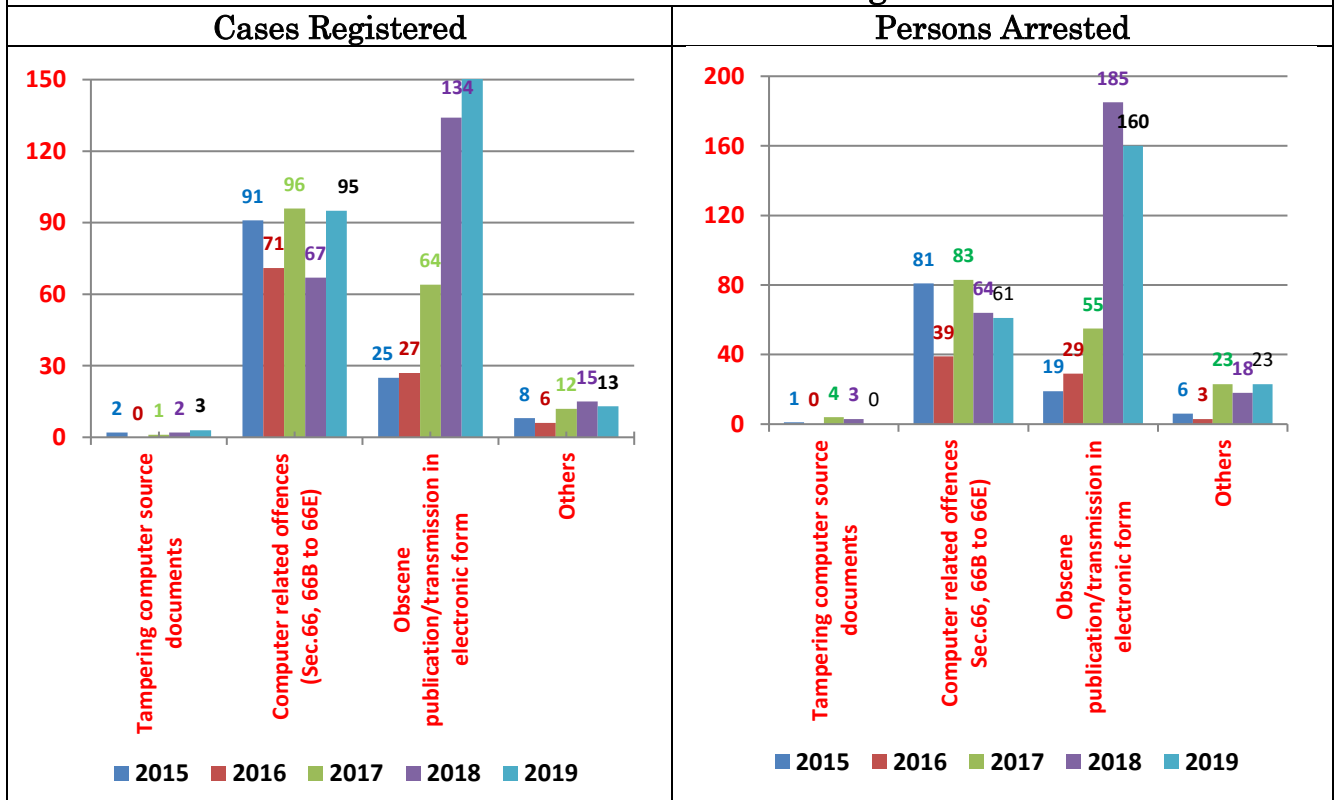
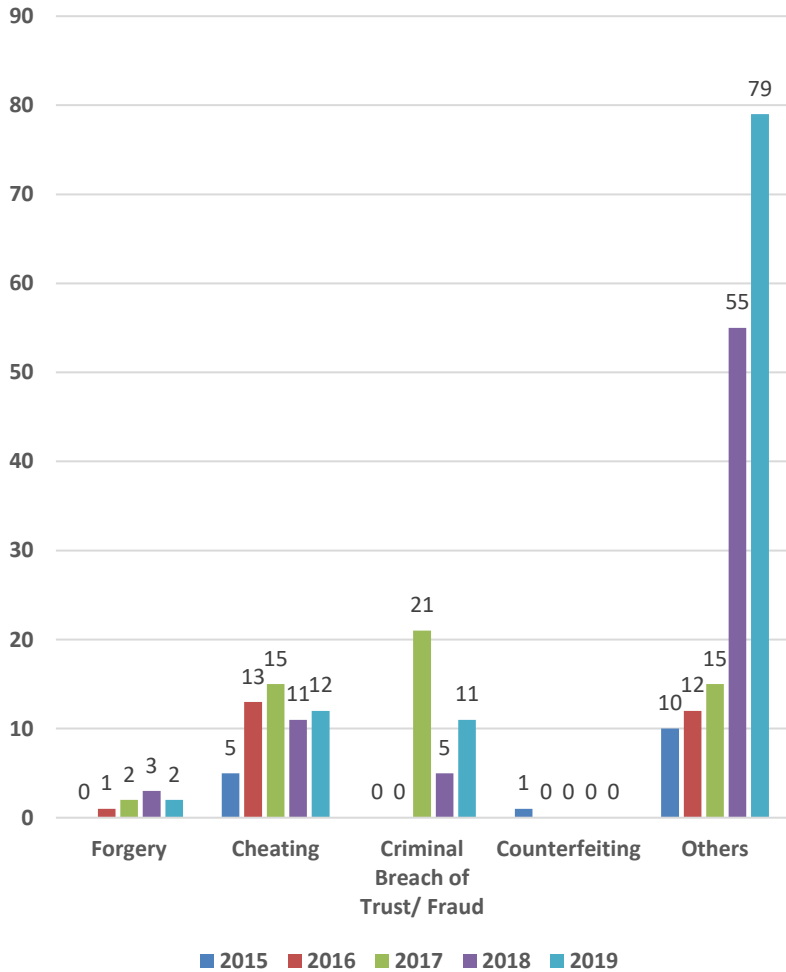


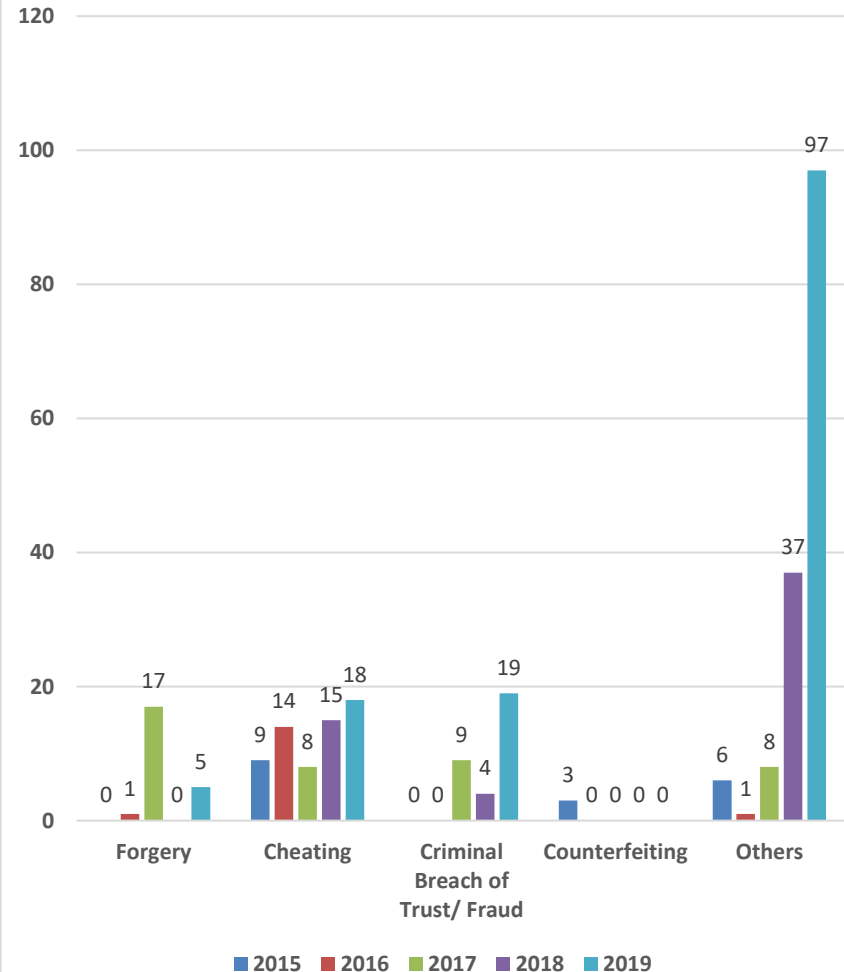
CHART – 16.3

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2015 – 2019**

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.172.67 crores (approximately) was reported stolen in 22,700 cases during 2019. There is an increase of 19.8% when compared to 2018.

2. Property worth Rs. 118.55 crores (approximately) was recovered during 2019 (% of recovery is 68.7%). The figure has increased by 22.8% over the previous year.

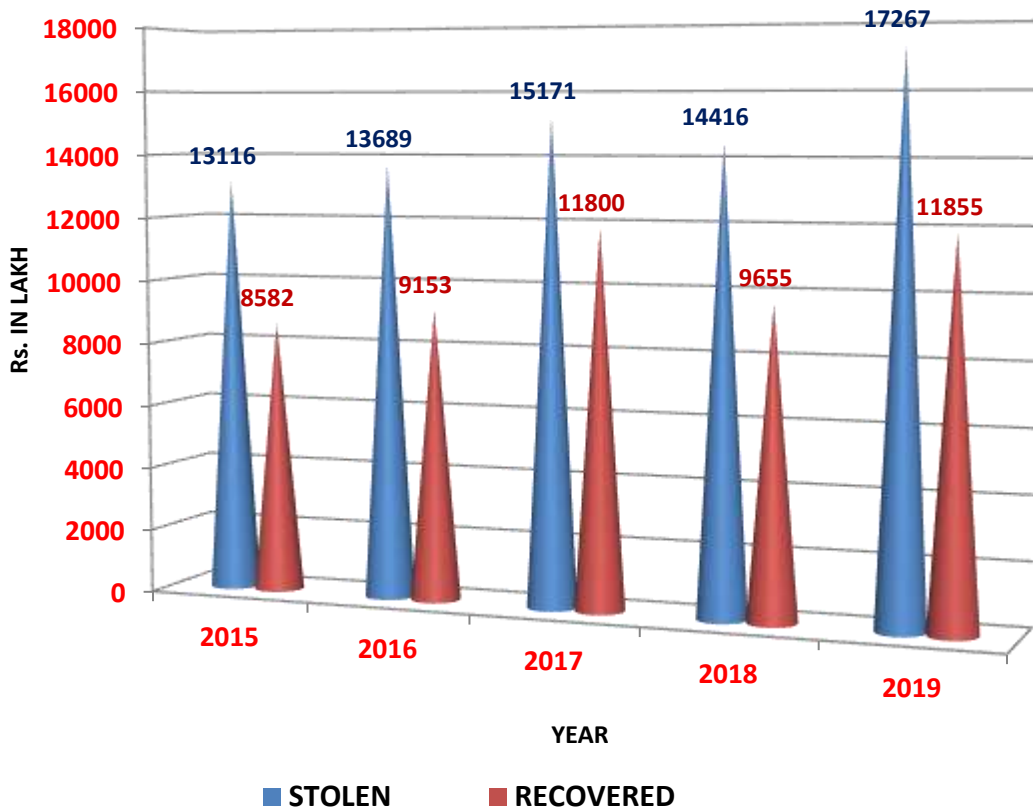
3. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of year-wise recovery from 2017 to 2019 are given in Table-17.1.

4. Chart-17.1 depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2015-2019.

5. Table -17.2 depicts crime head-wise number of cases registered and value of property stolen, during 2019.

CHART- 17.1

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2015 - 2019



6. Loss of property was highest in Chennai (Rs.31.26 Crores) followed by Trichy City (Rs.14.65 Crores), Kanchipuram (Rs.13.78 Crores), Coimbatore City (Rs.10.14 Crores), Madurai City (Rs.6.93 Crores), Erode (Rs.5.91 Crores), Thiruvallur (Rs.5.90 Crores), Kanniyakumari (Rs.5.46 Crores), Coimbatore (Rs.5.34 Crores) and Vellore (Rs.5.13 Crores).

7. Chennai (Rs.20.03 Crores) recorded the highest recovery followed by Trichy City (Rs.12.80 Crores), Kanchipuram (Rs.10.57 Crores), Coimbatore City (Rs.7.82 Crores), Thiruvallur (Rs.5.23 Crores), Erode (Rs.4.81 Crores), Coimbatore (Rs.4.16 Crores), Vellore (Rs.3.74 Crores) and Villupuram (Rs.2.99 Crores).

8. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Nilgiris (90.4%) followed by Thiruvannmalai (89.8%), Thiruvallur (88.6%) and Namakkal (88.3%).

9. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Railway Chennai (28.9%), followed by Railway Trichy (32.2%), Madurai and Madurai City (each 40.7%), Sivagangai (41.6%), Trichy (42.6%) and Ramanathapuram (49.0%).

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN: % CONTRIBUTION DISTRICT-WISE

Category of offences – incidence & value

10. Maximum value of property was lost due to theft among 5 different types of property crimes, amounting to Rs. 74.61 Crores (43.2%), burglary Rs.62.3 Crores (36.1%), robbery Rs.20.6 (11.9%), dacoity Rs.14.4 Crores (8.3%) and other kinds of property offences Rs.0.73 Crores (0.4%).

NATURE OF PROPERTY STOLEN & RECOVERED: - INCIDENCE AND VALUE

11. 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”. Property nature-wise details of property stolen and recovered along with the percentage of recovery are available in [Table-17.3](#).

Nature of Property Stolen:

12. The most common property crime was loss of cash/jewellery constituting 38.5% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under this head 67.6%.

13. Theft of Motor Vehicles constituting 22.7%, theft of Motor cycles/scooters constituted 20.6% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under these heads are Rs.32.74 Crores.

CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:

14. Rupees 0.124 Crores worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2019 in 44 cases. This constitutes 0.07% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2019 are available in [Table-17.3](#). Recovery was made in 33 out of 44 cases reported including previous year cases.

PREMISES:

Place of occurrence – Incidence and value of property lost:

15. Information relating to total number of cases, value of property stolen under the crime heads from various premises, is available in **Table-17.2.**

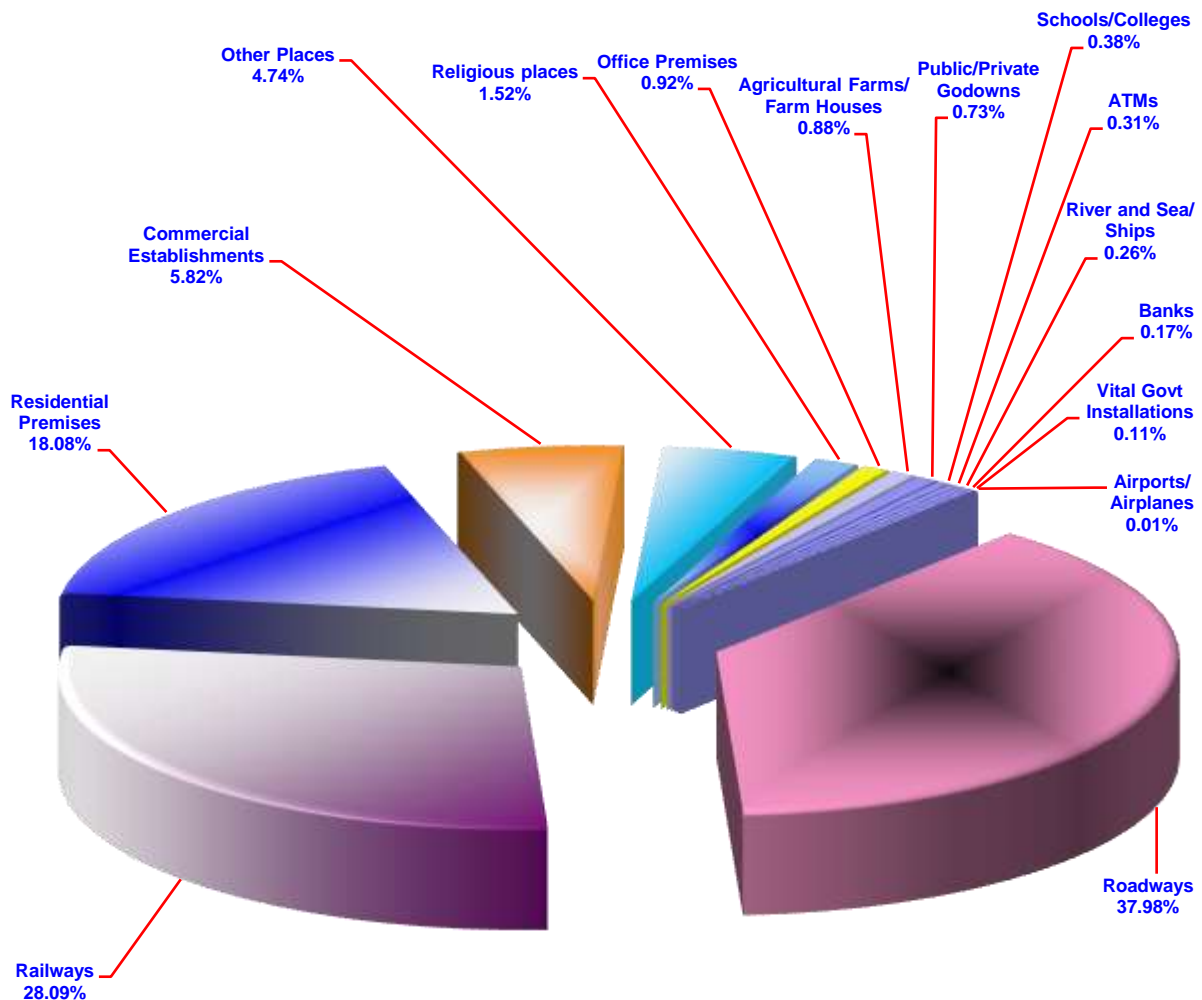
THEFT:

16. Maximum number of theft(38%) took place at highways/ road followed

by Railways (28%), residential premises (18%), Commercial Establishments (5.8%), other places (4.7%), Religious places (1.5%), Office Premises (0.9%), Agricultural Farms/Farm Houses (0.9%), Public/Private Godowns (0.7%), Banks and Schools/Colleges (0.5%), Vital Govt Installations, River and Sea/Ships (0.4%), ATMs (0.3%) and Airports/Airplanes (0.01%). **Chart-17.2** depicts the percentage distribution of theft cases during 2019 premises-wise.

CHART- 17.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING - 2019 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



ROBBERY:

17. Incidence of Robbery premises-wise and district/city-wise is presented in **Table-17.2**.

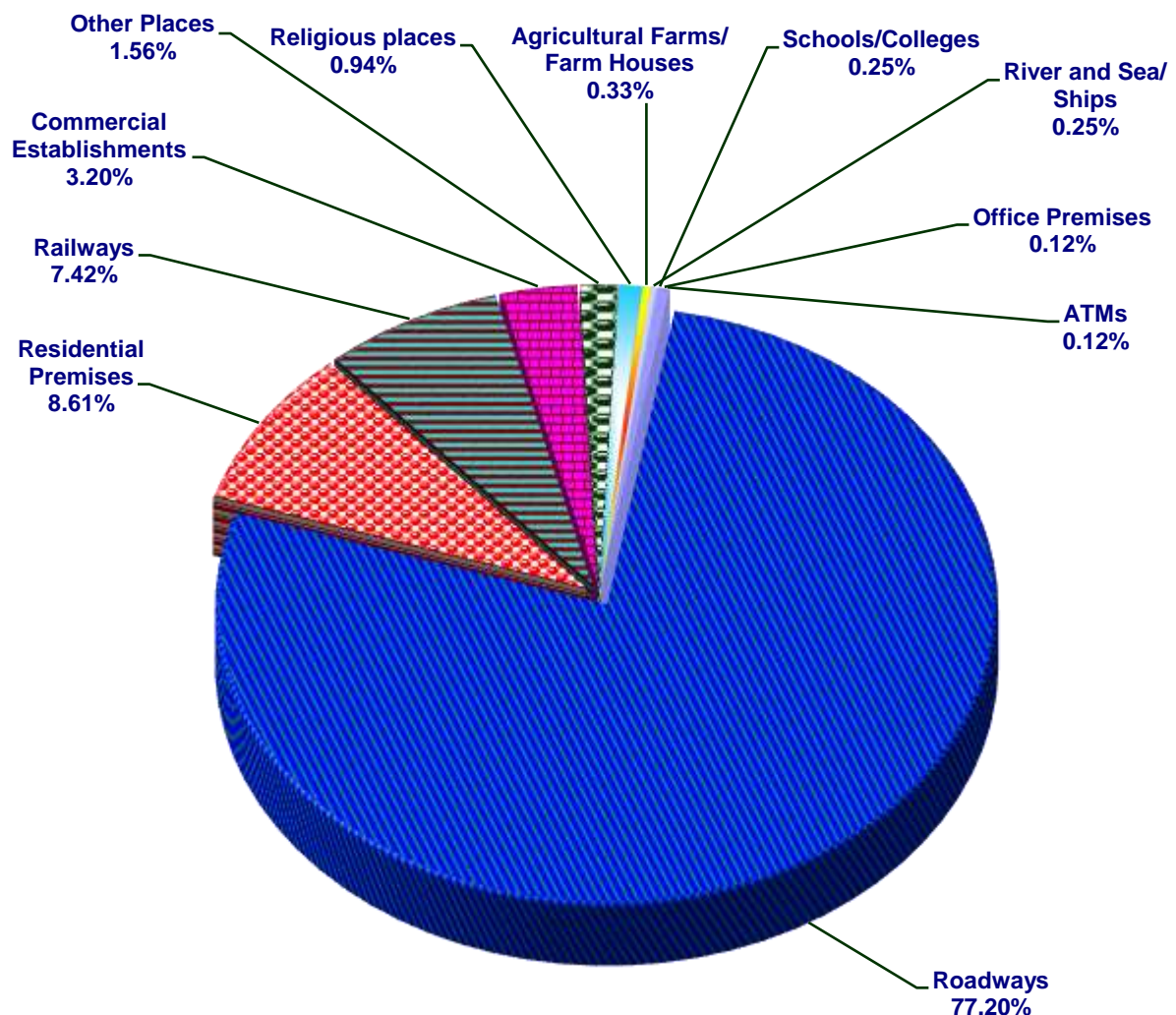
18. Maximum number of robberies (77.0%) occurred at Highways/ Road followed by Residential premises (8.6%), Railways (7.4%), Commercial Establishments (3.2%), Religious places, Schools / Colleges and ATM

(1.3%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (0.3%), River and sea/ships (0.2%), Office premises (0.1%), Public / Private Godowns (0.1%). Robbery was not reported at Banks and Airports.

19. **Chart -17.3** depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2019 (by place of occurrence).

CHART- 17.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2019 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



BURGLARY:

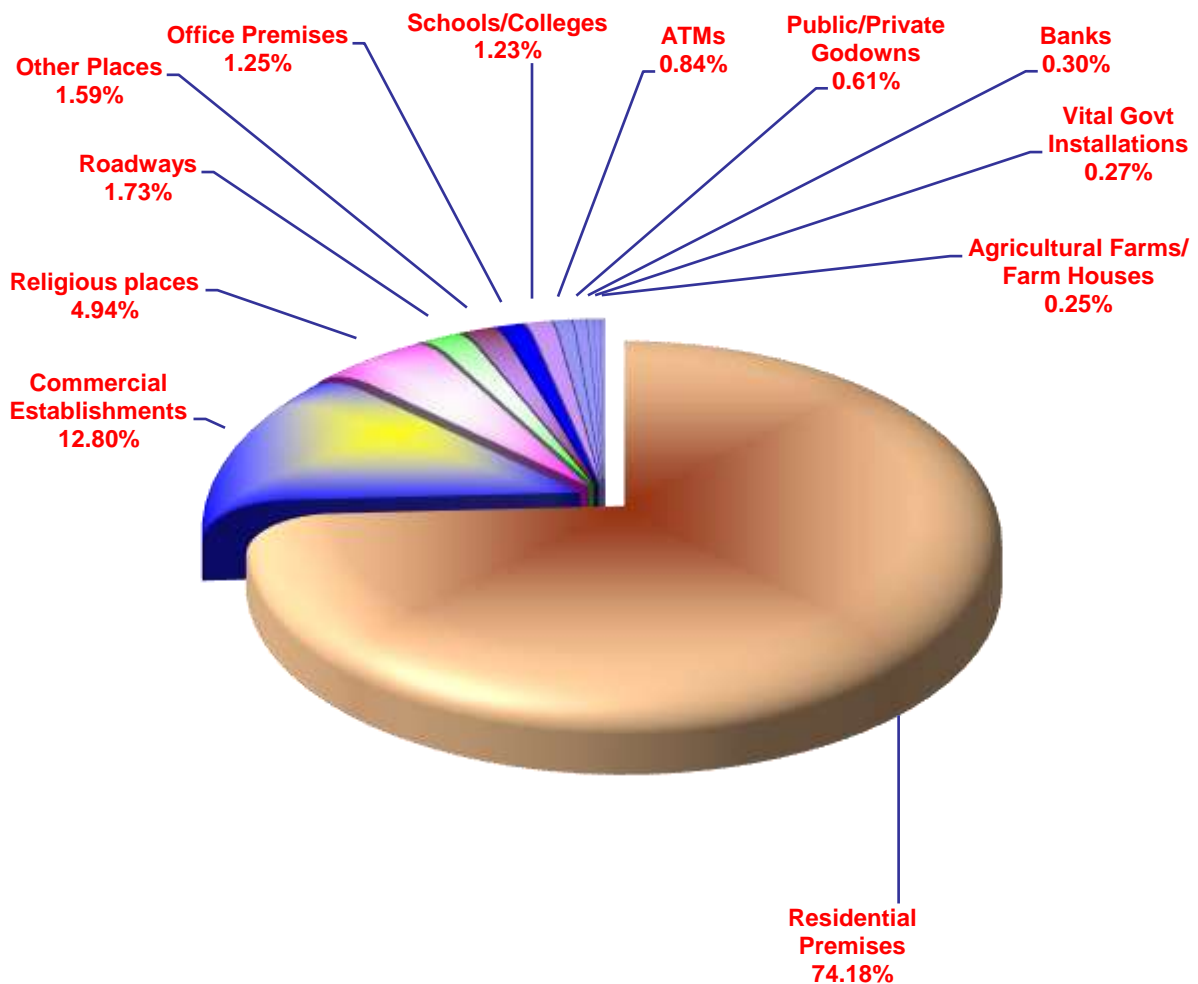
20. Maximum number of burglaries (74.2%) took place at Residential Premises followed by Commercial Establishments (12.8%), Religious places (4.9%), Roadways (1.7%), Other Places (1.6%), Office premises (1.3%), Schools / Colleges (1.2%), ATMs (0.8%), Public / Private Godowns (0.6%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses

(0.3%), Vital Government Installations and Bank (each 0.3%). No Burglary was reported at Airports/Airplanes, River and Sea/Ships and Railway premises. (Table-17.2)

21. Chart-17.4 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2019 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2019 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



DACOITY:

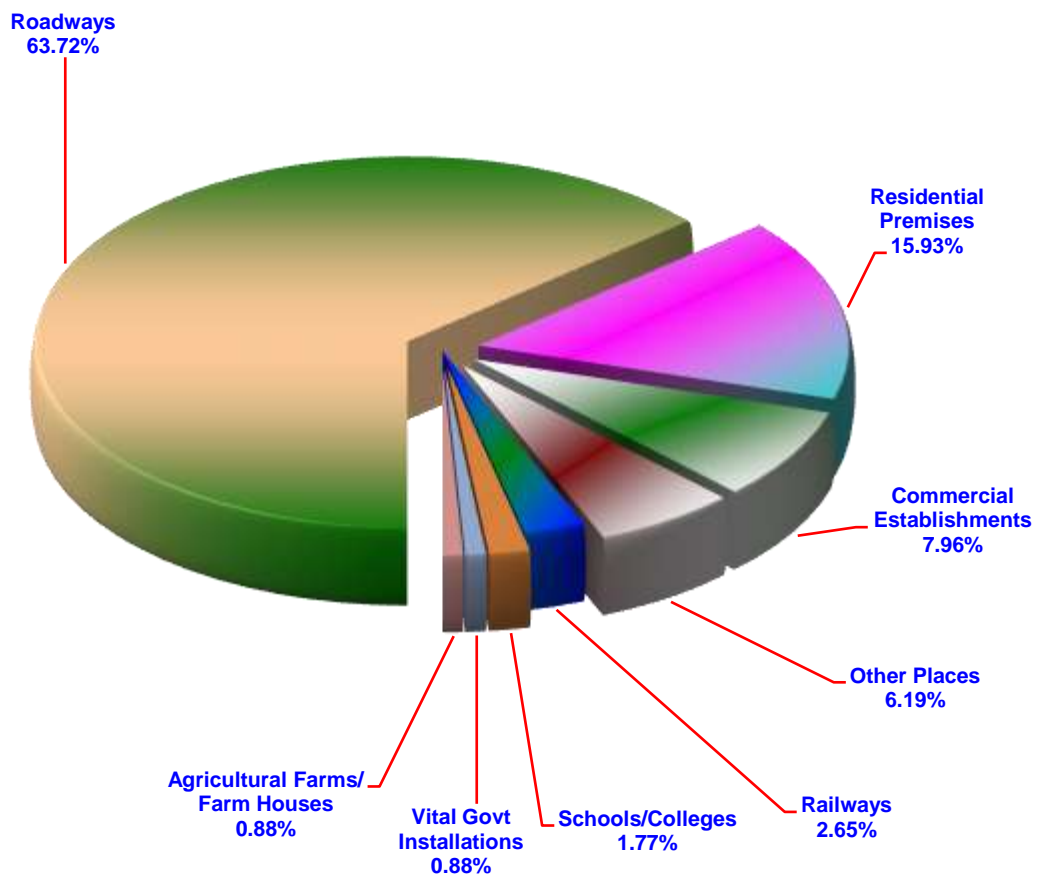
22. Maximum number of dacoity occurred at Roadways (63.7 %) followed by Residential Premises (15.9%), Commercial Establishments (8.0%), Railways (2.7%), Schools/Colleges (1.8%), Agricultural Farms/Farm (0.9) and Vital Govt installations (0.9%). Dacoity was not reported at Banks, Religious places, Office Premises, Public/Private Godowns, ATMs,

Airport/Plances, River and Sea/Ships. (Table -17.2)

23. Chart-17.5 depicts percentage distribution of dacoity cases reported during 2019 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING 2019 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)



CHAPTER 18

ARRESTS & TRIALS

ARRESTS: -

1. 6,66,735 persons (3,39,802 under IPC & 3,26,933 under SLL) were arrested during 2019 in 4,55,094 cases (1,68,116 IPC + 2,86,978 SLL). This shows a decreasing trend of 11.3% over 2018 figures of 7,51,989 persons (4,04,207 under IPC & 3,47,782 under SLL) arrested.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 3,39,802 persons were arrested in 1,68,116 IPC cases this year as against 4,04,207 persons in 2018. Chart-18.1 depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2013 - 2019.

3. Table-18.1 presents details of arrests made during 2019. Map-18.1

4. Chennai City tops in arresting 58,508 persons (18,108 cases) during 2019 followed by Vellore 20,714 (7,820 cases), Thirunelveli 15,927 (9,252 cases), Cuddalore 15,104 (6,035 cases), Thiruvannamalai 13,425 (4,476 cases), Kanyakumari 12,267 (4,854 cases) and Krishnagiri 10,800 (3,750 cases). Details of persons arrested under IPC crime, head-wise/gender-wise is presented in Table-18.1. Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC District wise during 2019 is available in Table-18.2.

5. Chart-18.2 depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2019.

6. Chart-18.3 depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2019 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

CHART- 18.1
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC
CRIMES DURING 2013 - 2019

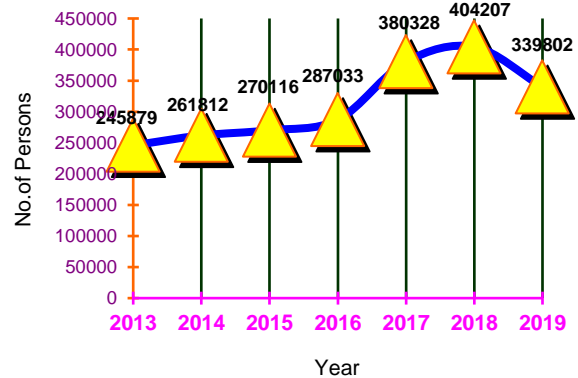
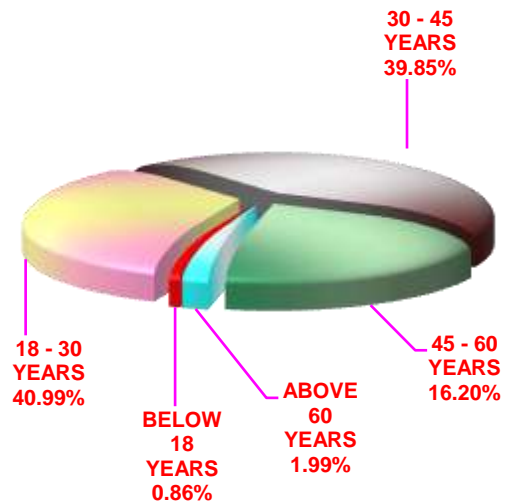


CHART-18.2
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS
ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES
DURING - 2019



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

TABLE 18(A)
CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2019

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per Case
1	Murder	4679	2.1	5.7	2.7
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	92	0.1	0.1	1.4
3	Causing Death by Negligence	10519	13.0	12.9	1.0
3.1	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Road Accidents	10247	12.6	12.6	1.0
3.1.1	Hit and Run	238	1.2	0.3	0.2
3.1.2	Other Accidents	10009	11.3	12.3	1.1
3.2	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Rail Accidents	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.3	Deaths due to Medical Negligence	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
3.4	Deaths due to Negligence of Civic Bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.5	Deaths due to other Negligence	271	0.5	0.3	0.7
4	Dowry Deaths	101	0.0	0.1	3.6
5	Abetment of Suicide	536	0.4	0.7	1.6
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	5576	3.0	6.8	2.3
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	1	0.0	0.0	0.3
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	95	0.2	0.1	0.7
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide & Abandonment	4	0.0	0.0	0.3
10	Hurt	66599	47.8	81.6	1.7
10.1	Simple Hurt	65275	47.0	79.9	1.7
10.1.1	Voluntarily Causing Simple Hurt	32508	24.4	39.8	1.6
10.1.2	Voluntarily causing hurt by Dangerous weapons or means	27914	20.8	34.2	1.6
10.1.3	Voluntarily Causing hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	4475	1.5	5.5	3.7
10.1.4	Causing Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	134	0.2	0.2	0.9
10.1.5	Other Simple Hurt	244	0.2	0.3	1.8
10.2	Grievous Hurt	1324	0.8	1.6	1.9
10.2.1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	577	0.4	0.7	2.0
10.2.2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	515	0.3	0.6	2.0
10.2.3	Acid Attack	13	0.0	0.0	1.4
10.2.4	Attempt to Acid Attack	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.1.5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	184	0.1	0.2	2.7
10.2.6	Causing Grievous Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	34	0.1	0.0	0.6
10.2.7	Other Grievous Hurt	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	2939	0.9	3.6	3.9
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	1225	1.0	1.5	1.5
12.1	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	1049	0.8	1.3	1.6
12.2	Sexual Harassment	102	0.1	0.1	1.2

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per Case
12.2.1	at Work or Office Premises	13	0.0	0.0	1.0
12.2.2	In Public Transport System	3	0.0	0.0	0.8
12.2.3	In Shelter Homes for women and Children	10	0.0	0.0	1.4
12.2.4	Other Places	76	0.1	0.1	1.2
12.3	Assault or use of Criminal Force on women with intent to Disrobe	25	0.0	0.0	1.3
12.4	Voyeurism	22	0.0	0.0	1.4
12.5	Stalking	27	0.0	0.0	1.1
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	1108	1.1	1.4	1.2
13.1	Kidnapping and Abduction	262	0.2	0.3	1.5
13.1.1	Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped	8	0.0	0.0	2.0
13.1.2	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	254	0.2	0.3	1.5
13.2	Kidnapping & Abduction for the Purpose of Begging	2	0.0	0.0	1.0
13.3	Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder	3	0.0	0.0	3.0
13.4	Kidnapping for Ransom	127	0.0	0.2	4.7
13.5	Kid.&Abd.of Women to compel her for marriage	401	0.6	0.5	0.8
13.6	Procuration of Minor Girls	79	0.1	0.1	0.8
13.7	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.8	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	234	0.1	0.3	2.4
14	Human Trafficking	53	0.0	0.1	3.8
15	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Rape	479	0.4	0.6	1.3
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	10	0.0	0.0	1.3
20	Unnatural Offences	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Offences Affecting the Human Body (Total)	94017	70.2	115.1	1.6
21	Offences against State	1	0.0	0.0	0.3
21.1	Sedition	1	0.0	0.0	0.3
21.2	Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Offences against the State (Total)	1	0.0	0.0	0.3
22	Unlawful Assembly	87322	2.1	106.9	51.0
23	Riots	10060	2.1	12.3	5.8
23.1	Communal/Religious	63	0.0	0.1	5.7
23.2	Sectarian	170	0.0	0.2	11.3
23.3	Industrial	10	0.0	0.0	2.0
23.4	Political	293	0.1	0.4	6.0
23.5	Caste Conflict	483	0.1	0.6	6.0
23.6	Agrarian	210	0.0	0.3	6.0
23.7	Students	115	0.0	0.1	8.2
23.8	Vigilants	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.9	Money Dispute	620	0.1	0.8	7.7
23.10	Water Dispute	97	0.0	0.1	6.1

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per Case
23.11	Land/Property Dispute	2587	0.5	3.2	5.9
23.12	Family Disputes	1584	0.3	1.9	6.8
23.13	Enmity/Rivalry	2053	0.5	2.5	4.6
23.14	Electricity/Power Supply Disputes	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.15	Rioting while in Aandolan/Morcha	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.16	Rioting/Attacks on Police Persnl.or Govt Servants	36	0.0	0.0	12.0
23.17	Other Riots	1730	0.4	2.1	5.8
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	198	0.2	0.2	1.5
24.1	Promoting enmity between groups	196	0.2	0.2	1.6
24.2	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration	2	0.0	0.0	0.5
25	Affray	3962	2.5	4.9	1.9
	Offences against Public Tranquility (Total)	101542	6.9	124.4	18.1
26	Theft	13235	19.2	16.2	0.8
26.1	Auto/Motor Vehicle Theft	4465	6.3	5.5	0.9
26.2	Other Thefts	8770	12.9	10.7	0.8
27	Burglary	4546	5.4	5.6	1.0
27.1	Day Time	1182	1.3	1.4	1.1
27.2	Night	3364	4.1	4.1	1.0
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	1875	1.7	2.3	1.4
29	Robbery	3839	3.0	4.7	1.6
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	101	0.1	0.1	1.5
31	Dacoity	596	0.1	0.7	5.3
31.1	Dacoity	596	0.1	0.7	5.3
31.2	Dacoity with Murder	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	392	0.1	0.5	6.3
33	Criminal Misappropriation	7	0.0	0.0	1.4
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	226	0.2	0.3	1.5
35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	1	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Offences against Property (Total)	24818	29.7	30.4	1.0
36	Counterfeiting	78	0.1	0.1	1.1
36.1	Counterfeit Coin	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
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	77	0.1	0.1	1.1
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	3983	4.0	4.9	1.2
37.1	Fraud	272	0.5	0.3	0.7
37.1.1	Bank	10	0.0	0.0	0.3
37.1.2	ATMs	7	0.0	0.0	0.8
37.1.3	Credit Card/Debit Card	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37.1.4	Other Frauds	255	0.4	0.3	0.8
37.2	Other Cheating	3548	3.4	4.3	1.3

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per Case
37.3	Other Forgery	163	0.2	0.2	1.3
	Offences Rel.to Documents & Property Marks (Total)	4061	4.1	5.0	1.2
38	Offences relating to Elections	643	0.7	0.8	1.2
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Pub.Servant	26855	1.5	32.9	21.4
40	Harbouring an Offender	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Rash Driving on Public way	45919	58.2	56.2	1.0
42.1	Rash Driving on Public Way	1747	2.1	2.1	1.0
42.2	Causing Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public Way	37235	48.2	45.6	0.9
42.3	Causing Gr.Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public	6937	7.9	8.5	1.1
43	Obstruction on Public way	1399	1.6	1.7	1.1
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	34	0.0	0.0	0.9
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	9189	9.5	11.3	1.2
46	Offences relating to Religion	11	0.0	0.0	0.8
47	Cheating by Impersonation	6	0.0	0.0	0.9
48	Offences related to Mischief	227	0.3	0.3	0.9
49	Arson	512	0.5	0.6	1.3
50	Criminal Trespass	773	0.7	0.9	1.3
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	1695	1.0	2.1	2.2
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	256	0.1	0.3	2.8
53	Criminal Intimidation	7250	5.0	8.9	1.8
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	15	0.0	0.0	2.1
	Miscellaneous IPC Crimes(Total)	94784	79.1	116.1	1.5
55	Other IPC crimes	20579	15.8	25.2	1.6
	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	339802	205.9	416.2	2.0

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

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

Persons arrested under SLL cases

9. 3,26,933 persons were arrested under 2,86,978 SLL crimes during 2019 as compared to 3,47,782 persons in 2018, a decrease of 6.0%.

10. Chart-18.4 depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2013-2019.

11. Crime head-wise and gender-wise breakup of persons arrested

under SLL is presented in Table-18.3. Table-18.4 presents details of arrests gender-wise under SLL crimes district-wise. (Map-18.3)

12. Chart-18.5 depicts age-group wise persons arrested under SLL crimes during 2019.

13. In 2019, highest number of persons arrested were in Chennai 55,857 (53,841 cases) followed by Villupuram 15,364 (12,094 cases), Coimbatore City 14,639 (13,254 cases), Madurai City 12,727 (11,265 cases), Vellore 11,340 (10,239), Salem 10,867 (7,872 cases) and Tiruvannamalai 10,849 (9,277 cases).

14. Chart-18.6 depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/ city wise during - 2019 in descending order.

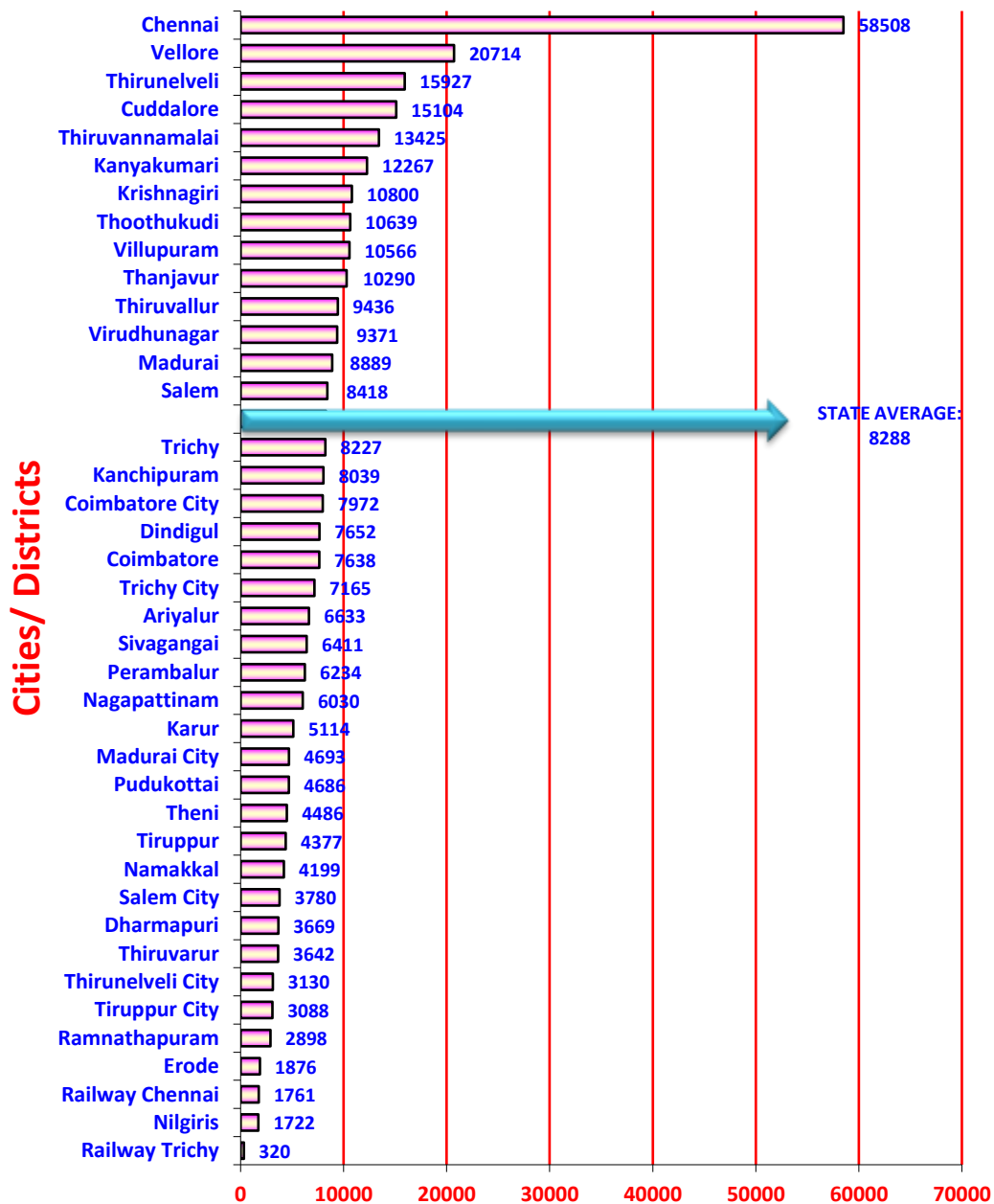
15. An average of 51 persons was arrested per case under Unlawful Assembly followed by Disobedience to

order duly promulgated by Public Servant (21) in IPC crimes.

16. An average of 22 persons was arrested per case under Indian Railways Act and 4 persons was arrested per case under Gambling Act.

CHART-18.3

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2019
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Total No. of Persons Arrested: 3,39,802

CHART-18.4
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2013 - 2019

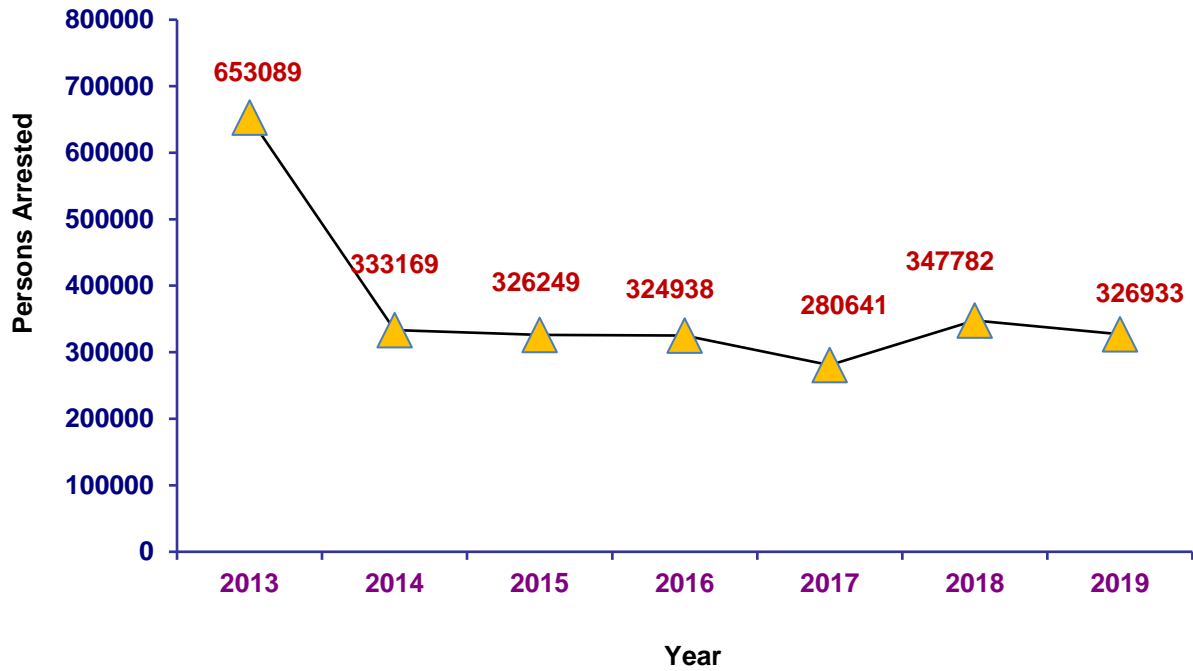


CHART-18.5
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED
UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2019

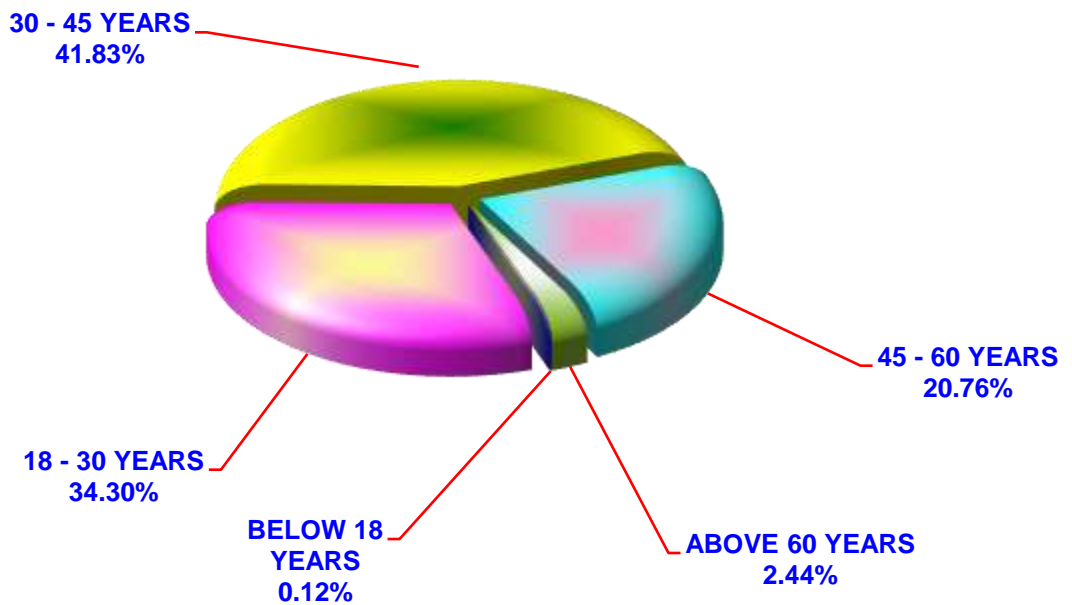
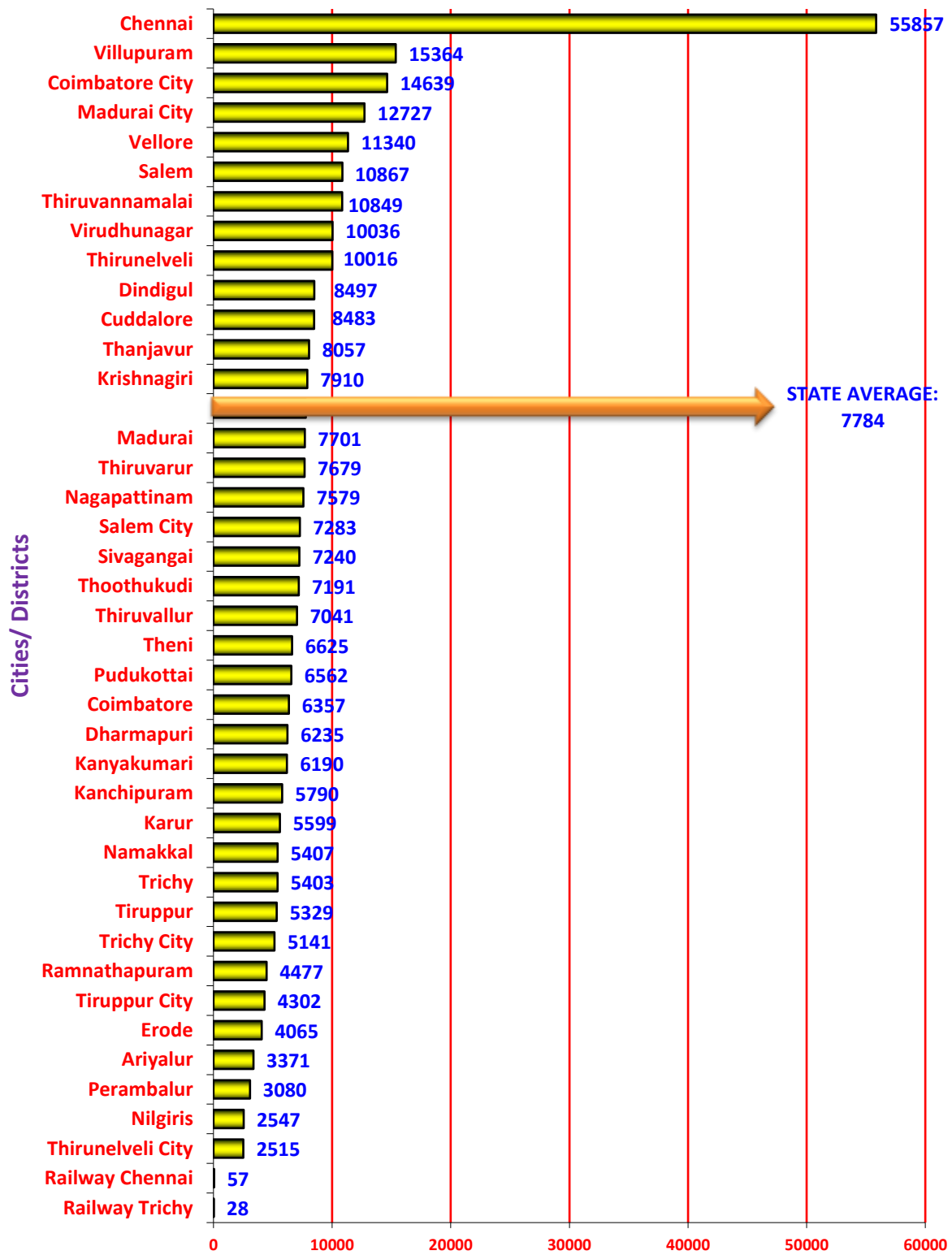


CHART- 18.6

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2019
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Total No. of Persons Arrested : 3,26,933

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

17. 3,39,802 persons were arrested during this year (including persons arrested out of previous years cases) for various crime heads of IPC cases. 65.8% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 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

18. 3,26,933 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 93.6% of the arrested persons. Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.7](#) and [18.8](#) respectively.

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

19. Out of 3,39,802 persons arrested, 80,327 (23.6%) persons were convicted, 8732 (2.6%) persons were discharged and 79,080 (23.3%) were acquitted during 2019. Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.5](#) and [18.6](#) respectively.

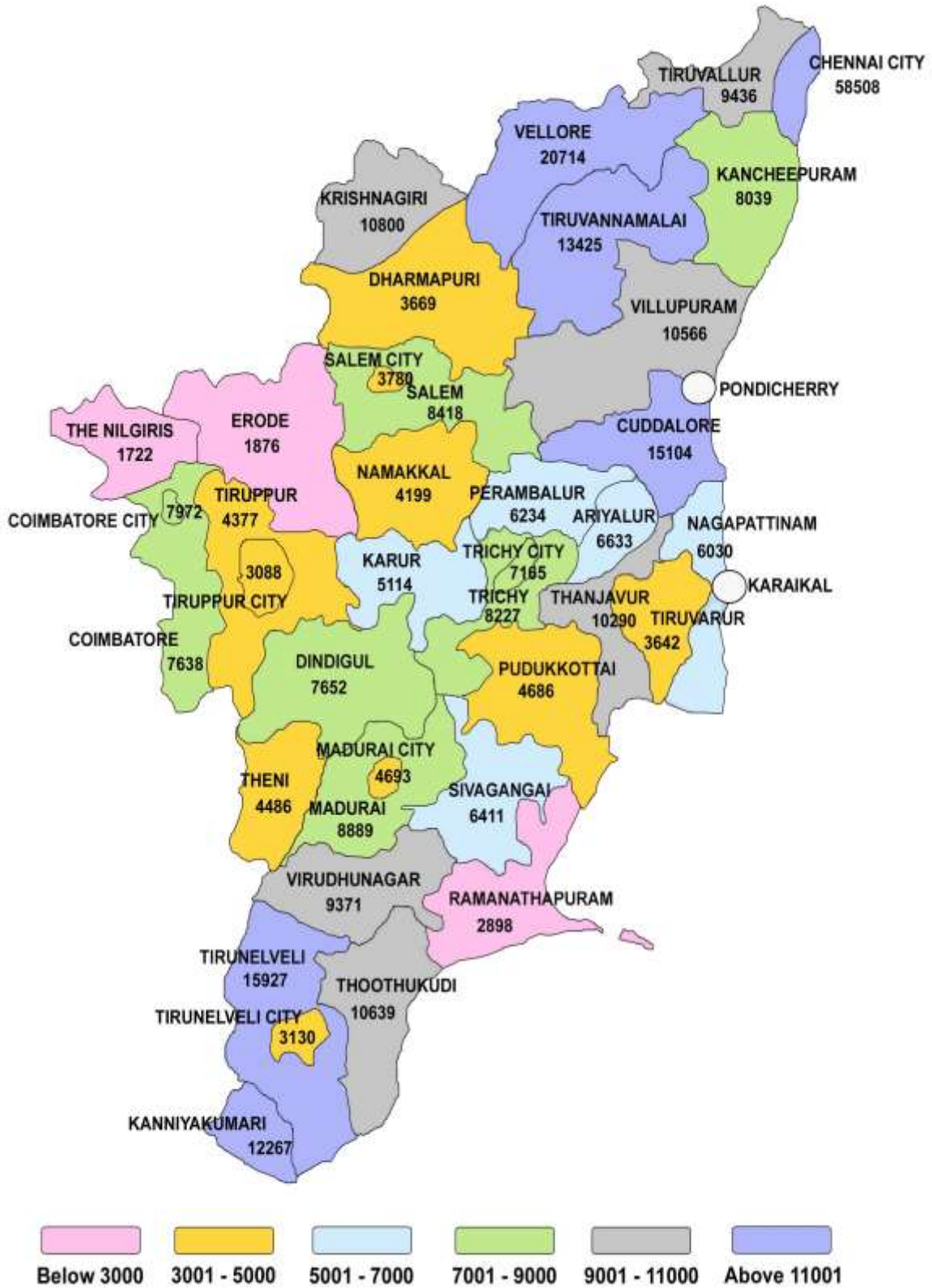
ii) SLL cases:

20. Out of 3,26,933 persons arrested, 2,17,693 (66.6%) persons were convicted, 6,087 (1.9%) persons were discharged and 15,595 (4.8%) were acquitted during 2019. Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.7](#) and [18.8](#) respectively.

MAP-18.1

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,39,802)



MAP-18.2

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2019

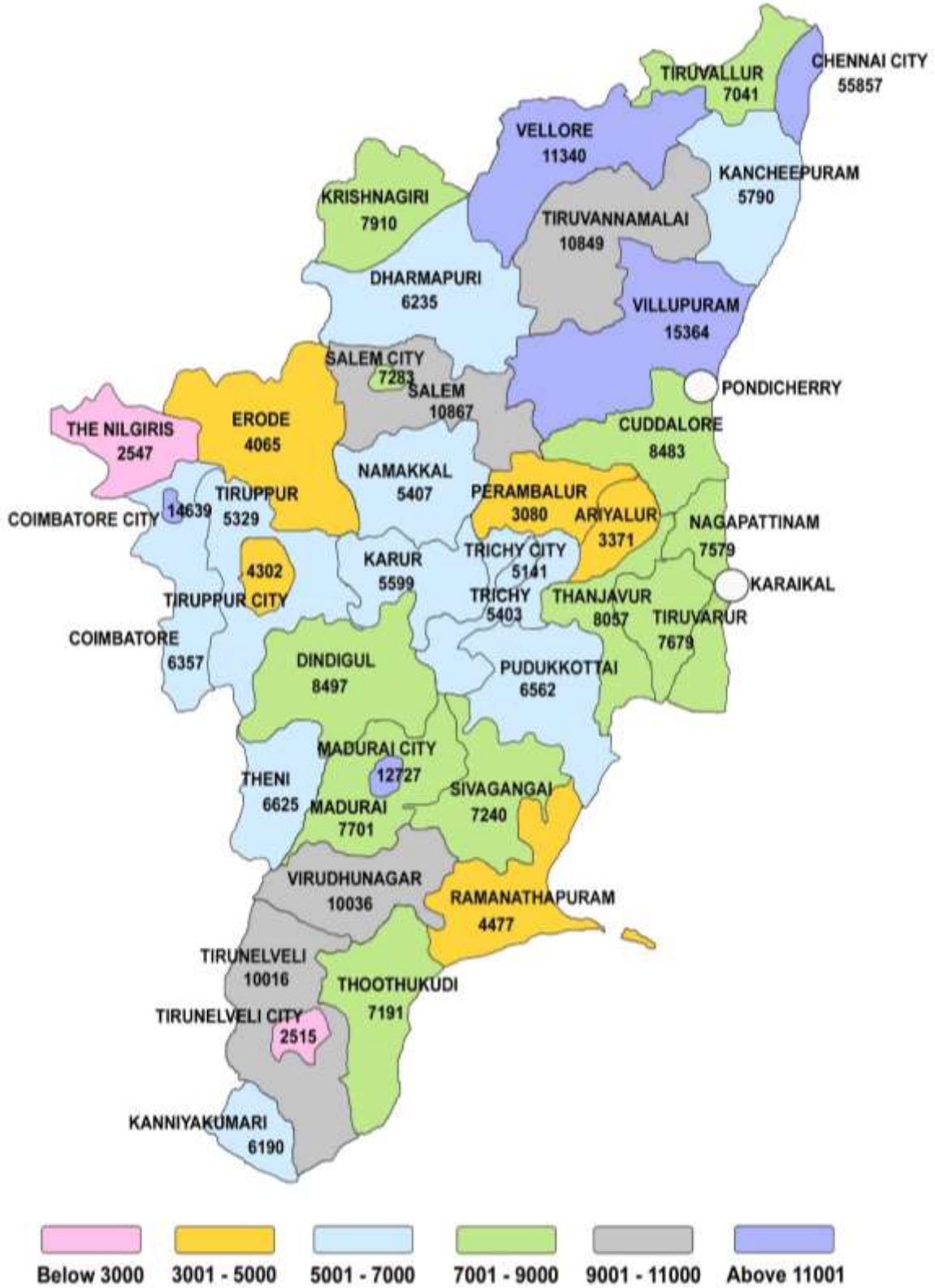
(All over Tamil Nadu 416.2)



MAP-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,26,933)



CHAPTER 19 DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

I. Disposal by Police

Cases under IPC

1. A total of 2,85,641 cases (including pending from the previous years and reopened) were under investigation with Police. 1,49,123 (52.2%) cases were disposed during this year. 1,36,330 (47.7%) cases remained pending at the end of the year-2019. **Table-19.1** gives details of disposal crime-head wise and percentage of disposal. District-wise disposal by Police during 2019 is presented in **Table-19.2**. Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2019 is presented in **Map-19.1** and **Chart-19.1**.

Disposal by Police (Yearly variations)

2. Disposal by Police (yearly variations) the quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during last shows that the cases charge sheeted to total true cases investigated has increased from 85.9% in 2018 to 87.2% in 2019, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 59.8% in 2018 to 52.2% in 2019.

3. Over 45.4% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Dowry Deaths, Making preparation and assembly for Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation, Dishonestly receiving/ dealing in stolen property, Obstruction on public way, (each 100%), followed by Affray (99.8%), Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places (98.0%), Dacoity (97.3%), Murder (96.3%), Extortion & Blackmailing (96.2%), Attempt to Commit Murder (95.1%), Abetment to Suicide (94.7%) and Attempt to Commit Dacoity/ Robbery (94.6%).

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

4. **Pendency :-** 47.7% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2019. District/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Theni	- 89.2%
Madurai City	- 74.7%
Madurai	- 74.6%
Perambalur	- 68.3%
Chennai	- 63.0%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Sivagangai	- 22.6%
Thirunelveli	- 23.0%
Vellore	- 25.8%

Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2019 is presented in **Chart-19.3**.

II. Charge Sheetting Rate of IPC Crimes

5. **Chart-19.4** depicts charge sheeting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheeting rate for the state was 86.9%. **Map-19.2** Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Nagapattinam	: 97.2%
Thiruvarur	: 95.0%
Tiruppur	: 94.9%
Kanchipuram	: 94.6%
Thanjavur	: 94.6%
Salem City	: 94.3%
Vellore	: 94.3%
Nilgiris	: 92.8%
Karur	: 92.6%
Salem	: 92.6%
Pudukottai	: 92.1%
Dindigul	: 91.7%
Viluppuram	: 90.6%

CHART-19.1

% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2019

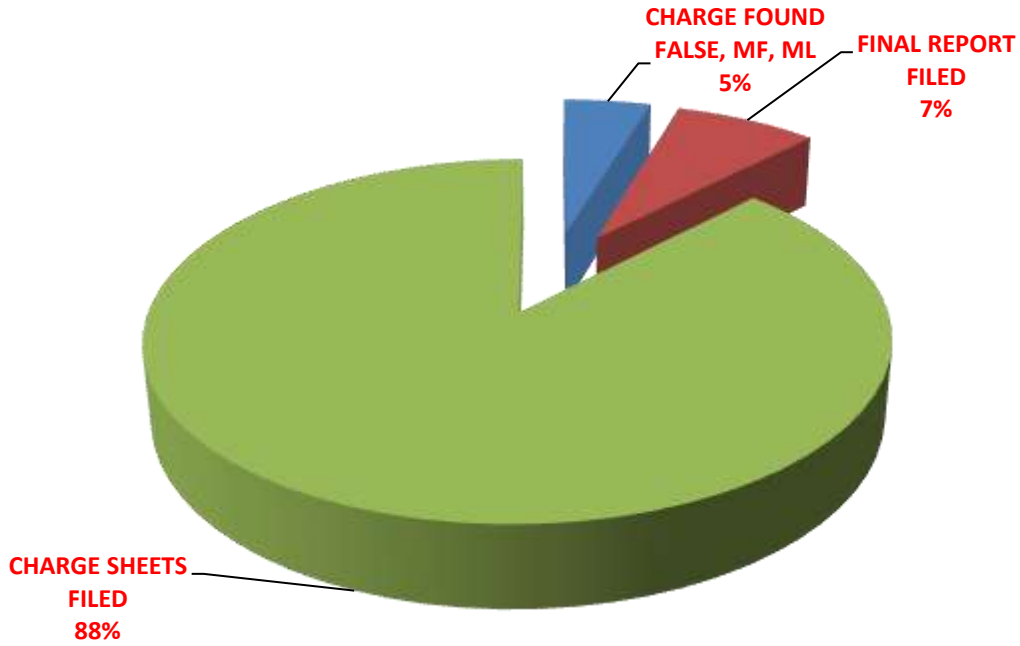


CHART-19.2

IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE

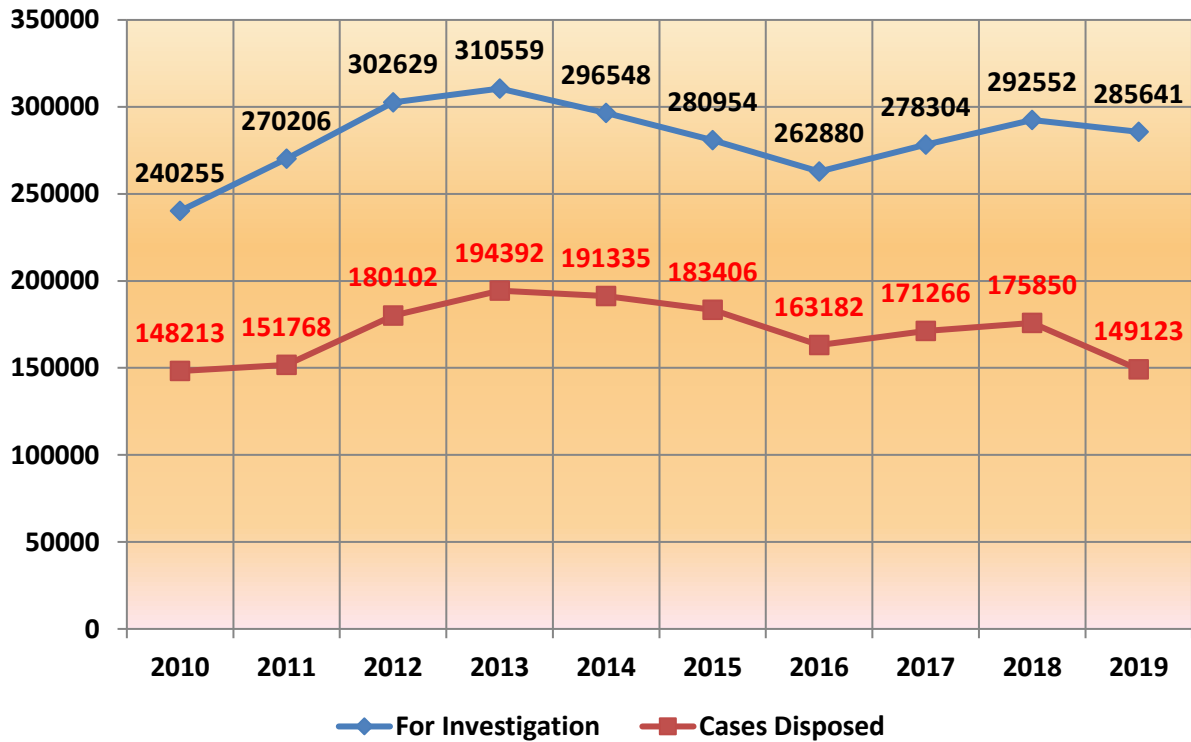


CHART-19.3
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES
BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2019

Crime Head		Disposal	Pendency
1	Murder	65.3	34.7
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	34.5	65.5
3	Causing Death by Negligence	55.8	44.2
4	Dowry Deaths	64.4	35.6
5	Abetment of Suicide	43.8	56.2
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	45.1	54.9
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	40	60
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	25.6	74.4
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	5.4	94.6
10	Hurt	57.8	42.2
11	Wrongful Restraint/ Confinement	21.5	78.5
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	41.8	58.2
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	48.2	51.8
14	Human Trafficking	38.3	61.7
15	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	0	0
16	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	0	0
17	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	0	0
18	Rape	52.1	47.9
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	52.6	47.4
20	Unnatural Offences	0	100
21	Offences against State	0	100
22	Unlawful Assembly	34.1	65.9
23	Riots	38.5	61.5
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	20.3	79.7
25	Affray	72.1	27.9
26	Theft	48.1	51.9
27	Burglary	37.8	62.2
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	55.5	44.5
29	Robbery	49.7	50.3
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/ Robbery	52.1	47.9
31	Dacoity	38.9	61.1
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	34.6	65.4
33	Criminal Misappropriation	30	70
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	17.1	82.9

35	Dishonestly Receiving/ Dealing-in Stolen Property	50	50
36	Counterfeiting	3.9	96.1
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	20.1	79.9
38	Offences relating to Elections	48.5	51.5
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	37.8	62.2
40	Harbouring an Offender	0	0
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	0	0
42	Rash Driving on Public way	55.3	44.7
43	Obstruction on Public way	94.8	5.2
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	12.5	87.5
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	80.2	19.8
46	Offences relating to Religion	29	71
47	Cheating by Impersonation	28.6	71.4
48	Offences related to Mischief	24.8	75.2
49	Arson	37.5	62.5
50	Criminal Trespass	25	75
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	38.5	61.5
52	Circulate False/ Fake News/ Rumours	26.5	73.5
53	Criminal Intimidation	35.6	64.4
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	24.6	75.4
55	Other IPC crimes	62.6	37.4
Total Cognizable IPC crimes		52	48

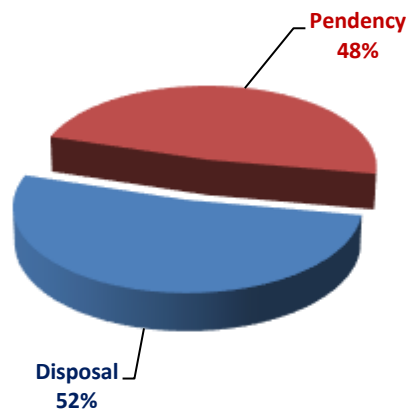


CHART-19.4

**DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)
DURING- 2019 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**

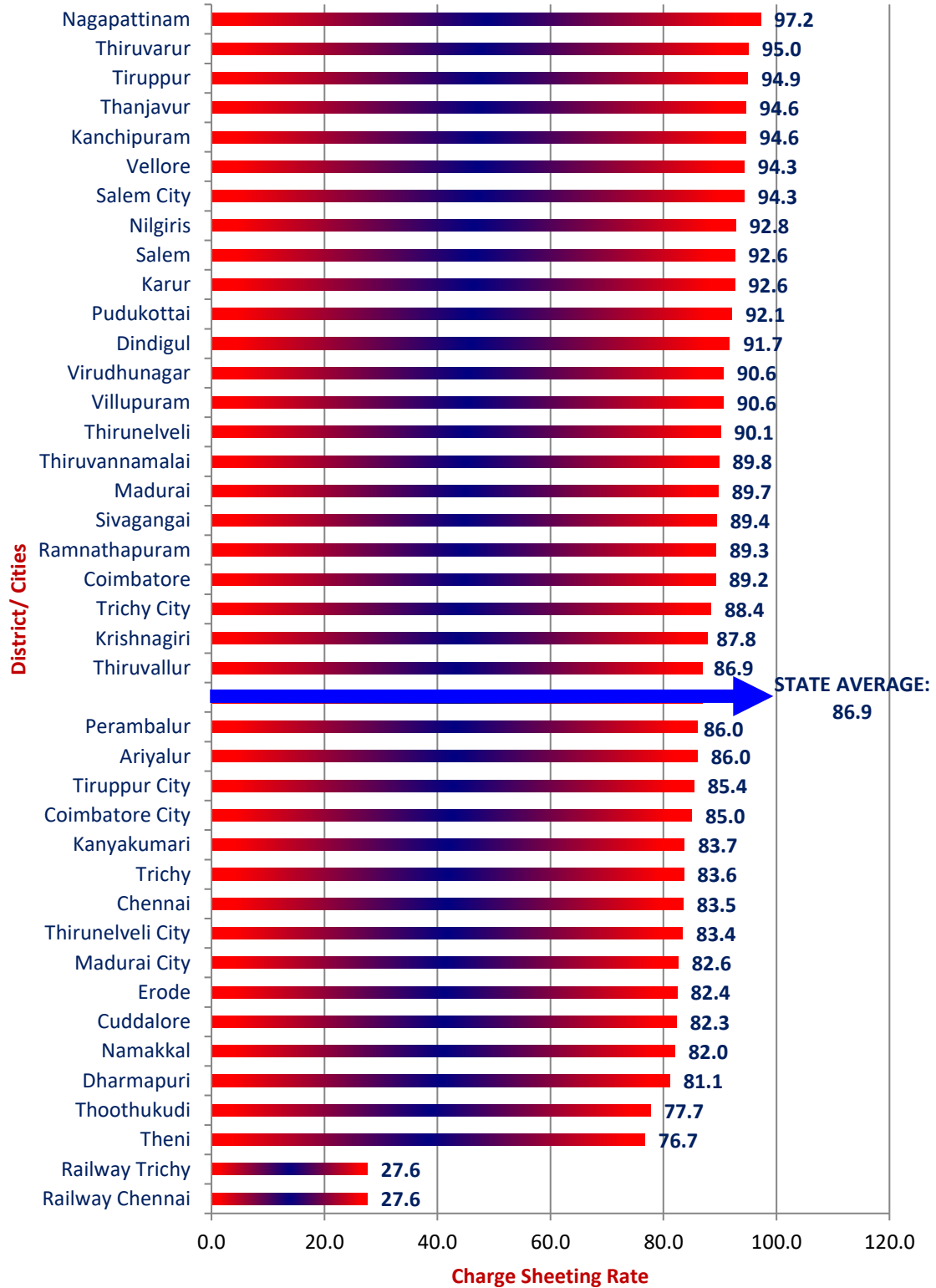


CHART-19.5
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES
BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2019

CRIME HEAD		DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	The Dowry Prohibition Act	45.1	54.9
2	The Imm.Traffic (Prev.) Act	17	83
3	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	0	100
4	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	14.3	85.7
5	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	70.7	29.3
6	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	20.2	79.8
7	The Proh.of Child Mar.Act	35.4	64.6
8	The Pre-Natal Diag.Techn. (Reg and Prev of Misuse) Act	0	0
9	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act	14.3	85.7
10	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act	0	100
11	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs	55.1	44.9
12	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against STs	40	60
13	The Protection of Civil Rights Act against SCs	42.9	57.1
14	The Protection of Civil Rights Act against STs	0	0
15	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act	34.8	65.2
16	The Unlawful Activities (P) Act	37.7	62.3
17	The Official Secrets Act	0	100
18	The Arms Act	22.8	77.2
19	The Explosives Act	63.2	36.8
20	The Explosive Substances Act	31.6	68.4
21	The Information Tech.Act	17.8	82.2
22	The Copy Right Act	22.4	77.6
23	The Trade Marks Act	26.3	73.7
24	The Lotteries (Regulation) Act	78.2	21.8
25	The Chit Funds Acts	0	100
26	The Nego.Instruments Act	0	0
27	The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act	0	0
28	The Mines and Minerals (Dev.and Regulation) Act	45.5	54.5
29	Prevention of Corruption Act	100	0
30	Prohibition Act (State)	80.7	19.3
31	The Excise Act	0	0
32	The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	46.8	53.2
33	The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act	2.8	97.2
34	The Wildlife Protection Act	0	0
35	The Environ.(Protn.) Act	0	100
36	The Air & Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act	0	0

37	The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act	71.5	28.5
38	Noise Pollution Acts	85.5	14.5
39	The National Green Trib. Act	0	0
40	The Registration of Foreigners Act & The Foreigners Act	24.6	75.4
41	The Passport Act	13.4	86.6
42	The Emigration Act	4.1	95.9
43	The Citizenship Act	100	0
44	The Indian Railways Act	34.8	65.2
45	The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act	0	0
46	The Indian Telegraph Act	0	100
47	The Telegraph Wire (Unlawful Possession) Act	0	0
48	The Cinematograph Act	0	0
49	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act	0	100
50	The Essential Commo.Act	28.9	71.1
51	The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act	0	0
52	The Food Safety & Stand.Act	0	100
53	MACOCA/Control of Organised Crimes	0	0
54	The Gambling Act	80.9	19.1
55	The Electricity Act	21.4	78.6
56	The Antiques & Art Treas.Act	0	0
57	The Rep.of the People Act	20.3	79.7
58	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	60.6	39.4
59	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act	12.5	87.5
60	Defacement of Pub.Prop.Acts	38.9	61.1
61	The Transplantation of Human Organs Act	0	0
62	The Mental Health Act	57.4	42.6
63	Motor Vehicle Act	26.7	73.3
64	City/Town Police Acts	73	27
65	Other State Local Acts	47.6	52.4
66	Other SLL Crimes	44	56
Total Cognizable SLL Crimes		71.6	28.4

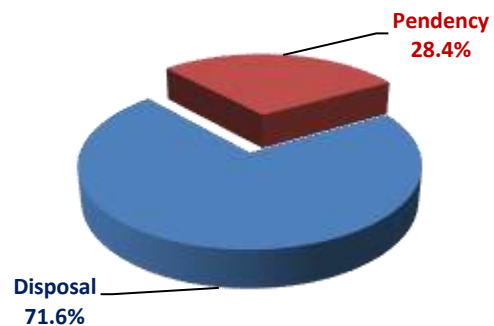
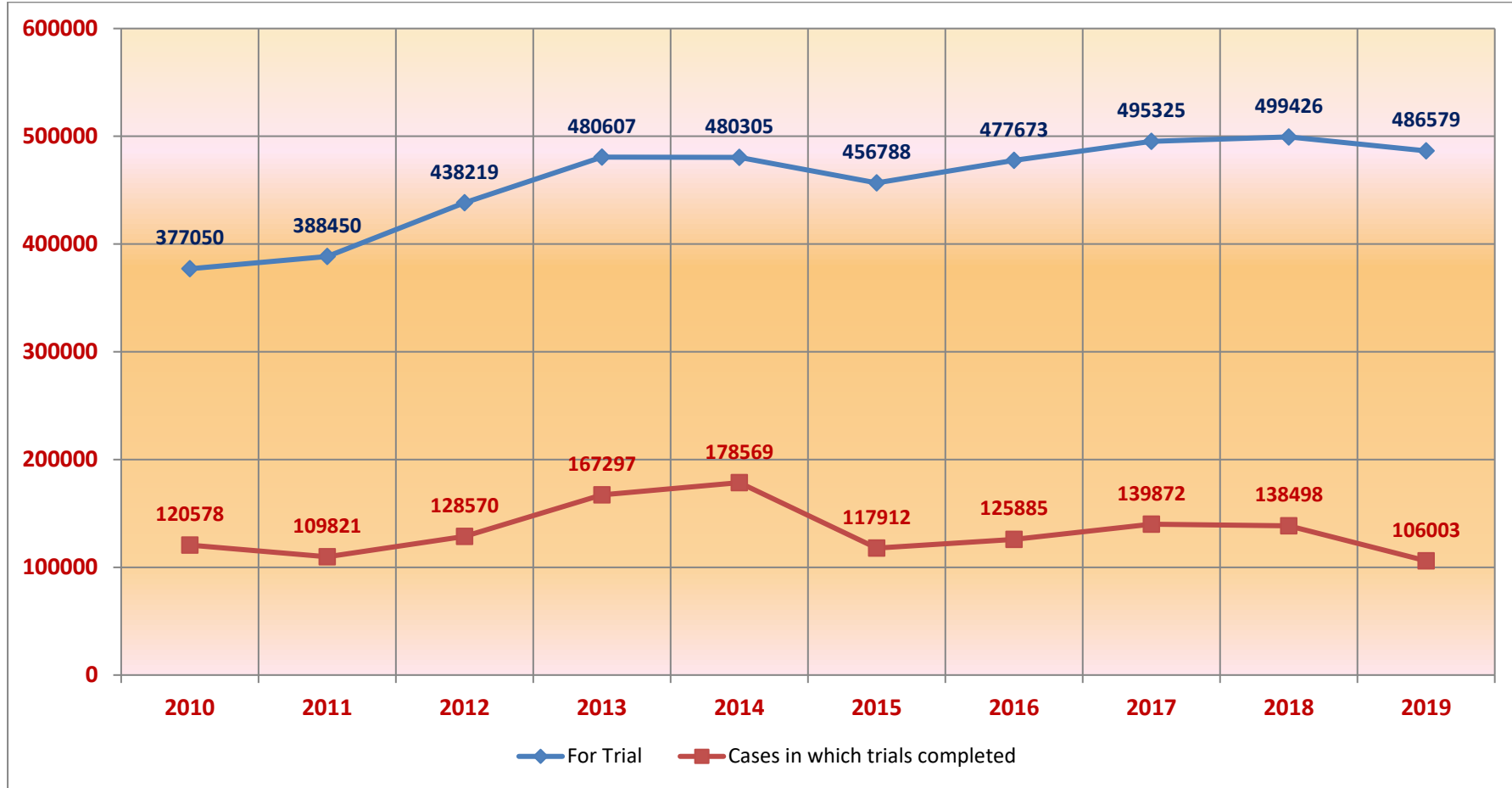


CHART-19.6

IPC CASES FOR TRIAL AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY COURTS



Cases under SLL

6. Disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime heads is presented in **Table-19.3**. Police disposed off 2,54,094 cases (71.6%) of 3,55,075 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2019 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)** 1,00,783 cases were pending investigation at the

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

Vellore	- 85.8%
Chennai	- 49.7%
Railway Trichy	- 42.6%
Trichy City	- 41.8%

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-19.3**.

CHART-19.7
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE DURING 2019

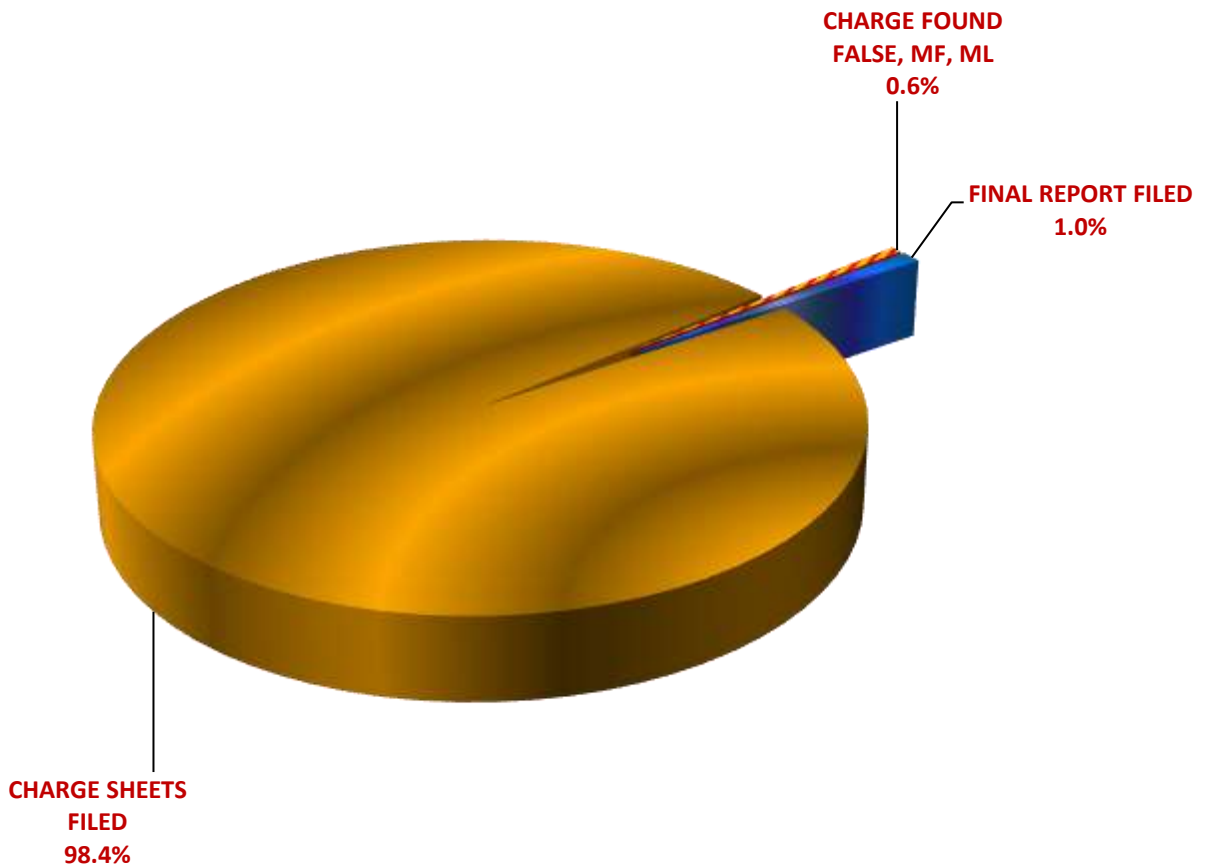
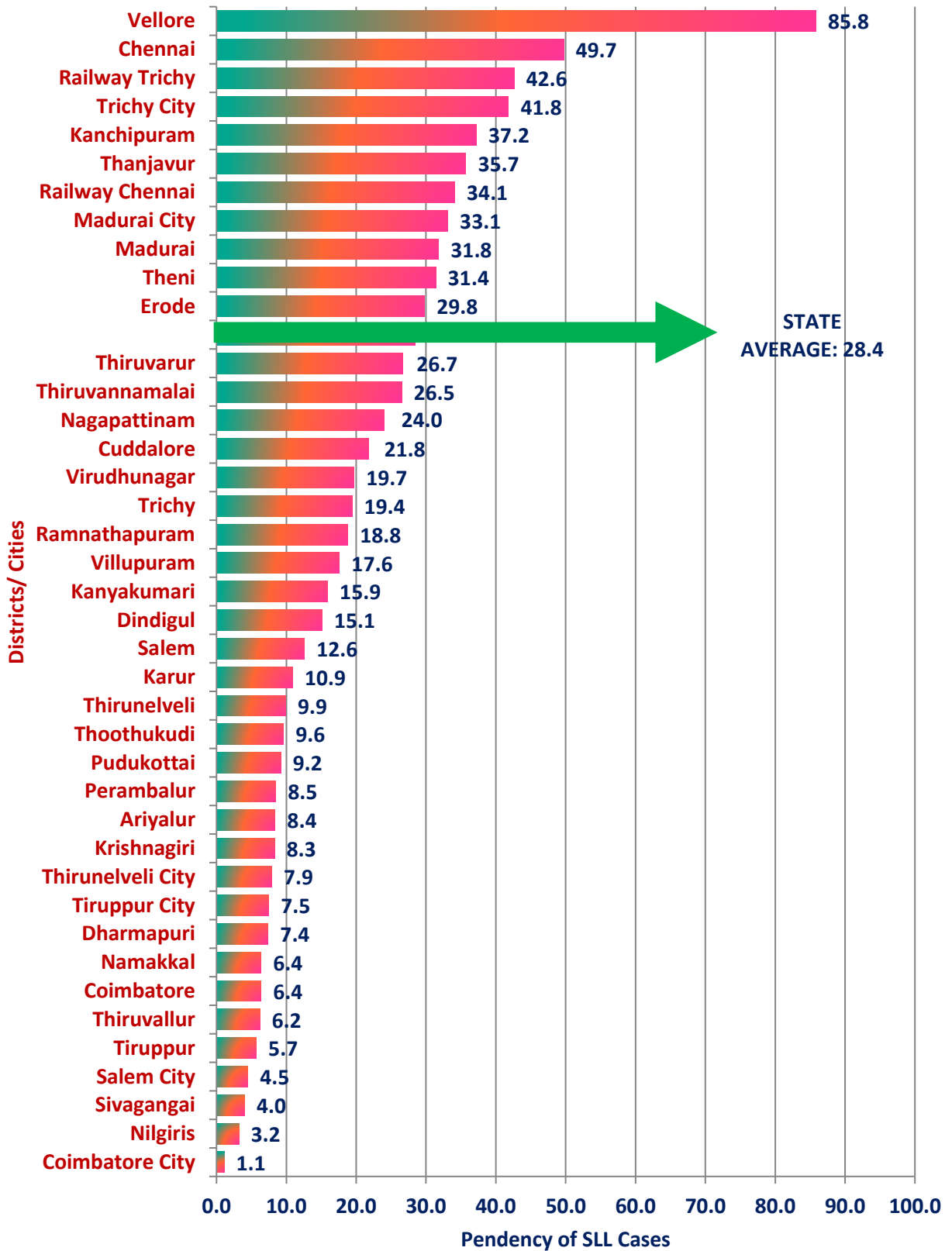


CHART-19.8

DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)
DURING - 2019 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE



Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Crime head wise disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2019 have been presented in Table-19.11. 4,86,579 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2019. 3,77,551 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 22.4% disposal could be achieved during the year.

10. District/City-wise disposal figures and Conviction rate of IPC Crimes have been presented in Table-19.12 (Map-19.4 and Map-19.5) respectively. Theni has the highest pendency of cases at 89.3% followed by Madurai (88.7%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9 & 10 depicts percentage disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2019.

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. It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial showed a fluctuating trend and similarly the percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a fluctuating trend. Percentage of Trial Completed was 32.0% in the year 2010 which went down in 2019 to 21.8% and the percentage of conviction was 55.6% in the year 2010 which increases in 2019 to 62.1% respectively.

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

CHART - 19.9

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS DURING 2019

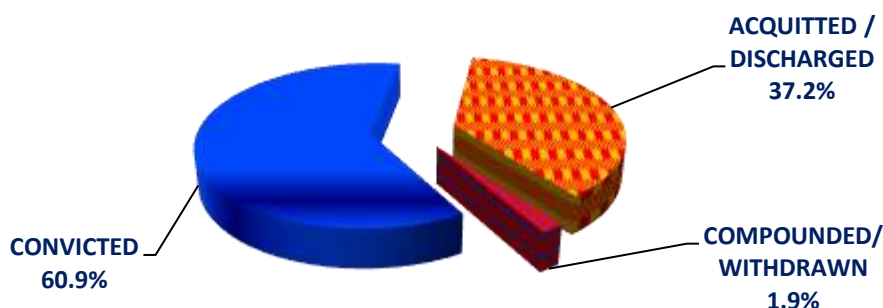


Table 19(A)

Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Yearly picture)

S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Trial (including Pending cases)	No. of cases		Percentage of	
			Tried*	Convicted	Trial Completed % [(Col. 4 / Col.3)X100]	Conviction Rate [(Col.5 / Col.4)X100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6
2	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
3	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5
4	2013	480607	167297	98376	34.8	58.8
5	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9
6	2015	456788	117912	74988	25.8	63.6
7	2016	477673	125885	73818	26.4	58.6
8	2017	495325	139872	80971	28.2	57.9
9	2018	499426	138498	81964	27.7	59.2
10	2019	486579	106003	65849	21.8	62.1

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

CHART-19.10

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2019

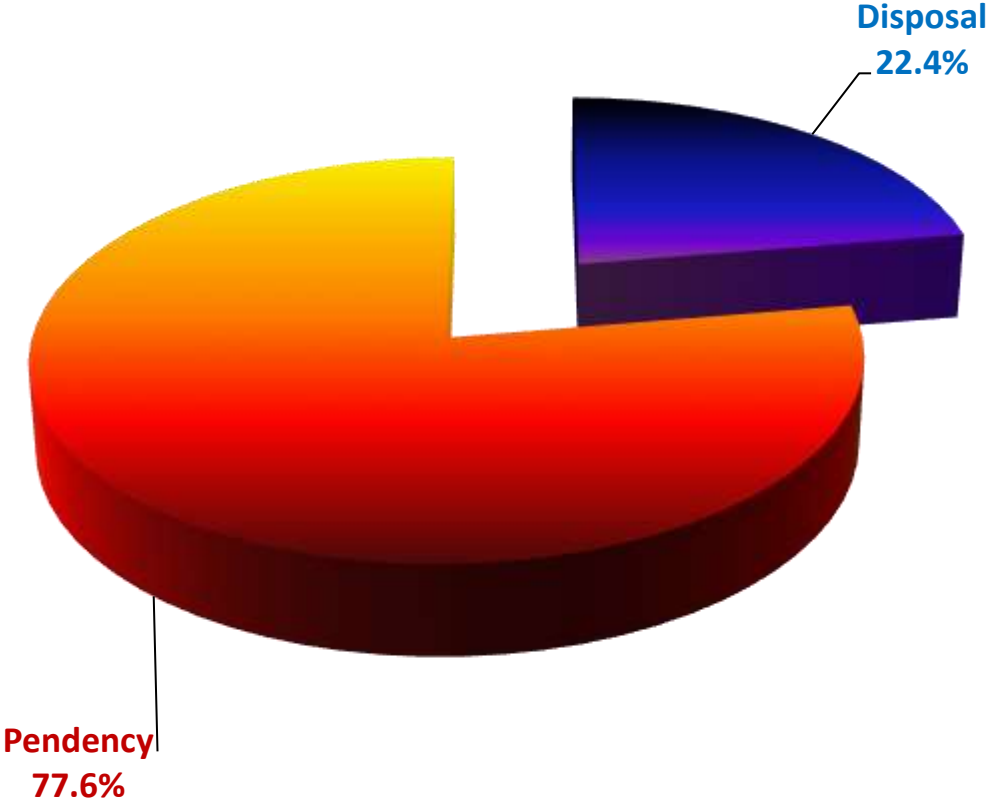
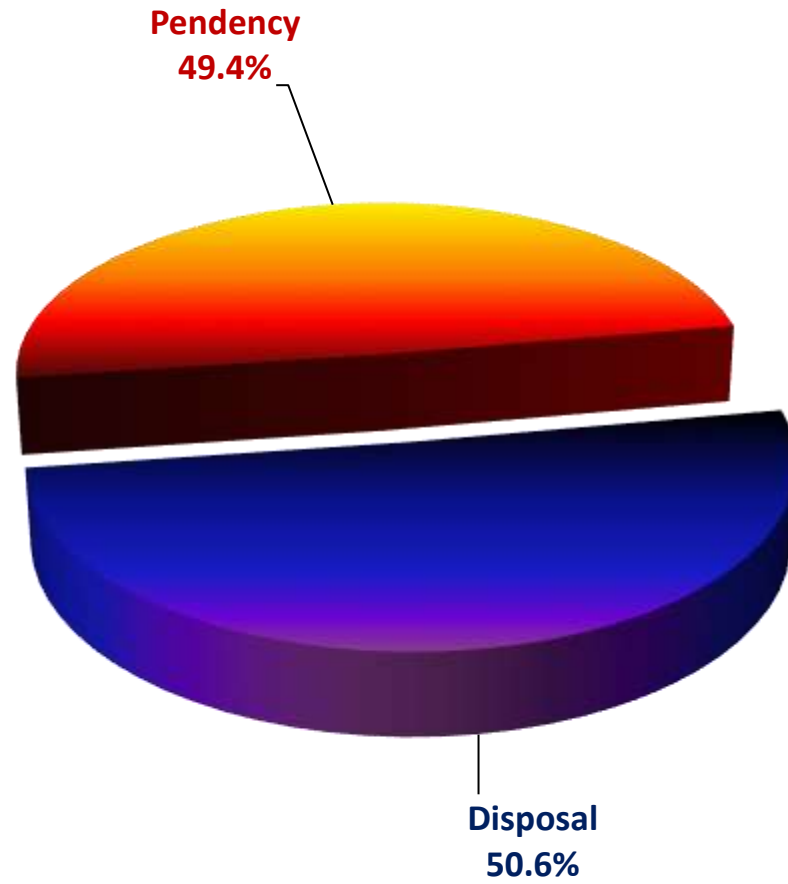


CHART-19.11
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2019



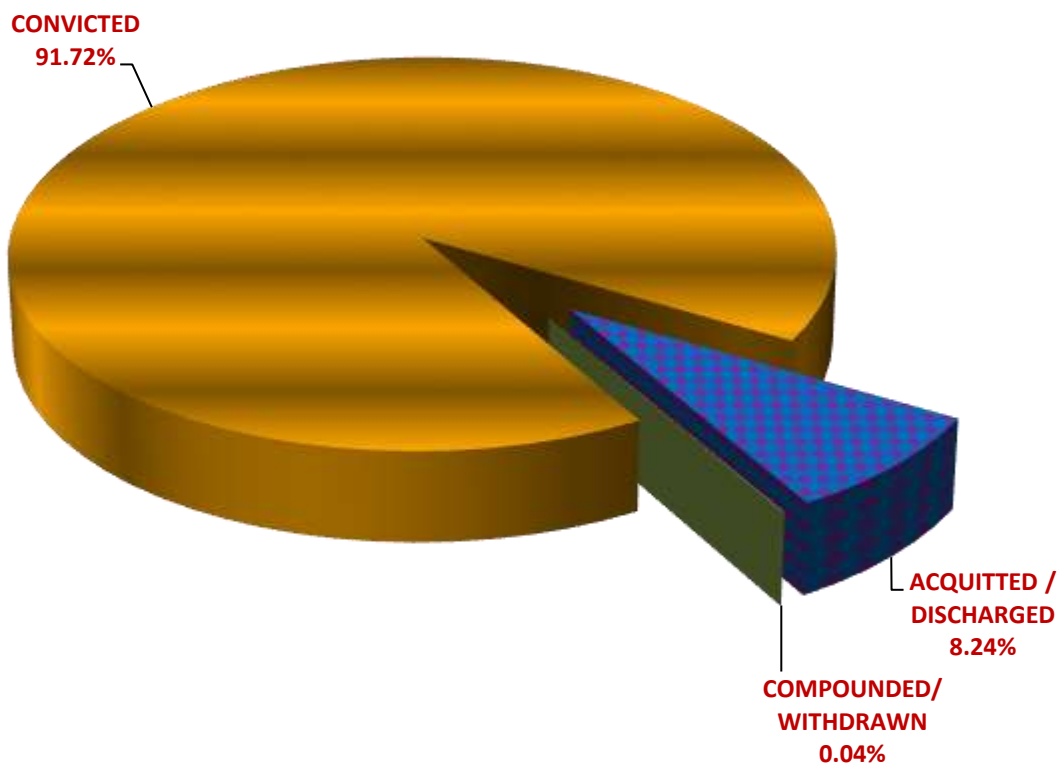
Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures have been presented in [Table-19.13](#). 4,16,030 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2019. 2,05,439 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 50.6% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in [Table-19.14](#). Railway Trichy (76.0%) followed by Madurai (73.5%), Thiruvannamalai (69.6%), Ramanathapuram (68.6%), Thanjavur (68.4%), Thirunelveli (67.1%) and Pudukottai (66.0%) have high pendency of cases. [Chart-19.11 & 12](#) depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2019.

CHART - 19.12

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2019



Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

IPC Cases

15. 65,849 (62.1%) of 1,06,003 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to Sale of obscene books/objects (100%) followed by Obstruction on public way (98.8%), Obscene acts and songs at public places (93.4%), Rash driving on public way (91.3%), Offences relating to Elections (59.8%), Counterfeiting (57.1%), Affray (56.1%), Offences promoting enmity between different groups and circulate false/ fake news/ rumours (each 50%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Dishonestly receiving/dealing-in stolen property, Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity, Attempt to commit dacoity/robbery, Unnatural offences, Attempt to commit rape, Human trafficking, Miscarriage/ infanticide/ foeticide/abandonment, Attempt to commit culpable homicide (each 0).

16. Vellore (84.4%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Nagapattinam (81.7%), Nilgiris (81.5%) and Salem (78.1%).

SLL Cases

17. 1,92,985 (91.8%) of 2,10,324 SLL cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of The child labour (prohibition & regulation) act, Noise Pollution Acts, Representation of the people act (each 100%) followed by The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act (99.7%), City/Town Police Acts

(99.6%), The Gambling Act (94.9%), The lotteries (regulation) act (94.0%), Prohibition act (91.7%), The passport act (89.3%) and The explosives act (87.0%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of The mental health act, The unlawful activities (P) act, The protection of civil rights act (SC), The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (ST), The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (SC), Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, The juvenile justice (care and protection of children) act and The indecent representation of women (prohibition) act (each 0%).

Duration of Trials for (IPC & SLL) Cases in various Courts:

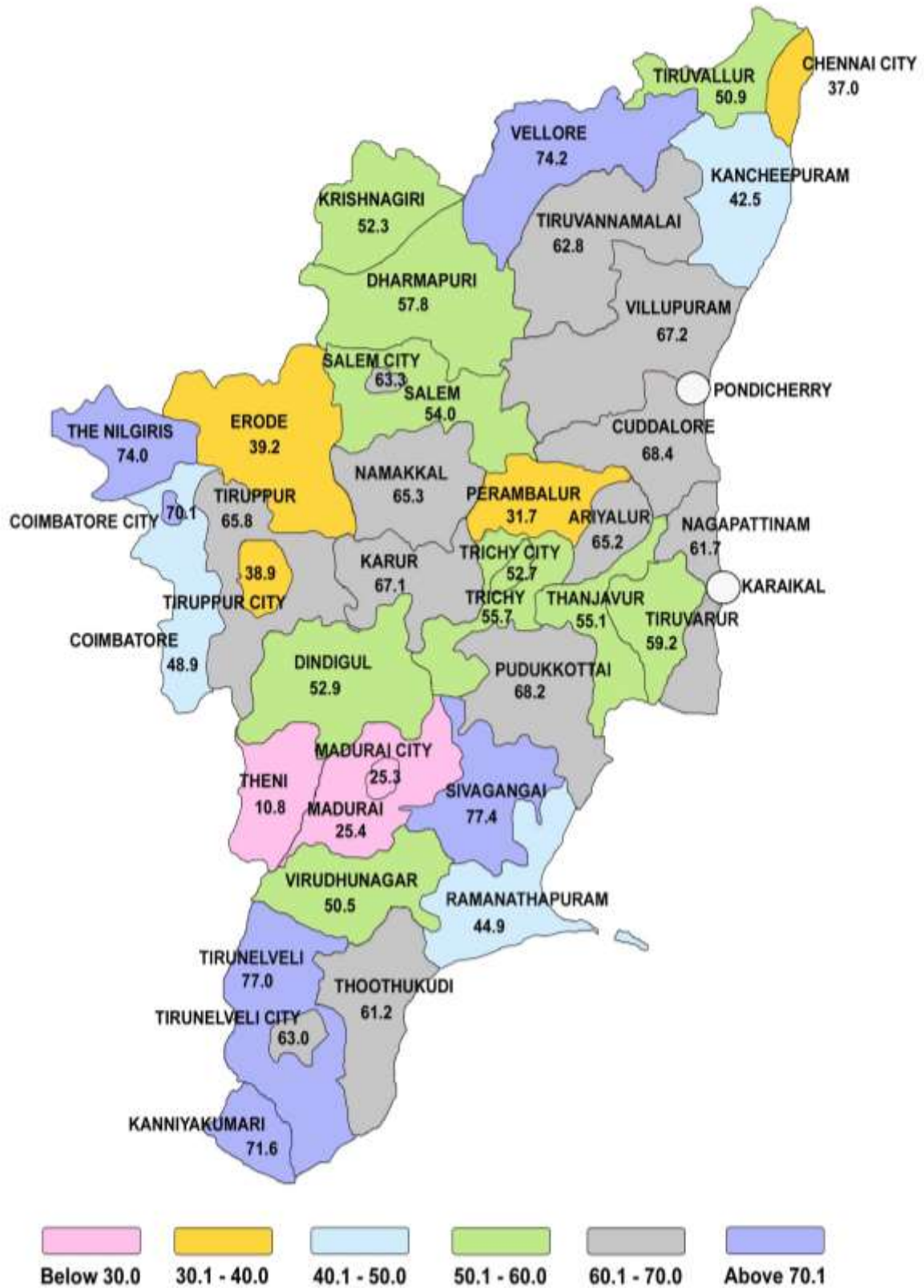
18. In 75,735 (23.9%) of 3,16,327 cases, trials were completed between 6 to 12 months, followed by 60,249 cases (19.0%) between 1 to 3 years and 54,812 cases (17.3%) between 1 to 3 months, 52,956 cases (16.7%) between 3 to 6 months, 32,469 cases (10.3%) between 3 to 5 years, 27,101 cases (8.6%) less than 1 month, 10,857 cases (3.4%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 2,148 cases (0.7%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

19. Highest percentage (54.1%) of cases were disposed-off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class) followed by Other Courts (43.0%), Special Courts (1.1%), District/Sessions Judge, Additional Session (each 0.6%), Special Judicial Magistrate, SC/ST Courts (each 0.5%), Sub-Judge (0.4%), Fast Track Courts (0.3%) and POCSO courts (0.1%). **Table-19.15** presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2019.

MAP-19.1

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2019

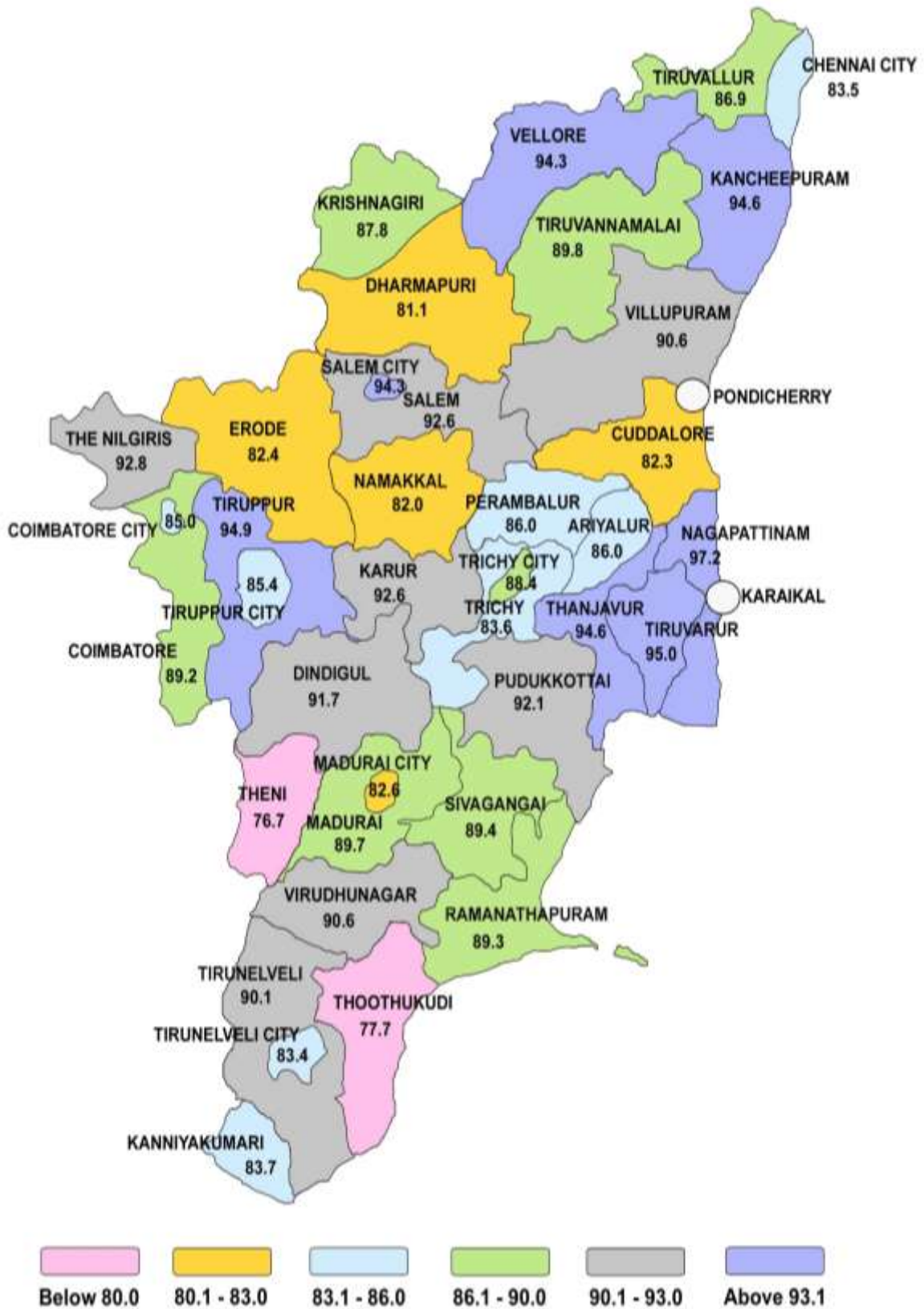
(All over Tamil Nadu 52.0)



MAP-19.2

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2019

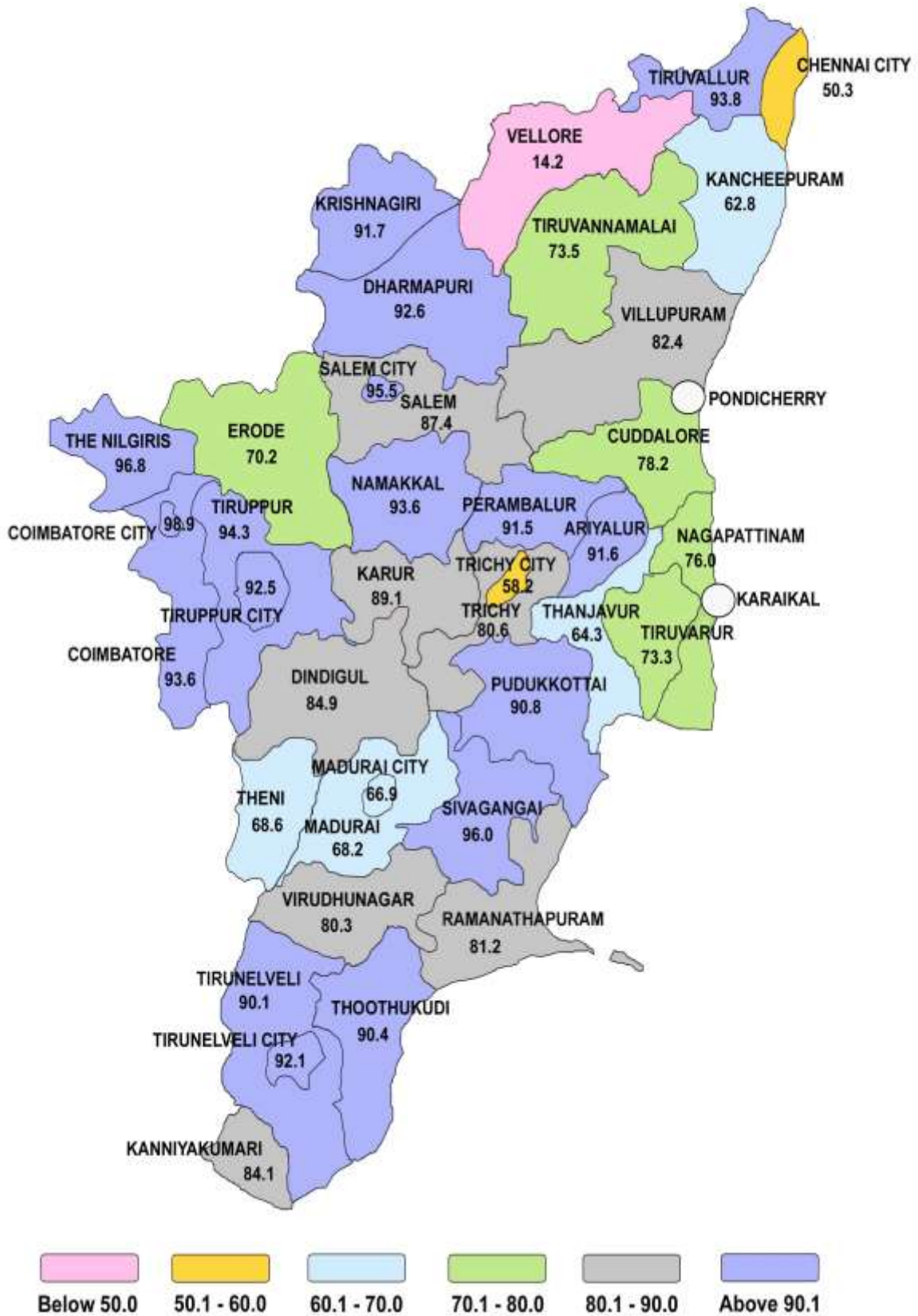
(All over Tamil Nadu 86.9)



MAP-19.3

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2019

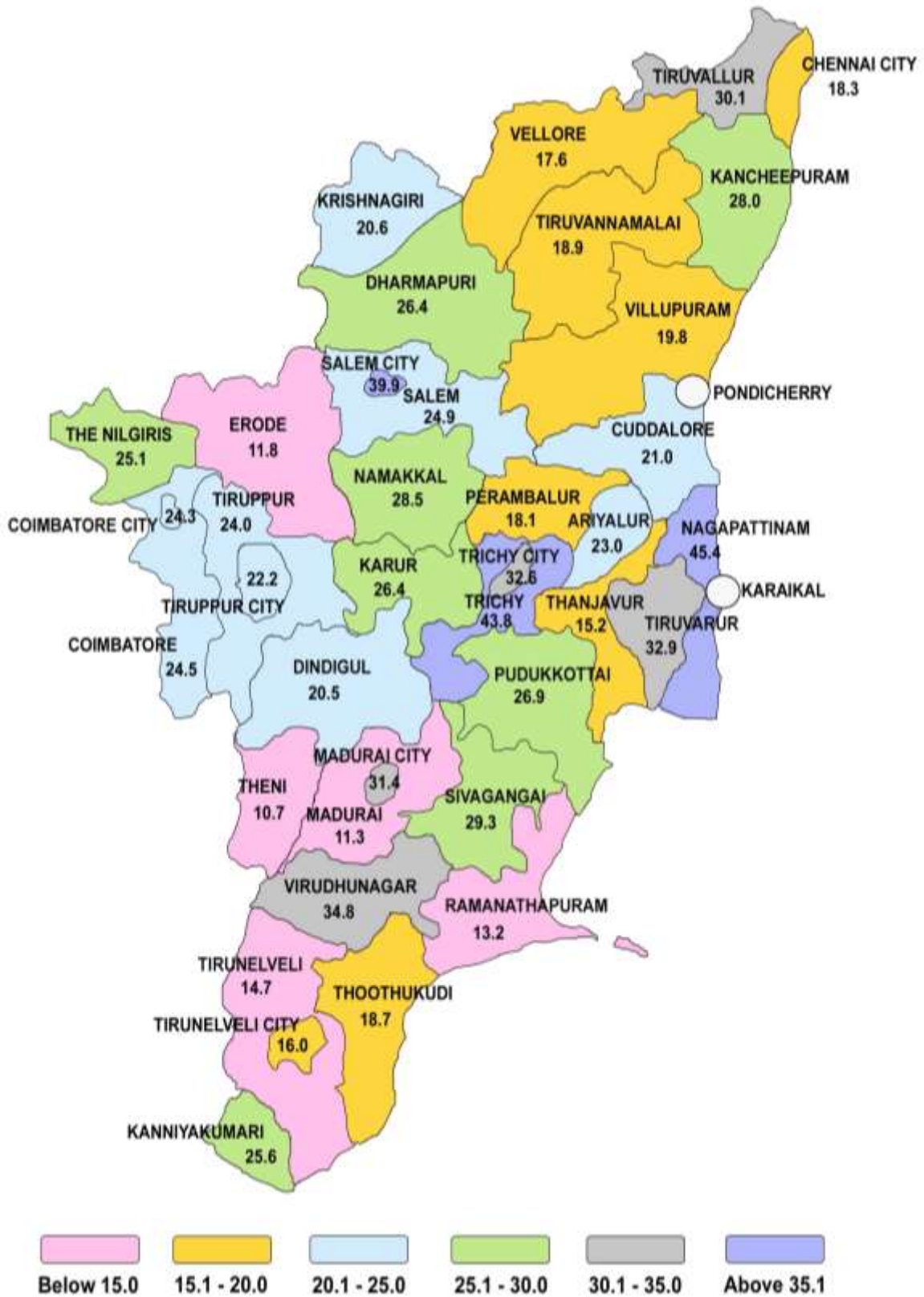
(All over Tamil Nadu 71.6)



MAP-19.4

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2019

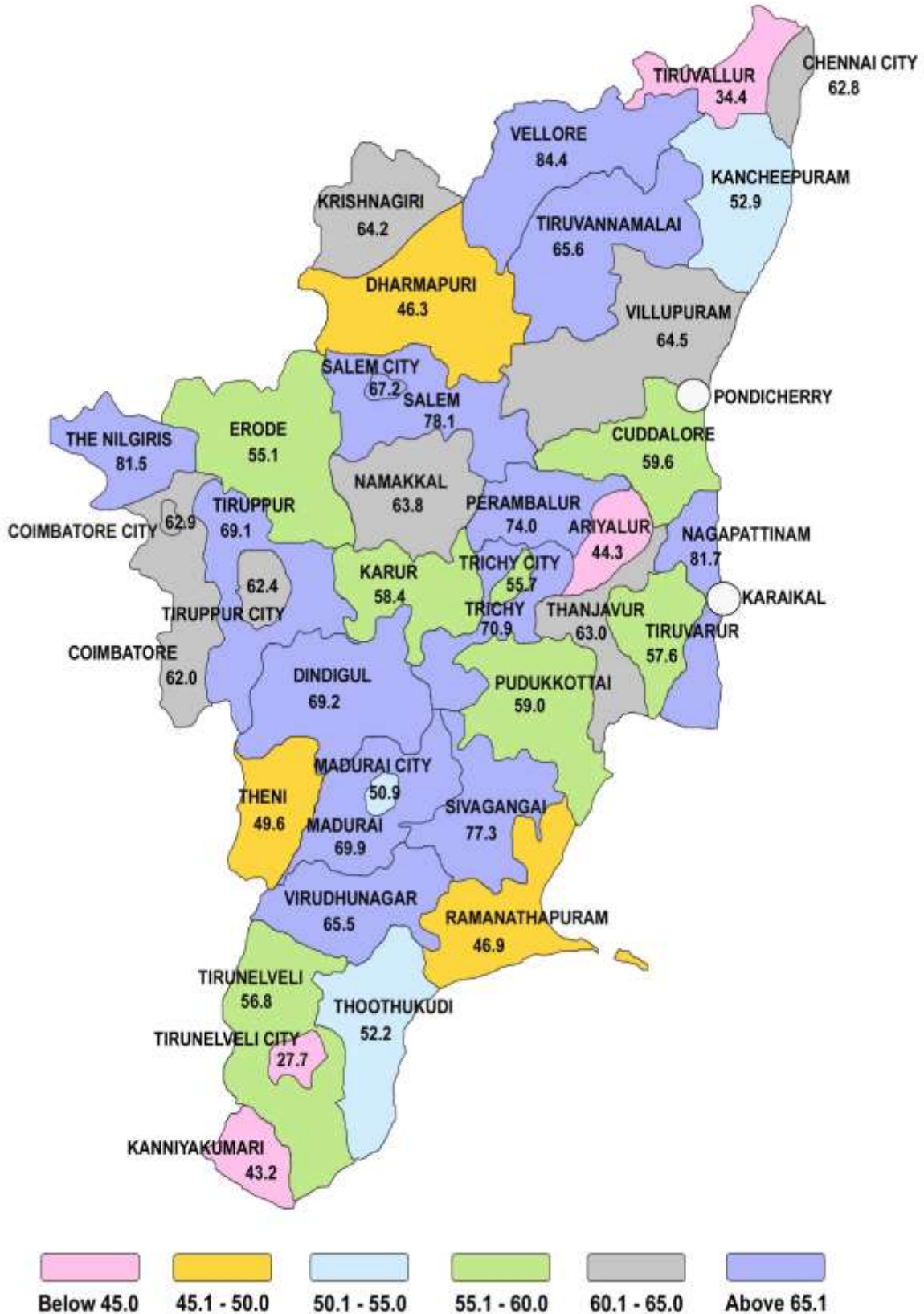
(All over Tamil Nadu 22.4)



MAP-19.5

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2019

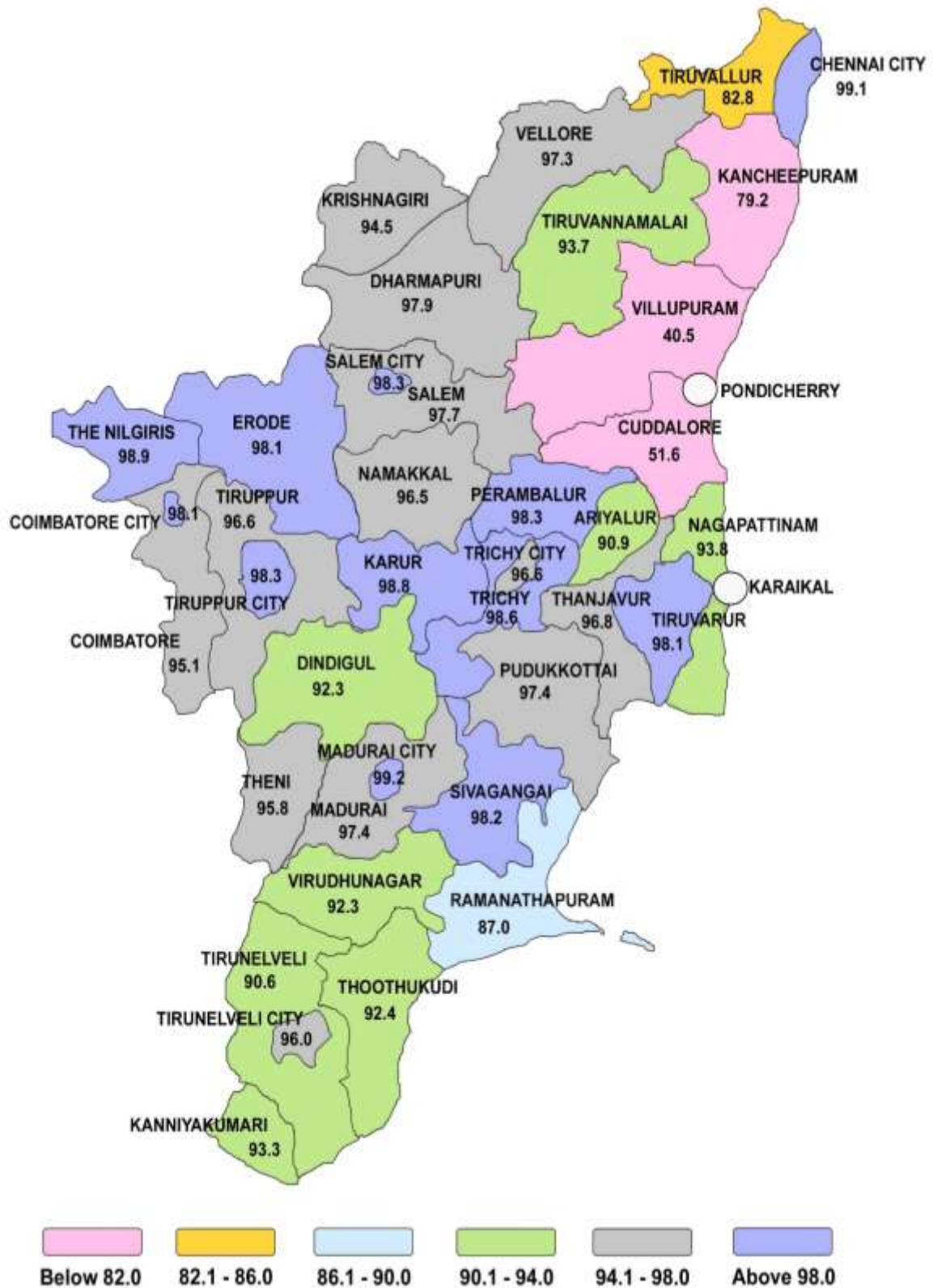
(All over Tamil Nadu 62.1)



MAP-19.6

CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2019

(All over Tamil Nadu 91.8)



CHAPTER-20

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.

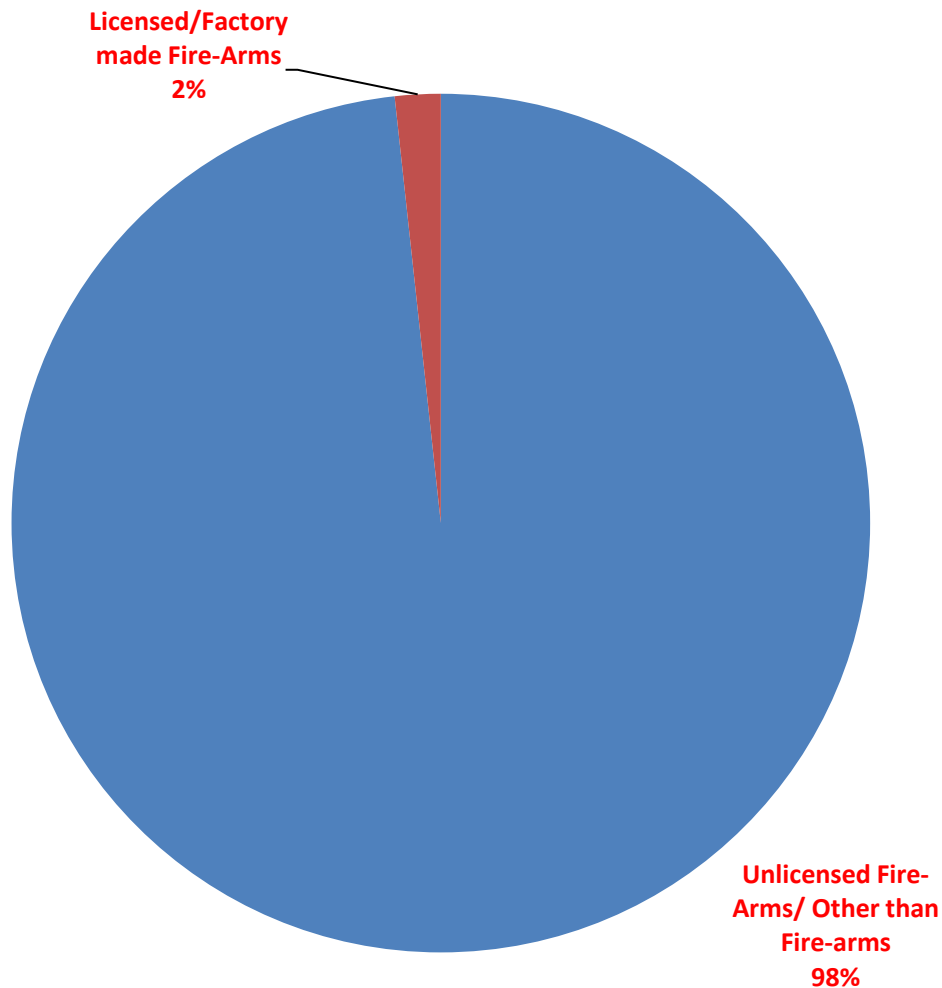
The SCRB has made an effort to analyse and study the trends and patterns of these illegal activities by publishing an exclusive chapter of seizures of illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, drugs and liquor. It is pertinent to mention that data on

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 255 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 291 arms were seized during 2019. Out of 291 arms seized during the year 2019, 286 were unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made fire arms, 5 were licensed/ factory made fire arms.

Chart 21A.1
Types of arms seized during 2019



Besides, ammunitions seized were in 108 numbers (Licensed-40, Un-Licensed-68) during 2019.

Maximum cases Seizures under Arms Act were reported in Villupuram (41) accounting for 14% of total such seizures followed by Erode (29), these two districts together accounted for 24% (70 out of 291) total seizures under the Arms Act during 2019.

Most of the unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made illegal arms were seized in Villupuram (41 arms) accounting for 14% of total such seizures in the State during 2019, followed by Erode (29), Pudukottai (23), Vellore (17) and Chennai (16) have made seizures of illegal arms during 2019.

Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Pudukottai, Thoothukudi and Trichy districts have seized each 1 licensed/ factory made arms during 2019.

Seizures of explosive and explosive substances

Data on seizures of explosives & explosive substances have been collected under the Explosives Act 1884 & the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. Data on seizures of factory made (detonators, RDX, TNT, Gelatine Sticks, grenades/landmines, other plastic explosives & other factory-made

explosives), country made bomb, IED or landmines and other explosives or substances in Districts / Cities have been collected in 2019

A total of 376 cases were registered under these Acts., of which, 5,794 K.Gs. of Explosives and 24,785 numbers of explosive substances were recovered during the year 2019. Recovered of 13,978 Detonators accounted for 56.4%, followed by Gelatin sticks 6,644 (26.8%), Country made bombs 40 (0.2%) and other Explosives 4,123 (16.6%). (Table No. 20.4)

Seizures of drugs

Data on seizures of illegal drugs have been collected under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. A total of 4,329 cases were registered under this Acts. From the year 2016, cases of NIB CID were also included.

During this year, 28,757.502 Kilo grams of drugs were seized under NDPS Act, of which, Cannabis based drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Hashish) alone accounted for 99.9% (28,750.360 Kilo grams) of total drugs seizures, followed by 6.291 Kilo grams of Psychotropic substances, 0.560 Kilo grams of Heroin, 0.020 Kilo grams of Opium were seized. (Table No.20.3)

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.

Karur (2,858) and Nagapattinam (2,120) had the highest numbers of “Habitual Offenders” (including SLL cases) in their jurisdiction.

Chart-21.1 depicts percentage of recidivists during 2017-2019.

CHART- 21.1
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS
DURING 2017 - 2019

2. Share of old offenders in crimes, taken as a measure of recidivism, has been witnessing fluctuating trend from 2017 to 2019. During the year 2017, the recidivists share was 7% to total arrested persons, whereas it was decreased in 2018 (2%.) However, the Recidivist’s share in total crimes has increased by 8% in 2019. 6,12,495 (92%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 6,66,735 total arrestees in 2019. The five years trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2015-2019) is shown in [Table-21.A](#).

3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC and SLL offences during 2019 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism in IPC cases was seen in Thirunelveli City (63.5%) followed by Dindigul (43.8%) and Salem (29.8%). The lowest number of recidivism in IPC cases was seen in Thiruvannamalai and Villupurma (each 0.1%) followed by Ariyalur (0.2%) and Madurai City (0.3%). Similarly, the highest number of recidivism among SLL cases was seen in Thirunelveli City (95.2%) followed by Salem (82.9) and Kanchipuram (68.1%). The lowest number of recidivism among SLL cases was seen in Villupuram and Madurai City (each 0.2%) followed by Pudukottai (0.3%) and Thiruvarur (0.4%).

4. Salem (11,516), Chennai (9,135), Dindigul (8,698), Kanchipuram (5,025), Tirunelveli City (4,382), Vellore (3,303),

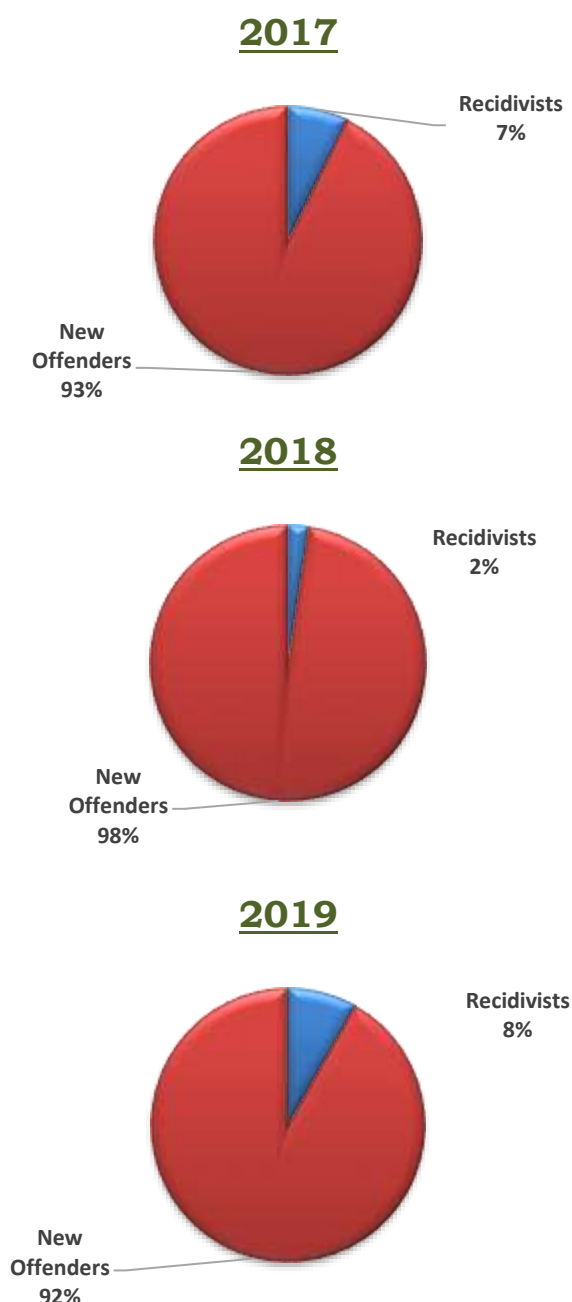


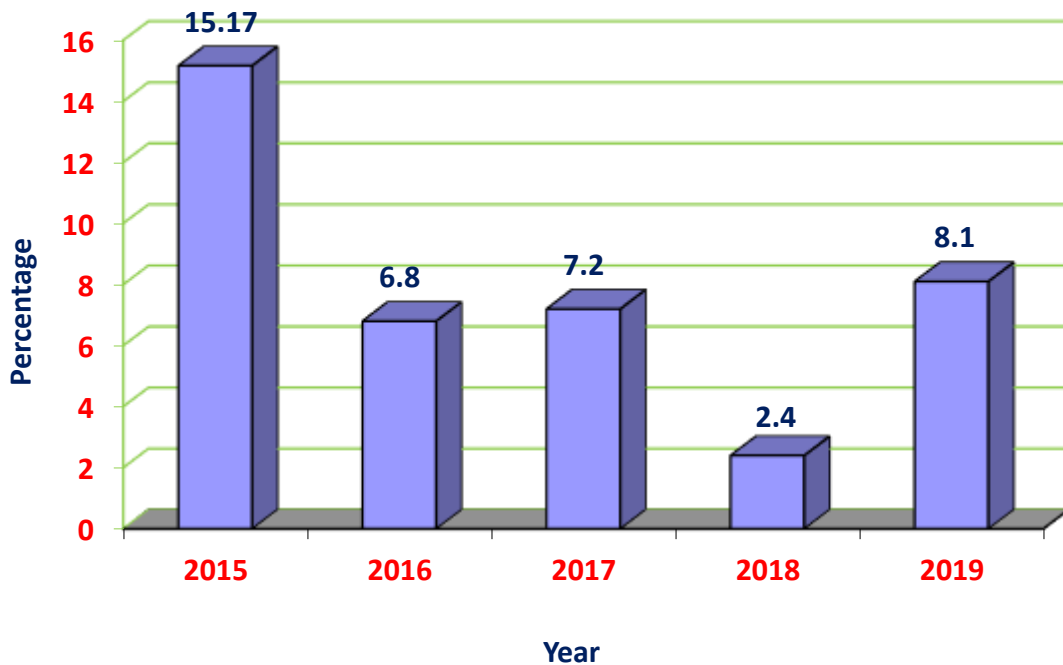
Chart 21.2 depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2015-2019.

Table-21 (A)
Category of Recidivists Arrested During
2015- 2019

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists	
		Persons Arrested in the Past but not Convicted	Persons Arrested were Convicted in Past
1.	2015	40513	472
2.	2016	18841	538
3.	2017	40210	13107
4.	2018*	14685	4484
5.	2019*	43138	11102

* Recidivist from the year 2018 also includes persons under SLL.

CHART- 21.2
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED)
DURING 2015 - 2019



CHAPTER 22

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 police operations 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 2019 no civilians were killed during Police operation, whereas it was 14 civilians were killed during the year 2018, showing a decrease of 100% in reporting such incidents. Similarly, 2 civilians were injured during the year 2019, whereas it was 30 civilians were injured during the year 2018, showing a decrease of 93% in reporting such incidents. Two civilians were injured in other incidents.

3. Event-wise and districts/Cities-wise details of incidence, persons injured and killed has been presented in **Table-22.1 & 22.2.**

4. 2 Civilians were injured in Nagapattinam district. No incidents were reported in the remaining districts.

CHAPTER 23

POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Rank-wise Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2019 have been presented in [Table-23.1](#). District-wise break-up is available in [Table-23.2](#) and [Table-23.3](#).

2. 51 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2019. Those died include 1 Gazetted officer, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Head Constables and 26 Constables.

3. 154 Policemen including 1 Inspector, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 54 Head Constables and 83 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (90.3%) of those injured was due to Road accidents followed by criminals/gangsters (9.7%).

5. Each 13 police personnel were injured in Salem and Virudhunagar districts, followed by Kanniyakumari 12, Thirunelveli and Thiruvallur (each 11), Dharmapuri and Thoothukudi (each 10), Thiruvarur 7, Thanjavur and Vellore each 6, Krishnagiri, Sivagangai Thirunelveli City and Villupurma (each 5), Ariyalur, Coimbatore City, Madurai and Nilgiris (each 4), Coimbatore, Namakkal, Ramanathapuram and Trichy (each 3), Cuddalore and Tiruppur (each 2), Dindigul, Perambalur and Trichy City each 1 Personnel were injured while on duty during the year 2019.

6. 15 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by criminals / Gangsters during the year 2019.

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. 51 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2019, showing a

decrease of 6% as compared to 54 Police Personnel in 2018.

8. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2019 was 90.3%, whereas it was 39.04% in 2018. The trend of Police personnel injured in accidents has shown an increase in 2019.

9. Police personnel killed on duty during 2015-2019 is depicted in [Chart-23.1](#).

CHART - 23.1
POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2015 - 2019

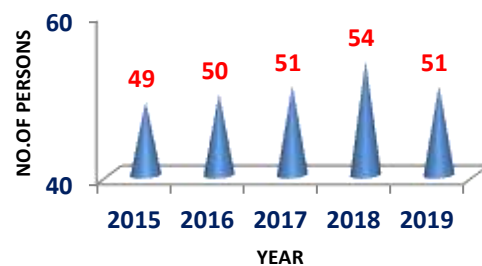
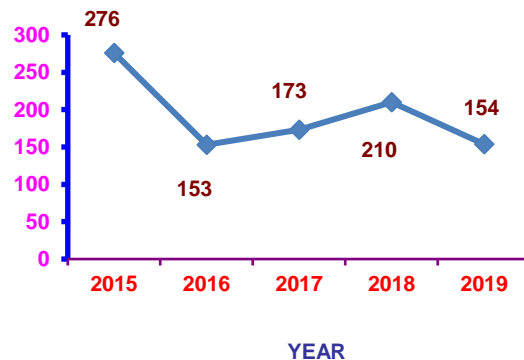


CHART- 23.2
POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2015 - 2019

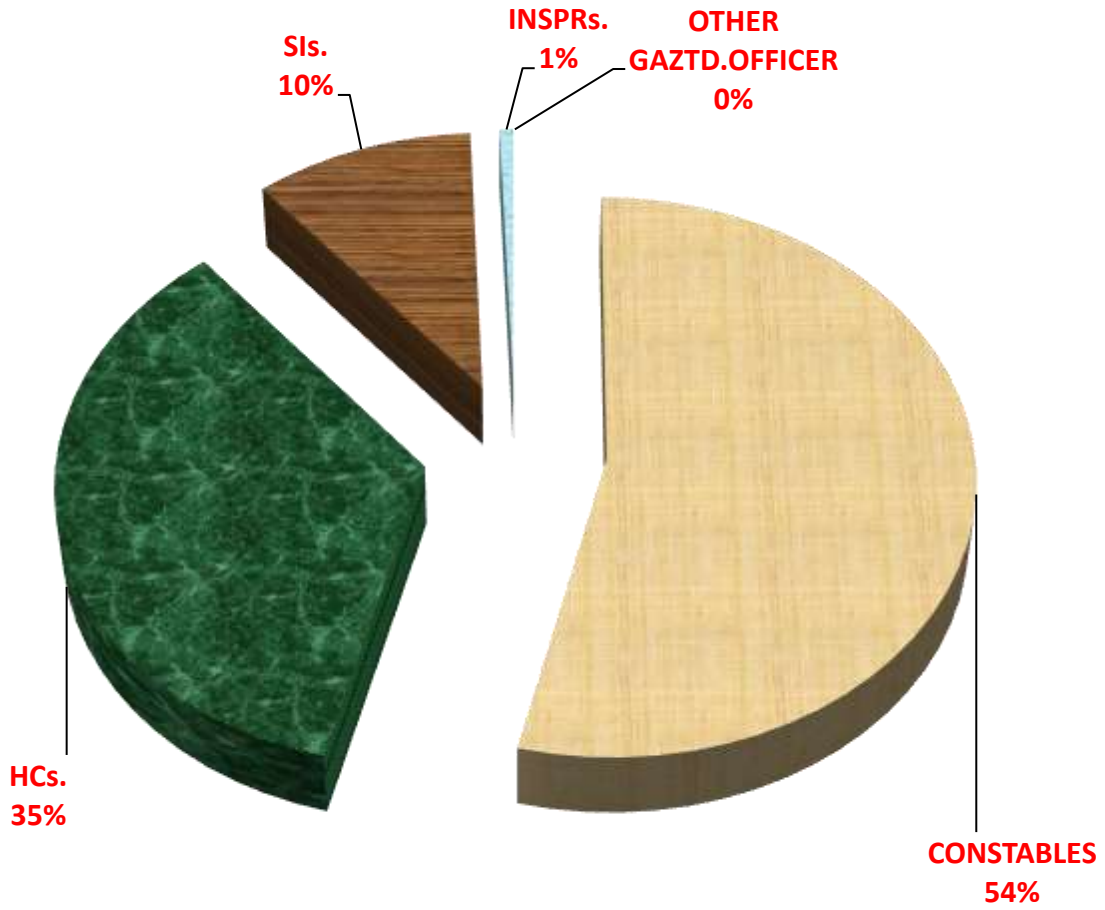


10. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in [Chart-23.2](#).

11. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (rank-wise) during 2019 is depicted in [Chart-23.3](#).

CHART-23.3

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY
(RANK WISE) DURING - 2019**



CHAPTER 24

CUSTODIAL CRIMES

1. Following category of crimes have been taken into account in this chapter:

- I. Death in police custody
- II. Death in police custody prior to production before the court.
- III. Escapees from police custody

2. Eleven cases of death in police custody were reported in 2019. Table

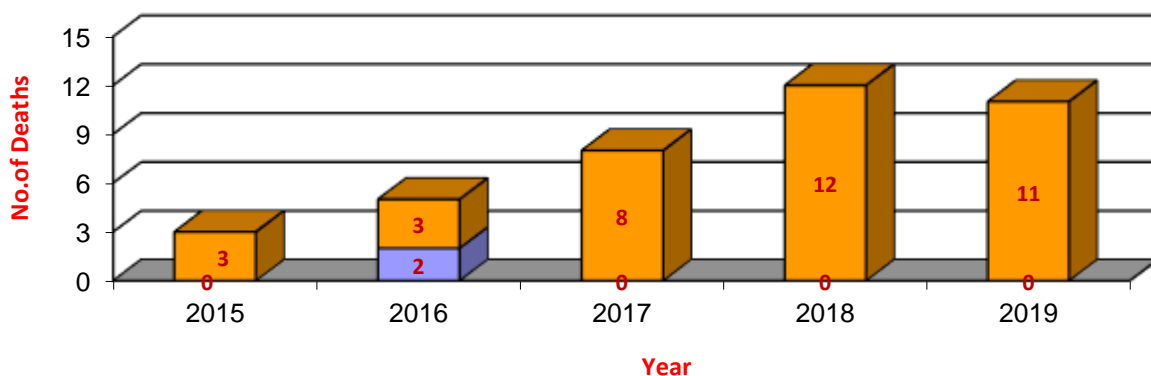
24.1 depicts the details of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2019 (of persons not remanded to police custody by court). Table 24.3 deals with reason for custodial deaths during the year 2019. Chart 24.1 deals with no. of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2015-2019.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING -2019

TYPE OF DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS
1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up	
(i) Of persons remanded to police custody by court	0
(ii) Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	11
2. Reason for custodial deaths:	
(a) By suicides	1
(b) Due to illness / Deaths in Hospitals during treatment	10
(c) Injuries prior to police custody	Nil
(d) Injuries sustained due to Physical assault by Police	Nil
(e) While escaping from custody	Nil
(f) Road accidents / Journey connected with Investigation	Nil
(g) Others	Nil

Chart-24.1

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lock-up during 2015 - 2019



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

Escapees from Police Custody:

3. 18 accused escaped from Police custody in 17 incidents during 2019. 15 of them (83.3%) were re-arrested. Chennai (5 cases) recorded the highest number of incidents followed by Madurai City, Thanjavur and Trichy City (each 2 cases), Cuddalore, Dindigul, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Salem City and Villupuram (each 1 case) districts has reported such incidents.

4. Majority of the accused (12) 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 2019 is presented in Table-24.4. Chart 24.2 deals with the escapees from police custody during 2015-19.

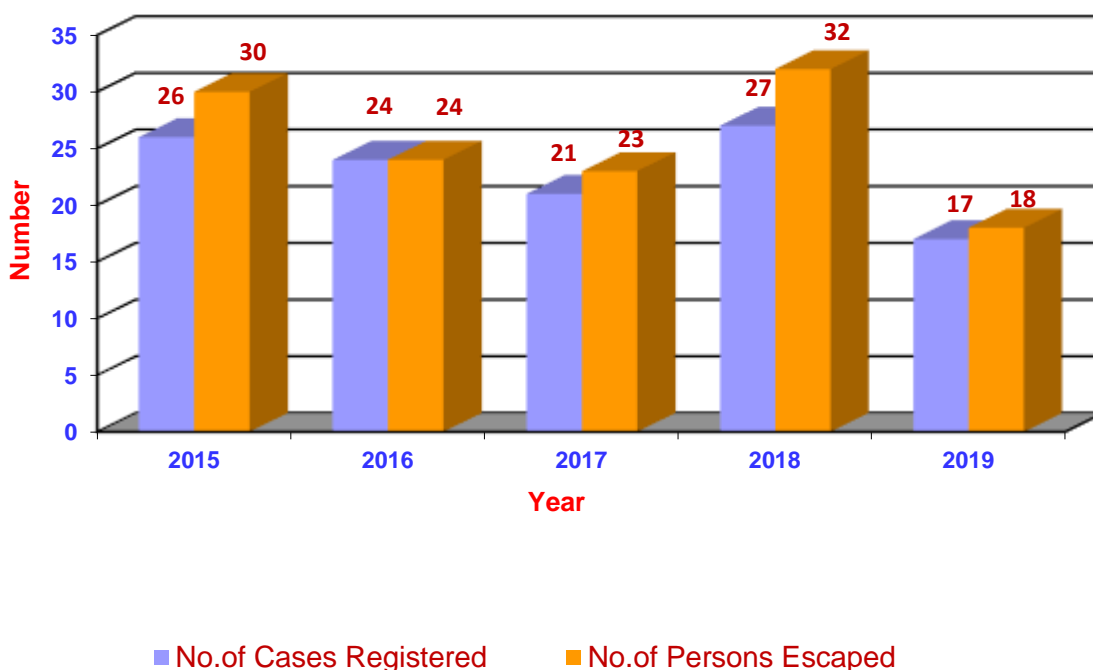
5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2019.

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.No.	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	17
2	Persons escaped from custody	18
	(i) From Lockup	6
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	12
3	Escapees re-arrested	15
4	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	0

Chart-24.2

Escapees from Police Custody During 2015 -2019



CHAPTER 25

CASES REGISTERED AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THEM

Cases registered against Police Personnel

Number of cases registered against police personnel from districts/cities are presented in Table-25.1. Information on the number of number of inquiries instituted, number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases sent for trials/charge-sheeted is presented in Table-25 (A).

Number of cases registered against police personnel and number of police personnel arrested and their disposal during 2019 is available in Table-25.1

123 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2019.

All the 123 Complaints were registered as cases. Out of which, 4 case were quashed/stayed by courts. An increase of 76% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (70). Chennai has received highest number of complaints against Police personnel (18) followed by Vellore (17), Madurai (11), Cuddalore (10), Thanjavur (9), Madurai City (8), Thirunelveli (6), Ramanathapuram and Trichy (each 5), Coimbatore City and Kanniyakumari (each 4), Dindigul & Thoothukudi (each 3), Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur and Villupuram (each 2), Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Erode, Railway Trichy, Salem City and Virudhunagar (each 1).

Table-25 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2015-2019

Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted No. of cases	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases sent for trial/ charge sheeted
2015	139	127	58
2016	137	114	41
2017	116	116	31
2018	70	71	25
2019	123	123	35

Chart - 25.1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL
DURING 2019**

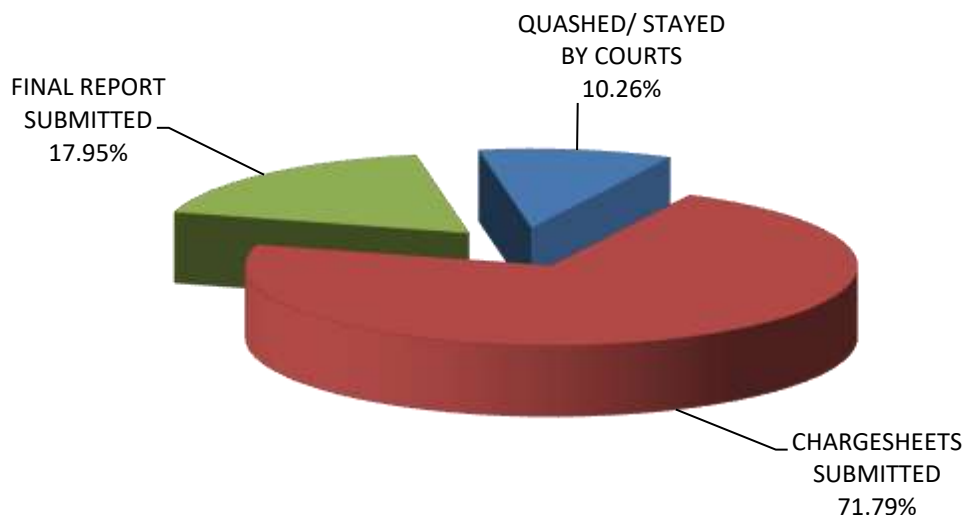


Table-25 (B)

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2015-2019

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Police Personnel sent for trial	No. of Police Personnel whose Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	No. of Police Personnel in whose cases trial was completed	No. of Police Personnel	
					Convicted	Acquitted
1	2015	68	0	1	0	1
2	2016	42	4	2	1	1
3	2017	23	9	5	1	4
4	2018	19	1	3	0	3
5	2019	28	0	3	1	2

Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them

28 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2019. Trials were completed in respect of 3 Police personnel in which 1 person was convicted and 2 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 78 police personnel, which attracted departmental enquiry. The Departmental enquiry was completed against 33 police personnel, in which the charges were

not proved in respect of 2 policemen. 6 Policemen were dismissed / removed from service, 12 Personnel awarded with major punishment, 13 Personnel were awarded with minor punishment.

Table-25 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2015-2019

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel			Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	In whose cases proceedings were conducted	Dismissed/ Removed from Service		
1	2015	113	64	2	10	5
2	2016	86	19	1	10	4
3	2017	98	80	13	32	25
4	2018	76	29	3	6	14
5	2019	78	33	6	12	13

Human Rights Violation by Police

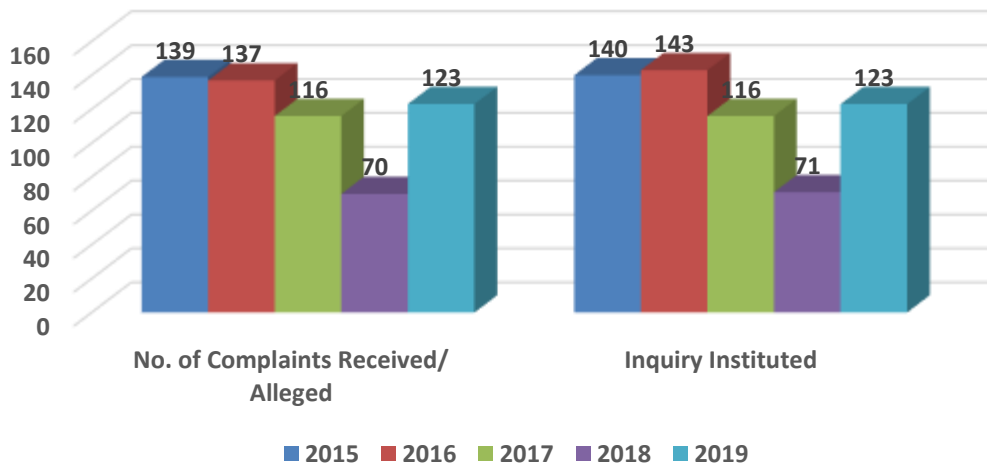
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as illegal detentions, fake encounters, extortion, torture, etc.

The details are presented in [Table- 25.2.](#)

During this year 3 number of human rights violation by police case were reported in the state during 2019, for the causes of Encounter killing, Deaths in custody and Torture / Causing hurt / injury (each 1).

Chart - 25.2

No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted During 2015 - 2019



**ZONAL
&
DISTRICT / CITY
PROFILES**

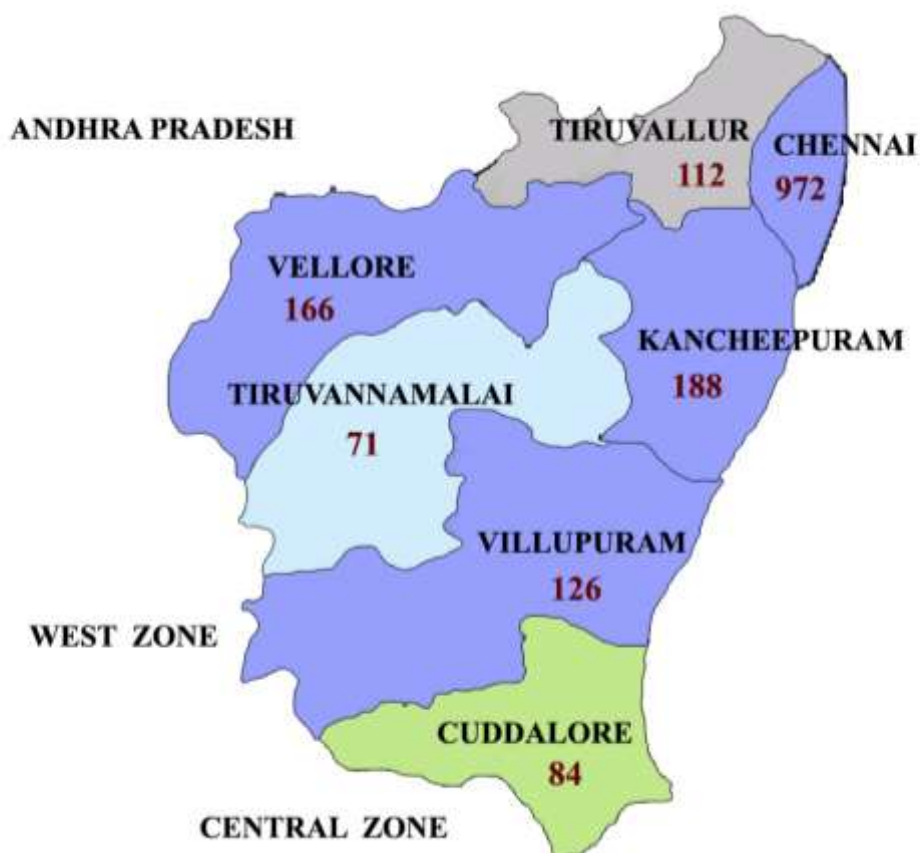
NORTH ZONE
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	31	21	12	-42.86
2	DACOITY	27	45	47	4.44
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	80	94	23	-75.53
4	ROBBERY	323	705	973	38.01
5	BURGLARY	1543	1467	1372	-6.48
6	THEFT	6415	5913	4968	-15.98
TOTAL		8419	8245	7395	-10.31
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	489	463	519	12.10
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	732	902	883	-2.11
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	14	33	135.71
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	11055	10430	5409	-48.14
11	RIOTS	731	622	508	-18.33
TOTAL		13035	12431	7352	-40.86
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	121	129	143	10.85
13	DOWRY DEATH	22	23	15	-34.78
14	MOLESTATION	206	276	232	-15.94
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	6	1	-83.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	262	214	230	7.48
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	399	268	226	-15.67
TOTAL		1014	916	847	-7.53
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	57	54	58	7.41
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	35	30	38	26.67
20	ARSON	75	100	102	2.00
21	CHEATING	1133	1469	1144	-22.12
22	COUNTERFEITING	18	37	16	-56.76
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	37490	42476	38328	-9.77
TOTAL		38808	44166	39686	-10.14
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		61276	65758	55280	-15.93
TOTAL SLL CASES		74684	130995	105302	-19.61

MAP - 1

NORTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 281.36 Lakh	Detection : 75 %	Murder : 519
Area : 30342.86 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 71 %	Murder for gain : 12
Sub Division : 88	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.1 %	Dacoity : 47
PS : 394		Robbery : 973
AWPS : 71		Grave Burglary : 91
Traffic PS : 108		Grave Theft : 77
TIW : 15		Total : 1719

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



WEST ZONE
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	27	23	21	-8.70
2	DACOITY	34	19	15	-21.05
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	6	4	3	-25.00
4	ROBBERY	526	443	415	-6.32
5	BURGLARY	876	808	908	12.38
6	THEFT	2046	2259	2186	-3.23
TOTAL		3515	3556	3548	-0.22
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	338	325	346	6.46
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	332	245	248	1.22
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	6	14	14	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	129	8717	4540	-47.92
11	RIOTS	365	330	284	-13.94
TOTAL		1170	9631	5432	-43.60
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	36	24	38	58.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	10	7	5	-28.57
14	MOLESTATION	234	159	165	3.77
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	207	110	130	18.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	209	185	172	-7.03
TOTAL		699	486	510	4.94
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	43	52	31	-40.38
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	38	32	46	43.75
20	ARSON	79	58	48	-17.24
21	CHEATING	499	549	563	2.55
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	9	15	66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	33576	21911	23681	8.08
TOTAL		34238	22611	24384	7.84
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		68395	45138	33874	-24.95
TOTAL SLL CASES		45116	60498	66112	9.28

MAP - 2

WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 198.35 Lakh	Detection : 82 %	Murder : 346
Area : 36602.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 79 %	Murder for gain : 21
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.7 %	Dacoity : 15
PS : 273		Robbery : 415
AWPS : 43		Grave Burglary : 49
Traffic PS : 43		Grave Theft : 56
TIW : 4		Total : 902

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019

AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	11	12	9	-25.00
2	DACOITY	9	11	11	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	24	86	19	-77.91
4	ROBBERY	363	365	298	-18.36
5	BURGLARY	670	582	621	6.70
6	THEFT	1452	1579	1363	-13.68
TOTAL		2529	2635	2321	-11.92
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	226	240	277	15.42
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	379	399	411	3.01
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	0	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	10179	5061	3595	-28.97
11	RIOTS	357	404	397	-1.73
TOTAL		11144	6104	4682	-23.30
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	52	68	75	10.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	9	15	4	-73.33
14	MOLESTATION	143	180	181	0.56
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	6	5	-16.67
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	70	133	129	-3.01
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	121	149	130	-12.75
TOTAL		397	551	524	-4.90
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	34	37	22	-40.54
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	26	32	36	12.50
20	ARSON	75	71	71	0.00
21	CHEATING	285	320	353	10.31
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	7	16	128.57
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	15018	19790	18689	-5.56
TOTAL		15443	20257	19187	-5.28
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		29513	29547	26714	-9.59
TOTAL SLL CASES		42287	45533	44557	-2.14

MAP - 3

CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 135.95 Lakh	Detection : 77 %	Murder : 277
Area : 24097.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 74 %	Murder for gain : 9
Sub Division : 40	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.5 %	Dacoity : 11
PS : 222		Robbery : 296
AWPS : 33		Grave Burglary : 53
Traffic PS : 29		Grave Theft : 19
TIW : 5		Total : 665

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SOUTH ZONE
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	19	23	22	-4.35
2	DACOITY	27	21	37	76.19
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	38	13	17	30.77
4	ROBBERY	472	538	577	7.25
5	BURGLARY	1599	1659	1491	-10.13
6	THEFT	3285	3176	2765	-12.94
TOTAL		5440	5430	4909	-9.59
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	486	456	528	15.79
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1283	1023	928	-9.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	26	18	-30.77
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	162	12800	5429	-57.59
11	RIOTS	593	862	525	-39.10
TOTAL		2534	15167	7428	-51.03
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	138	118	112	-5.08
13	DOWRY DEATH	22	8	4	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	249	196	219	11.73
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	10	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	602	331	292	-11.78
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	321	303	198	-34.65
TOTAL		1342	957	826	-13.69
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	55	47	57	21.28
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	41	43	34	-20.93
20	ARSON	244	205	174	-15.12
21	CHEATING	1576	1264	1217	-3.72
22	COUNTERFEITING	16	22	22	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	41717	26052	32748	25.70
TOTAL		43649	27633	34252	23.95
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		52965	49187	47415	-3.60
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		68838	74639	69507	-6.88

MAP - 4

SOUTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 200.83 Lakh	Detection : 64 %	Murder : 528
Area : 38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 48 %	Murder for gain : 22
Sub Division : 65	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.9 %	Dacoity : 37
PS : 410		Robbery : 563
AWPS : 55		Grave Burglary : 150
Traffic PS : 58		Grave Theft : 56
TIW : 5		Total : 1356

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



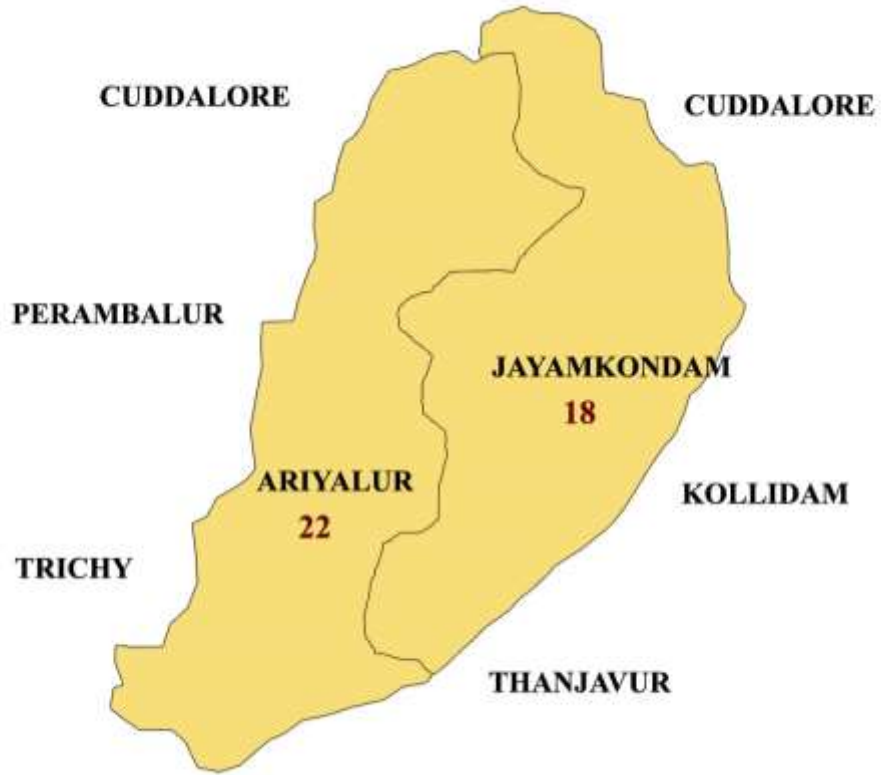
ARIYALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1		-100.00
2	DACOITY	4	0		@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	13	24	13	-45.83
5	BURGLARY	29	24	37	54.17
6	THEFT	22	54	64	18.52
TOTAL		70	103	114	10.68
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	18	16	22	37.50
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	31	27	27	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	592	317	259	-18.30
11	RIOTS	46	40	48	20.00
TOTAL		688	400	357	-10.75
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	4	14	250.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	17	10	7	-30.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	6	3	6	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	11	10	-9.09
TOTAL		47	29	37	27.59
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	4	1	-75.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0		@
20	ARSON	5	5	4	-20.00
21	CHEATING	22	27	23	-14.81
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1182	1291	1036	-19.75
TOTAL		1212	1327	1065	-19.74
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2017	1859	1573	-15.38
TOTAL SLL CASES		2676	3897	2482	-36.31

MAP - 5

ARIYALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.52 Lakh	Detection 68 %	Murder : 22
Area : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
AWPS : 2	2.5	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 40

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



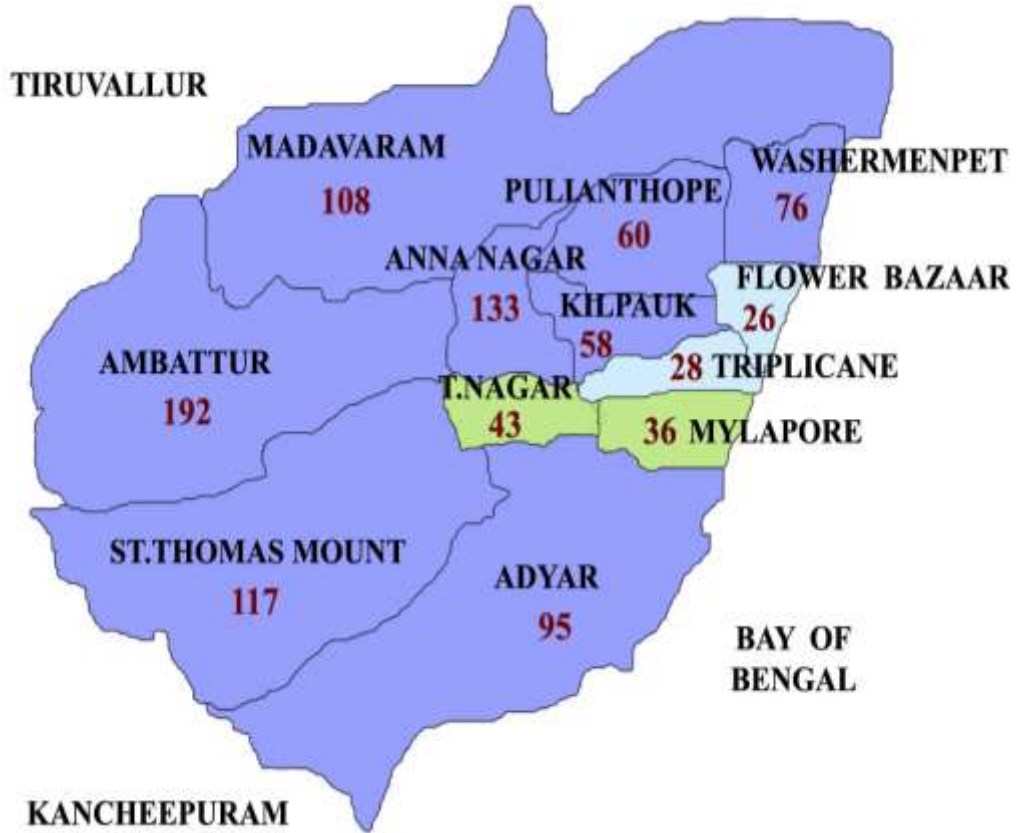
CHENNAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	10	8	4	-50.00
2	DACOITY	8	15	17	13.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	155	511	693	35.62
5	BURGLARY	712	735	731	-0.54
6	THEFT	4158	3891	3618	-7.02
TOTAL		5046	5160	5064	-1.86
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	144	164	168	2.44
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	244	319	321	0.63
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	7	11	57.14
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2350	2939	1511	-48.59
11	RIOTS	144	43	61	41.86
TOTAL		2892	3472	2072	-40.32
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	31	32	42	31.25
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	7	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	71	83	89	7.23
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	5	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	123	116	116	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	27	13	-51.85
TOTAL		248	270	260	-3.70
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	37	29	36	24.14
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	20	24	21	-12.50
20	ARSON	17	9	19	111.11
21	CHEATING	637	1007	784	-22.14
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	10	6	-40.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	10292	10179	9846	-3.27
TOTAL		11009	11258	10712	-4.85
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		19195	20160	18108	-10.18
TOTAL SLL CASES		22378	64867	53841	-17.00

MAP - 6

CHENNAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 98.88 Lakh	Detection 68 %	Murder : 168
Area : 588.70 Sq.Kms	Recovery 61 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.9	Dacoity : 17
PS : 135		Robbery : 693
AWPS : 35		Grave Burglary : 46
Traffic PS : 73		Grave Theft : 44
TIW : 15		Total : 972

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



COIMBATORE DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	5	400.00
2	DACOITY	1	3	3	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	73	27	61	125.93
5	BURGLARY	144	152	196	28.95
6	THEFT	207	281	321	14.23
TOTAL		425	464	586	26.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	47	35	44	25.71
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	21	29	38.10
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	965	1324	300	-77.34
11	RIOTS	30	24	33	37.50
TOTAL		1070	1404	406	-71.08
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	1	6	500.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	7	9	10	11.11
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	28	13	28	115.38
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	5	11	120.00
TOTAL		59	28	56	100.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	3	5	66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1	6	500.00
20	ARSON	6	6	5	-16.67
21	CHEATING	81	57	62	8.77
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2752	2208	3134	41.94
TOTAL		2841	2275	3213	41.23
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4395	4171	4261	2.16
TOTAL SLL CASES		4063	4963	5093	2.62

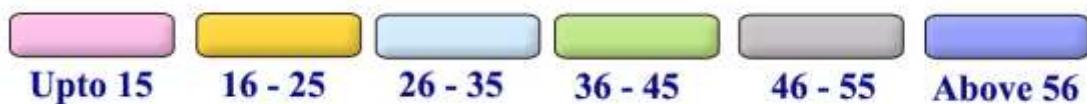
MAP - 7

COIMBATORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.35 Lakh	Detection 75 %	Murder : 44
Area : 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 35	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 61
AWPS : 3	3.1	Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 131

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

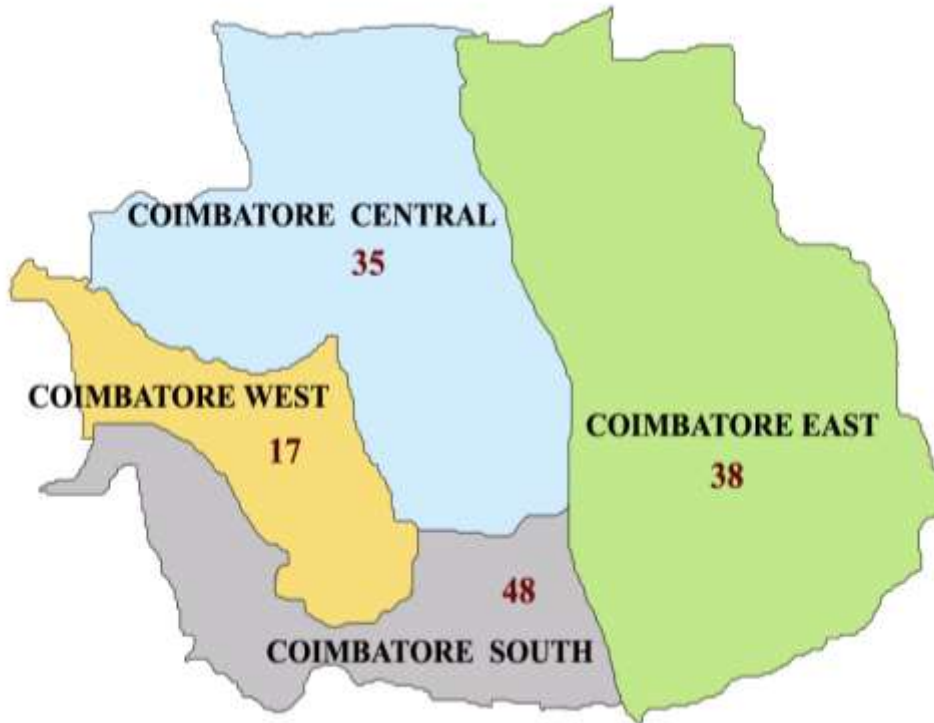


COIMBATORE CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	4	300.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	93	112	82	-26.79
5	BURGLARY	104	77	84	9.09
6	THEFT	449	539	498	-7.61
TOTAL		646	730	669	-8.36
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	21	30	35	16.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	18	26	22	-15.38
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	795	690	170	-75.36
11	RIOTS	15	13	21	61.54
TOTAL		849	759	248	-67.33
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	2	1	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	5	7	5	-28.57
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	30	19	18	-5.26
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	2	2	0.00
TOTAL		38	30	26	-13.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	8	5	-37.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	3	3	0.00
20	ARSON	5	2	3	50.00
21	CHEATING	143	101	103	1.98
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1402	1258	1508	19.87
TOTAL		1554	1373	1624	18.28
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3087	2892	2567	-11.24
TOTAL SLL CASES		8675	12044	13254	10.05

MAP - 8

COIMBATORE CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.95 Lakh	Detection 66 %	Murder : 35
Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 77 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 82
AWPS : 3	5.4	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 9
TIW : 2		Total : 138

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

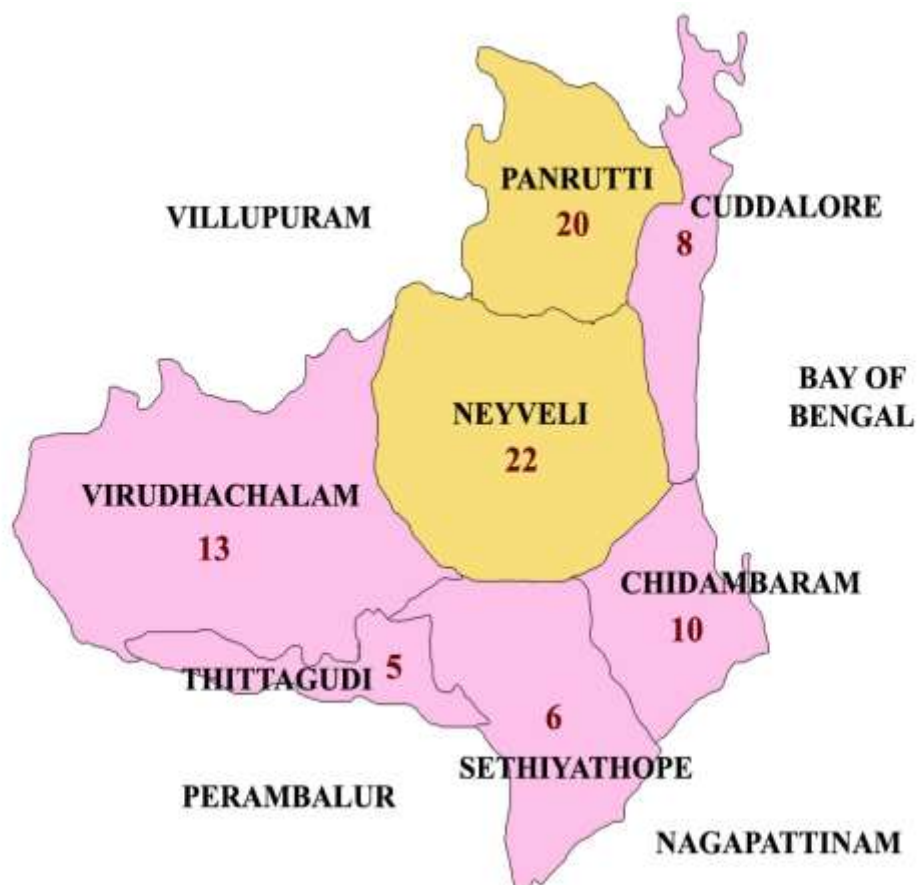


CUDDALORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	4	1		-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	14	16	27	68.75
5	BURGLARY	91	87	87	0.00
6	THEFT	235	255	184	-27.84
TOTAL		346	361	299	-17.17
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	46	51	47	-7.84
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	58	77	70	-9.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1128	1627	793	-51.26
11	RIOTS	102	87	44	-49.43
TOTAL		1336	1842	955	-48.15
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	21	19	15	-21.05
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	9	11	22.22
14	MOLESTATION	34	100	65	-35.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	33	23	39	69.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	14	23	64.29
TOTAL		106	165	153	-7.27
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	19	12	5	-58.33
21	CHEATING	87	82	36	-56.10
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	3	1	-66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4966	4976	4585	-7.86
TOTAL		5078	5075	4628	-8.81
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6866	7443	6035	-18.92
TOTAL SLL CASES		7783	8724	7513	-13.88

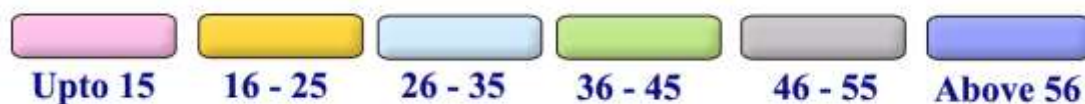
MAP - 9

CUDDALORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 29.44 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 47
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 46	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 27
AWPS : 6	1.4	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 84

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



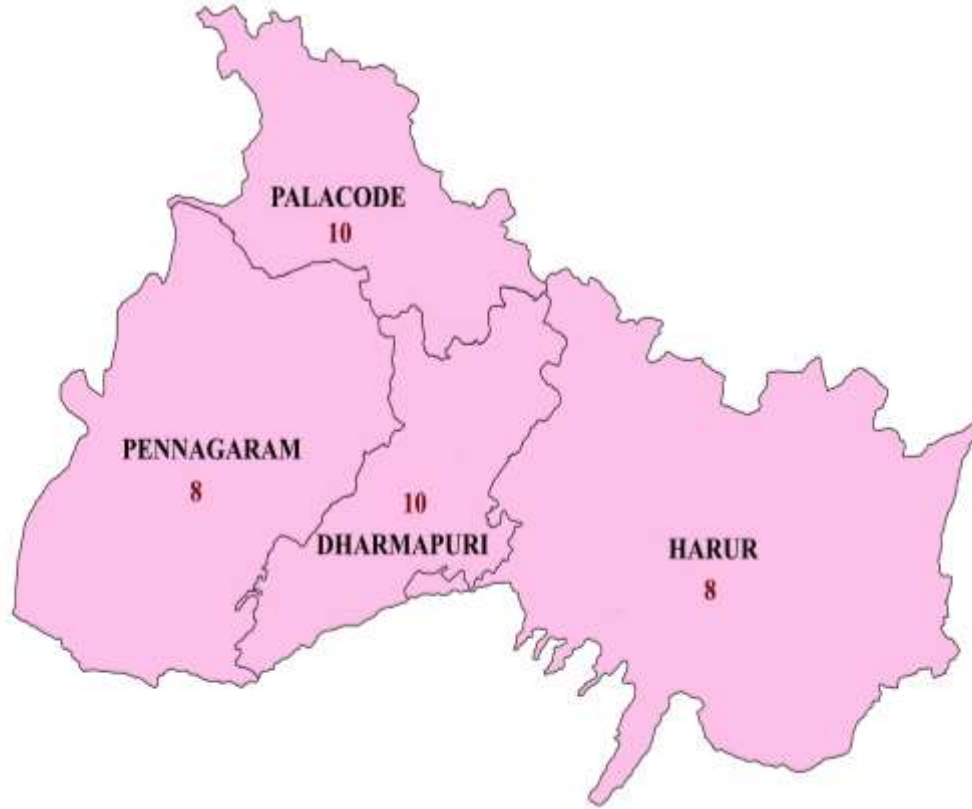
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	4	0	2	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	9	17	8	-52.94
5	BURGLARY	71	53	69	30.19
6	THEFT	218	180	80	-55.56
TOTAL		305	252	160	-36.51
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	33	33	18	-45.45
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	23	16	19	18.75
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	3	3	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	437	558	376	-32.62
11	RIOTS	35	31	19	-38.71
TOTAL		532	641	435	-32.14
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	1	5	400.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	4	@
14	MOLESTATION	4	9	23	155.56
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	4	8	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	47	52	15	-71.15
TOTAL		62	66	55	-16.67
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	1	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	0	1	@
20	ARSON	7	1	7	600.00
21	CHEATING	31	34	22	-35.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0		@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1615	1648	1897	15.11
TOTAL		1659	1686	1928	14.35
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2558	2645	2578	-2.53
TOTAL SLL CASES		4434	5273	5814	10.26

MAP - 10

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.01 Lakh	Detection 86 %	Murder : 18
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms	Recovery 76 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 25	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 4	1.4	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 36

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



DINDIGUL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	6	4	5	25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	12	7	8	14.29
4	ROBBERY	30	35	30	-14.29
5	BURGLARY	111	105	109	3.81
6	THEFT	356	281	218	-22.42
TOTAL		521	434	372	-14.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	30	37	69	86.49
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	56	50	58	16.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	2	2	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1411	1654	572	-65.42
11	RIOTS	45	56	65	16.07
TOTAL		1543	1799	766	-57.42
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	8	12	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	2	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	32	31	29	-6.45
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	52	32	46	43.75
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	25	51	34	-33.33
TOTAL		116	123	123	0.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	5	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	2	7	250.00
20	ARSON	12	19	10	-47.37
21	CHEATING	106	107	93	-13.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	3	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2969	2428	3607	48.56
TOTAL		3097	2556	3725	45.74
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		5277	4912	4986	1.51
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		6967	7102	7331	3.22

MAP - 11

DINDIGUL DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.46 Lakh	Detection 76 %	Murder : 69
Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 57 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 30
AWPS : 6	2.4	Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 121

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

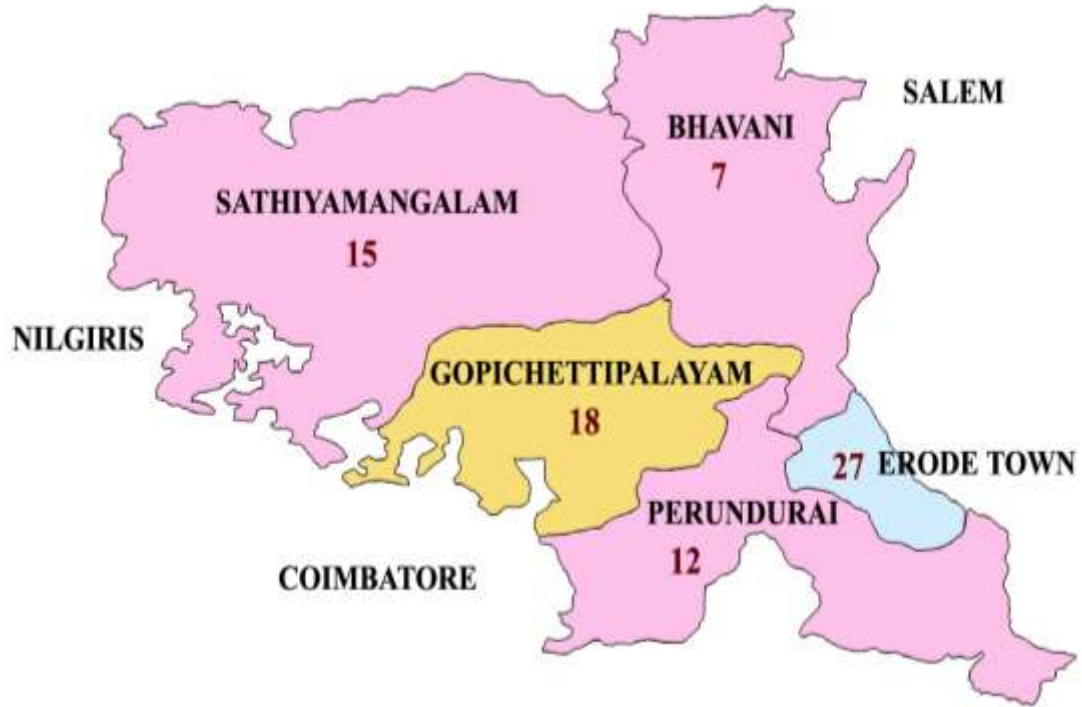


ERODE DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	27	51	37	-27.45
5	BURGLARY	105	105	109	3.81
6	THEFT	264	269	263	-2.23
TOTAL		400	429	412	-3.96
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	32	20	33	65.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	37	22	-40.54
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	923	798	378	-52.63
11	RIOTS	23	21	18	-14.29
TOTAL		1001	876	451	-48.52
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	2	5	150.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	17	13	17	30.77
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	16	20	13	-35.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	11	46	61	32.61
TOTAL		46	82	96	17.07
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	15	4	-73.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	3	3	0.00
20	ARSON	6	8	7	-12.50
21	CHEATING	51	61	92	50.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	3	50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2709	3037	3162	4.12
TOTAL		2775	3126	3271	4.64
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4222	4513	4230	-6.27
TOTAL SLL CASES		4087	4154	5290	27.35

MAP - 12

ERODE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.57 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 33
Area : 5713.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 81 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 37
AWPS : 4	1.9	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 79

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	5	11	10	-9.09
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	30	79	91	15.19
5	BURGLARY	169	176	133	-24.43
6	THEFT	330	331	231	-30.21
TOTAL		537	600	465	-22.50
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	63	50	62	24.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	76	114	104	-8.77
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2528	1530	474	-69.02
11	RIOTS	94	83	78	-6.02
TOTAL		2761	1777	718	-59.59
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	11	13	11	-15.38
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	3	6	5	-16.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	3	11	266.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	14	5	-64.29
TOTAL		34	38	33	-13.16
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	5	1	-80.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	1	2	100.00
20	ARSON	4	12	8	-33.33
21	CHEATING	74	87	69	-20.69
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4355	5737	5917	3.14
TOTAL		4442	5842	5997	2.65
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		7774	8257	7213	-12.64
TOTAL SLL CASES		7217	6815	6020	-11.67

MAP - 13

KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.54 Lakh	Detection 87 %	Murder : 62
Area : 3895.17 Sq.Kms	Recovery 76 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 10
PS : 39	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 91
AWPS : 5	2.6	Grave Burglary : 16
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 9
TIW : 0		Total : 188

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



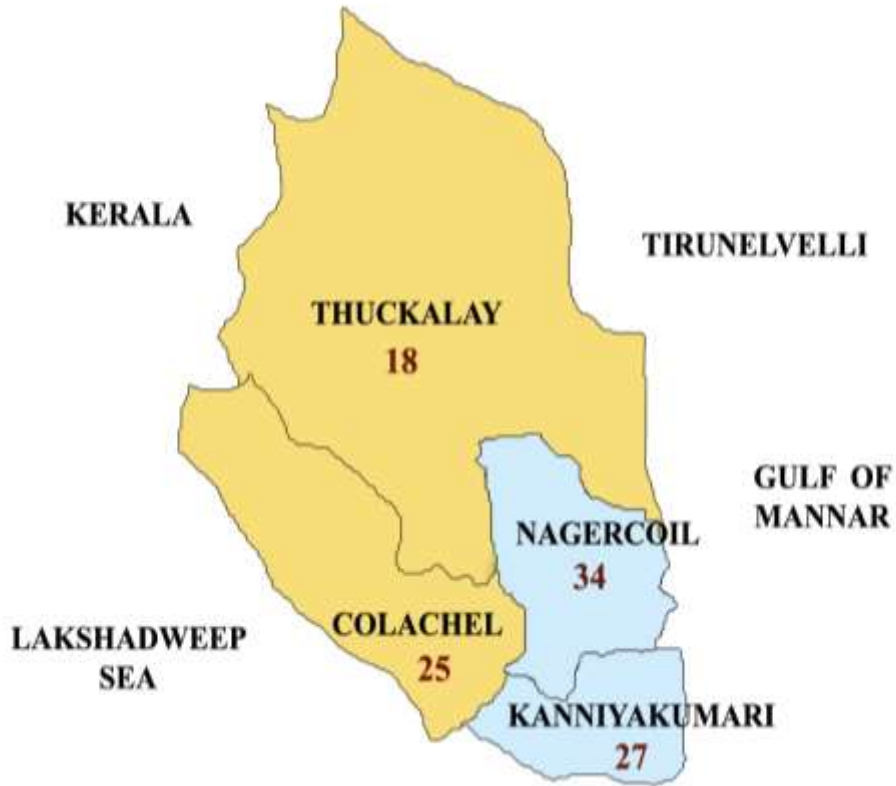
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5		-100.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	2	@
4	ROBBERY	11	10	34	240.00
5	BURGLARY	157	218	262	20.18
6	THEFT	296	332	502	51.20
TOTAL		469	566	803	41.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	23	33	31	-6.06
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	106	102	94	-7.84
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	7	5	-28.57
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	872	1248	701	-43.83
11	RIOTS	0	95		-100.00
TOTAL		1001	1485	831	-44.04
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	10	8	-20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	7	17	21	23.53
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	5	11	120.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	16	32	26	-18.75
TOTAL		36	64	66	3.13
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	6	7	16.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1		-100.00
20	ARSON	36	40	31	-22.50
21	CHEATING	65	106	105	-0.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	5	5	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2141	2284	3006	31.61
TOTAL		2246	2442	3154	29.16
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3752	4557	4854	6.52
TOTAL SLL CASES		4822	4595	4933	7.36

MAP - 14

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.09 Lakh	Detection 54 %	Murder : 31
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 52 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 33	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 34
AWPS : 4	2.1	Grave Burglary : 20
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 16
TIW : 1		Total : 104

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	0	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	25	37	27	-27.03
5	BURGLARY	64	37	54	45.95
6	THEFT	136	131	109	-16.79
TOTAL		225	209	194	-7.18
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	15	19	13	-31.58
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	21	25	21	-16.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	435	383	210	-45.17
11	RIOTS	10	19	30	57.89
TOTAL		481	446	274	-38.57
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	4	2	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	3	2	7	250.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	1	8	700.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	4	3	-25.00
TOTAL		15	11	21	90.91
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1		-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0		@
20	ARSON	0	1		-100.00
21	CHEATING	12	10	35	250.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1		-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1459	1420	1462	2.96
TOTAL		1472	1433	1497	4.47
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2193	2099	1986	-5.38
TOTAL SLL CASES		3099	3742	3566	-4.70

MAP - 15

**KARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 12.19 Lakh	Detection 83 %	Murder : 13
Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms	Recovery 65 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 17	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 27
AWPS : 2	2.5	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 50

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	0	3	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	0		@
4	ROBBERY	26	24	23	-4.17
5	BURGLARY	72	56	80	42.86
6	THEFT	234	182	212	16.48
TOTAL		342	264	320	21.21
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	43	50	42	-16.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	31	20	29	45.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	5	5	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1004	1020	461	-54.80
11	RIOTS	65	71	48	-32.39
TOTAL		1145	1166	585	-49.83
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	3	6	100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	2		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	22	19	15	-21.05
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	5	6	20.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	20	18	-10.00
TOTAL		53	49	45	-8.16
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	6	5	-16.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1		-100.00
20	ARSON	9	6	6	0.00
21	CHEATING	46	48	44	-8.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0		@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2239	2399	2745	14.42
TOTAL		2299	2460	2800	13.82
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3839	3939	3750	-4.80
TOTAL SLL CASES		6539	7209	6834	-5.20

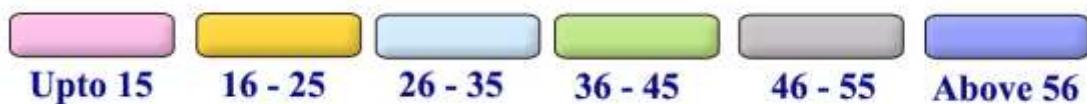
MAP – 16

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.32 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 42
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms	Recovery 84 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 23
AWPS : 4	2.1	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 1		Total : 80

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MADURAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	6	100.00
2	DACOITY	4	2	6	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	4	3	-25.00
4	ROBBERY	80	80	119	48.75
5	BURGLARY	167	131	114	-12.98
6	THEFT	302	291	193	-33.68
TOTAL		556	511	441	-13.70
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	46	55	61	10.91
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	87	87	62	-28.74
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	592	422	446	5.69
11	RIOTS	160	122	124	1.64
TOTAL		885	687	694	1.02
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	15	16	6.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	26	13	32	146.15
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	1	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	165	39	35	-10.26
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	59	72	25	-65.28
TOTAL		268	139	109	-21.58
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	14	8	9	12.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	15	1	-93.33
20	ARSON	17	17	12	-29.41
21	CHEATING	244	118	112	-5.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3975	3138	2996	-4.53
TOTAL		4252	3298	3131	-5.06
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		5961	4635	4375	-5.61
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		7096	6353	6361	0.13

MAP - 17

MADURAI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.87 Lakh	Detection 62 %	Murder : 61
Area : 3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 47 %	Murder for gain : 6
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 40	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 119
AWPS : 4	4.7	Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 207

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MADURAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	5	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0		@
4	ROBBERY	122	120	127	5.83
5	BURGLARY	159	185	136	-26.49
6	THEFT	592	610	452	-25.90
TOTAL		880	921	719	-21.93
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	43	40	42	5.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	48	71	47.92
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1		-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	454	298	335	12.42
11	RIOTS	30	25	35	40.00
TOTAL		579	412	483	17.23
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	2	6	200.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	12	11	15	36.36
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	75	102	66	-35.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	7	1	8	700.00
TOTAL		105	118	95	-19.49
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	5	11	120.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	7	9	28.57
20	ARSON	22	11	12	9.09
21	CHEATING	181	216	272	25.93
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2303	2316	2050	-11.49
TOTAL		2523	2556	2356	-7.82
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4087	4007	3653	-8.83
TOTAL SLL CASES		15547	14144	11265	-20.35

MAP – 18

MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.55 Lakh	Detection 61 %	Murder : 42
Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 41 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 22	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 127
AWPS : 4	5.3	Grave Burglary : 17
Traffic PS : 10		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 3		Total : 195

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



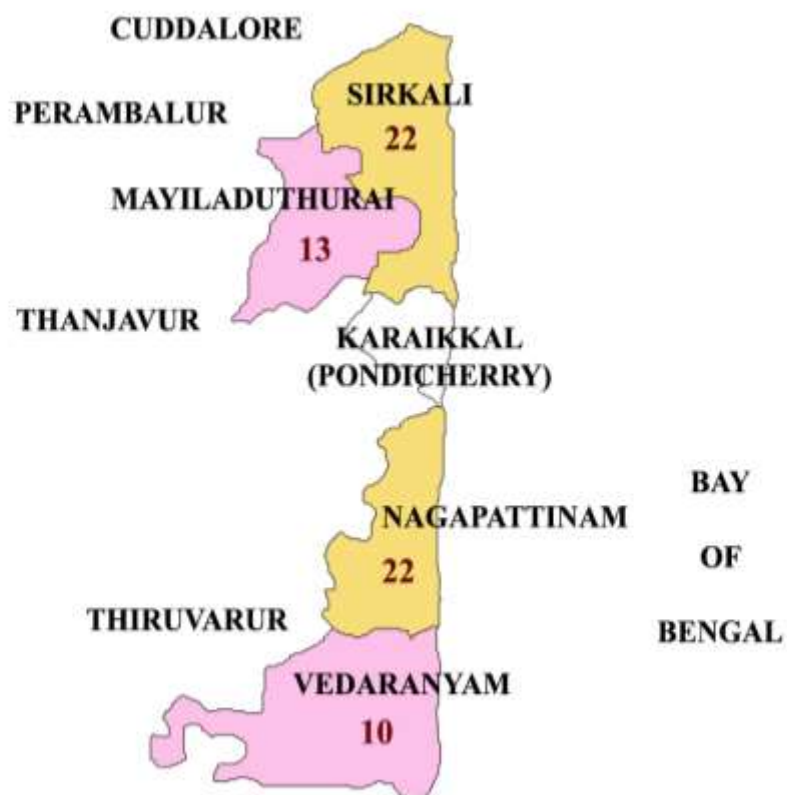
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	38	43	21	-51.16
5	BURGLARY	74	72	84	16.67
6	THEFT	205	242	198	-18.18
TOTAL		318	360	305	-15.28
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	32	26	38	46.15
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	87	83	63	-24.10
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2885	527	602	14.23
11	RIOTS	36	48	35	-27.08
TOTAL		3040	684	738	7.89
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	14	19	12	-36.84
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	4	1	-75.00
14	MOLESTATION	16	38	41	7.89
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	14	7	-50.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	23	24	4.35
TOTAL		65	98	85	-13.27
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	13	12	10	-16.67
21	CHEATING	7	13	16	23.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1658	3774	2777	-26.42
TOTAL		1679	3799	2804	-26.19
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5102	4941	3932	-20.42
TOTAL SLL CASES		7925	6823	6651	-2.52

MAP - 19

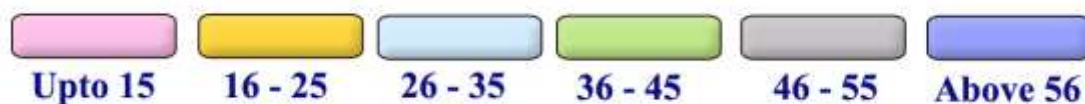
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.27 Lakh	Detection 90 %	Murder : 38
Area : 2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery 85 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 19
AWPS : 4	1.7	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 1		Total : 67

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



NAMAKKAL DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	1		-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	3	@
4	ROBBERY	26	30	29	-3.33
5	BURGLARY	54	65	77	18.46
6	THEFT	138	97	98	1.03
TOTAL		223	195	209	7.18
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	38	38	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	23	20	20	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	442	480	302	-37.08
11	RIOTS	24	25	17	-32.00
TOTAL		526	563	379	-32.68
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	4	3	-25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	25	18	26	44.44
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	13	9	-30.77
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	9	24	166.67
TOTAL		48	44	62	40.91
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	3	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	2	3	50.00
20	ARSON	6	9	6	-33.33
21	CHEATING	56	68	94	38.24
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2490	2578	2500	-3.03
TOTAL		2560	2662	2608	-2.03
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3357	3464	3258	-5.95
TOTAL SLL CASES		4622	4788	4815	0.56

MAP - 20

NAMAKKAL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.48 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 38
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery 88 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 29
AWPS : 4	2.3	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 74

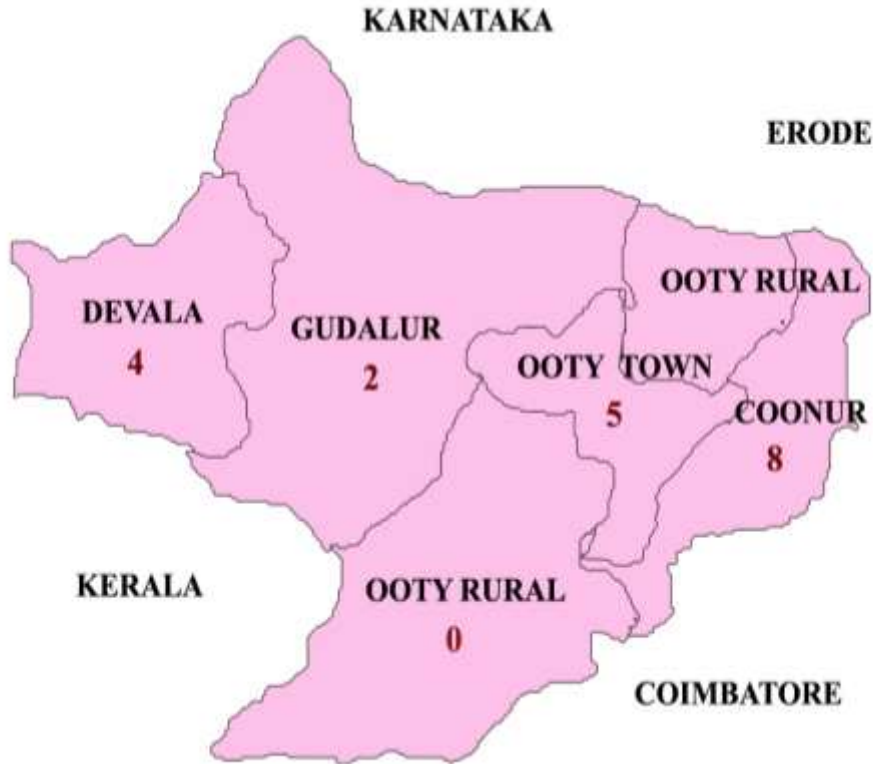
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



NILGIRIS DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0		@
2	DACOITY	0	0		@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	6	3	3	0.00
5	BURGLARY	50	44	31	-29.55
6	THEFT	58	48	48	0.00
TOTAL		115	95	82	-13.68
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	6	6	13	116.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	15	7	5	-28.57
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	170	194	112	-42.27
11	RIOTS	11	9	4	-55.56
TOTAL		202	216	134	-37.96
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	3	1	-66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	7	2	2	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1		-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	5	3	-40.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	2		-100.00
TOTAL		15	13	6	-53.85
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	1	1	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0		@
20	ARSON	2	3		-100.00
21	CHEATING	15	13	9	-30.77
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1		-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	652	598	563	-5.85
TOTAL		670	616	573	-6.98
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1002	940	795	-15.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		3572	2646	2203	-16.74

MAP - 21

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.32 Lakh	Detection 92 %	Murder : 13
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery 90 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 3
AWPS : 5	2.4	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 19

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0		@
2	DACOITY	0	0	2	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	25	14	19	35.71
5	BURGLARY	23	29	53	82.76
6	THEFT	68	57	62	8.77
TOTAL		116	100	136	36.00
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	6	13	12	-7.69
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	18	17	30	76.47
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	275	117	133	13.68
11	RIOTS	20	21	30	42.86
TOTAL		319	168	205	22.02
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	6	3	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	33	27	25	-7.41
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	5	0	-100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	3	3	0.00
TOTAL		40	42	31	-26.19
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	2	100.00
20	ARSON	0	0	3	@
21	CHEATING	3	10	11	10.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	844	1060	722	-31.89
TOTAL		847	1072	738	-31.16
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1322	1382	1110	-19.68
TOTAL SLL CASES		3143	2427	2550	5.07

MAP - 22

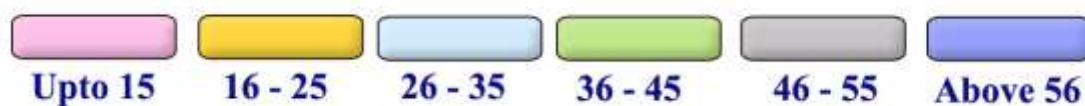
PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 6.39 Lakh	Detection 56 %	Murder : 12
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 63 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 19
AWPS : 1	3.3	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 37

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



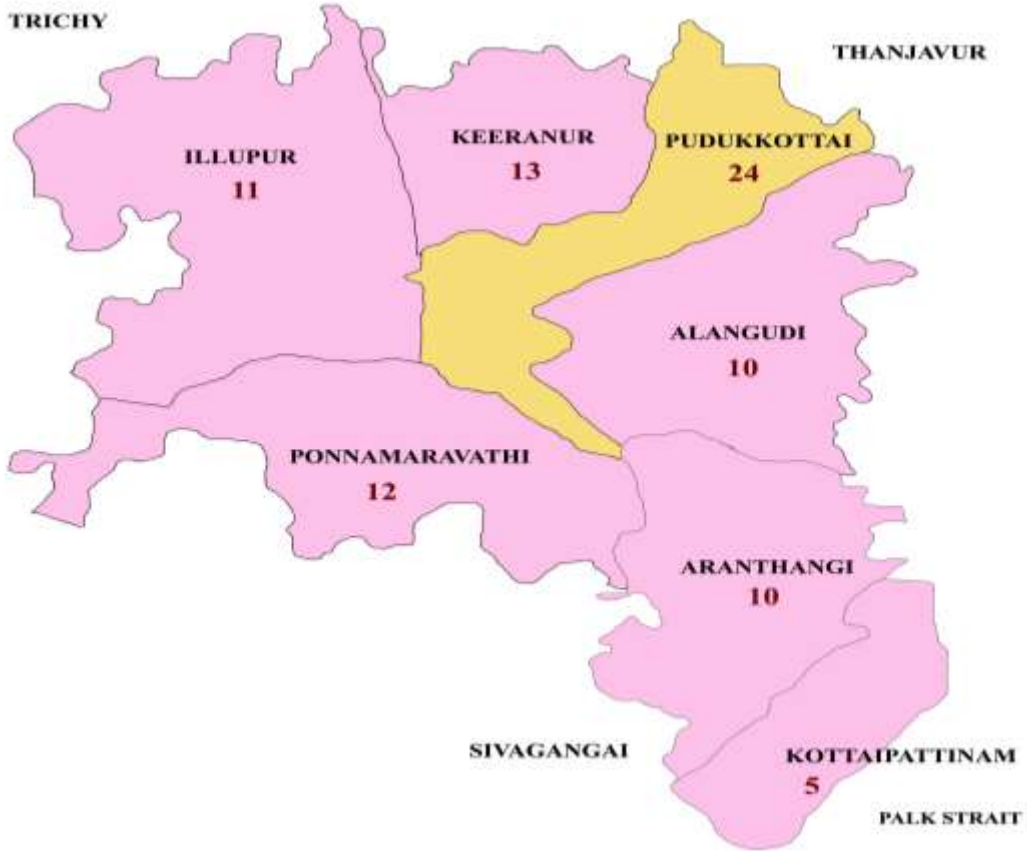
PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	2		-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	18	12	39	225.00
5	BURGLARY	51	65	80	23.08
6	THEFT	91	111	136	22.52
TOTAL		163	193	258	33.68
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	25	26	38	46.15
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	41	48	72	50.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	939	830	394	-52.53
11	RIOTS	28	24	33	37.50
TOTAL		1035	928	538	-42.03
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	7	9	28.57
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	13	13	27	107.69
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	2		-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	6	18	200.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	15	16	6.67
TOTAL		52	44	70	59.09
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	5	2	-60.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	20	22	29	31.82
20	ARSON	7	10	9	-10.00
21	CHEATING	19	6	55	816.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0		@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1822	1688	2127	26.01
TOTAL		1871	1731	2222	0.00
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3121	2896	3088	6.63
TOTAL SLL CASES		3937	4678	5881	25.72

MAP - 23

PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.32 Lakh	Detection 71 %	Murder : 38
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 70 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 39
AWPS : 5	2.8	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 85

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



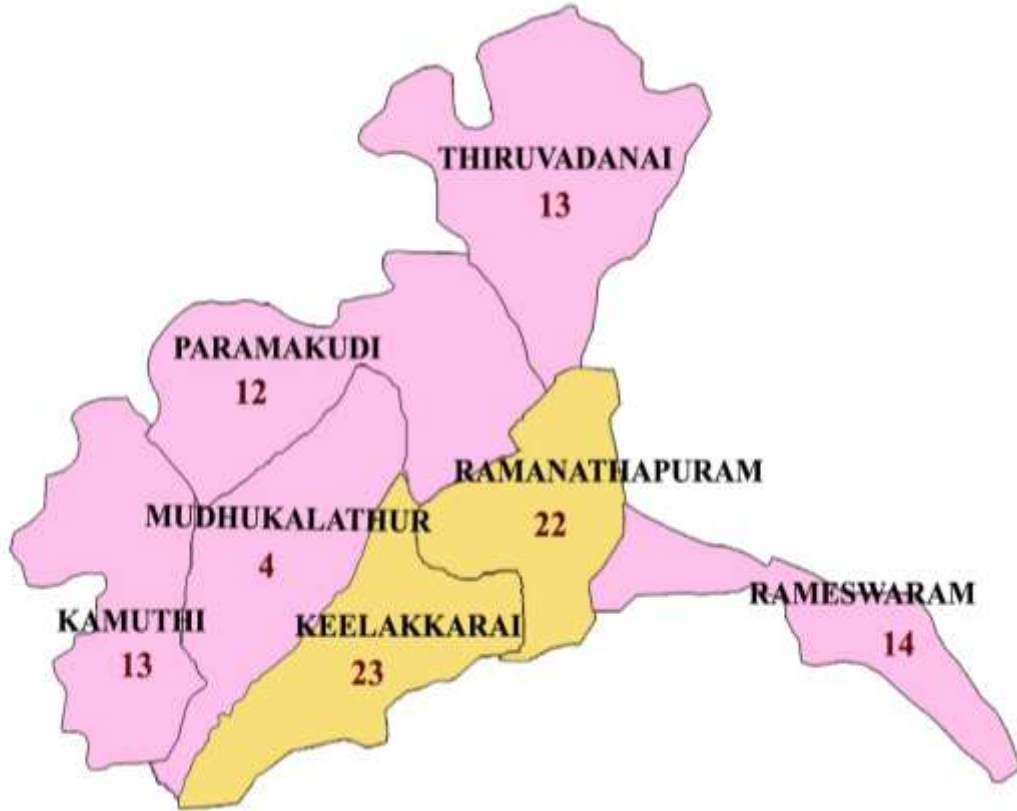
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	7	2	7	250.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1		-100.00
4	ROBBERY	13	33	32	-3.03
5	BURGLARY	111	100	116	16.00
6	THEFT	161	143	150	4.90
TOTAL		295	280	308	10.00
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	30	36	46	27.78
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	104	69	81	17.39
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	3	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1078	979	520	-46.88
11	RIOTS	61	84	90	7.14
TOTAL		1273	1168	740	-36.64
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	6	7	15	114.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	15	1	10	900.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	2	7	250.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	16	13	22	69.23
TOTAL		48	23	54	134.78
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	4	6	50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	5	4	-20.00
20	ARSON	13	18	8	-55.56
21	CHEATING	23	31	65	109.68
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1950	1475	2145	45.42
TOTAL		1998	1534	2230	45.37
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		3614	3005	3332	10.88
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		3419	3965	4878	23.03

MAP - 24

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.14 Lakh	Detection 63 %	Murder : 46
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 43 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
PS : 42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 32
AWPS : 6	3.0	Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 101

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SALEM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	3	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0		@
4	ROBBERY	37	35	29	-17.14
5	BURGLARY	77	67	64	-4.48
6	THEFT	124	151	122	-19.21
TOTAL		245	258	218	-15.50
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	42	42	41	-2.38
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	58	44	29	-34.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	6	2	-66.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1303	1845	1498	-18.81
11	RIOTS	88	75	71	-5.33
TOTAL		1493	2012	1641	-18.44
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	3	5	66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	3		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	71	62	46	-25.81
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	5	5	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	30	20	-33.33
TOTAL		116	103	76	-26.21
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	5	3	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	13	1200.00
20	ARSON	12	12	6	-50.00
21	CHEATING	39	44	34	-22.73
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	3	200.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2816	2829	2534	-10.43
TOTAL		2878	2892	2593	-10.34
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4732	5265	4528	-14.00
TOTAL SLL CASES		5661	8066	7872	-2.41

MAP - 25

SALEM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 28.98 Lakh	Detection 87 %	Murder : 41
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms	Recovery 77 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 32	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 29
AWPS : 6	1.7	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 78

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



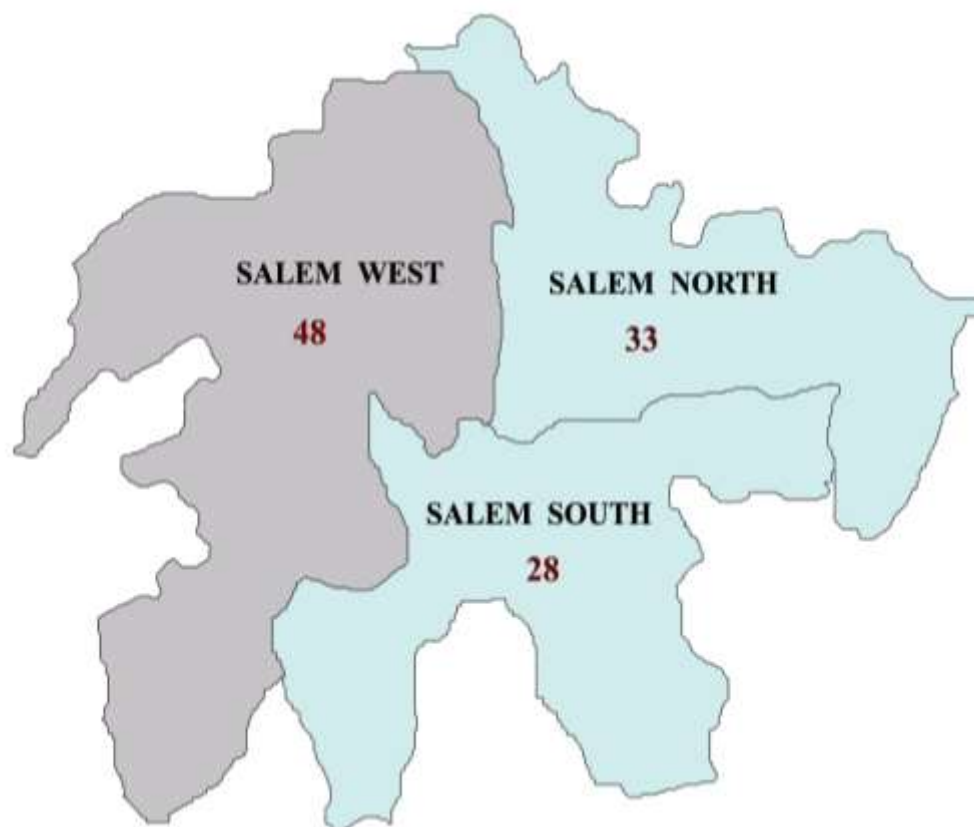
SALEM CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1		-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	6	1	-83.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	53	53	67	26.42
5	BURGLARY	56	58	71	22.41
6	THEFT	164	200	234	17.00
TOTAL		275	318	373	17.30
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	21	17	26	52.94
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	23	36	56.52
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	872	730	394	-46.03
11	RIOTS	22	22	22	0.00
TOTAL		942	792	478	-39.65
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	3	5	66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	1	5	7	40.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	2	9	23	155.56
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	11	18	63.64
TOTAL		8	29	53	82.76
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	6	3	-50.00
20	ARSON	0	3		-100.00
21	CHEATING	26	35	50	42.86
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1766	1499	1455	-2.94
TOTAL		1798	1547	1511	-2.33
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3023	2686	2415	-10.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		4123	4455	6790	52.41

MAP - 26

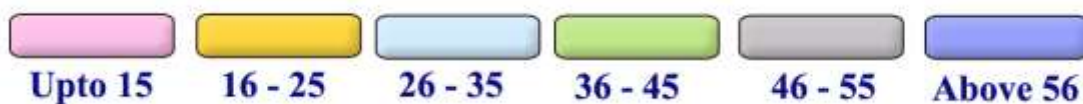
SALEM CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.40 Lakh	Detection 94 %	Murder : 26
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms	Recovery 73 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 67
AWPS : 3	4.5	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 1		Total : 109

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

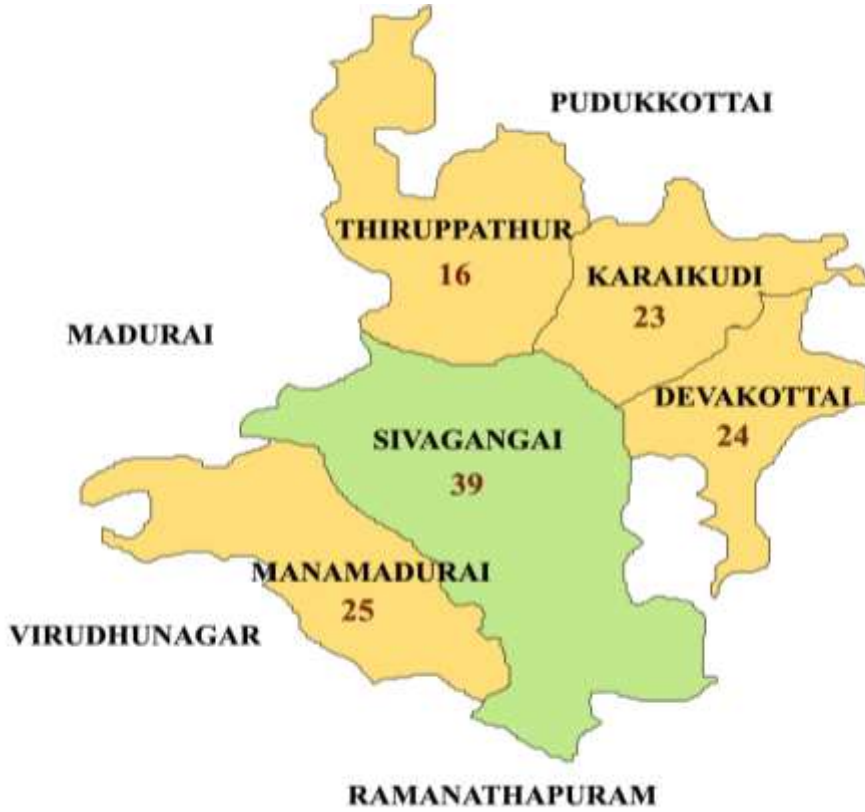


SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	3	2	6	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	60	62	61	-1.61
5	BURGLARY	141	116	121	4.31
6	THEFT	181	136	147	8.09
TOTAL		388	317	337	6.31
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	30	32	44	37.50
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	65	52	67	28.85
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	9	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2114	1470	459	-68.78
11	RIOTS	71	74	86	16.22
TOTAL		2282	1637	656	-59.93
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	6	9	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	23	17	18	5.88
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	45	32	27	-15.63
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	87	52	-40.23
TOTAL		97	145	106	-26.90
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	12	4	4	0.00
20	ARSON	8	13	10	-23.08
21	CHEATING	79	105	119	13.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1579	1974	2696	36.58
TOTAL		1686	2105	2835	34.68
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4453	4204	3934	-6.42
TOTAL SLL CASES		3272	4568	4357	-4.62

MAP - 27

SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.18 Lakh	Detection 60 %	Murder : 44
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 38 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 61
AWPS : 5	3.2	Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 127

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THANJAVUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	0		@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	24	86	18	-79.07
4	ROBBERY	91	58	52	-10.34
5	BURGLARY	139	100	81	-19.00
6	THEFT	290	233	178	-23.61
TOTAL		548	478	330	-30.96
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	61	62	63	1.61
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	87	85	76	-10.59
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1835	881	923	4.77
11	RIOTS	122	123	107	-13.01
TOTAL		2105	1151	1169	1.56
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	9	11	22.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	26	44	39	-11.36
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	21	17	-19.05
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	32	34	36	5.88
TOTAL		81	111	104	-6.31
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	15	10	6	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	9	5	-44.44
20	ARSON	22	20	22	10.00
21	CHEATING	28	31	35	12.90
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	9	350.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2903	4094	4066	-0.68
TOTAL		2974	4166	4143	-0.55
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5708	5906	5746	-2.71
TOTAL SLL CASES		4868	6874	7247	5.43

MAP - 28

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.20 Lakh	Detection 93 %	Murder : 63
Area : 3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery 76 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 41	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 52
AWPS : 6	2.2	Grave Burglary : 10
Traffic PS : 0		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 2		Total : 127

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	2		-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	11	15	6	-60.00
5	BURGLARY	100	106	92	-13.21
6	THEFT	213	179	154	-13.97
TOTAL		326	303	253	-16.50
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	27	35	36	2.86
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	41	52	55	5.77
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	836	434	447	3.00
11	RIOTS	74	52	63	21.15
TOTAL		978	574	605	5.40
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	3	10	233.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	14	10	6	-40.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	70	48	46	-4.17
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	6	3	-50.00
TOTAL		94	70	66	-5.71
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	1		-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	2		-100.00
20	ARSON	8	3	13	333.33
21	CHEATING	71	114	83	-27.19
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	3	3	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2617	2602	2401	-7.72
TOTAL		2703	2725	2500	-8.26
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		4101	3672	3424	-6.75
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		5827	5782	6043	4.51

MAP - 29

THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.08 Lakh	Detection 85 %	Murder : 36
Area : 2881.67 Sq.Kms	Recovery 57 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 6
AWPS : 4	1.6	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 55

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



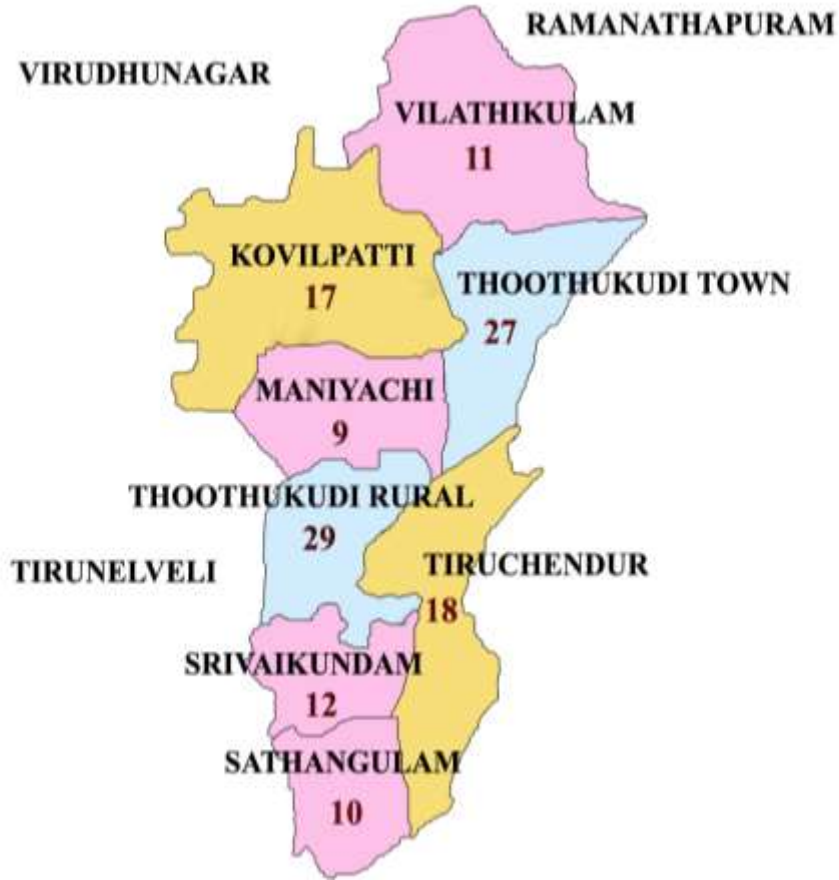
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	5	0	2	@
4	ROBBERY	116	83	52	-37.35
5	BURGLARY	235	220	128	-41.82
6	THEFT	465	317	207	-34.70
TOTAL		827	622	390	-37.30
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	67	59	71	20.34
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	234	233	160	-31.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1730	1483	486	-67.23
11	RIOTS	0	202	0	-100.00
TOTAL		2033	1977	717	-63.73
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	14	6	-57.14
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	34	45	22	-51.11
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	31	25	-19.35
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	12	7	-41.67
TOTAL		83	102	60	-41.18
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	6	8	33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	5	4	-20.00
20	ARSON	24	23	28	21.74
21	CHEATING	175	149	77	-48.32
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	4	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2324	2378	3219	35.37
TOTAL		2533	2565	3336	30.06
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		5476	5266	4503	-14.49
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		5580	6937	6438	-7.19

MAP - 30

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.68 Lakh	Detection 70 %	Murder : 71
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery 52 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 46
AWPS : 7	3.0	Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 133

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	3	7	133.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	23	18	34	88.89
5	BURGLARY	283	310	273	-11.94
6	THEFT	480	440	385	-12.50
TOTAL		797	775	702	-9.42
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	70	58	55	-5.17
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	196	223	181	-18.83
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	1	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2450	4143	1053	-74.58
11	RIOTS	16	96	40	-58.33
TOTAL		2732	4522	1330	-70.59
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	20	32	19	-40.63
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	35	37	51	37.84
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	36	26	14	-46.15
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	20	13	-35.00
TOTAL		110	115	98	-14.78
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	5	66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	2	2	0.00
20	ARSON	42	45	39	-13.33
21	CHEATING	173	148	131	-11.49
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	3	3	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4226	3872	6942	79.29
TOTAL		4448	4073	7122	74.86
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8087	9485	9252	-2.46
TOTAL SLL CASES		6562	7943	6933	-12.72

MAP - 31

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 29.13 Lakh	Detection 58 %	Murder : 55
Area : 6797.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 44 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 9	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
PS : 63	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 29
AWPS : 7	1.3	Grave Burglary : 25
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 124

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUNELVELI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	1	@
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	42	36	26	-27.78
5	BURGLARY	34	63	35	-44.44
6	THEFT	361	281	207	-26.33
TOTAL		438	380	269	-29.21
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	13	13	15	15.38
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	67	52	50	-3.85
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	250	142	132	-7.04
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	@
TOTAL		330	207	197	-4.83
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	3	5	66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	7	3	5	66.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	3	2	-33.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	3	2	-33.33
TOTAL		18	12	14	16.67
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	3	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	7	4	3	-25.00
21	CHEATING	52	72	65	-9.72
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	601	777	623	-19.82
TOTAL		672	856	691	-19.28
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1458	1455	1171	-19.52
TOTAL SLL CASES		2815	2326	2359	1.42

MAP - 32

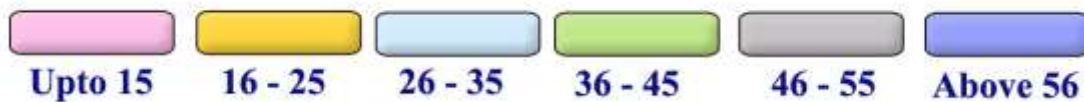
TIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.65 Lakh	Detection 55 %	Murder : 15
Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 31 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 26
AWPS : 2	4.7	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 1		Total : 55

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TIRUPPUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	5	2	-60.00
2	DACOITY	6	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	40	40	47	17.50
5	BURGLARY	82	68	78	14.71
6	THEFT	96	102	103	0.98
TOTAL		228	217	232	6.91
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	25	34	29	-14.71
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	14	12	15	25.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	0	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	762	743	374	-49.66
11	RIOTS	15	23	16	-30.43
TOTAL		819	812	436	-46.31
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	2	1	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	12	12	10	-16.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	15	9	12	33.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	2	2	0.00
TOTAL		37	25	25	0.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	3		-100.00
20	ARSON	5	7	8	14.29
21	CHEATING	41	25	21	-16.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2691	2736	3032	10.82
TOTAL		2750	2774	3064	10.45
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3834	3828	3757	-1.85
TOTAL SLL CASES		3188	4088	4421	8.15

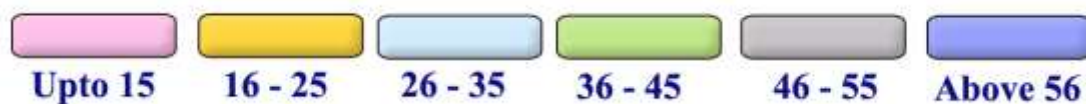
MAP - 33

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.10 Lakh	Detection 88 %	Murder : 29
Area : 4987.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 79 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 23	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 47
AWPS : 5	2.4	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 89

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TIRUPPUR CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5	2	-60.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	4	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	58	51	29	-43.14
5	BURGLARY	85	63	49	-22.22
6	THEFT	242	210	207	-1.43
TOTAL		392	334	287	-14.07
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	17	20	27	35.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	21	19	22	15.79
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	204	335	175	-47.76
11	RIOTS	7	16	15	-6.25
TOTAL		249	390	239	-38.72
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	0	0	@
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	5	3	4	33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	17	8	5	-37.50
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	6	1	-83.33
TOTAL		24	17	10	-41.18
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	3	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16	12	14	16.67
20	ARSON	2	1	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	44	63	32	-49.21
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	2	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1173	1121	1151	2.68
TOTAL		1236	1200	1199	-0.08
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1901	1941	1735	-10.61
TOTAL SLL CASES		1831	2812	3726	32.50

MAP - 33

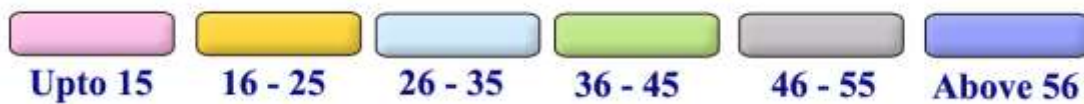
TIRUPPUR CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.87 Lakh	Detection 86 %	Murder : 27
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms	Recovery 79 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 29
AWPS : 2	4.0	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 0		Total : 69

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



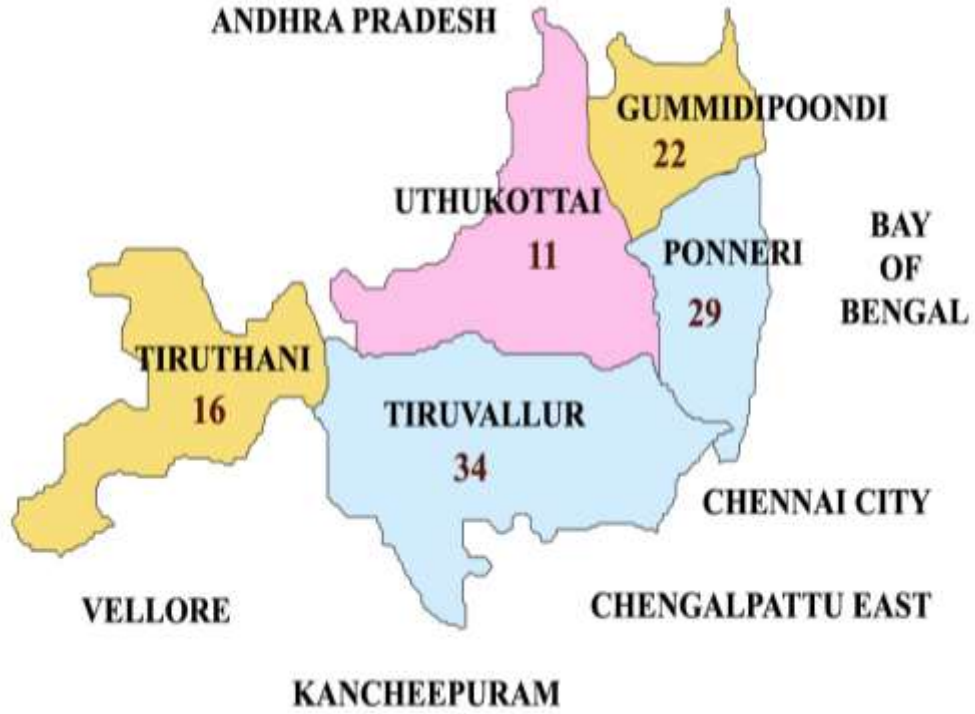
THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	3	7	5	-28.57
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	29	24	51	112.50
5	BURGLARY	137	140	112	-20.00
6	THEFT	262	345	190	-44.93
TOTAL		433	518	359	-30.69
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	39	31	39	25.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	53	54	59	9.26
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	600	834	421	-49.52
11	RIOTS	76	90	78	-13.33
TOTAL		770	1009	597	-40.83
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	11	9	-18.18
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	2	2	6	200.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	11	11	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	2	4	100.00
TOTAL		30	26	30	15.38
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1		-100.00
20	ARSON	0	10	8	-20.00
21	CHEATING	68	51	71	39.22
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1		-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2413	2887	2861	-0.90
TOTAL		2482	2952	2941	-0.37
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3715	4505	3927	-12.83
TOTAL SLL CASES		6309	7247	6318	-12.82

MAP - 34

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.90 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 39
Area : 3267.98 Sq.Kms	Recovery 88 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.9	Dacoity : 5
PS : 29		Robbery : 51
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		Total : 112

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	0	5	5	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	11	10	10	0.00
4	ROBBERY	16	20	16	-20.00
5	BURGLARY	88	76	55	-27.63
6	THEFT	313	259	183	-29.34
TOTAL		434	371	272	-26.68
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	48	38	38	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	60	82	107	30.49
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	3	8	166.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	771	766	521	-31.98
11	RIOTS	97	92	68	-26.09
TOTAL		979	981	742	-24.36
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	18	17	16	-5.88
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	4	14	6	-57.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	23	13	9	-30.77
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	39	48	23.08
TOTAL		65	84	80	-4.76
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	1	4	300.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	2	10	400.00
20	ARSON	7	8	5	-37.50
21	CHEATING	63	42	46	9.52
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2363	3460	3317	-4.13
TOTAL		2435	3513	3382	-3.73
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3913	4949	4476	-9.56
TOTAL SLL CASES		7931	12623	9277	-26.51

MAP - 35

TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.94 Lakh	Detection 94 %	Murder : 38
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery 90 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 39	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 16
AWPS : 6	1.6	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		Total : 71

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



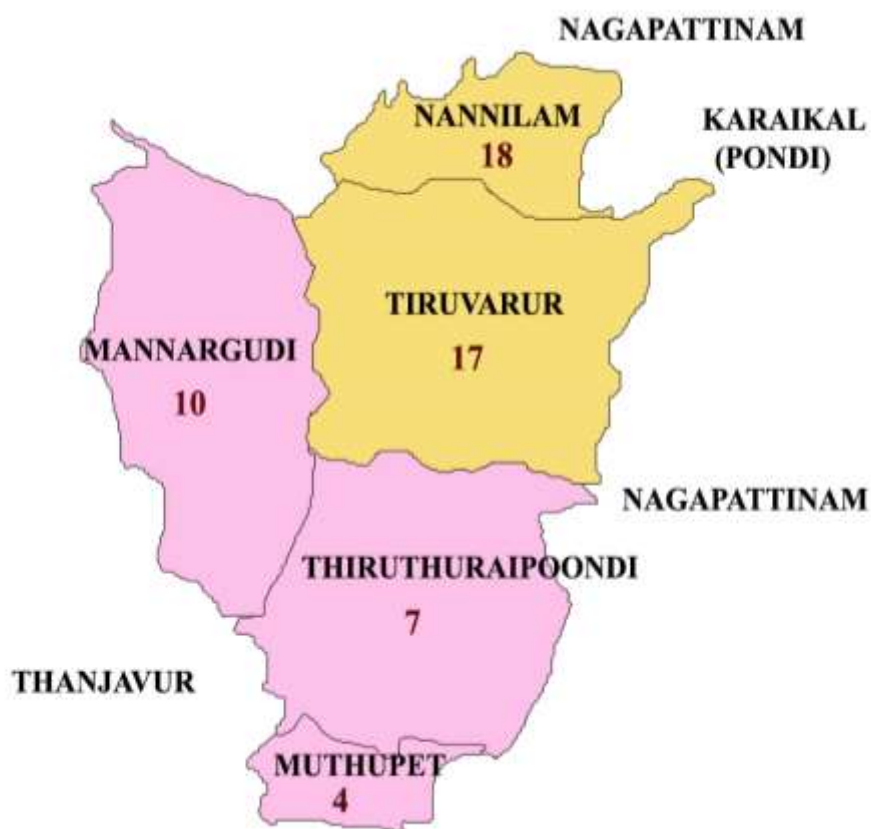
THIRUVARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	0	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	35	39	26	-33.33
5	BURGLARY	93	70	79	12.86
6	THEFT	109	142	129	-9.15
TOTAL		237	255	236	-7.45
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	25	23	20	-13.04
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	50	52	47	-9.62
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	818	513	494	-3.70
11	RIOTS	32	53	46	-13.21
TOTAL		925	641	607	-5.30
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	4	9	125.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	10	14	12	-14.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	4	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	18	16	-11.11
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	40	22	-45.00
TOTAL		32	77	64	-16.88
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	5	2	-60.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	21	16	15	-6.25
21	CHEATING	29	25	23	-8.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	3	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1959	2462	2075	-15.72
TOTAL		2012	2511	2115	-15.77
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3206	3484	3022	-13.26
TOTAL SLL CASES		6059	7363	7448	1.15

MAP - 36

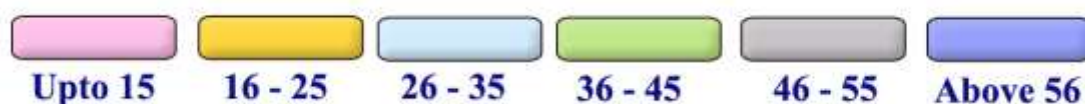
TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.35 Lakh	Detection 66 %	Murder : 20
Area : 2775.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery 56 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 26
AWPS : 4	1.9	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 56

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TRICHY DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	0	1	5	400.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	41	68	45	-33.82
5	BURGLARY	98	122	107	-12.30
6	THEFT	155	143	155	8.39
TOTAL		297	337	314	-6.82
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	29	37	51	37.84
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	33	44	33.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1228	897	348	-61.20
11	RIOTS	55	63	51	-19.05
TOTAL		1334	1030	494	-52.04
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	14	14	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	19	16	13	-18.75
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	2	1	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	20	31	55.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	17	13	-23.53
TOTAL		44	72	72	0.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	5	3	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0		@
20	ARSON	5	7	8	14.29
21	CHEATING	42	69	62	-10.14
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2451	2852	2916	2.24
TOTAL		2502	2933	2990	1.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4177	4372	3870	-11.48
TOTAL SLL CASES		4528	4510	4725	4.77

MAP - 37

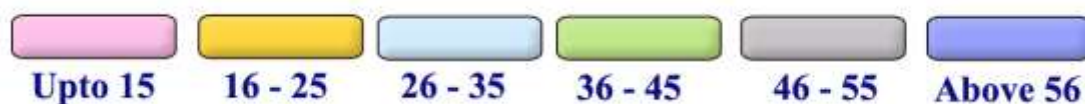
TRICHY DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.15 Lakh	Detection 77 %	Murder : 51
Area : 4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery 42 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 45
AWPS : 5	2.9	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 112

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



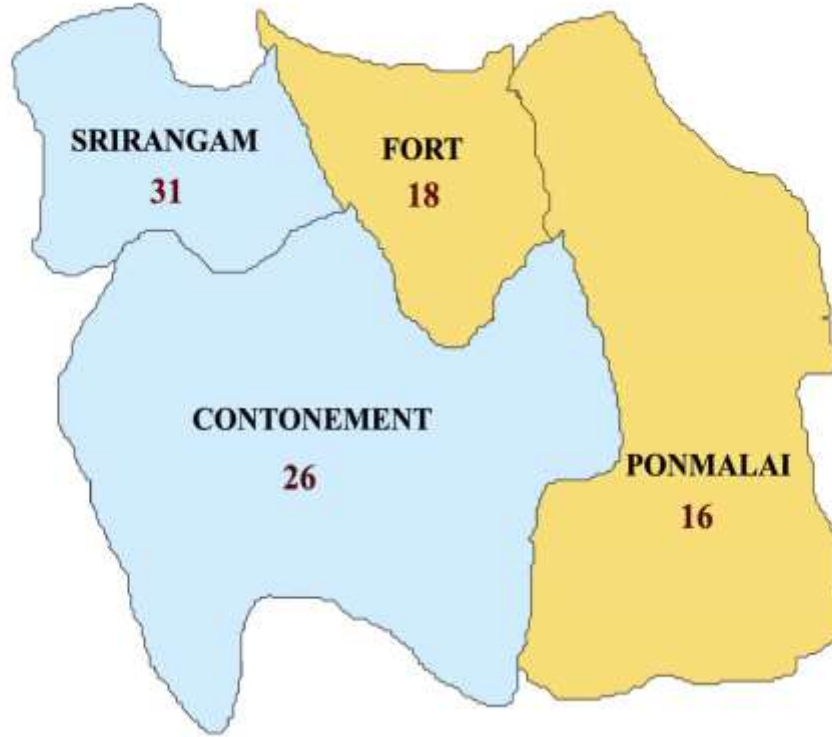
TRICHY CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0		@
2	DACOITY	3	1		-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0		@
4	ROBBERY	77	70	56	-20.00
5	BURGLARY	99	63	46	-26.98
6	THEFT	376	466	332	-28.76
TOTAL		555	600	434	-27.67
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	15	18	20	11.11
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	29	31	6.90
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1172	596	232	-61.07
11	RIOTS	8	13	17	30.77
TOTAL		1217	656	300	-54.27
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	1	1	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1		-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	6	16	10	-37.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	2		-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	45	26	-42.22
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	2	3	50.00
TOTAL		21	67	40	-40.30
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	7	8	14.29
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0		@
20	ARSON	2	0		@
21	CHEATING	123	129	93	-27.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	4	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	740	1149	1508	31.24
TOTAL		874	1285	1613	25.53
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2667	2608	2387	-8.47
TOTAL SLL CASES		6052	5219	4007	-23.22

MAP - 38

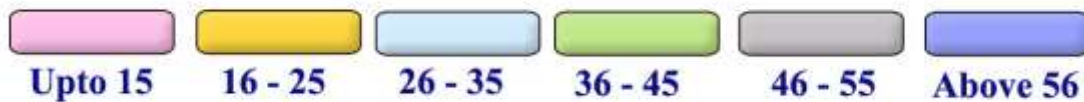
TRICHY CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.56 Lakh	Detection 69 %	Murder : 20
Area : 147.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 86 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 14	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 56
AWPS : 4	3.8	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 2		Total : 91

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



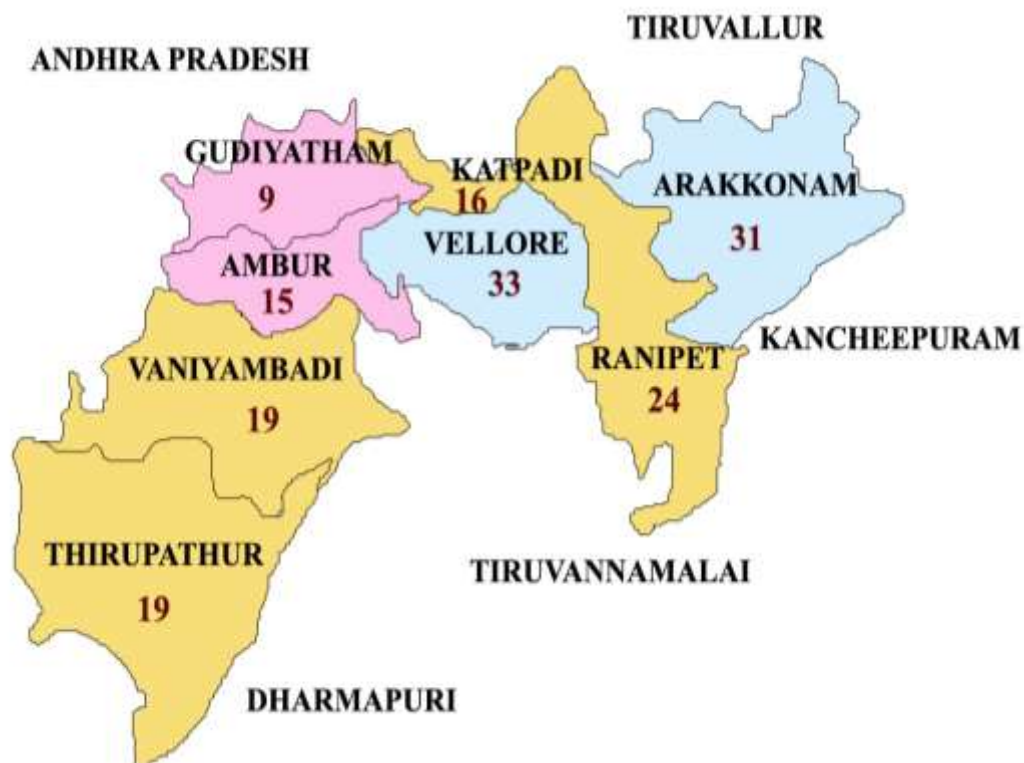
VELLORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	5	3	6	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	59	68	10	-85.29
4	ROBBERY	32	22	63	186.36
5	BURGLARY	163	144	125	-13.19
6	THEFT	540	411	277	-32.60
TOTAL		802	650	484	-25.54
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	71	73	86	17.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	92	87	101	16.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0		@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2109	904	590	-34.73
11	RIOTS	0	0		@
TOTAL		2272	1064	777	-26.97
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	7	17	142.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	38	29	16	-44.83
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1		-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	32	23	19	-17.39
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	43	58	56	-3.45
TOTAL		124	118	108	-8.47
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	12	11	-8.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	0	2	@
20	ARSON	1	30	42	40.00
21	CHEATING	81	88	44	-50.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	8	23	9	-60.87
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5879	8685	6343	-26.97
TOTAL		5980	8838	6451	-27.01
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		9178	10670	7820	-26.71
TOTAL SLL CASES		7070	12529	10239	-18.28

MAP - 39

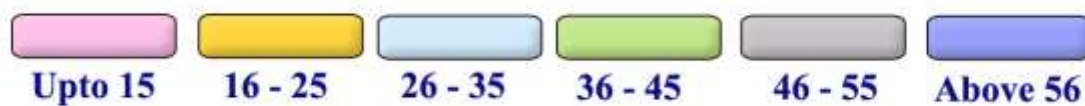
VELLORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 44.46 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 86
Area : 592 0.18 Sq.Kms	Recovery 73 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 57	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 63
AWPS : 7	2.1	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 9		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 166

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



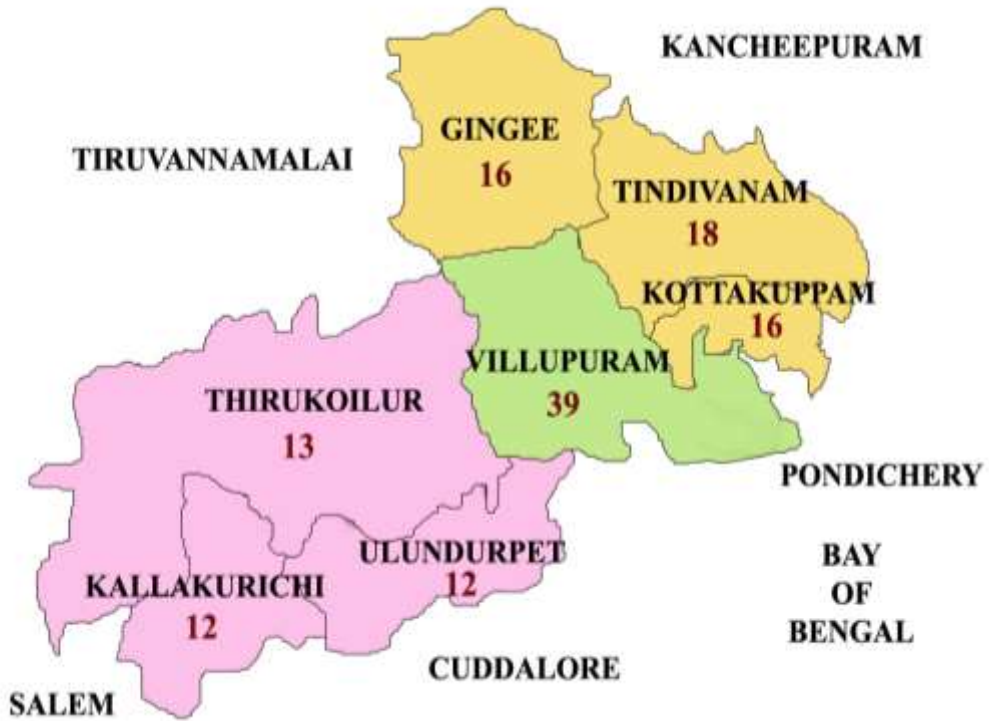
VILLUPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3		-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	16	2	-87.50
4	ROBBERY	38	33	32	-3.03
5	BURGLARY	161	109	129	18.35
6	THEFT	470	421	285	-32.30
TOTAL		682	585	452	-22.74
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	78	56	79	41.07
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	149	169	121	-28.40
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	11	4	13	225.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1569	1830	1099	-39.95
11	RIOTS	218	227	179	-21.15
TOTAL		2025	2286	1491	-34.78
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	25	30	33	10.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	4	3	-25.00
14	MOLESTATION	54	42	45	7.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	26	25	25	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	296	114	77	-32.46
TOTAL		407	215	183	-14.88
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	3	4	33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	2	3	50.00
20	ARSON	27	19	15	-21.05
21	CHEATING	123	112	94	-16.07
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0		@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7222	6552	5459	-16.68
TOTAL		7382	6688	5575	-16.64
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		10496	9774	7701	-21.21
TOTAL SLL CASES		15996	18190	12094	-33.51

MAP - 40

VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 39.20 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 79
Area : 7250.01 Sq.Kms	Recovery 85 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 32
AWPS : 7	1.6	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 126

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



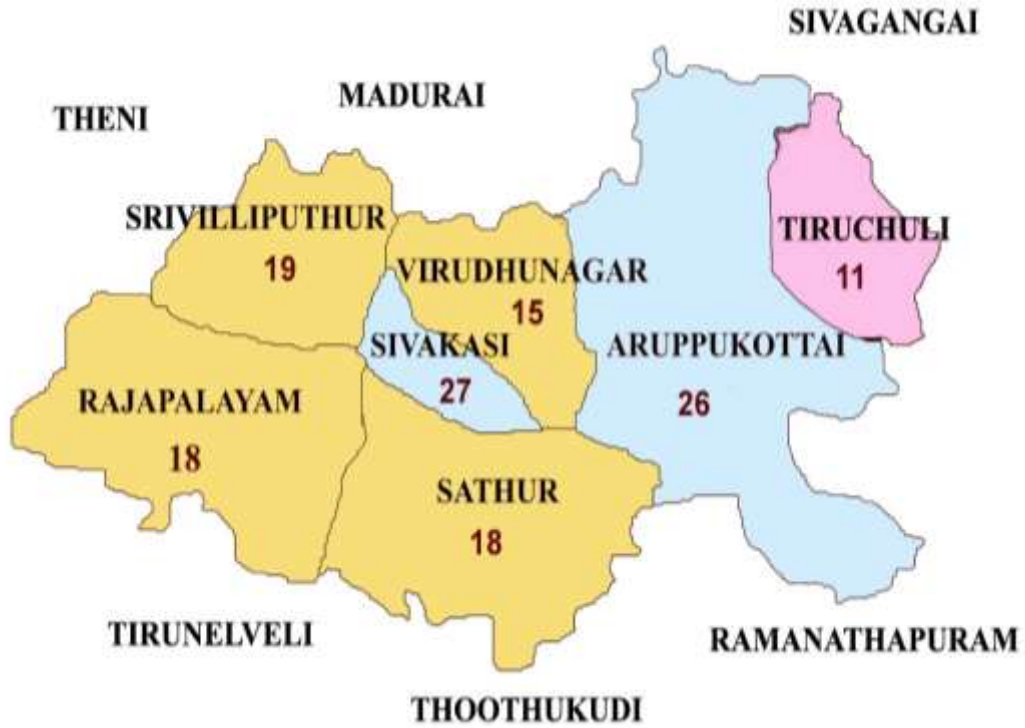
VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO 2019
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	% VARIATION IN 2019 OVER 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	@
4	ROBBERY	45	46	56	21.74
5	BURGLARY	140	105	105	0.00
6	THEFT	191	166	150	-9.64
TOTAL		380	321	315	-1.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	47	58	58	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	55	49	-10.91
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	3	2	-33.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	416	527	278	-47.25
11	RIOTS	50	56	22	-60.71
TOTAL		568	699	409	-41.49
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	18	6	-66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0		@
14	MOLESTATION	9	11	10	-9.09
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0		@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	21	11	13	18.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	6	6	0.00
TOTAL		40	46	35	-23.91
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	0	3	@
20	ARSON	3	12	8	-33.33
21	CHEATING	59	98	95	-3.06
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2711	2808	3063	9.08
TOTAL		2777	2923	3172	8.52
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)					
		3765	3989	3931	-1.45
TOTAL SLL CASES					
		10254	10924	8609	-21.19

MAP - 41

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2019



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.99 Lakh	Detection 85 %	Murder : 58
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 74 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 48	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 53
AWPS : 6	3.4	Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 0		Total : 134

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

