

# **Crime Review**

## **2023**

### **Compendium**



## **Tamil Nadu**

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU  
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU





## Foreword

“Crime Review - Tamil Nadu – 2023”, is being brought out by the State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu. This annual publication is based on the formats of “Crime in India” published by the National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi.

The book provides a comprehensive and accessible overview of crime data of 2023 and from its analysis, we can identify trends, detect emerging challenges and help zero in on the specific areas where intervention is most needed. The accuracy of the statistical information and data, reflects the genuine and earnest efforts of the SCRB and its commitment in collection and compilation. This publication is an eye opener and a useful guide for Legislators, State Administration, Police Officers, Academicians, Research Scholars and Students.

Considering the importance of availability of accurate, transparent and timely data in today’s rapidly evolving world, the hard work put in by all the officers of the State Crime Records Bureau associated with the preparation of this comprehensive and meaningful review is highly appreciated.

(G.VENKATARAMAN, IPS)  
Director General of Police/  
i/c.Head of Police Force,  
Tamil Nadu.







## TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE

### 2023

1.	Area (in Sq.Kms.)	1,30,058		
2.	Borders	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Pondicherry (UT)		
3.	Coast Length (in Kms.)	1076		
4.	Population	Male	Female	Total
	2011 (Census)	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	7,21,47,030
	2023 (Projected)	3,83,92,998	3,85,43,001	7,69,35,999
	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 01.01.2023) Road Length (In kms.)	2,21,814		
	i) National Highways	6,805		
	ii) State Highways	12,291		
	iii) Others	2,02,718		
8.	Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 01.01.2024) (In lakhs)	352.71		
	i) Commercial	13.93		
	ii) Non-Commercial	338.78		

## PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE 2023

1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including one Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	9
4.	Districts	37
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
6.	Strength: (as on 01.01.2024)	
	Sanctioned Strength	1,32,411
	Actual Strength	1,23,282
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)	1356 (including Railway PS)
8.	Women Police Stations	241
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population) for Actual Strength: for Sanctioned Strength:	160 172
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.) for Actual Strength: for Sanctioned Strength:	95 102

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## **SNAPSHOTS – 2023**

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 2,03,804**  
**increase of 5.1%**
  - ⊖ **SLL cases: 3,35,847**  
**increase of 20.1%**
  - ⊖ **Total Crimes increase : 14.0%**
  - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 264.9**  
**SLL Crime Rate : 436.5**
  - ⊖ **Persons arrested**  
**Under IPC: 3,70,079**  
**Under SLL: 3,81,631**
  - ⊖ **An average of 1.8 persons**  
**arrested per IPC case.**
  - ⊖ **Disposal by Police**  
**IPC cases: 36.7%**  
**SLL cases: 51.0%**
  - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate**  
**IPC: 80.8%**  
**SLL: 88.8%**
  - ⊖ **Conviction rate**  
**IPC: 58.5%**  
**SLL: 89.8%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Murders: 0.5%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Rapes: 13.3%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Dowry deaths: 62.1%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Robberies: 18.2%**
  - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 66.2%**
  - ⊖ **Crimes against Women: 8,943**  
**Decrease: 2.9%**
  - ⊖ **Crimes against Children: 6,968**  
**Increase: 5.9%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in NDPS Act cases: 2.5%.**
  - ⊖ **Preventive Detention**  
**NSA: 3**  
**Goondas: 3,386**  
**Others: 305**
  - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases**  
**Against Finance Institutions: 63**  
**Number of depositors: 42,529**  
**Amount involved: Rs.1835.1 crores**  
**Amount refunded: Rs.0.08 crores**
  - ⊖ **Cyber Crimes: 4,121**  
**Increase: 97.9%**
  - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC**  
**Cases: Chennai 15,698**  
**Crime Rate: Avadi 1,076.7**
  - ⊖ **Road accidents: 67,213**  
**Increase: 4.8%**  
**Deaths: 18,347**  
**Increase: 2.6%**
  - ⊖ **Police personnel**  
**Killed on duty: 36**  
**Injured on duty: 148**
  - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 2**
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## **CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2023**

★ Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered an increase of about 14.0% during the year 2023 with a total registration of 5.40 lakh cases, out of which 2.04 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.

★ Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code increased by 5.1% this year. This increase was majorly due to Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Causing Death by Negligence, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Attempt to commit Suicide, Hurt, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Attempt to Commit Rape, Unlawful Assembly, Affray, Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity, Criminal Breach of Trust, Forgery/ Cheating/ Fraud, Rash Driving on Public Way, Obstruction on Public Way, Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places, Offences related to Mischief, Arson, Criminal Trespass, Circulate False/ Fake News/ Rumors and Criminal Intimidation.

★ Cases registered under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, The Arms Act, The Explosives Act, The Explosive Substances Act, The Information Technology Act, The Copy Right Act, The Lotteries

(Regulation) Act, The Chit Funds Act, The Prohibition Act, The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act, The Wildlife Protection Act, The Air & The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act, The Passport Act, The Emigration Act, The Indian Railways Act, The Indian Telegraph Act, The Gambling Act, The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, City/Town Police Acts and Other State Local Acts have increased.

★ Violent Crimes accounted for 7.2% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 11.3% of the cases.

★ Totally 4,647 Grave Crimes were reported during the year-2023 in the State – a decrease of 10.6%. Murders constituted 34.4% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder (including murder for gain) have increased by 0.06% during 2023. An increase of 0.06% has been found when compared to the three years' average (2020–2022).

★ A decrease of 0.1% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 17,788 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,482 cases each month.

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★ In Property crimes, Rs.198.7 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth value Rs.131.6 crore were 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 34.8% of all thefts reported were of Cash/Jewelry, and these thefts amounted to the loss of 66.7% of the total property.

★ Crime against Women has decreased by 2.9% when compared to 2022. Of the cases reported, POCSO Act cases, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, and Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, together account for more than half (87.5%) of the cases.

★ Children in conflict with law registered an increase of 15.0% during the year 2023 with 2,999 cases, out of which 82.1% were IPC cases. The most common crimes committed by children were Thefts, Burglary, Robbery, Hurt and Rash driving on public way.

★ Under Special and Local Laws, the most prevalent offence was violation of Prohibition Act (58.8%). Registration of cases under The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, The POCSO

Act, The SC/ST (Prevn. of Atrocities) Act, The Unlawful Activities (P) Act, The Official Secrets Act, Defacement of Public Property Acts, The Trade Marks Act, The Mines and Minerals (D&R) Act, The NDPS Act, The Registration of Foreigners Act, The Essential Commodities Act, The Electricity Act, The Antiques and Art Treasures Act, The Representation of the People Act, The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, The Mental Health Act, Motor Vehicle Act and Other SLL have decreased.

★ Only 23.6% of IPC cases and 39.9% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.

★ Totally, 2,461 IPC cases were registered due to children in conflict with law during 2023, an increase of 15.5% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 1 female per 319 males in IPC Cases. 538 SLL cases were registered due to children in conflict with law during 2023, indicating an increase of 12.8% over 2022. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 1 female per 206 males in SLL Cases.

★ Accidents have increased by 4.8% during this year. Totally 67,213 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2023, out of which 17,526 (26.1%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers were responsible for 44.2% of the fatalities.

**TAMIL NADU**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2014 TO 2023**

S.NO.	CRIME HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>											
1	Murder for Gain	127	107	92	94	81	67	64	89	93	83
2	Dacoity	101	93	109	97	100	113	128	111	141	133
3	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity	74	80	83	134	197	62	68	128	66	83
4	Robbery	1969	1763	1680	1841	2295	2444	2023	2558	2705	2212
5	Burglary	5266	5131	4535	4751	4516	4392	4275	5157	5902	5253
6	Theft	11969	11196	12128	15422	17570	15684	12492	14274	17808	17788
	<b>TOTAL</b>	19506	18370	18627	22339	24759	22762	19050	22317	26715	25552
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>											
7	Murder	1678	1641	1511	1466	1488	1678	1597	1597	1597	1598
8	Attempt to Commit Murder	2922	2935	2666	2460	2571	2478	2548	2842	2623	2363
9	C.H.Not Amounting to Murder	50	59	36	51	55	68	72	71	86	157
10	Hurt/Grievous Hurt	1519	1158	612	41363	38284	39050	36569	38207	41678	45162
11	Riots	2784	2648	2002	1935	2240	1722	2122	2275	2229	1305
	<b>TOTAL</b>	8953	8441	6827	47275	44638	44996	42908	44992	48213	50585
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>											
12	Rape	471	450	319	283	331	362	389	422	421	365
13	Dowry Deaths	95	65	58	48	55	28	40	27	29	11
14	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty	1102	1163	854	744	814	803	892	1077	1414	1650
15	Insult to the Modesty of Women	229	20	27	9	14	7	31	32	58	46
16	Cruelty by Husband & His Relatives	2103	1900	1256	984	789	781	689	875	1043	1017
17	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	1479	1324	791	860	896	699	633	638	536	290
	<b>TOTAL</b>	5479	4922	3305	2928	2899	2680	2674	3071	3501	3379
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>											
18	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	267	279	432	167	201	199	132	183	201	206
19	Criminal Breach of Trust	242	252	122	160	138	154	141	126	216	225
20	Arson	675	677	513	402	434	395	463	461	505	531
21	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	4536	4816	3093	3298	3652	3294	2719	3386	4359	6401
22	Counterfeiting	161	186	99	53	75	69	38	62	37	35
23	Importation of Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Causing Death by Negligence	14704	14933	16661	15817	12114	10637	8365	15012	17225	17882
25	Other IPC Crimes	138677	134682	130217	86397	97002	82930	815210	233242	92941	99008
	<b>TOTAL</b>	159262	155825	151137	106294	113616	97678	827068	252472	115484	124288
<b>TOTAL IPC CASES ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>											
		193200	187558	179896	178836	185912	168116	891700	322852	193913	203804
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>											
		311879	254604	287473	242040	313276	286978	485981	433901	279543	335847

**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2018 TO 2022 AND % SHARE OF TAMILNADU TO ALL-INDIA**

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			% Variation in 2022 in 2022 over 2021
		ALL- INDIA	TN	% SHARE OF TN TO ALL- INDIA	ALL- INDIA	TN	% SHARE OF TN TO ALL- INDIA	ALL- INDIA	TN	% SHARE OF TN TO ALL- INDIA	ALL- INDIA	TN	% SHARE OF TN TO ALL- INDIA	ALL- INDIA	TN	% SHARE OF TN TO ALL- INDIA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES																	
1	Murder for Gain	2995	81	2.70	2573	67	2.60	1876	64	3.41	1692	89	5.26	1884	93	4.94	4.49
2	Dacoity	3492	100	2.86	3176	113	3.56	2573	128	4.97	2877	111	3.86	2666	141	5.29	27.03
3	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity	3452	197	5.71	3338	62	1.86	3098	68	2.19	4060	128	3.15	4080	66	1.62	-48.44
4	Robbery	30822	2295	7.45	31065	2444	7.87	24107	2023	8.39	29224	2558	8.75	28356	2705	9.54	5.75
5	Burglary	99940	4516	4.52	100897	4392	4.35	86223	4275	4.96	97792	5157	5.27	107222	5902	5.50	14.45
6	Theft	625441	17570	2.81	675916	15684	2.32	493172	12492	2.53	586649	14274	2.43	652731	17808	2.73	24.76
	TOTAL	766142	24759	3.23	816965	22762	2.79	611049	19050	3.12	722294	22317	3.09	796939	26715	3.35	19.71
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES																	
7	Murder	26022	1488	5.72	26345	1678	6.37	27317	1597	5.85	27580	1597	5.79	26638	1597	6.00	0.00
8	Attempt to Commit Murder	51489	2571	4.99	51254	2478	4.83	57831	2548	4.41	55672	2842	5.10	57256	2623	4.58	-7.71
9	C.H.Not Amounting to Murder	3635	55	1.51	3470	68	1.96	3512	72	2.05	3807	71	1.86	3621	86	2.38	21.13
10	Hurt/Grievous Hurt #	530076	38284	7.22	545061	39050	7.16	578641	36569	6.32	585774	38207	6.52	627676	41678	6.64	9.08
11	Riots	57828	2240	3.87	46209	1722	3.73	51606	2122	4.11	41954	2275	5.42	37816	2229	5.89	-2.02
	TOTAL	669050	44638	6.67	672339	44996	6.69	718907	42908	5.97	714787	44992	6.29	753007	48213	6.40	7.16
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																	
12	Rape *	37453	344	0.92	35977	370	1.03	31787	404	1.27	35477	442	1.25	34804	442	1.27	0.00
13	Dowry Deaths	7166	55	0.77	7115	28	0.39	6966	40	0.57	6753	27	0.40	6450	29	0.45	7.41
14	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty	89097	814	0.91	88367	803	0.91	85392	892	1.04	89200	1077	1.21	83344	1414	1.70	31.29
15	Insult to the Modesty of Women	6992	14	0.20	6939	7	0.10	7065	31	0.44	7788	32	0.41	8972	58	0.65	81.25
16	Cruelty by Husband & His Relatives	103272	789	0.76	125298	781	0.62	111549	689	0.62	136234	875	0.64	140019	1043	0.74	19.20
17	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	72751	896	1.23	72780	699	0.96	62300	633	1.02	75369	638	0.85	85310	536	0.63	-15.99
	TOTAL	316731	2912	0.92	336476	2688	0.80	305059	2689	0.88	350821	3091	0.88	358899	3522	0.98	13.94
(iv) OTHERS																	
18	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	32983	201	0.61	32257	199	0.62	22505	132	0.59	26338	183	0.69	22278	201	0.90	9.84
19	Criminal Breach of Trust	20456	138	0.67	20833	154	0.74	17358	141	0.81	21241	126	0.59	21814	216	0.99	71.43
20	Arson	9252	434	4.69	8420	395	4.69	7615	463	6.08	7961	461	5.79	7811	505	6.47	9.54
21	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	134546	3652	2.71	143909	3294	2.29	127724	2719	2.13	152073	3386	2.23	170901	4359	2.55	28.74
22	Counterfeiting	1266	75	5.92	1040	69	6.63	672	38	5.65	699	62	8.87	670	37	5.52	-40.32
23	Importation of Girls	4	0	0.00	3	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	2	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	-
24	Causing Death by Negligence	144031	12114	8.41	144842	10637	7.34	126779	8365	6.60	146195	15012	10.27	159096	17225	10.83	14.74
25	Other IPC Crimes	1038493	96989	9.34	1048617	82922	7.91	2316687	815195	35.19	1520949	233222	15.33	1269963	92920	7.32	-60.16
	TOTAL	1381031	113603	8.23	1399921	97670	6.98	2619341	827053	31.57	1875458	252452	13.46	1652534	115463	6.99	-54.26
	TOTAL IPC (i+ii+iii+iv)	3132954	185912	5.93	3225701	168116	5.21	4254356	891700	20.96	3663360	322852	8.81	3561379	193913	5.44	-39.94
	TOTAL SLL	1941680	313276	16.13	1930471	286978	14.87	2346929	485981	20.71	2432950	433901	17.83	2263567	279543	12.35	-35.57
	GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)	5074634	499188	9.84	5156172	455094	8.83	6601285	1377681	20.87	6096310	756753	12.41	5824946	473456	8.13	-37.44

# Including Simple Hurt

\* Including Attempt to Rape



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2022**  
(IPC, SLL & TOTAL CASES)

S. NO.	HEADS	IPC			SLL			TOTAL CASES				
		CASES	% OF SHARE	CRIME RATE	CONVICTION RATE	CASES	% OF SHARE	CRIME RATE	CONVICTION RATE	IPC + SLL	% OF SHARE	CRIME RATE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	TAMILNADU	1,93,913	5.4	252.8	56	2,79,543	12.3	364.4	91.3	4,73,456	8.1	617.2
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,58,547	4.5	299.0	64.4	36,737	1.6	69.3	59.3	1,95,284	3.4	368.2
3	KARNATAKA	1,29,461	3.6	192.1	38.4	51,281	2.3	76.1	65.9	1,80,742	3.1	268.1
4	KERALA	2,35,858	6.6	661.0	86.4	2,18,978	9.7	613.7	98.1	4,54,836	7.8	1,274.8
5	TELANGANA	1,51,849	4.3	400.1	57.3	13,981	0.6	36.8	67.4	1,65,830	2.8	436.9
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KL	KL	KL	KL	TN	TN	KL	TN	TN	TN	KL
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KA	KA	KA	KA	TL	TL	TL	AP	TL	TL	KA
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	8	8	11	13	3	3	4	8	5	5	5
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTs	UP	UP	DL	MZ	GJ	GJ	KL	LA	UP	UP	DL
11	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTs	4,01,787	11.3	1424.1	95.3	3,89,503	17.2	613.7	100.0	7,53,675	12.9	1,518.2
12		LD	LD	NL	DN	LD	LD	DN	OD	LD	LD	NL
13		64	0.002	45.4	5.0	33	0.001	7.4	4.9	97	0.002	71.8
14	ALL-INDIA	35,61,379	--	258.1	54.2	22,63,567	--	164.1	77.3	58,24,946	--	422.2

UTTAR PRADESH	4,01,787	11.3	171.6	76.2	3,51,888	15.5	150.3	85.3	7,53,675	12.9	322
MAHARASTRA	3,74,038	10.5	297.5	45.1	1,82,974	8.1	145.5	21.4	5,57,012	9.6	443

AP-Andhra Pradesh, KA- Karnataka, KL-Kerala, TN-Tamilnadu, TL-Telangana, UP- Uttar Pradesh, MH - Maharashtra, GJ - Gujarat, OD, Odisha, NL - Nagaland, DL - Delhi, LD - Lakshadweep, MZ - Mizoram, DN - D&N Haveli & Daman and LA-Ladakh

% of Share = % share of State in All-India

Crime Rate = Number of Cases / Population in lakhs

Conviction Rate = (Conviction / Trial Completed) x 100

(VARIOUS CRIME HEADS)

UTTAR PRADESH	52,579	22.5	1,43,677	61.4	67,840	29.0	4,745	2.0	65,743	58.6	18,682	21.9	410	2.7
MAHARASTRA	45,356	36.1	1,03,023	81.9	1,18,051	93.9	9,823	7.8	45,331	75.1	20,762	57.5	5,059	45.5

LA-Ladakh

Violent Crimes = Murder + C.H.N. Amounting to Murder + Dowry Deaths + Infanticide + Footicide + Attempt to Commit Murder + Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Kidnapping & Abduction + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Rioting + Robbery + Dacoity + Arson

$$\text{Crimes Against Property} = \text{Theft} + \text{Burglary} + \text{Extortion} + \text{Robbery} + \text{Dacoity} + \text{Preparation \& Assembly for Dacoity} + \text{Criminal Misappropriation} + \text{Criminal Breach of Trust} + \text{Dishonest \text{ } \text{Receiving} / \text{Dealing Stolen Property}}$$

Crimes Against Women = Murder with Rape + Dowry Deaths + Abetment of Suicide of Women + Miscarriage + Acid Attack + Attempt to Acid Attack + Cruelty by Husband or his relatives + Kidnapping of Women + Human Trafficking + Selling of Minor Girls + Buying of Minor Girls+ Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty + Incest + Indecent Exposure of Women (P) Act + Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act + Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act + POCSO Act + Indecent Reg of Women (P) Act

Crime Ancient Senior Citizen – Murder + C Not Amounting to Murder + Attempt to commit murder + Simple Hurt + Grievous Hurt + Accault on women with intent to outrage her  
Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Criminal Labour (P) Act + Prohibition of Child Marriage Act + Transplantation of Human Organ Act + Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act +

modesty + kidnapping & abduction + rape + theft + extortion + robbery + dacoity + criminal trespass + cheating + criminal intimidation  
 crimes against senior citizen = murder + C.N.I. not amounting to murder + attempt to commit murder + attempt to commit culpable homicide

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## **CRIME REVIEW TAMIL NADU –2023**

### **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 have 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.

**@:**

Since no cases in previous year, not given in percentage.

**Maps:**

Maps used for representational purpose only; not to scale.

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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 dishonor
9. 306 IPC - Abetment of suicide
10. 332, 353 - IPC Assaulting public servant while on duty
11. 328, 329 - IPC (Poison)
12. 143, 188 IPC Disobey the Public Order
13. 506 (i) & 506 (ii) IPC – Intimidation
14. 447, 448, 449, 450, 452 IPC- Trespass
15. 323 IPC R/W 190 (b) Cr.PC., Causing simple hurt by means of simple weapon
16. 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, 477, 477(A) IPC –Forgery

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

- i) Arms Act, 1959;

- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- iii) Gambling Act, 1867;
- iv) Excise Act, 1944;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevn.) Act, 1956;
- viii) Railways Act, 1989;
- ix) Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- xi) Indian Passport Act, 1967;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- xiii) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972
- xiv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xv) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Has been replaced by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006)
- xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xvii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xviii) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xix) SC/ST (Prevn.of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xx) Forest Act, 1927;
- 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 Bootleggers, 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

**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 up to 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



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 Regn. 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 2023 is 769.36 lakhs. So far the estimated population was arrived based on 2011 Census data. Since, 2023 Census data is not available, this year Mid-year projected population is taken from the National Commission of Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi and Director of Public Health, Chennai-6.

## 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, 26,53,165 complaints were received by police as compared to 24,84,227 complaints were received during the year 2022 showing an increase of 6.8% over 2022. Out of total complaints received by Police, 28.6% are oral complaints (7,58,584), 71.4% are written complaints (18,94,581) which include complaints initiated suo-moto by Police (2,92,968). 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

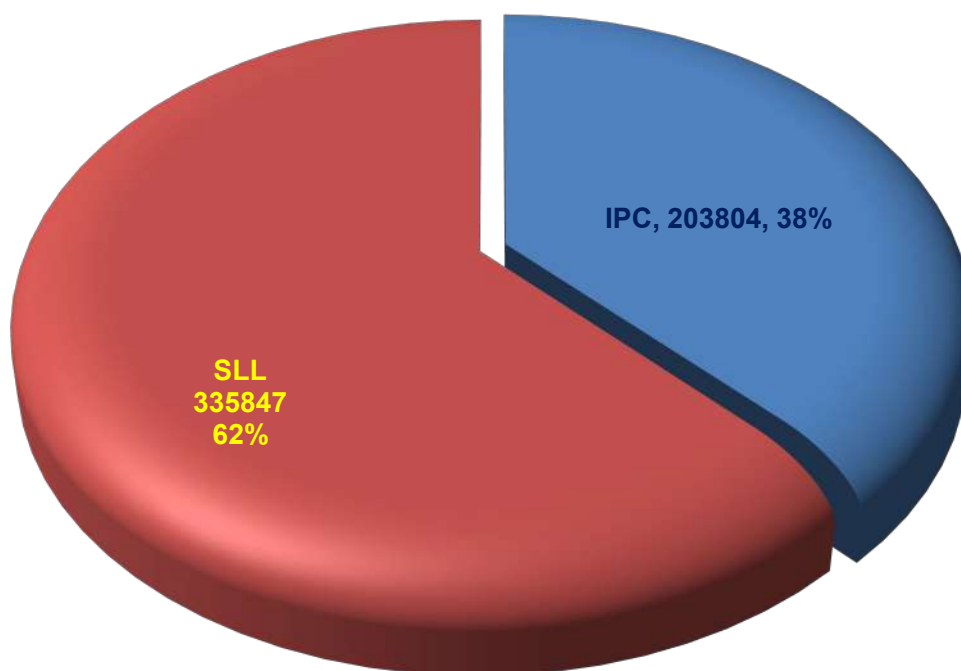
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2014 to 2023 is presented in [Table-1.1A](#).

Head-wise incidence and Crime Rate distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 3 years from 2021 to 2023 is presented in [Table-1.2](#).

- IPC 2,03,804 – 38.0%
- SLL 3,35,847 – 62.0%

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered 85,668 cognizable crimes.

**CHART-1.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF**  
**IPC AND SLL CRIMES DURING 2023**



(Refer [Table 1.1A](#))

**Cognizable Crimes registered during 2017-2023**

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2017	178836	242040	420876	1:1.4	560.4
2018	185912	313276	499188	1:1.7	661.5
2019	168116	286978	455094	1:1.7	600.3
2020	891700	485981	1377681	1:0.5	1808.8
2021	322852	433901	756753	1:1.3	989.5
2022	193913	279543	473456	1:1.4	617.2
2023	203804	335847	539651	1:1.6	701.4

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS  
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2023**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Act Under Which Cases Registered</b>	<b>No. of Cases Registered</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Vigilance & Anti-Corruption Wing	Prevention of Corruption Act & IPC	302
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	85,037
3	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	87
4	Intellectual Property Right Enforcement Cell (Video Piracy Cell)	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act-1992	111
5	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	63
6	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860	51
7	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	17
<b>Total</b>			<b>85,668</b>

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)  
(Incidence...5,39,651)**

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...701.4)**

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 2023 (from 617.2 to 701.4) over the year 2022. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased from 252.8 in 2022 to 264.9 in 2023 and that for SLL crimes has also increased from 364.4 in 2022 to 436.5 in 2023.*

**Crime Incidence- IPC  
(Incidence...2,03,804)**

A total of 2,03,804 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2023 against 1,93,913 in 2022 recording an increase of 5.1%, which can be attributed to increase in the incidence of crimes under few heads, namely Abetment of Suicide, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment Causing Hurt by act endangering life/Safety of others, Acid

Attack, Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped, Human Trafficking, Unnatural offences, Offences promoting Enmity between difference Groups, Affray, Dacoity, Criminal misappropriation, Obstruction on Public Way, and Other IPC Cases.

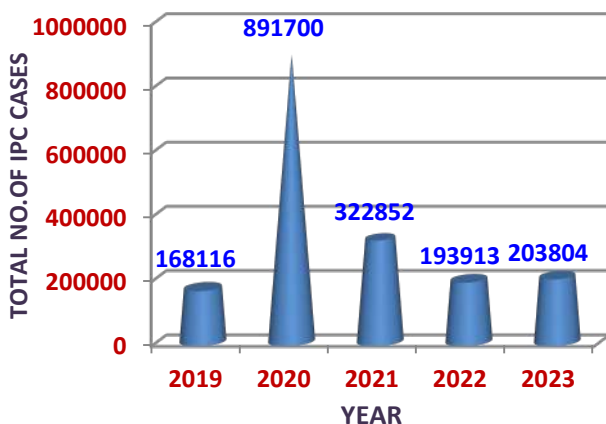
The Chennai City registered 15,698 cases accounted for about 7.7% of total crimes reported in the state during 2023.

### Crime Rate - IPC (Crime rate: 264.9)

District / City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.4 & Map-1.3. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2023 is 264.9 whereas the same for 2022 was 252.8. The IPC crime rate has increased by 4.8% during the year 2023 over the year 2022.

### Crimes under IPC:

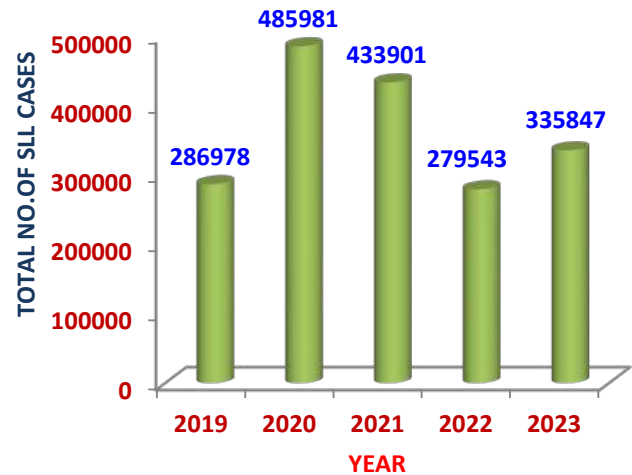
**CHART -1.2**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE**  
**(IPC) CRIMES 2019 - 2023**



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

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai City (15,698) followed by Cuddalore (8,344) and Thanjavur (8,259). Table-1.4 shows district / city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

**CHART -1.3**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE**  
**(SLL) CRIMES 2019 - 2023**



### 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

[Decrease: 0.5%]

##### ➤ Crime Rate: No Change (2.2)

Incidence of Murder (1,681) has decreased by 0.5% compared to previous year (1,690). Chennai recorded the highest incidents, i.e. (105) contributing 6.2% of the total cases followed by Thoothukudi (74) and Madurai (63). Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidents (1) followed by Railway Chennai (8) and Nilgiris (10).

#### (ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Decrease: 9.9%]

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

Incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (2,363) has decreased to 7.7% compared to last year (2,623). Highest incidence (300) was reported from Thirunelveli District contributing 12.7% of the total cases followed by Chennai (254) and Thoothukudi (146). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Nilgiris (4) and Nagapattinam (7).

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

[Increase: 82.5%]

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

There were 157 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder** were reported in 2023, 82.5% has increased than the previous year (86). Highest incidence was reported in Vellore (13) followed by Chennai (11), Kanyakumari (10), Dindigul (9), Chengalpattu (8), Thoothukudi, Coimbatore, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Thiruvallur (each 7), Theni (6), Salem and Mayiladuthurai (each 5).

No cases registered in Virudhunagar, Madurai City, Kanchipuram, Namakkal, Salem City, Tiruppur City, Trichy City, Thirunelveli City and Perambalur.

**(iv) Rape**

[Decrease: 13.3%]

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

365 incidences of **Rape** reported in 2023 which shows a decrease of 13.3% over the previous year (421). Highest incidence of rape was reported in Chennai (20) followed by Thiruvannamalai (16) and Virudhunagar (15). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Ranipet, Tiruppur City and Trichy City (each 2). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Nilgiris under this head.

**(v) Kidnapping and Abduction**

[Decrease: 32.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.0 to 0.6**

A total of 496 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year 2023, 32.7% lesser than the previous year (737). Highest incidence was reported in Salem City (44) followed by Villupuram (41) and Kanyakumari (30). Lowest incidence was reported in Ranipet, Thiruvallur,

Nilgiris, Nagapattinam and Perambalur (each 1) followed by Erode, Railway Chennai and Thiruvallur (each 2). No case was reported in Kanchipuram, Trichy and Railway Trichy under this head.

**(vi) Dacoity**

[Decrease: 5.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Changes (0.2)**

133 incidences of **Dacoity** were reported in 2023, 5.7% has decreased than the previous year (141). Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (17) followed by Thoothukudi (10), Coimbatore and Thiruvallur (each 8) and Madurai (7). Lowest incidence was reported in Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Chengalpattu, and Ranipet (each 1). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Railway Trichy, Salem, Theni, Thiruvallur and Trichy City.

**(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity**

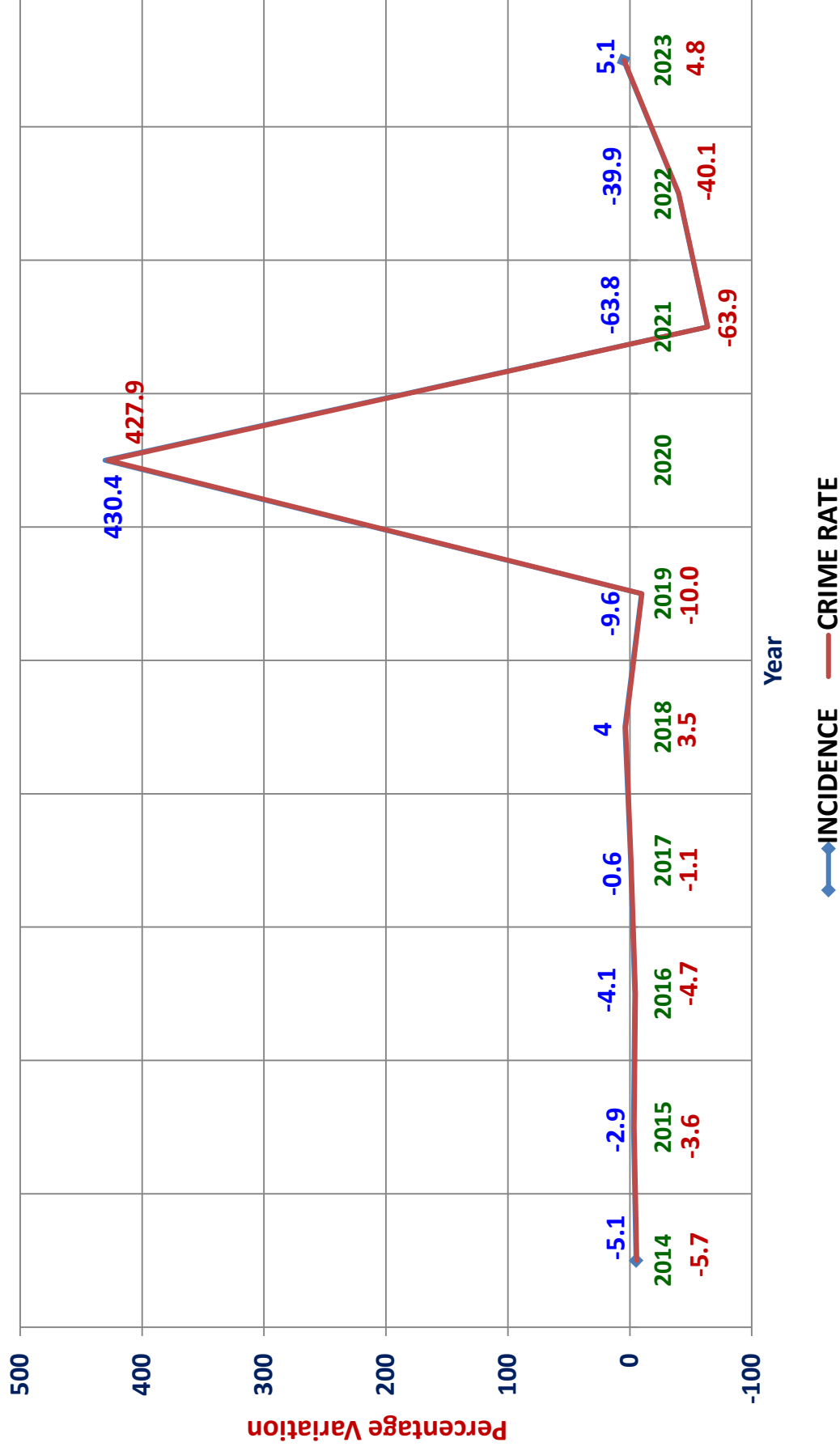
[Increase: 25.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from (0.08 to 0.1)**

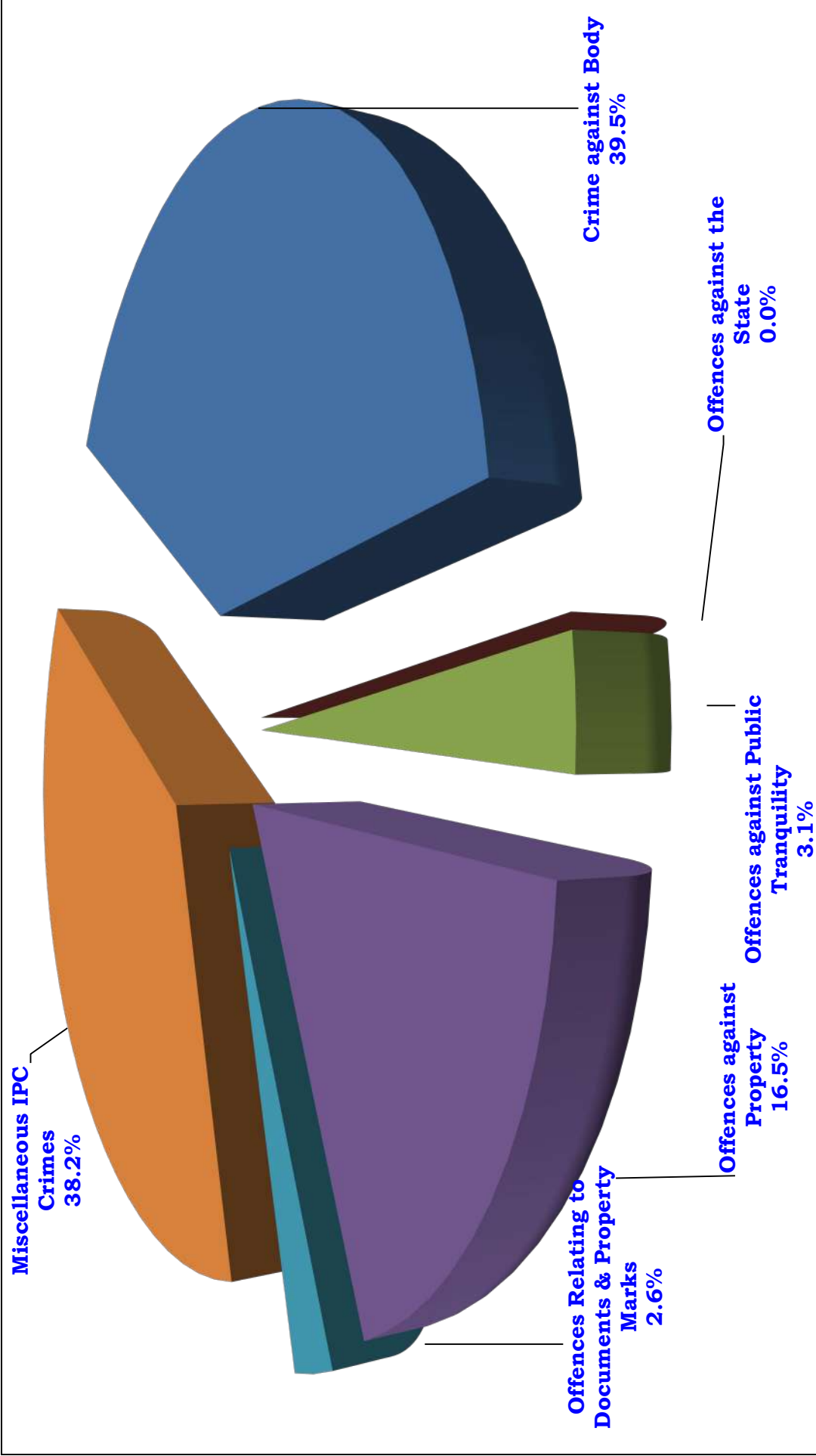
83 incidences of **Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity** were reported in 2023, 25.7% has increased than the previous year (66). Highest number of cases under this head has registered in Chennai (29) followed by Dindigul (8), Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram (each 6), Thanjavur and Coimbatore (each 4), Madurai, Sivagangai and Vellore (each 3). Cuddalore and Krishnagiri (each 2), Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Salem, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Kallakurichi, Ranipet and Tambaram (each 1). Remaining 24 districts had no case under this head.

CHART-1.4

INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM THE YEAR 2014



**CHART-1.5**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2023**

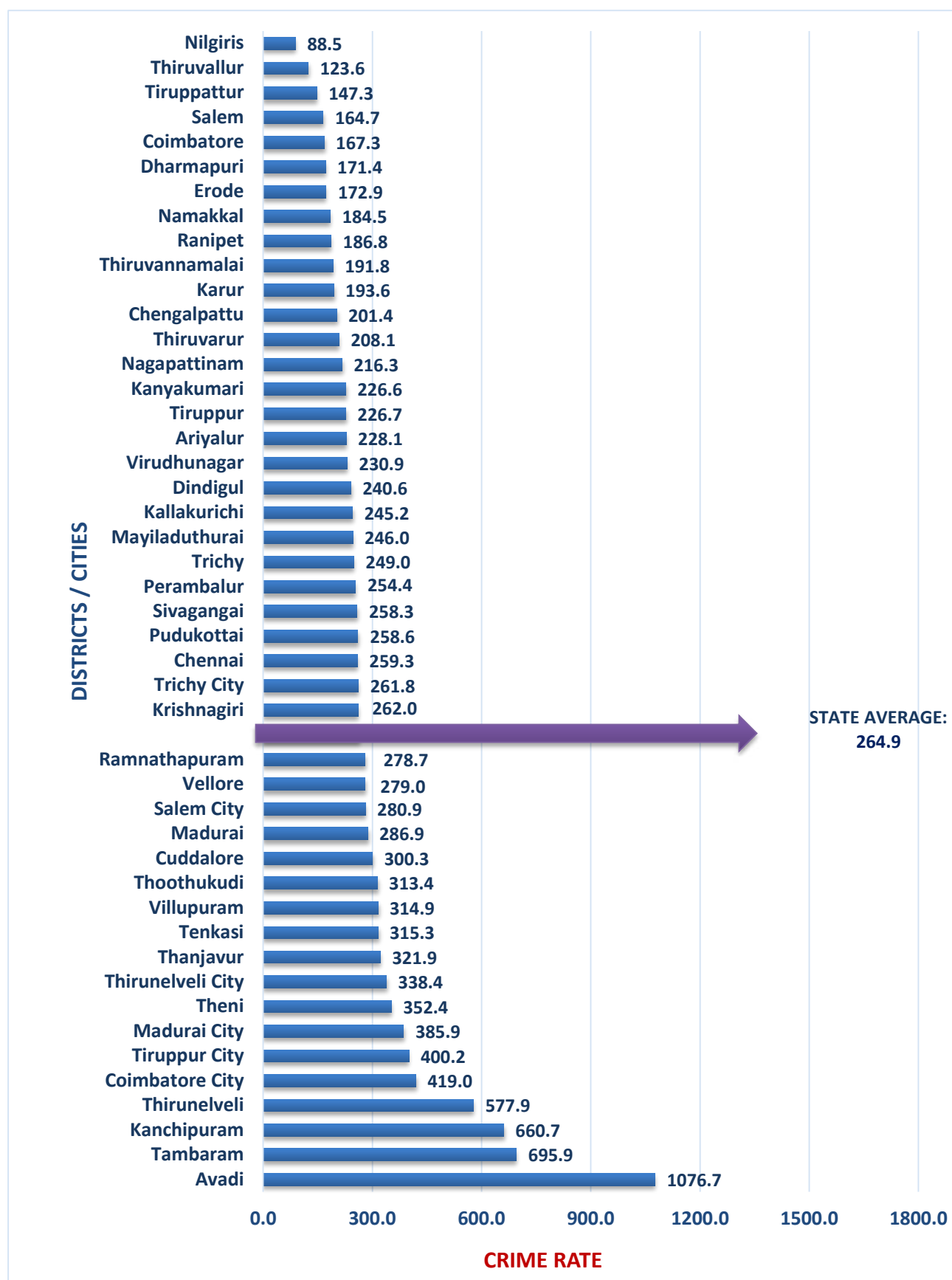


\* Except Other IPC



## RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT / CITY WISE DURING – 2023

**CHART-1.6**





### **(viii) Robbery**

[Decrease: 18.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 3.5 to 2.9**

2,212 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2023, as against 2,705 during the previous year showing a decrease of 18.2%. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (326) followed by Tambaram (152), Madurai City (140), Madurai (135) and Railway Chennai (121). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (2) followed by Pudukottai (7), Ranipet, Ariyalur, Tirupattur and Mayiladuthurai (each 8).

### **(ix) Burglary**

[Decrease: 11.0%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 7.7 to 6.8**

The incidence of **Burglary** (5,253) recorded a decrease of 11.0% during the year 2023 as compared to 2022 (5,902). Highest number of reported in Chennai (368) followed by Avadi (238), Tambaram City (212), Madurai (210), Coimbatore City and Thanjavur (each 190). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (2) followed by Mayiladuthurai (32), Kanchipuram and Nilgiris (each 33). No case was reported in Railway Chennai.

### **(x) Theft**

[Decrease: 0.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decrease from 23.2 to 23.1**

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (17,788) a decrease of 0.1% during the year 2023 over the previous year 2022 (17,808). Chennai reported the highest incidence (3,333) followed by Tambaram (1,550), Coimbatore City (1,149), Railway Chennai (1,074), Madurai (584), Avadi (570) and Madurai City (517). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (35) followed by Mayiladuthurai (73), Ariyalur (83), Kanchipuram (100) and Tirupattur (103).

### **(xi) Riots**

[Decrease: 41.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.9 to 1.7**

Cases of **Riots** (1,305) recorded a decrease 41.4% over the previous year

(2,229). Highest incidence was reported from Theni (91) followed by Thanjavur (86) Villupuram (81), Ramanathapuram (73), Salem and Sivagangai (each 72) and Cuddalore (67). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Vellore (2), Nilgiris, Virudhunagar, Tenkasi, Mayiladuthurai (each 3) and Thirunelveli City (4). No case was reported in, Thirunelveli, Thirupattur and Ranipet.

### **(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust**

[Increase: 4.17%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Changes (0.3)**

225 cases have been reported under this head, showing an increase of 4.17% compared to previous year (216). Maximum number of cases were reported in Thoothukudi (81) followed by Chennai and Virudhunagar (each 23). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railways Chennai, Railways Trichy, Salem, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi, Ranipet and Avadi.

### **(xiii) Cheating**

[Increase: 46.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 5.7 to 8.3**

6,401 cases of **Cheating** (including forgery and fraud) were reported during 2023, showing an increase of 46.8% over 2022 (4,359). Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (2,127) followed by Coimbatore City (498) and Avadi (376). Railway Chennai recorded the lowest incidence (6) followed by Nilgiris(18) and Pudukottai (26). No case was reported Railway Trichy.

### **(xiv) Counterfeiting**

[Decrease: 5.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Changes (0.04)**

35 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2023. 5.4% lesser than the previous year (37). Highest number of cases have been registered in Chennai and Vellore (5) followed by Karur (4), Madurai

Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Theni, and Tambaram (each 2), Cuddalore, Erode, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Salem, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Trichy Virudhunagar Tenkasi and Avadi (each 1). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy City, Villupuram, Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi, Ranipet, Tiruppattur and Mayiladuthurai.

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

[Increase: 0.5%]

##### **➤ Crime Rate: Increased 0.65 to 0.7**

531 **Arson** cases were reported in the year 2023 showing an increase of 0.5% over 2022 (505). Thoothukudi reported the highest number of cases (53) followed by Thanjavur (44), Thirunelveli (42), Virudhunagar (33), Tenkasi (27), Chennai (20), Madurai City, Theni and Kanyakumari (each 19). Lowest number of incidence have been reported in Kanchipuram and Chengalpattu (each 1) followed by Tiruppur, Tiruppur City and Avadi (each 2), Ariyalur, Erode, Perambalur, Vellore and Tiruppattur (each 3). No case was recorded in Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City and Ranipet.

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

[Increase: 75.7%]

##### **➤ Crime Rate: Increased 1.5 to 2.6**

1,984 cases of **Grievous Hurt** were reported during 2023, showing increases of 75.7% over the previous year as against 1,129 cases were reported in the year 2022. Thanjavur has reported the highest incidence (293) followed by Chennai (146) Thoothukudi (95), Dharmapuri (90), Kanyakumari and Pudukottai (each 84). Lowest numbers of cases were reported in Railway Chennai (1) followed by Trichy (2), Chengalpattu (4), Salem City (9), Kanchipuram (10), Tiruppur and

Villupuram (each 11). No case was recorded in Tiruppur City and Thiruvallur.

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

[Decrease: 62.0%]

##### **➤ Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.1 to 0.03**

11 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, showing a decrease of 62.0% over the previous year (29). Incidence was reported in Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Thiruvannamalai, Sivagangai, Villupuram, Virudhunagar, Ranipet, Tiruppattur Ramanathapuram and Avadi (each 1). No case has reported in 37 districts/cities under this head.

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

[Increase: 16.7%]

##### **➤ Crime Rate: increased from 3.7 to 4.3**

1,650 cases were reported in 2023, showing an increase of 16.7% over the previous year (1,414). Highest incidences of 166 cases were reported in Chennai followed by Thanjavur and Kallakurichi (each 104) and Thirunelveli (90). Lowest number of cases were reported in Karur (3) followed by Railway Chennai and Ariyalur (each 5), Tiruppur City (7), Kanchipuram, Nilgiris and Tiruppattur (each 9).

#### **(xix) Insult to Modesty of Women**

[Decrease: 20.7%]

##### **➤ Crime Rate: No Changes (0.1).**

46 cases were reported in 2023, showing a decrease of 20.7% over the previous year incidence (58). Highest incidence were reported in Chennai (21), followed by Thanjavur and Chengalpattu (each 4), Thiruvallur and Thoothukudi (each 3), Trichy, Vellore, Tenkasi, Tambaram (each 2). Madurai City, Nilgiris and Sivagangai (each 1). No case was reported in remaining 36 districts/Cities.

**(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives**  
[Decrease: 2.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.7 to 2.6**

1,017 cases were reported during 2023, showing a decrease of 2.5% over the last year (1,043). Highest number of (88) was reported in Madurai City and Theni followed by Chennai (86), Dindigul and Trichy (each 46). Lowest number of cases were reported in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Tiruppur City (2), Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Nagapattinam and Salem (each 3 cases). No case was recorded in Railway Chennai and Nilgiris.

**(xxi) Importation of Girls**

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

**(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence**  
[Increase: 3.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 22.5 to 23.2**

17,882 cases were reported in 2023 which was 17,225 in the year 2022, an increase of 3.8% over previous year. Highest number was reported in Coimbatore (783) followed by Dindigul (731), Krishnagiri (724). Lowest number of cases were reported in Railway Chennai (1) followed by Nilgiris (61), Thirunelveli City (97). No case was reported in Railway Trichy.

**(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes**  
[Increase: 6.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 353.5 to 173.9**

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **"Other IPC crimes"**. 1,42,186 other IPC crimes accounting for 69.8% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2023 showing an increase of 6.5% over the previous year (1,33,490).

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**

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

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2021 are presented in **Table-1.5**. **Map-1.12** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

**HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES**

3,35,847 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2023, an increase of 20.4% in registration over the previous year (2,79,543).

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 have been depicted in **Chart-1.8**.

It is observed that 13 specified crime heads (discussed below para i to xiii) accounted for 64.7% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 35.3% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at para xiv.

**(i). Arms Act**  
[Increase: 73.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.7 to 1.2**

Registrations of cases (909) under the **Arms Act** constitute 0.27% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown an increase of 73.1% during 2023 when compared to 2022 (525). Highest incidence (108 cases) were reported from Madurai City (125) followed by Thanjavur (113), Sivagangai (84), Nagapattinam (74), Pudukottai (62), Ramanathapuram (42), Trichy (37), Thirunelveli (28), Madurai, Chengalpattu and Kallakurichi (each 26), Thiruvarur (25), Thirunelveli City (18), Coimbatore City (17), Thiruvallur (15), Thoothukudi and Mayiladuthurai (each 13), Dindigul, Salem, Thiruvannamalai (each 11), Chennai and Vellore (10), Erode, Virudhunagar and Tiruppattur (each 9). Lowest number of cases were reported in Ranipet (1) followed by Coimbatore, Kanchipuram, Nilgiris and Tenkasi (each 2). No case was reported in Kanyakumari, Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy.

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

[Decrease: 2.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 13.5 to 13.2**

10,126 cases amounting to 3% of total SLL cases reported in 2023 were registered under **NDPS Act**. This shows a decrease of 2.5% over 2022 (10,385). Highest incidence of 1,068 cases were reported in Chennai followed by Madurai City (547), Tambaram (474), Avadi (464) and Coimbatore (449). Lowest cases were reported in Railway Trichy (3) followed by Ariyalur (35) and Perambalur (41)

**(iii). Gambling Act**

[Increase: 121.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 4.5 to 11.0**

Cases registered (7,664) under **Gambling Act** constitute 2.3% of the total SLL crimes. It has increased by 121.8% over 2022 (3,455). Highest number have registered in Ranipet (388) followed by Krishnagiri (370), Thiruvallur (352) and Tiruppur (299). Lowest incidence was reported in Thirunelveli City (9) followed by Madurai city (40) and Avadi (48).

**(iv). Excise Act:**

➤ **No Change**

No case under this head has been registered during this year. Last year also no case was registered in the State.

**(v). Prohibition Act**

[Increase: 26.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 202.6 to 256.7**

1,97,465 cases were registered under this head during 2023, constituting 58.8% of the total SLL cases. There is an increase of 26.9% over 1,55,560 cases reported in 2022. Highest number (13,913) was registered in Villupuram followed by Salem City (10,199), Thiruvannamalai (7,833), Thanjavur (7514) and Cuddalore (7,377). Lowest number was registered in Railway Trichy (53) followed by Thirunelveli City (655), Ariyalur (1567) and Perambalur (1,603). No Case was registered in Railway Chennai.

**(vi). a. Explosives Act**

[Increase: 41.2%]

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

428 cases were registered under this Act in 2023 showing an increase of 41.2% over 2022 (303). Highest number (347) has reported in Virudhunagar followed by Thiruvarur (19), Thanjavur (11), Krishnagiri (6), Salem City, Kanchipuram, Kallakurichi, Tiruppattur (each 4), Nilgiris, and Ranipet (each 3). Chennai, Theni, Thirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur, Tenkasi, Mayiladuthurai and Tambaram (each 2), Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Trichy and Trichy City (each 1). No case was registered in 23 Cities/Districts.

**b. Explosive Substances Act**

[Increase: 8.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.2**

145 cases were registered under this Act in 2023 showing an increase of 8.2% over 2022 (134). Highest number (9) has reported in Dindigul and Thiruvannamalai followed by Cuddalore and Erode (each 8), Coimbatore and Villupuram (each 7), Madurai, Pudukottai and Thirunelveli City (each 6). Lowest cases reported in Madurai City, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Chengalpattu (each 1). No case has registered in 11 Cities/Districts.

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

[Increase: 129.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.6 to 1.6**

Incidence of 635 cases **under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)** shown an increase of 129.2% during 2023 over 2022 (277). Highest number (116) was reported in Chennai City followed by Coimbatore City (47), Salem City (42), Krishnagiri (37) and Avadi (35). Lowest cases were reported in Ramanathapuram, Thiruvarur and Madurai (each 1) followed by Ariyalur, Namakkal, Perambalur and Thirunelveli (each 2). No case was reported in 4 districts.



**(viii). Indian Railways Act**

[Increase: 38.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible\***

18 cases were registered under the **Indian Railways Act** showing an increase of 38.5% during 2023 over 2022 (13 cases). Railway Chennai has registered highest number (12 cases) followed by Railway Trichy (3 cases), Avadi (2) and Nagapattinam (1). No case was reported in remaining districts.

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

[Increased]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible\***

2 cases was registered under **Protection of Civil Rights Act** (against SCs) showing an increase during 2023 over 2022 (0 case).

**(x). Dowry Prohibition Act**

[Decrease: 34.5%]

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

144 cases were registered during 2023, showing a decrease of 34.5% over 2022 (220 cases). Kanniyakumri registered the highest number of cases (25) followed by Ramanathapuram (20), Madurai (12), Virudhunagar (11) and Villupuram (8). Lowest cases were reported in Dindigul, Chengalpattu, Trichy, Tenkasi and Pudukottai (each 1) followed by Trichy City, Erode, Sivagangai and Tiruppur (each 2 cases). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur City, Theni, Thoothukudi, Ariyalur, Namakkal, Salem, Karur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Kanchipuram and Vellore.

**(xi). Copyright Act**

[Increase: 13.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change 0.0**

25 cases were registered under the **Copyright Act** during 2023 showing an increase of 13.6% over 2022 (22 cases).

Krishnagiri and Tambaram has registered the highest number (4), followed by Trichy City (4), Coimbatore City, Thiruvallur and Kallakurichi (each 3), Chennai, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Salem City, Thanjavur, Tiruppur City, Villupuram (each 1). No case was reported in remaining districts / cities.

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

[Decrease: 14.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.1**

66 cases were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** (Against SCs), showing a decrease of 14.3% over 2022 (77). Chennai registered the highest number of cases (13) followed by Tiruppur (9), Tambaram (7), Trichy and Chengalpattu (each 4).

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

[Decreased]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible\***

1 case were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** (Against STs) during the year, showing a decrease of 83.3% over 2022 (6 cases).

**(xiv) Others:**

[Increase: 8.9%]

- **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**

1,18,219 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 8.9% higher than the previous year (1,08,566).

## INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2023

The map displays the following districts and their populations:

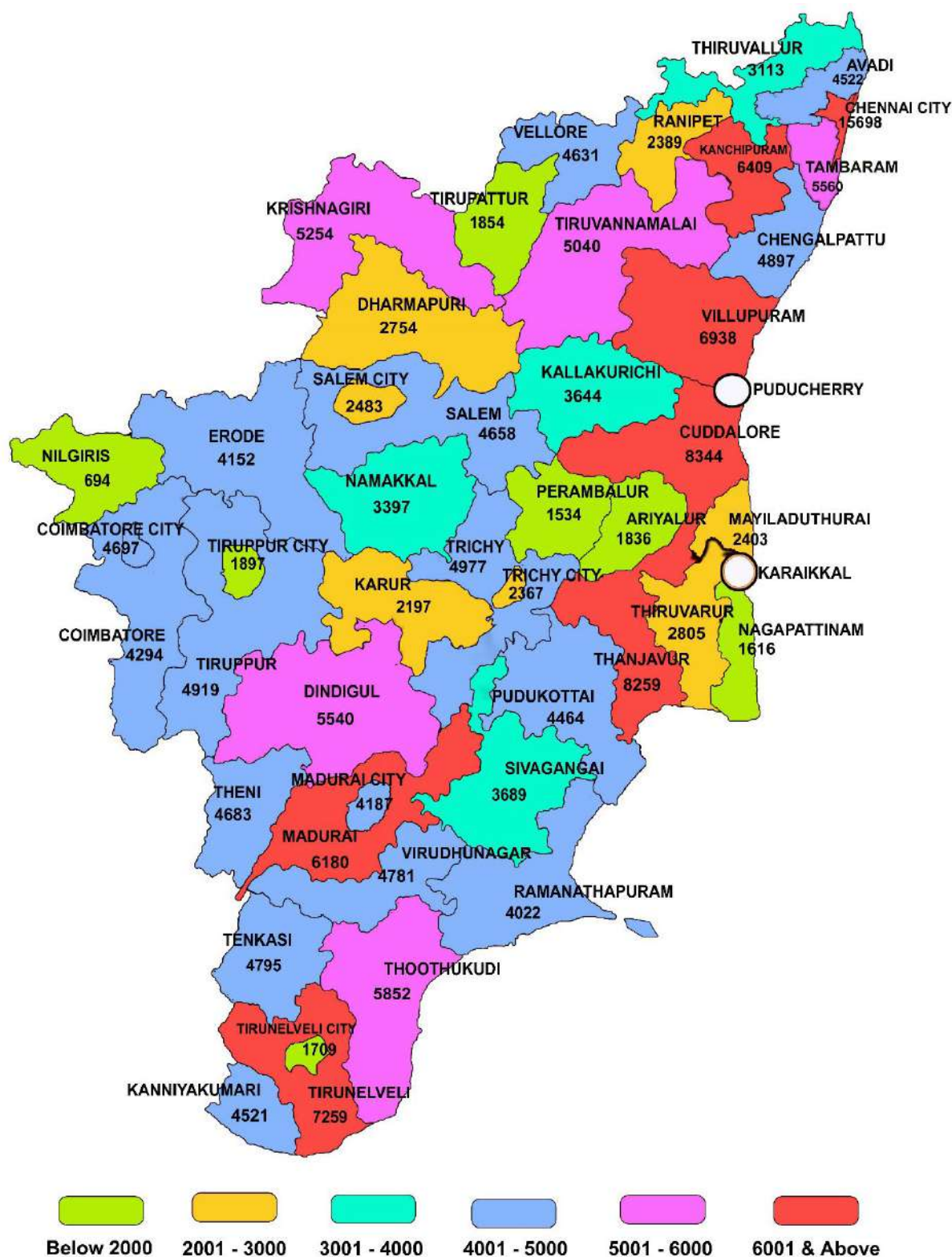
- THIRUVALLUR: 12017
- AVADI: 15869
- CHENNAI CITY: 36502
- TAMBARAM: 12625
- KANCHIPURAM: 10782
- VELLORE: 10147
- RANIPET: 7615
- TIRUPATTUR: 7928
- KRISHNAGIRI: 14392
- TIRUVANNAMALAI: 15705
- CHENGALPATTU: 11108
- VILLUPURAM: 23152
- PUDUCHERRY: 18923
- CUDDALORE: 18923
- KALLAKURICHI: 11047
- SALEM: 14523
- SALEM CITY: 16550
- DHARMAPURI: 8513
- ERODE: 9925
- NILGIRIS: 4522
- COIMBATORE CITY: 8812
- COIMBATORE: 43791
- TIRUPPUR CITY: 8048
- NAMAKKAL: 8603
- PERAMBALUR: 4054
- ARIYALUR: 4375
- MAYILADUTHURAI: 7315
- KARAIKKAL: 6250
- TRICHY: 10861
- TRICHY CITY: 14820
- KARUR: 7752
- THIRUVARUR: 13536
- THANJAVUR: 20366
- PUDUKOTTAI: 10509
- SIVAGANGAI: 8935
- MADURAI CITY: 15024
- MADURAI: 12438
- VIRUDHUNAGAR: 12586
- RAMANATHAPURAM: 10010
- THOOTHUKUDI: 10622
- TENKASI: 7778
- TIRUNELVELI CITY: 6419
- TIRUNELVELI: 10878
- KANNIYAKUMARI: 7857
- THENI: 11745
- DINDIGUL: 11472
- TIRUPPUR: 10512



## MAP - 1.2

### INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,03,804)

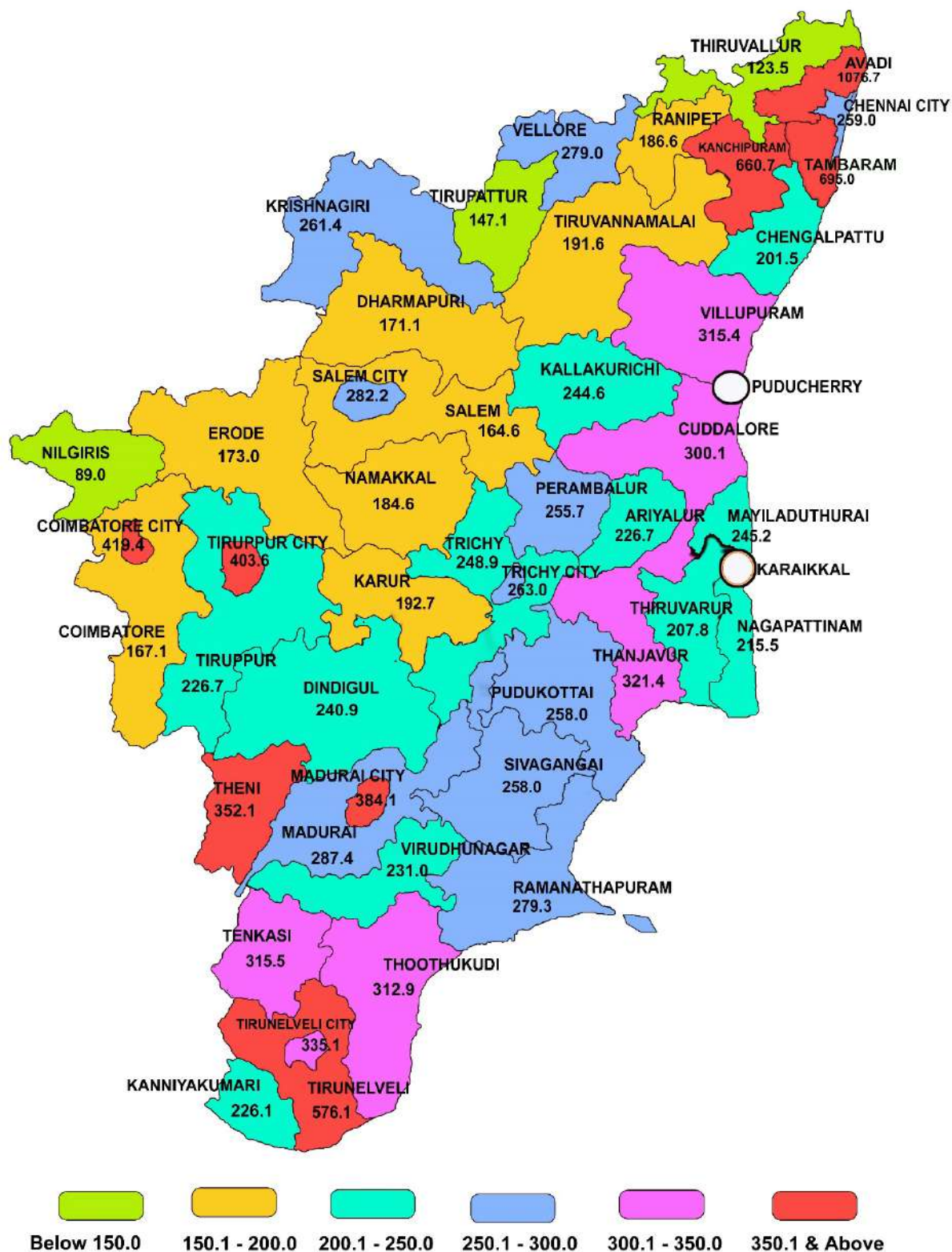




## MAP – 1.3

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 264.9)

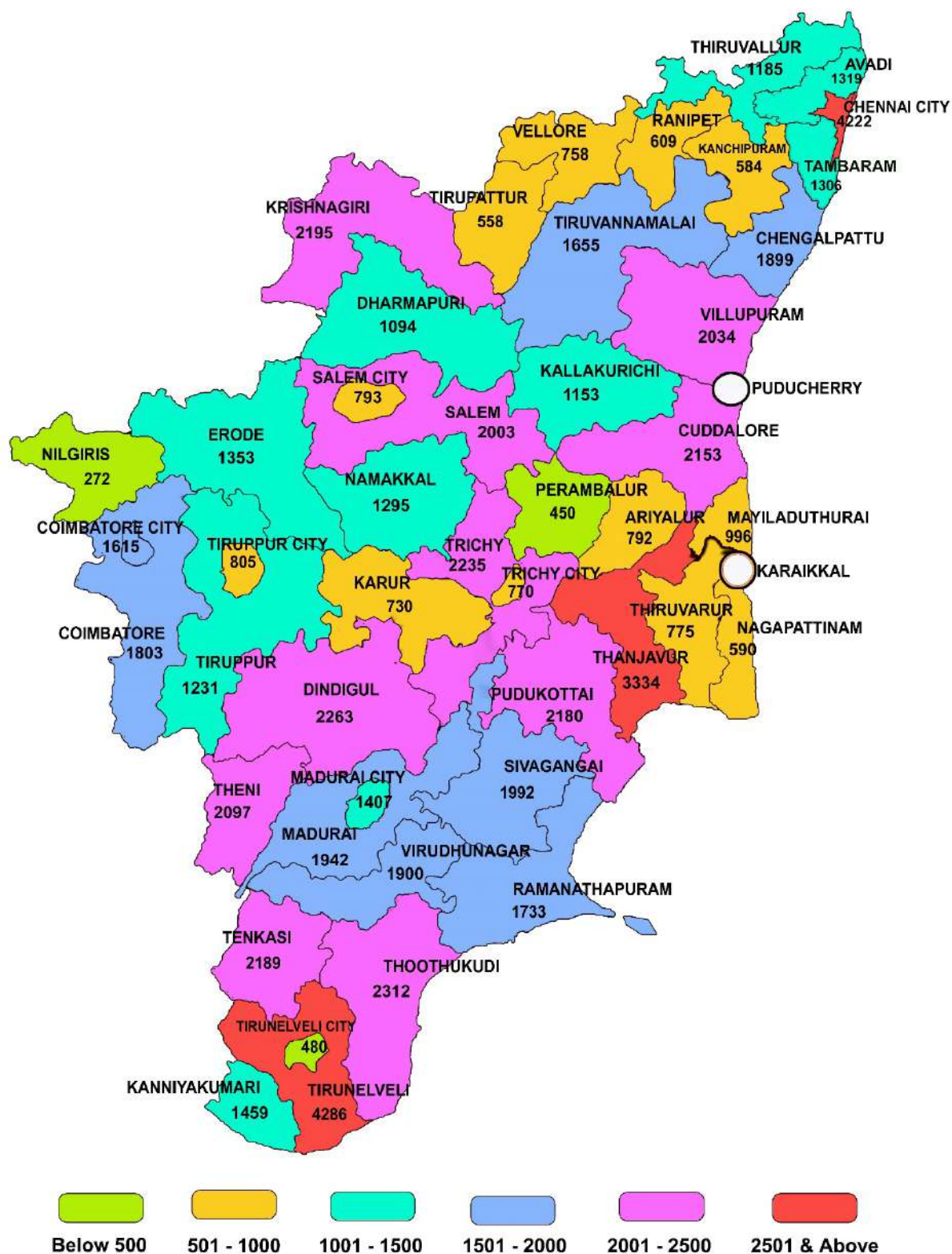




## MAP – 1.4

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING 2023

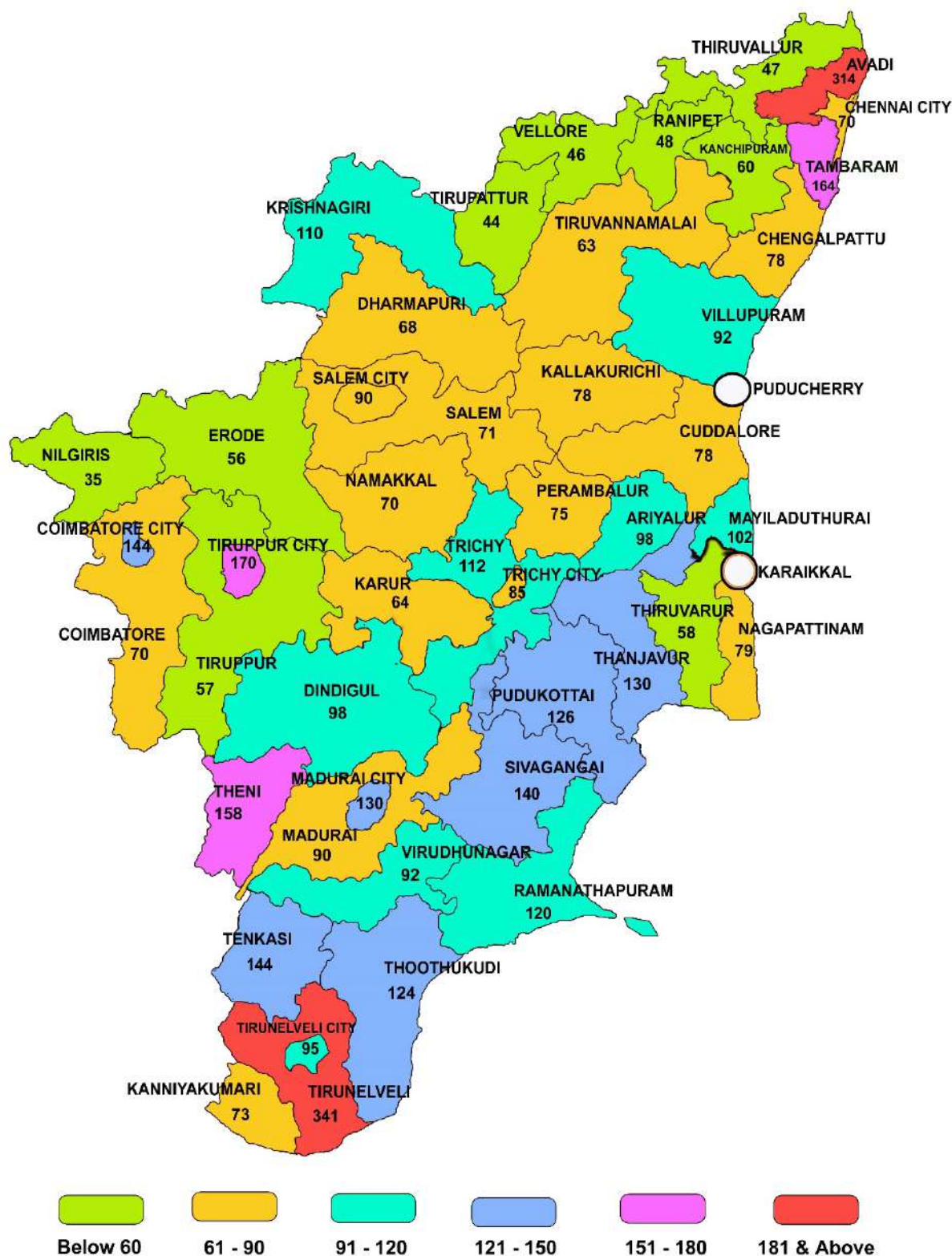
(All over Tamil Nadu 70,929)



## MAP - 1.5

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING - 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 92.2)



## INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING - 2023

[illegible]



## MAP – 1.7

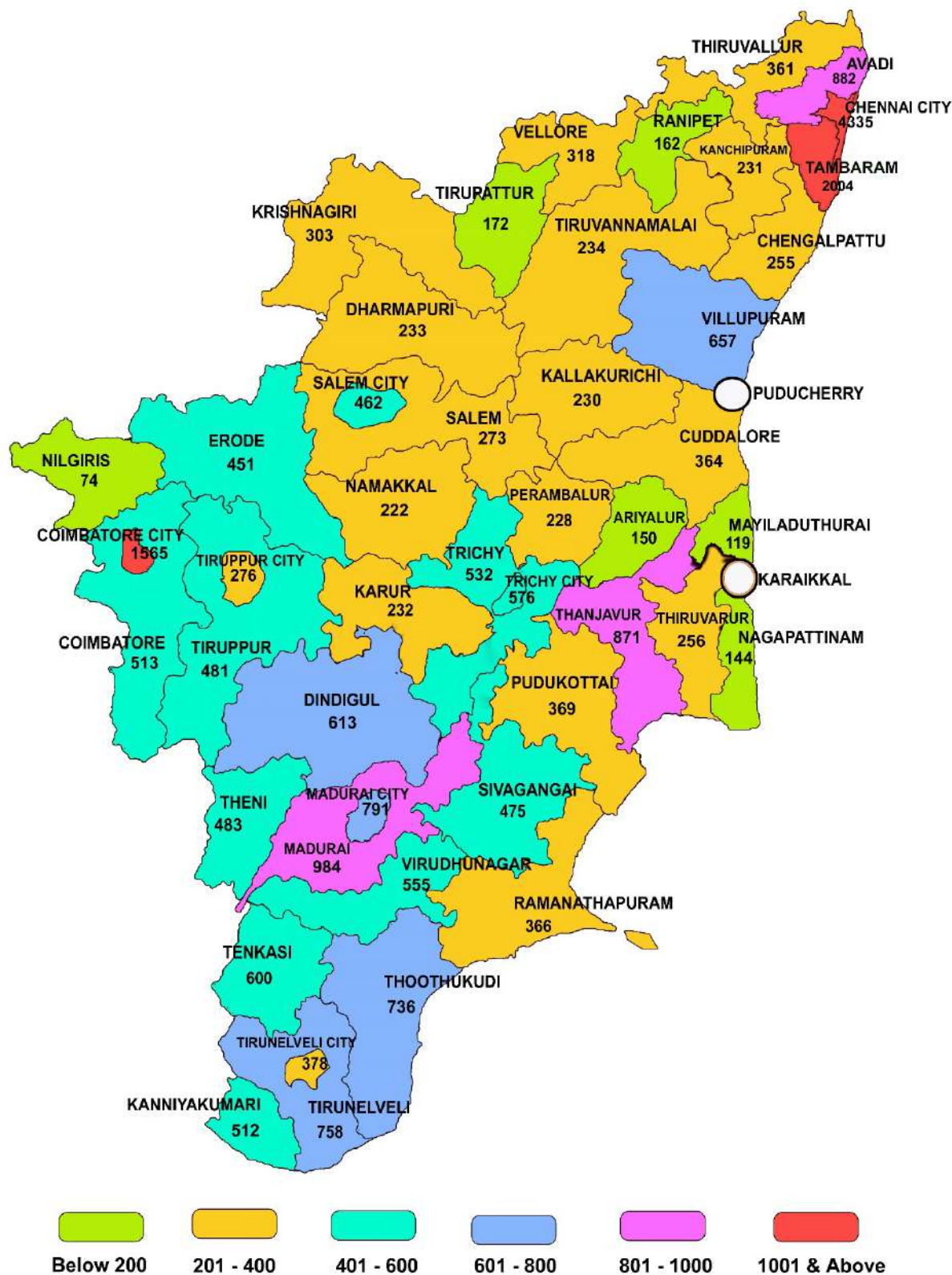
### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 6.4)



## MAP – 1.8

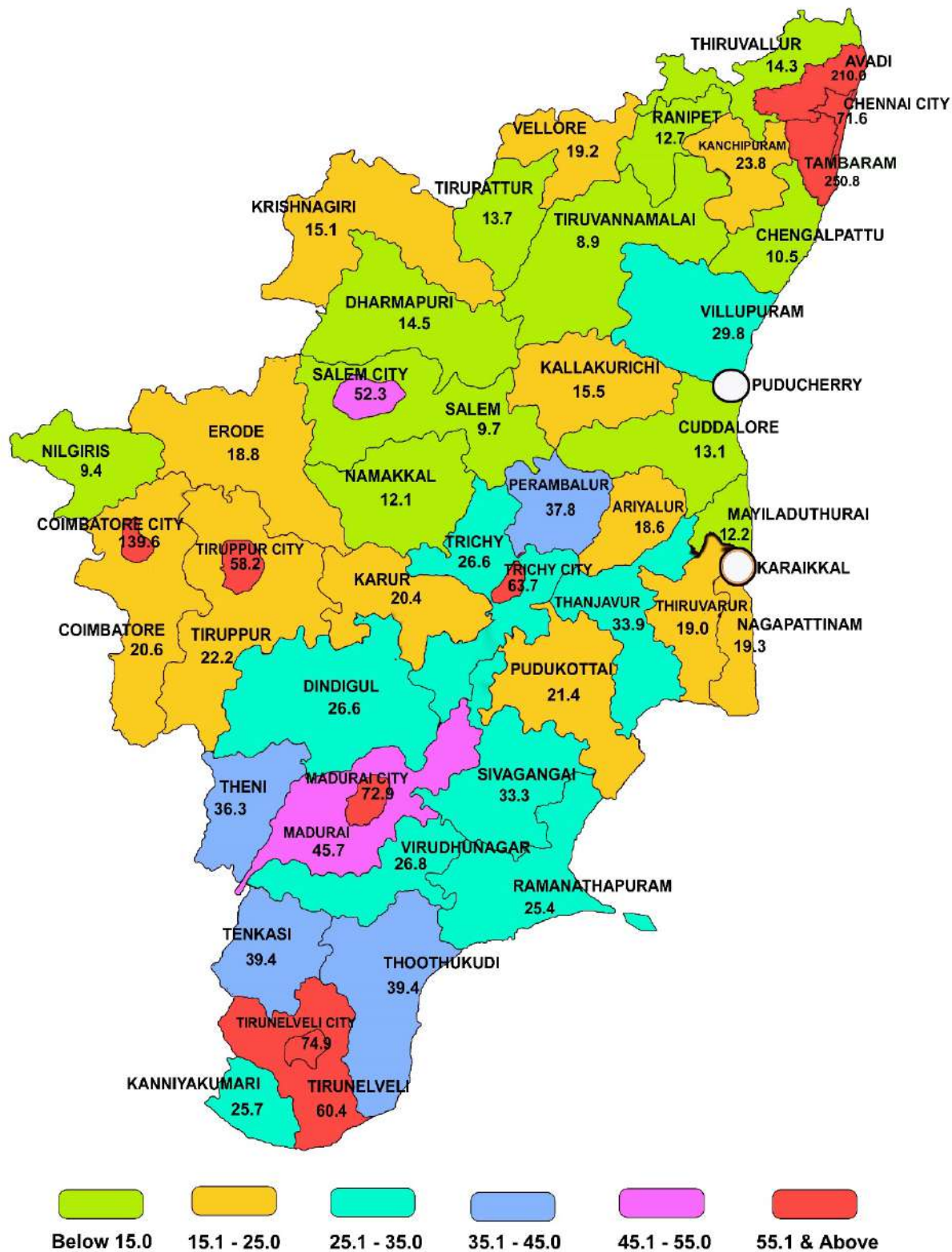
### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING – 2023 (All over Tamil Nadu 27,480)



## MAP – 1.9

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 35.7)

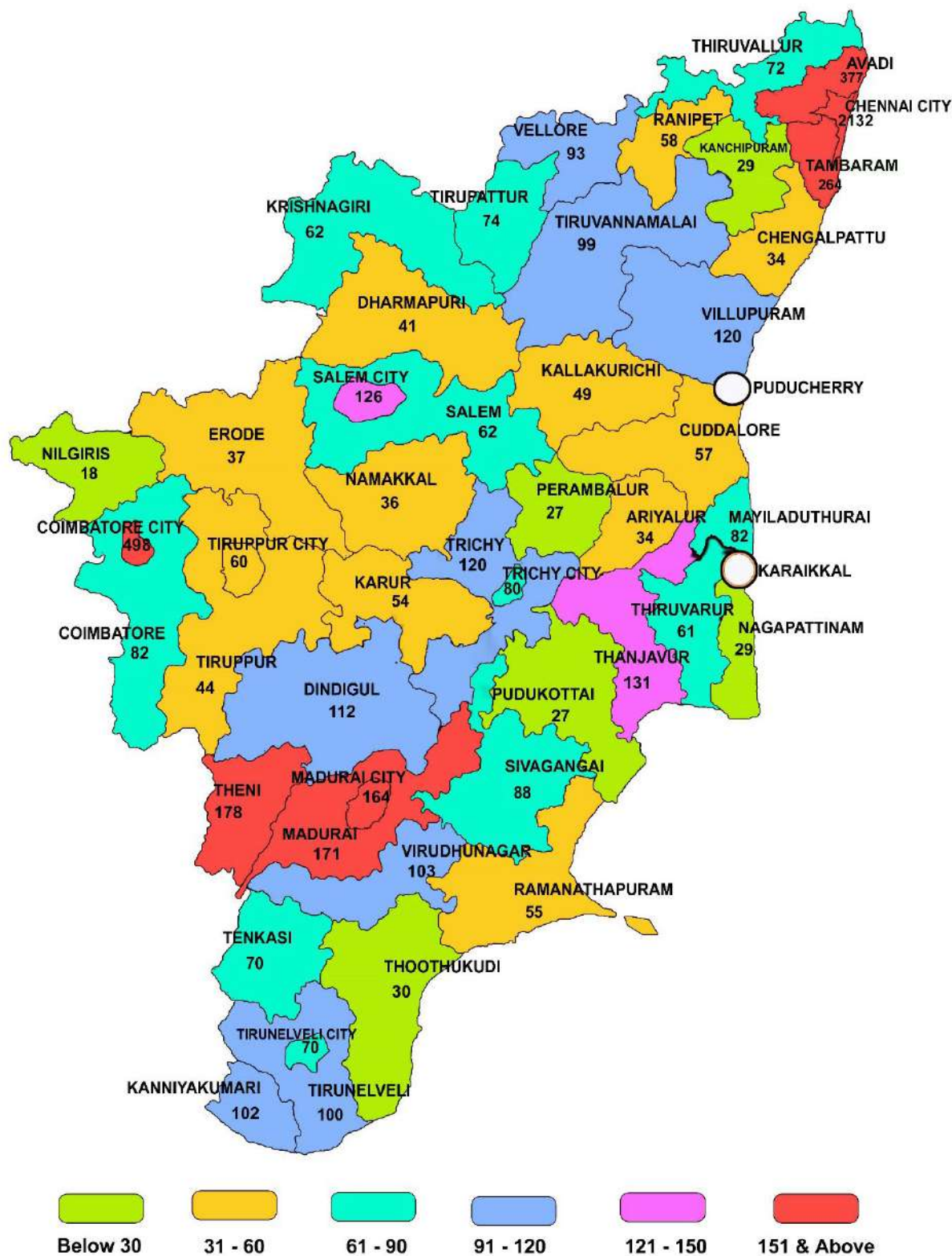




## MAP - 1.10

### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING - 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 6,436)



## MAP – 1.11

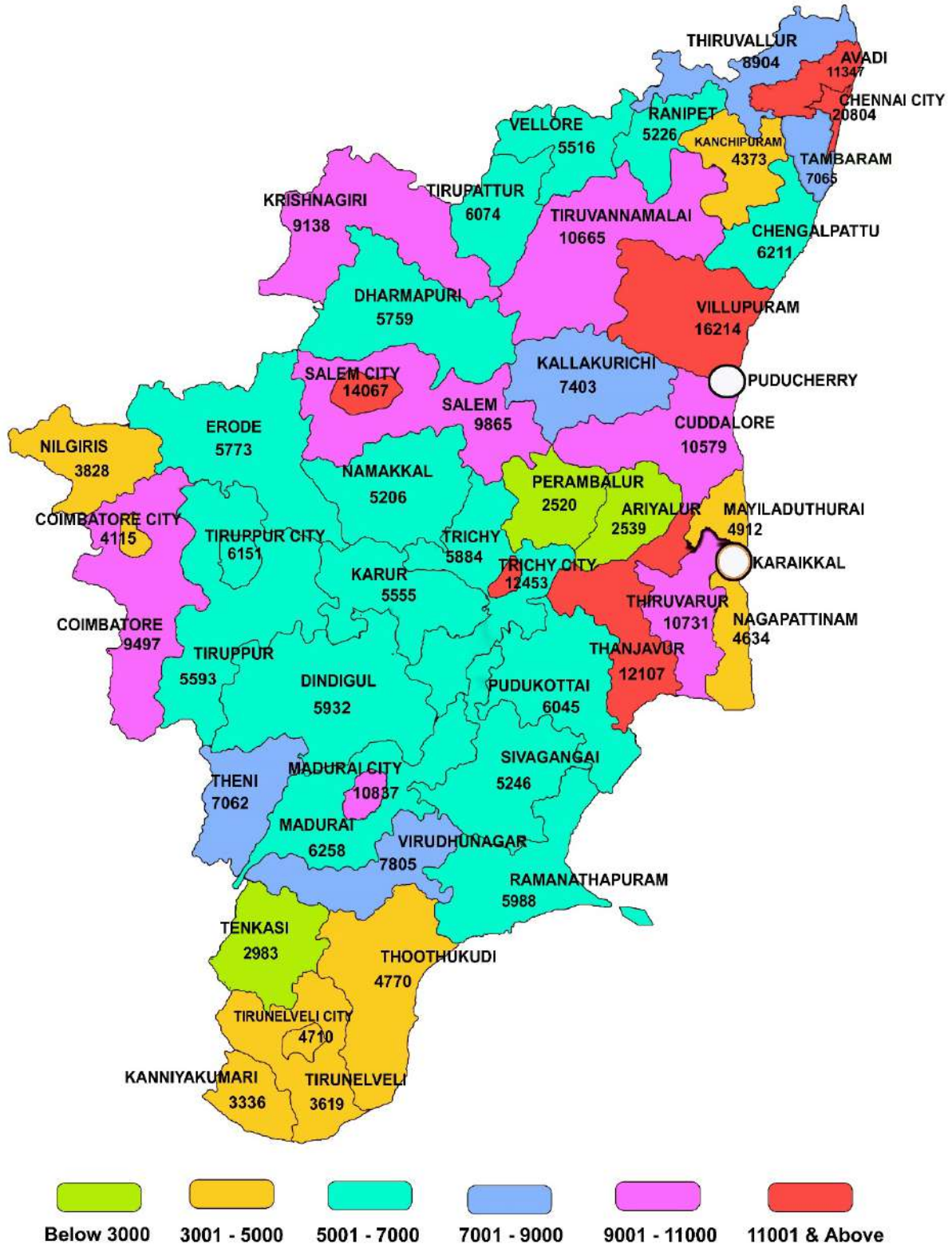
### RATE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 8.4)





**MAP – 1.12**  
**INCIDENCE OF SLL CRIMES DURING – 2023**  
**(All over Tamil Nadu 3,35,847)**



## CHAPTER - 2

### CRIME IN CITIES

#### INTRODUCTION:

Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 9 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Thirunelveli, Tiruppur, Trichy, Avadi and Tambaram. 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 2023 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 1,34,669 cognizable crimes were reported in these 9 cities during 2023 comprising 43,120 cases registered under the IPC and 91,549 cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 68.0% of cases during 2023 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (32.0%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 1099.3 was observed in these cities as compared to crime rate of 701.4 at State level, showing a more crime rate as compared to State average.

#### Trend analysis - Major IPC crimes

##### Murder

(Incidence: 357 Rate: 2.9)

The offences of murder with 357 cases in 2023 showing a decrease of 3.8% as compared to 371 cases in 2022.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of murder (105 cases) followed by Avadi (57 cases), Tambaram (50 cases), Madurai City (37 cases), Salem City (26 cases) and Tiruppur City (24 cases) during 2023. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on

average, nearly 3 murder cases in the year 2023. The highest crime rate of 13.6 murders per lakh population was reported from Avadi during the year 2023.

##### Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 588 Rate: 4.8)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 588 cases in 2023 showed a decrease of 18.8% as compared to 724 cases in 2022.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of attempt to murder (254 cases) followed by Avadi (66) and Madurai city (65) during 2023. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 5 attempt to commit murder cases in the year 2023. The highest crime rate (15.7) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Avadi during the year 2023.

##### Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 16 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 16 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 9 cities during 2023 showing an increase when compared to previous year (6 cases). Chennai has highest cases (11) followed by Tambaram (3), Coimbatore City and Avadi (each 1). No case was reported in the remaining 5 Cities during 2023.

##### Rape

(Incidence: 74 Rate: 0.6)

The offence of Rape with 74 cases in 2023 showing a decrease of 20.4% as compared to 93 cases in 2022.

Incidents of Rape were reported highest in Chennai (20) followed by Madurai City (14), Tambaram (11), Avadi (9), Salem City (7), Coimbatore City (6),

Thirunelveli City (3), Tiruppur City and Trichy City (each 2) were reported during the year 2023.

### **Kidnapping & abduction**

*(Incidence: 140*

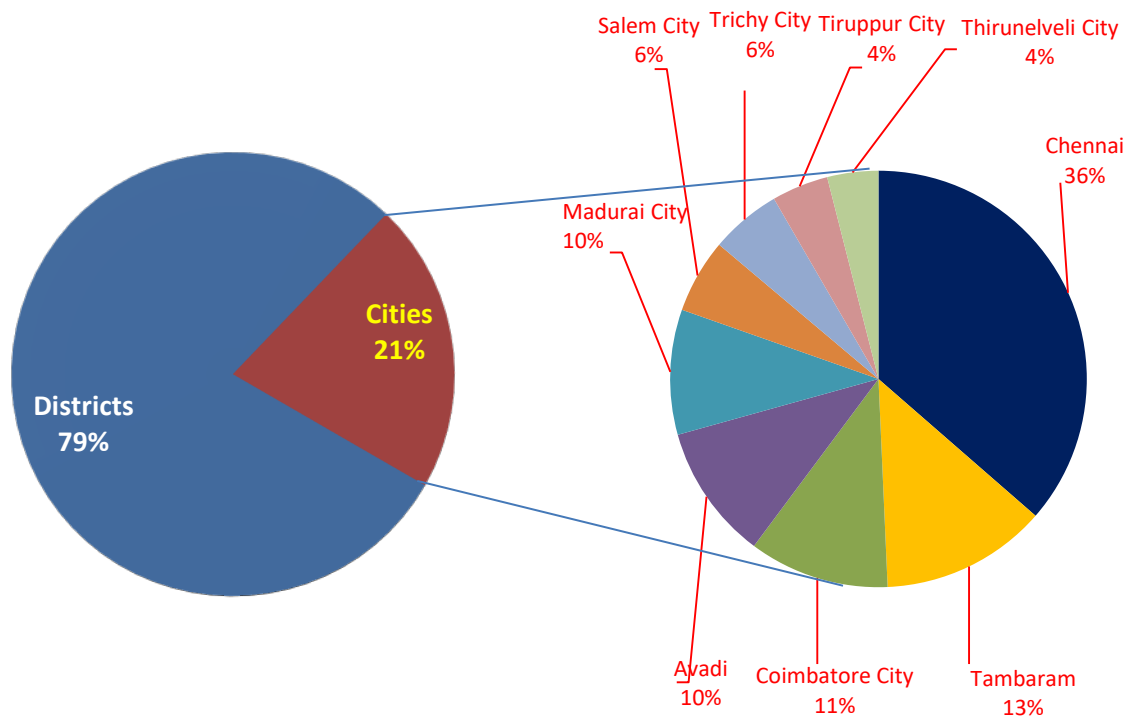
*Rate: 1.1)*

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 140 cases in 2023 showing a decrease of 15.2% as compared to 165 cases in 2022. Salem City has reported the maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (44 cases)

followed by Chennai (27 cases), Coimbatore City and Madurai City (each 16 cases), Tiruppur City (11), Thirunelveli City and Avadi (each 8 cases), Tambaram (6 cases) and Trichy City (4 cases) during 2023. The highest crime rate of 5.0 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Salem City as compared to 1.1 in all Cities during the year 2023.

**Chart – 2.1**

### **Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2023**



### **Dacoity**

*(Incidence: 38*

*Rate: 0.3)*

The offence of dacoity with 38 cases in 2023 showing a decrease of 28.3% as compared to 53 cases in 2022. Chennai has reported the maximum cases of Dacoity (17 cases) followed by Tambaram (5 cases), Tiruppur City (4 cases), Coimbatore City and Madurai City (each 3 cases), and Salem City, Thirunelveli City and Avadi (each 2 cases). No case reported at Trichy City.

The highest crime rate of 0.8 under Dacoity per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City followed by Tambaram (0.6) and Avadi (0.5) were reported during the year 2023.

### **Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity**

*(Incidence: 31*

*Rate: 0.3)*

The offence of Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity with 31 cases in 2023 showing an increase of 93.8% as

compared with 16 cases reported in the previous year. Chennai has reported the maximum cases (29) followed by Tiruppur City and Tambaram (each 1) of Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity. No cases were reported in the remaining 6 cities during the year 2023.

### **Robbery**

*(Incidence: 940*

*Rate:7.7)*

The offence of Robbery with 940 cases in 2023 showing a decrease of 10.2% as compared to 1,047 cases in 2022. Chennai has reported the maximum cases of robbery (326 cases) followed by Tambaram (152 cases) and Madurai City (140 cases) during 2023. The highest crime rate of 19.0 per lakh population was reported from Tambaram compared to 7.7 at all Cities level.

### **Burglary**

*(Incidence: 1,386*

*Rate: 20.1)*

Burglary offences with 1,386 cases in 2023, have shown a decrease of 20.1% as compared to 1,735 cases in 2022. Chennai has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (368 cases) followed by Avadi (238 cases), Tambaram (212 cases), Coimbatore City (190), Madurai City (95), Salem City (93), Trichy City (82), Thirunelveli City (60) and Tiruppur City (48) among cities. The highest rate of 56.7 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Avadi during the year 2023.

### **Theft**

*(Incidence: 8,083*

*Rate:66.0)*

Theft cases (8,083) have shown an increase of 7.3% during the year 2023 compared to the year 2022 (7,532 cases). Chennai has reported highest number of 3,333 Theft cases during the year 2023 which accounted for 41% of the total Theft cases reported in the 9 cities. An average of 66.0 Theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000

population in the Cities during 2023. Tambaram has reported highest crime rate of Theft cases at (194.0) followed by Avadi (135.7), Coimbatore City (102.5), Chennai (55.0), Madurai City (47.6), Thirunelveli City (44.8), Trichy City (37.3), Tiruppur City (31.4) and Salem City (28.5).

### **Unlawful assembly**

*(Incidence: 798*

*Rate: 6.5)*

A total of 798 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in the commissionerates during 2023 showing an increase of 5.0% as compared with previous year (760). Chennai (413 cases) followed by Trichy City (120 cases), Tambaram (76), Avadi (66), Thirunelveli City (51), Coimbatore City (40) and Tiruppur City (32) have reported the cases of unlawful assembly and the remaining 2 Cities have not reported such cases during the year 2023.

### **Riots**

*(Incidence: 143*

*Rate: 1.2)*

A total of 143 cases of riots were reported in 9 cities during 2023 showing a decrease of 45.8% as compared with previous year (264). Chennai (43 cases) followed by Madurai City (31 cases), Salem City (13), Coimbatore City, Tiruppur City and Tambaram (each 12), Trichy City (11), Avadi (5) and Thirunelveli City (4 cases). The highest crime rate was reported in Madurai City (2.9) followed by Tiruppur City (2.5), Salem City and Tambaram (each 1.5), Trichy City and Avadi (each 1.2), Coimbatore City (1.1), Thirunelveli City (0.8) and Chennai (0.7).

### **Criminal Breach of Trust**

*(Incidence: 45*

*Rate: 0.4)*

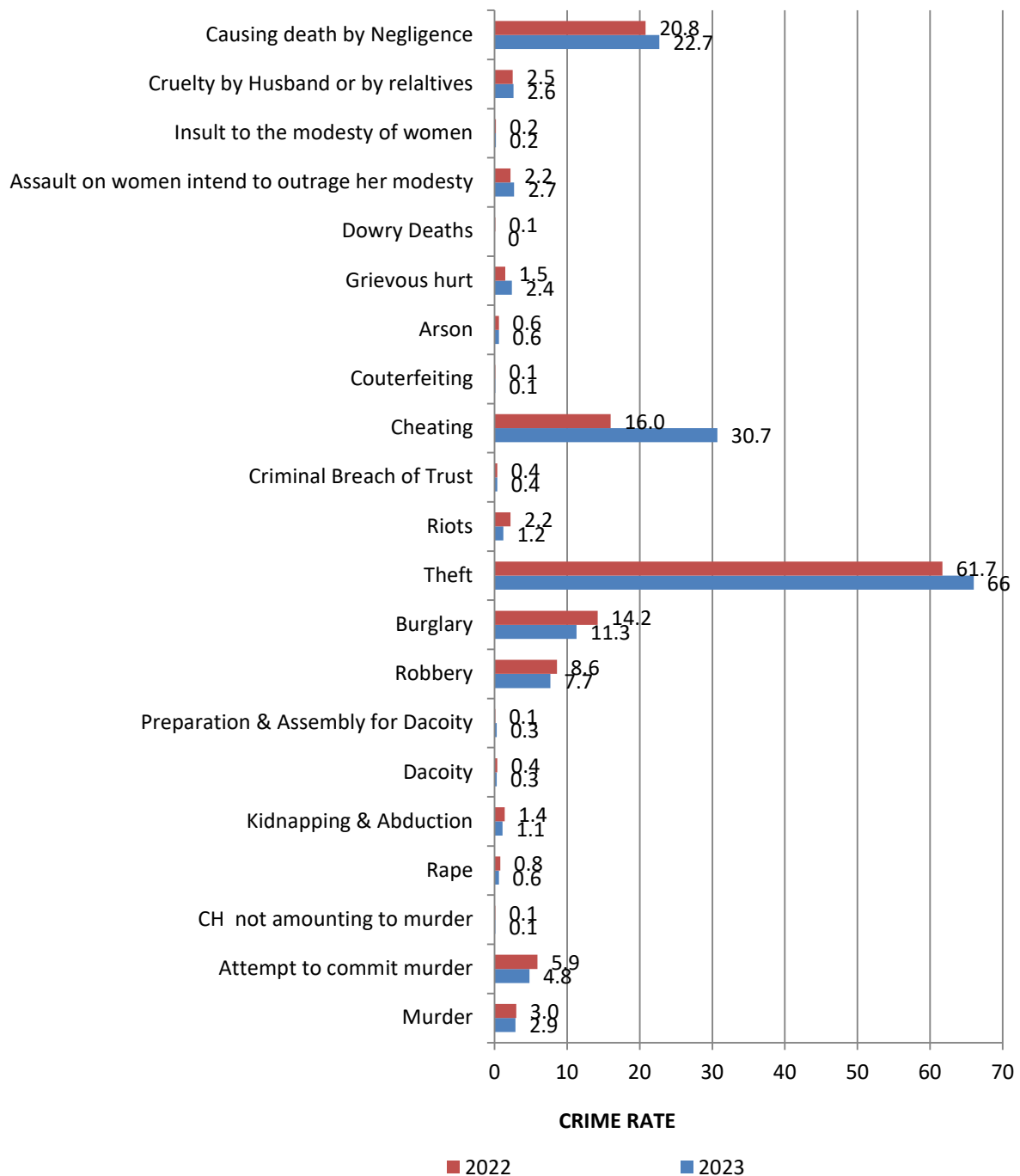
A total of 45 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were reported in Commissionerates during the year 2023 which had shown an increase of 2.3% compared to previous year (44). Chennai City has (23 cases) reported the highest followed by Tambaram (5), Madurai City,

Salem City and Tiruppur City (each 4), Trichy City (3), Coimbatore City and Thirunelveli City (each 1). No case was reported in Avadi during this year.

Tiruppur City has reported high crime rate of 0.8 followed by Tambaram

(0.6), Salem City (0.5), Chennai and Madurai City (each 0.4), Trichy City (0.3), Thirunelveli City (0.2) and Coimbatore City (0.1) as compared to 0.4 at average cities level.

**Chart – 2.2**  
**Rate of Cognizable IPC Crimes in Cities**  
**Under Different Crime Heads during 2022 and 2023**





**Forgery, Cheating and Fraud***(Incidence: 3,762**Rate: 30.7)*

A total of 3,762 cases under Cheating (including Forgery and Fraud) were reported in these Commissionerates during the year 2023, showing an increase of 92.5% over 2022 (1,954 cases). Chennai has reported the highest number of cheating cases (2,127 cases) accounting for 56.5% of total such crimes reported in the Cities. The highest rate of such crimes (89.5) was reported from Avadi.

**Counterfeiting***(Incidence: 9**Rate: 0.1)*

A total of 9 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2023, showing a decrease of 25.0% as compared to previous year (12 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Chennai (5 cases) followed by Tambaram (2), Thirunelveli City and Avadi (each 1 case). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Salem City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City during 2023.

**Grievous hurt***(Incidence: 289**Rate: 2.4)*

A total of 289 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2023, showing an increase of 58.8% over the year 2022 (182 cases). Highest number of cases were reported in Chennai (146 cases) which accounted for 50.5% of total such crimes reported during 2023, followed by Coimbatore City (35 cases), Avadi (25), Madurai City (24), Tambaram (20), Trichy City (16), Thirunelveli City (14) and Salem City (9). No case reported in Tiruppur City.

**Dowry deaths***(Incidence: 1**Rate: 0.0)*

1 case of dowry death was reported during the year 2023, showing a decrease of 85.7% over the year 2022 (7 cases). One solitary case was reported in Avadi. No case reported in Chennai,

Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Salem City, Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur City, Trichy City and Tambaram.

**Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty***(Incidence: 334**Rate: 2.7)*

A total of 334 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (MOLESTATION) were reported during the year 2023, showing an increase of 26.5% over the year 2022 (264 cases). Chennai with 166 cases accounting for 49.7% of total cases reported followed by Madurai City (44 cases) and Tambaram (27 cases). Thirunelveli City has reported the highest rate (8.1) of such crimes in comparison to the cities rate of 2.7.

**Insult to the modesty of women***(Incidence: 24**Rate: 0.2)*

24 cases of insult to the modesty of women were reported during the year 2023, showing an increase of 14.3% as compared to the previous year (21 cases). Chennai (21 cases) followed by Tambaram (2) and Madurai City (1 case).

**Cruelty by husband or his relatives***(Incidence: 314**Rate: 2.6)*

A total of 314 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported, showing an increase of 2.6% over the year 2022 (306 cases). Madurai City (88 cases) followed by Chennai (86 cases) have accounted for 28.0% and 27.4% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2023. Madurai City has reported highest crime rate of 16.2 as compared to 2.6 at Cities average level.

**Causing death by negligence***(Incidence: 2,783**Rate: 22.7)*

A total of 2,783 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 9 cities during the year 2023, showing an increase of 9.8% as compared to the previous year (2,535 cases). Chennai (599 cases) recorded highest such cases

followed by Tambaram (513), Avadi (461 cases), Coimbatore City (316 cases) they accounted for 21.5%, 18.4%, 16.6% and 11.4% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2023. Avadi has reported highest crime rate of 109.8 compared to 22.7 at Cities average level.

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

*(Incidence: 91,549                      Rate: 747.3)*

A total of 91,549 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2023, showing an increase of 21.4% over the year 2022 (75,423 cases).

### **Arms Act**

*(Incidence: 192                                      Rate:1.6)*

A total of 192 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2023, showing an increase of 125.9% as compared to the previous year (85 cases). Madurai City (125 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Thirunelveli City (18), Coimbatore City (17), Chennai (10 cases) Avadi (8 cases), Salem City and Trichy City (each 4), Tiruppur City and Tambaram (each 3). Madurai City has reported the highest crime rate of 11.5 compared to 1.6 at cities average rate.

### **Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act**

*(Incidence: 3,606                                      Rate: 29.4)*

A total of 3,606 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2023, showing an increase of 31.2% as compared to the previous year (2,748 cases). Chennai (1,068 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Madurai City (547 cases) have accounted for 29.6% and 15.2% respectively of total such case reported in Cities during the year 2023. Avadi recorded highest crime rate (110.5) followed by Madurai City (50.4) have accounted for highest Crime Rate compared to 29.4 at cities average rate.

### **Gambling Act**

*(Incidence: 844                                      Rate: 6.9)*

A total of 844 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the Cities during the year 2023, showing an increase of 116.4% as compared to the previous year (390 cases). Tambaram (171 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Salem City (157 cases) have accounted for 20.3% and 18.6% respectively of total such cases reported in Cities during the year 2023. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 25.5 compared to 6.9 crime rate at cities average level.

### **Prohibition Act**

*(Incidence: 29,858                                      Rate: 243.7)*

A total of 29,858 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the 9 commissionerates during the year 2023, showing an increase of 63.6% as compared to the previous year (18,256 cases). Salem City (10,199 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Chennai (5,328 cases), they accounted for 34.2% and 17.5% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2023. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 1,153.7 as compared to crime rate of 243.7 at cities average level.

### **Explosives Substances Act**

*(Incidence: 22                                      Rate:0.2)*

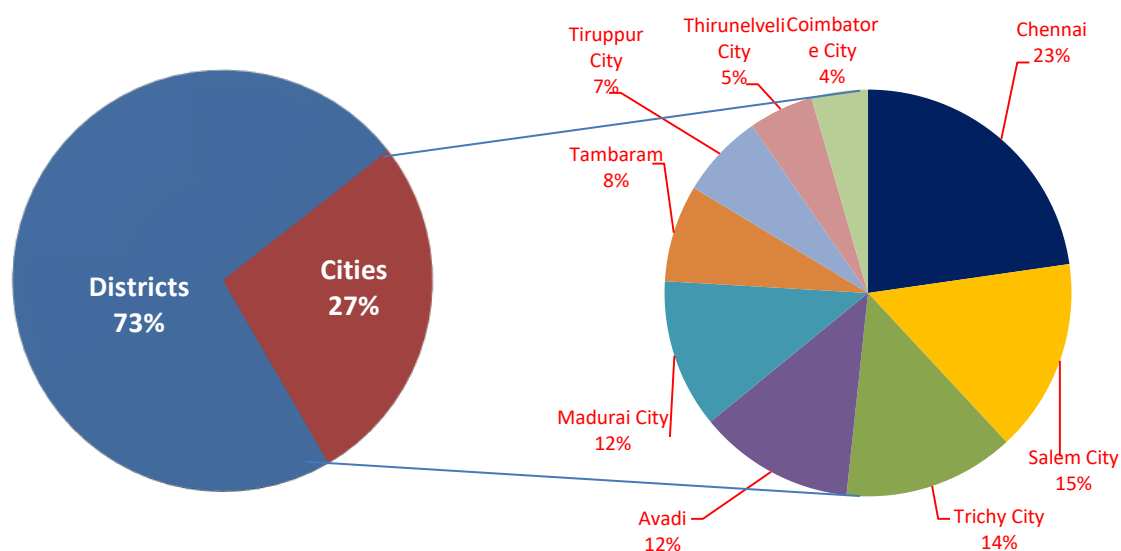
A total of 22 cases under the Explosive Substances Act were reported in 9 Cities during the year 2023 showing a decrease of 18.5% compared to the previous year (27 cases). Thirunelveli City has reported highest incidence (6 cases) followed by Tambaram (5), Chennai (4), Salem City, Trichy City and Avadi (each 2 cases) and Madurai City (1 case) reported during the year 2023. No case was reported from Coimbatore City and Tiruppur City. Tambaram has reported highest crime rate of 0.6 as compared to crime rate of 0.2 at cities.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act**  
(Incidence: 310) (Rate: 2.5)

A total of 310 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were reported in 9 Commissionerates during the year 2023, showing an increase of 127.9% as compared to the previous year (136 cases). Chennai (116 cases)

registered highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (47), Salem City (42), Avadi (35), Trichy City (30), Tiruppur City (22), Thirunelveli City and Tambaram (each 7) and Madurai City (4 cases). Avadi has reported highest crime rate of 16.6 as compared to crime rate of 2.5 at average cities level.

**Chart – 2.3**  
**Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities During 2023**



**Registration of Foreigners Act**  
(Incidence: 5) (Rate: 0.04)

A total of 5 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2023 showing a decrease of 68.8% as compared to the previous year (16 cases). Chennai (3 cases) registered highest cases followed by Tiruppur City and Tambaram (each 1 case) during the year 2023. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 0.2 as compared to crime rate of 0.04 at average cities level.

Commissionerates during the year 2023 showing an increase of 45.2% as compared to the previous year (84 cases). Chennai (86 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (30 cases), they accounted for 70.5% and 24.6% of total such cases respectively during the year 2023. Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 3.3 as compared to 1.0 at cities average level.

**Essential Commodities Act**  
(Incidence: 0) (Rate: Nil)

No cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2023 showing no variation as compared to the previous year (0 case).

**Indian Passport Act**  
(Incidence: 122) (Rate: 1.0)

A total of 122 cases under Indian Passport Act were reported in these 9



**Dowry Prohibition Act***(Incidence: 23**Rate:0.2)*

A total of 23 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 9 Commissionerates during the year 2023 showing a decrease of 41.0% as compared to the previous year (39 cases). Avadi (7 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Chennai (6), Salem City (5), Tambaram (3) and Trichy City (2) during the year 2023. Avadi has reported highest crime rate of 3.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.2 at Cities average level.

**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act***(Incidence: 0**Rate: Nil)*

No case was reported under this head during the year 2023 in the Commissionerates, showing no variation as compared to the previous year.

**Copyright Act, 1957***(Incidence: 12**Rate: 0.1)*

A total of 12 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2023, showing a decrease of 7.7% as compared to the previous year (13 cases). Tambaram (4 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (3) and Coimbatore City (2 cases), they accounted for 33.3%, 25.0%, and 16.7% of total such cases respectively during the year 2023. Tambaram has reported highest crime rate of 0.5 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs)***(Incidence: 25**Rate: 0.2)*

Data are being collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act congruence with IPC crimes. A total of 25 cases under this Act were registered in the 9 Commissionerates showing no variation as compared to the previous year (25 cases). Chennai (13 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Tambaram (7), Salem City (3),

Coimbatore City and Avadi (each 1) recorded such cases. Remaining 4 cities have not reported any case during 2023.

**Forest Act***(Incidence: 2**Rate: 0.00)*

Two cases were reported under this head during the year 2023, whereas no case was reported in the previous year.

**Prohibition of Child Marriage Act***(Incidence: 12**Rate: 0.1)*

A total of 12 cases were reported under this Act during 2023, showing a decrease of 53.8% as compared to the previous year (26 cases). Salem City (5 cases) has reported highest cases followed by Coimbatore City and Avadi (each 2), Chennai, Madurai City and Tambaram (each 1) during this year. Remaining 3 Cities have not reported any cases during 2023.

**Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act***(Incidence: 1**Rate: 0.00)*

One case was reported under this head during 2023. No case was registered under this crime head during 2022.

**Information Technology Act***(Incidence: 289**Rate: 2.4)*

A total of 289 cases were reported under this Act during 2023, showing a decrease of 18.4% as compared to the previous year (354 cases). Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act were reported in Chennai (73 cases) followed by Madurai City (63 cases), Salem City (49 cases), Tiruppur City (41), Thirunelveli City and Trichy City (each 22 cases), Avadi (10) and Coimbatore City (9 cases) was reported during the year 2023. Tambaram has not reported any cases during 2023.

**Official Secret Act***(Incidence: 1**Rate: 0.00)*

1 case was reported in Tambaram under this head during 2023 showing a decrease as compared to previous year (4 cases).

**Electricity Act***(Incidence: 0**Rate: Nil)*

No case was reported under this head during 2023 showing no variation as compared to previous year (0 case).

**Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act***(Incidence: 1**Rate: 0.00)*

One case was reported at Tambaram under this Act during 2023, whereas no case was reported in the previous year.

**Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act***(Incidence: 1**Rate: 0.00)*

One case was reported in Coimbatore City under this head during 2023 showing no variation when compared to previous year (1 case).

**Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act***(Incidence: 179**Rate: 1.5)*

A total of 179 cases were reported under this Act during 2023 showing an increase of 8.5% as compared with previous year (165 cases). Chennai City (59 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Avadi and Tambaram (each 28 cases), Coimbatore City (20 cases), Madurai City and Thirunelveli City (each 11 cases) Salem City (10 cases), Tiruppur City and Trichy City (6 cases) were reported under this crime head.

**Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act***(Incidence: 1**Rate: 0.01)*

1 case was reported in Trichy City under this Act during 2023 showing a

decrease of 50% as compared to the previous year (2 case).

**Lotteries (Regulation) Act***(Incidence: 1,369**Rate: 11.2)*

A total of 1,369 cases were reported under this Act during 2023, showing an increase of 72.9% when compared with previous year (792 cases). The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Salem City (458) followed by Trichy City (250), Tiruppur City (228), Coimbatore City (168), Chennai (132), Tambaram (54), Madurai City (39), Avadi (34) and Thirunelveli City (6) during the year 2023.

**Representation of People Act***(Incidence: 0**Rate: 0.00)*

No cases were reported in 9 Commissionerates under this crime head during this year showing a decrease of 100% as compared to previous year (7 cases).

**Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act***(Incidence: 45**Rate: 0.4)*

45 cases were reported under this head during this year 2023 showing an increase of 50.0% as compared to previous year (30). The maximum cases were reported in Salem City (20) followed by Chennai (11), Trichy City and Avadi (each 5), Tambaram (2), Coimbatore City and Madurai City (each 1). No case was reported in remaining 2 cities.

**Other SLL***(Incidence: 52,223**Rate: 447.4)*

A total of 54,803 cases were reported under other SLL Act of which not mentioned in above crime heads showing an increase of 4.9% as compared to the previous year (52,223).

## 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,
- Grievous Hurt
- Infanticide
- Foeticide
- 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
- POCSO Rape

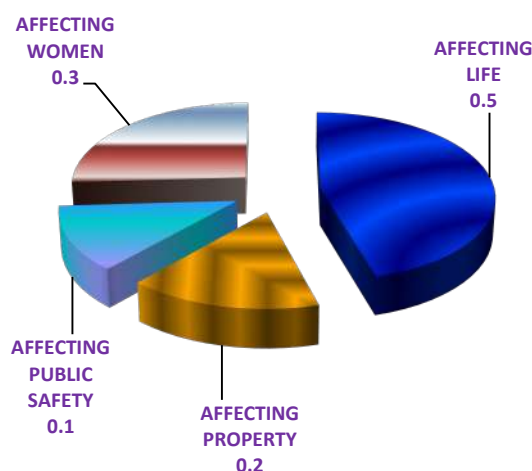
### Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes (14,709) constituted 7.2% of the total IPC crimes (2,03,804) in 2023. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 45.7% of the total violent crimes. 25.9% of these were violent crimes affecting women, while violent crimes for gain constituted 15.9%. Violent crimes

affecting public safety accounted for 12.5% of violent crimes. (Chart - 3.1)

**CHART - 3.1**

#### **PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES DURING - 2023**



### Incidence of Violent crimes:

**[Decrease: 7.5%]**

4. Violent crimes have decreased by 7.5% compared to 2022. 14,709 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2023 as against 15,898 cases reported during 2022. The district/city wise incidences of violent crimes during 2023 are presented in Table 3.1. District/City-wise incidence of Violent Crimes is shown in Map-3.1.

### Violent crimes Affecting Life:

**[Increase: 6.5%]**

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life from 2019 to 2023 is given below. These cases have increased by 6.5% compared to 2022. Attempt to commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Attempt to Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and Grievous Hurt under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this increase.

**(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES  
AFFECTING LIFE (2019 – 2023)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1745	1661	1686	1690	1681
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2478	2548	2842	2623	2363
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	68	72	71	86	157
4	ATTEMPT TO C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	11	4	2	17
5	GRIEVOUS HURT	679	741	1073	1129	1984
6	INFANTICIDE	2	17	15	7	6
7	FOETICIDE	0	0	0	0	0
8	DOWRY DEATH	28	40	27	29	11
9	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	898	765	821	737	496
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5902</b>	<b>5855</b>	<b>6539</b>	<b>6303</b>	<b>6715</b>

**Violent Crimes for Gain:**  
[Decrease: 17.6%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2019 and 2023 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has decreased by 17.6% compared to 2022. Dacoity and Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this increase.

**(II) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES  
FOR GAIN (2019 – 2023)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	113	128	111	141	133
2	ROBBERY	2444	2023	2558	2705	2212
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2557</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2669</b>	<b>2846</b>	<b>2345</b>

**Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:**  
[Decrease: 32.8%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety from 2019 to 2023 are given below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has decreased by 32.8% when comparing with 2022. A decrease of 13.3% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2023 (1,836) as compared to 2019 (2,117).

**(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES  
AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2019 - 2023)**

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	1722	2122	2275	2229	1305
2	ARSON	395	463	461	505	531
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2117</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>2736</b>	<b>2734</b>	<b>1836</b>

**Violent crimes Affecting Women:**  
[Decrease: 5.0%]

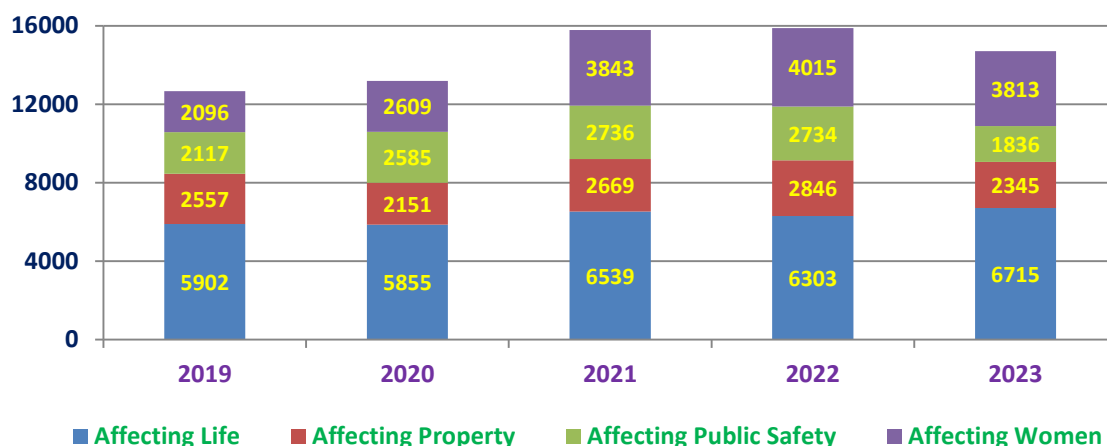
8. Cases of Rape from 2019 to 2023 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (365+41+3407) has decreased by 5.0% compared to 2022.

**(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES  
AFFECTING WOMEN (2019 – 2023)**

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	362	389	422	421	365
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	8	15	20	21	41
3	POCSO RAPE	1726	2205	3401	3573	3407
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2096</b>	<b>2609</b>	<b>3843</b>	<b>4015</b>	<b>3813</b>

**CHART – 3.2**

**Category – Wise Violent Crimes during 2019 - 2023**



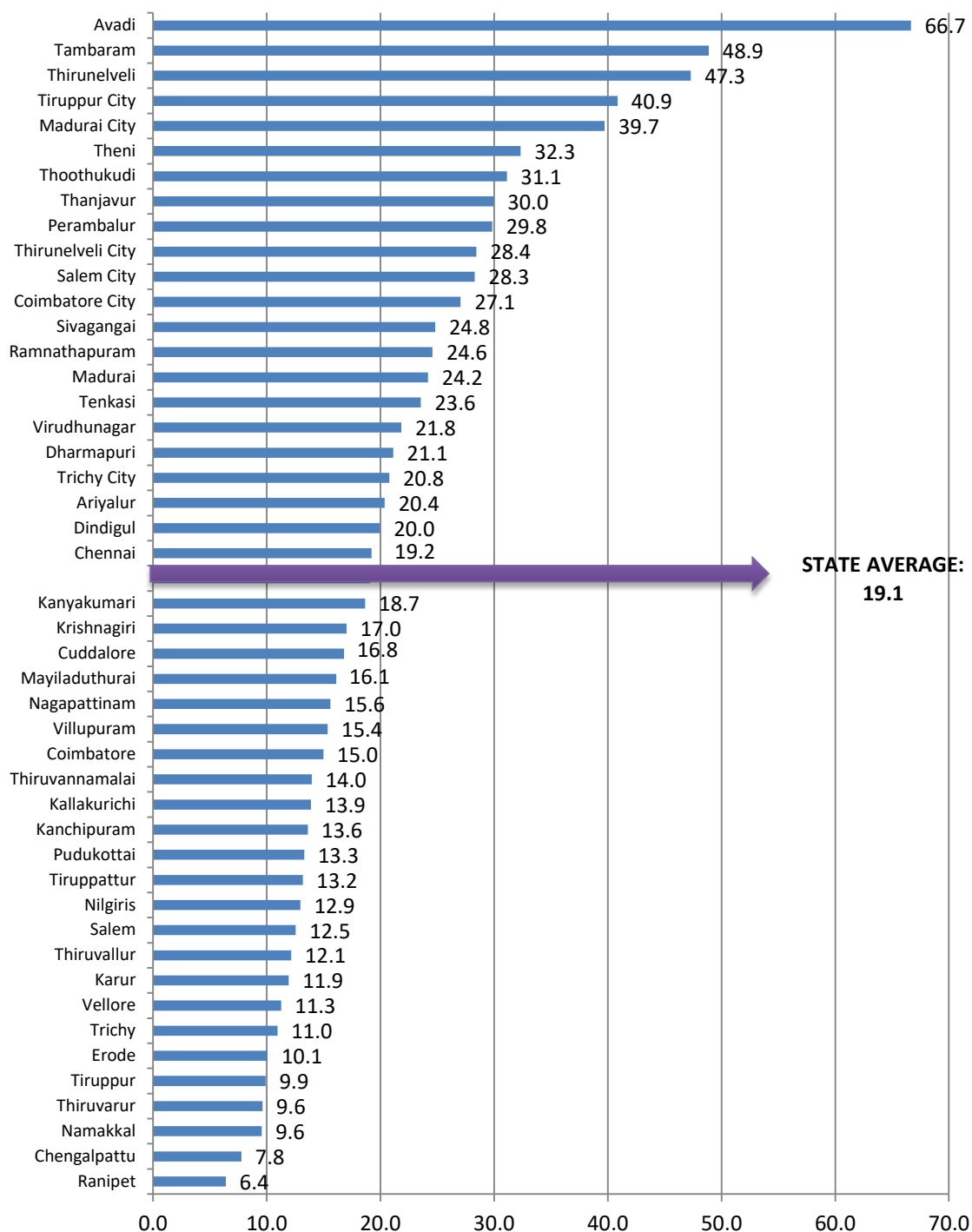
### Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

9. Crime head-wise and district/city wise incidence of violent crimes during 2023 are presented in Table 3.1. The

State average of violent crime rate is 19.1. Chart-3.3 gives ranking of the district/city on the basis of violent crime rates. District/City wise Rate of violent crimes is shown in Map-3.2.

**CHART-3.3**

**CRIME RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING- 2023**  
**(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



## Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2023 is given in [Table 3.1](#). Chennai reported the highest incidence of 1,164 cases accounting for 7.9% of the total violent crimes followed by Thanjavur (770; 5.2%), Thirunelveli (596; 4.1%), Thoothukudi (582; 4.0%), Madurai (520; 3.5%), Cuddalore (467; 3.2%), Dindigul (459; 3.1%) and Virudhunagar (452; 3.1%), The remaining 40 districts/ cities reported below 450 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	500 – 1,164	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chennai</li> <li>Thanjavur</li> <li>Thirunelveli</li> <li>Thoothukudi</li> <li>Madurai</li> </ul>
2	400 – 499	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cuddalore</li> <li>Dindigul</li> <li>Virudhunagar</li> <li>Madurai City</li> <li>Theni</li> </ul>
3	300 - 399	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tambaram</li> <li>Coimbatore</li> <li>Kanyakumari</li> <li>Thiruvannamalai</li> <li>Tenkasi</li> <li>Salem</li> <li>Sivagangai</li> <li>Ramanathapuram</li> <li>Krishnagiri</li> <li>Dharmapuri</li> <li>Villupuram</li> <li>Thiruvallur</li> <li>Coimbatore City</li> </ul>
3	Less than 300	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avadi</li> <li>Salem City</li> <li>Erode</li> <li>Pudukottai</li> <li>Trichy</li> <li>Tiruppur</li> <li>Kallakurichi</li> <li>Tiruppur City</li> <li>Chengalpattu</li> <li>Trichy City</li> <li>Vellore</li> <li>Perambalur</li> <li>Namakkal</li> <li>Tiruppattur</li> <li>Ariyalur</li> <li>Mayiladuthurai</li> <li>Railway Chennai</li> <li>Thirunelveli City</li> <li>Karur</li> <li>Kanchipuram</li> <li>Thiruvallur</li> <li>Nagapattinam</li> <li>Nilgiris</li> <li>Ranipet</li> <li>Railways Trichy</li> </ul>

## 11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Disputes (Property dispute, Family dispute, petty quarrel, Money, Water and Due to accidents on roads) accounted for 1097 cases out of 1,681 cases reported (65.3%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Personal Vendetta or Enmity 188 cases (11.2%), Illicit Relationship 156 cases (9.3%), Murder for gain 83 cases (4.9%), Love Affairs 66 cases (3.9%), Casteism 11 cases (0.7%), Psychopath or Serial Killers 8 cases (0.5%), Gang Rivalry 3 cases (0.2%), Murder due to dowry 1 case (0.1%) remaining 68 (4.1%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Honour Killing. The details are available in [Table 3.2](#).

### Attempt to Commit Murder (Decrease 9.9%) (Cr.Rate... 3.1)

Incidence of [Attempt to commit Murder](#) (2,363) during 2023 has decreased by 9.9% over 2022 (2,623). Thirunelveli has registered the highest (300) incidence followed by Chennai City (254).

## 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"](#).

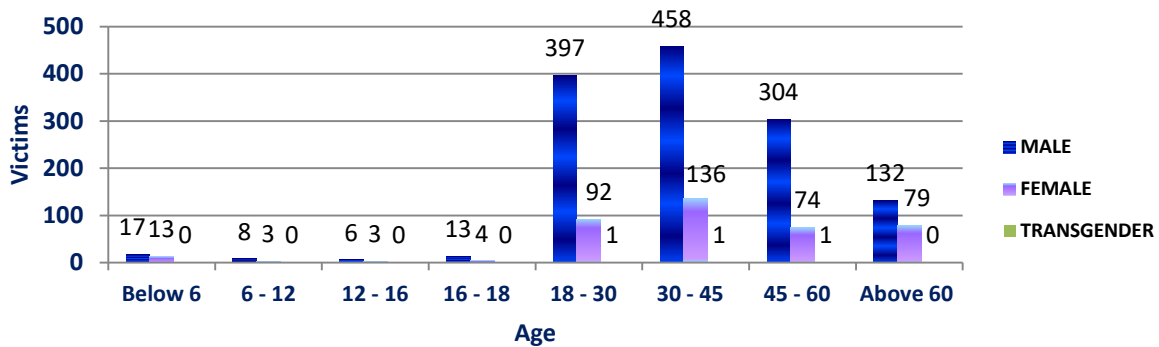
### (ii) Victims of Murder: -

Almost one-fourth of [Murder victims](#) were women. Of the total victims (1,742) during this year, the share of female victims was 23.2% (404). Approximately 33.7% (136) of the female victims were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 22.8% (92) of them were adult women aged 18 to 30 years.

The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 31-45 years accounted for 34.3% (458 out of 1,335). Of the total victims, 30 (1.7%) were below 6 years of age and 11 (0.6%) victims were between 12 years above - 16 years. Profile of the victims of murder



**CHART - 3.4**  
**VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2023**



for the year 2023 as per age & gender from the districts/cities is available in **Table-3.3** and **Chart 3.4**. Of the total 1,742 Victims, Chennai (106) followed by Thoothukudi (75), Virudhunagar (70), Avadi (65), Dindigul and Madurai (each 64), Krishnagiri (63), Cuddalore (53), Coimbatore (52), Thanjavur and Tambaram (each 51), Thirunelveli (47), Salem, Sivagangai, Theni and Trichy (each 46), Tenkasi (43), Erode (39), Madurai City and Villupuram (each 38), Kanchipuram, Namakkal and Ramanathapuram (each 36), Thiruvannamalai (35), Chengalpattu (33), Kanyakumari (32), Tiruppur (31) and Thiruvallur (30) account for larger number of victims (79%). Tenkasi (19), Sivagangai and Thoothukudi (each 18), Virudhunagar (17), Krishnagiri and Madurai (each 16), Coimbatore (15), Chennai, Cuddalore and Thanjavur (each 14) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. Above 10 districts accounted for 39.9% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Mayiladuthurai and Vellore (each 1) followed by Railway Chennai (2), Tiruppattur, Trichy City, Thirunelveli City, Salem City, Pudukottai, Perambalur, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore City (each 3). No such cases were reported in Thiruvallur and Railway Trichy. Moreover, male victims of Chennai (92) followed by Thoothukudi (57), Avadi (56), Dindigul and Virudhunagar (each 53), Madurai (48), Krishnagiri (47), Cuddalore, Salem and Thirunelveli (each 39), Tambaram

(38), Coimbatore and Thanjavur (each 37) Theni and Trichy (each 36), Madurai City and Villupuram (each 29), Erode, Kanchipuram, Sivagangai and Chengalpattu (each 38), Kanyakumari (27) have reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above 22 districts accounted for 67.7% of the total male victims. The lowest numbers of male victims were reported in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Railway Chennai (6), Nilgiris (8) and Nagapattinam (9).

#### **Rape**

**(Decrease: 6.7%) Cr.Rate: 4.9**

The number of **rape** cases 3,772 (Rape 365 + POCSO Rape 3,407) showing a decrease of 6.7% over 2022 (4,041). Chennai has recorded the highest number (211) of incidence accounting for 5.6% of all the rape cases reported in the state. Railway Chennai and Trichy have recorded the lowest incidence (2 cases) followed by Ranipet (21), Kanchipuram (23) and Thirunelveli City (33).

#### **Kidnapping & Abduction**

**(Decrease: 32.7%) Cr.Rate: 0.6**

496 cases of **"Kidnapping & abduction"** were reported during this year, showing a decrease of 32.7% over 2022 (737). Salem City has recorded the highest number (44) of incidents accounting for 8.9% of all the **"Kidnapping & abduction"** cases reported in the state. No case reported at Kanchipuram, Railway Trichy and Trichy.

## **Dacoity**

**(Decrease: 5.7%) Cr.Rate: 0.2**

The incidence of dacoity is 133 showing a decrease by 5.7% over 2022 (141). Chennai (17) Thoothukudi (10), Coimbatore and Thiruvallur (each 8), Madurai (7), Dindigul, Karur and Virudhunagar (each 6), Tenkasi and Tambaram (each 5), Erode, Kanyakumari, Sivagangai, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy (each 4 cases) has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 76.7% of the total cases reported in the State. Coimbatore City, Krishnagiri, Madurai City and Villupuram (each 3 cases) was the next in order of the total cases. Six districts have recorded each 2 cases and Seven districts have recorded each 1 case. No case was recorded in 15 districts.

## **Robbery**

**(Decrease: 18.2%) Cr.Rate: 2.9**

The incidence of robbery (2,212) is showing a decrease of 18.2% over 2022 (2,705). Chennai has the highest number of incidents (326) accounting for 14.7% of the total cases reported followed by Tambaram (152), Madurai City (140) and Madurai (135). No case reported at Nagapattinam.

## **Riots**

**(Decrease 41.5%) Cr.Rate: 1.7**

Incidence of riots (1,305) showing a decrease of 41.5% over 2022 (2,229). Theni has the highest number of incidents (91) accounting for 7.0% reported in the state followed by Thanjavur (86), Villupuram (81) and Ramanathapuram (73). Railway Trichy has recorded the lowest number of incidents (1) followed by Vellore (2). No case was reported in Tirupattur, Ranipet and Thirunelveli districts.

## **Arson**

**(Increase: 5.1%) Cr.Rate: 0.7**

The incidence of arson recorded (531) during the year increased by 5.1%

over 2021 (505). Thoothukudi has reported the highest number of incidents (53) followed by Thanjavur (44), Thirunelveli (42), Virudhunagar (33) and Tenkasi (27). No case reported at Ranipet, Salem City, Railway Trichy and Railway Chennai.

## **Dowry Death**

**(Decrease: 62.1%) Cr.Rate: 0.01**

Incidence of dowry deaths during the year (11) decreased by 62.1% over 2022 (29). Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Kanyakumari, Sivagangai, Villupuram, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai, Virudhunagar, Ranipet, Tirupattur and Avadi (each 1 case) has reported the highest number of such incidents. No case was reported in the remaining 37 districts.

## **(iii) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-**

Table 3.4 gives the age groups break-up of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction, district-wise. 496 cases were reported during this year involving 502 victims. Victims in the age group 18 years to 30 years (170) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 64.1% of these were women. The highest number of victims were from Salem City (44). No victims were from Trichy, Railway Trichy, and Kanchipuram and the lowest number of victims were from Ranipet, Perambalur and Nagapattinam (each 1 victim).

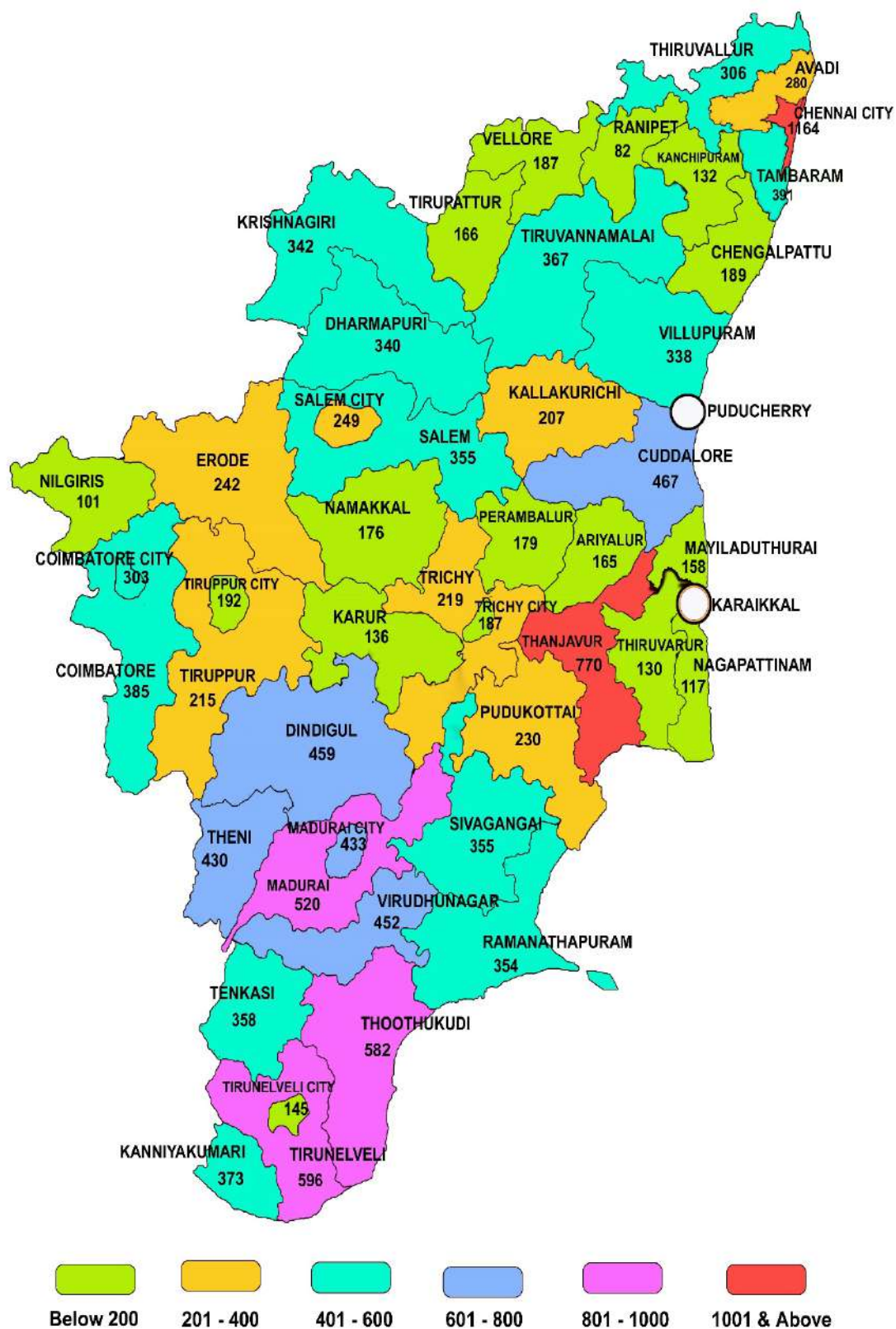
## **(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-**

Table 3.5 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 151 out of 555 recovered victims of kidnapped/abducted (including kidnapped in previous year) during this year were for the Deemed Kidnapped, accounting for 27.2% of the total victims. This was followed by Elopement / Love relationship 146 (26.3%).

### MAP – 3.1

## INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 14,709)

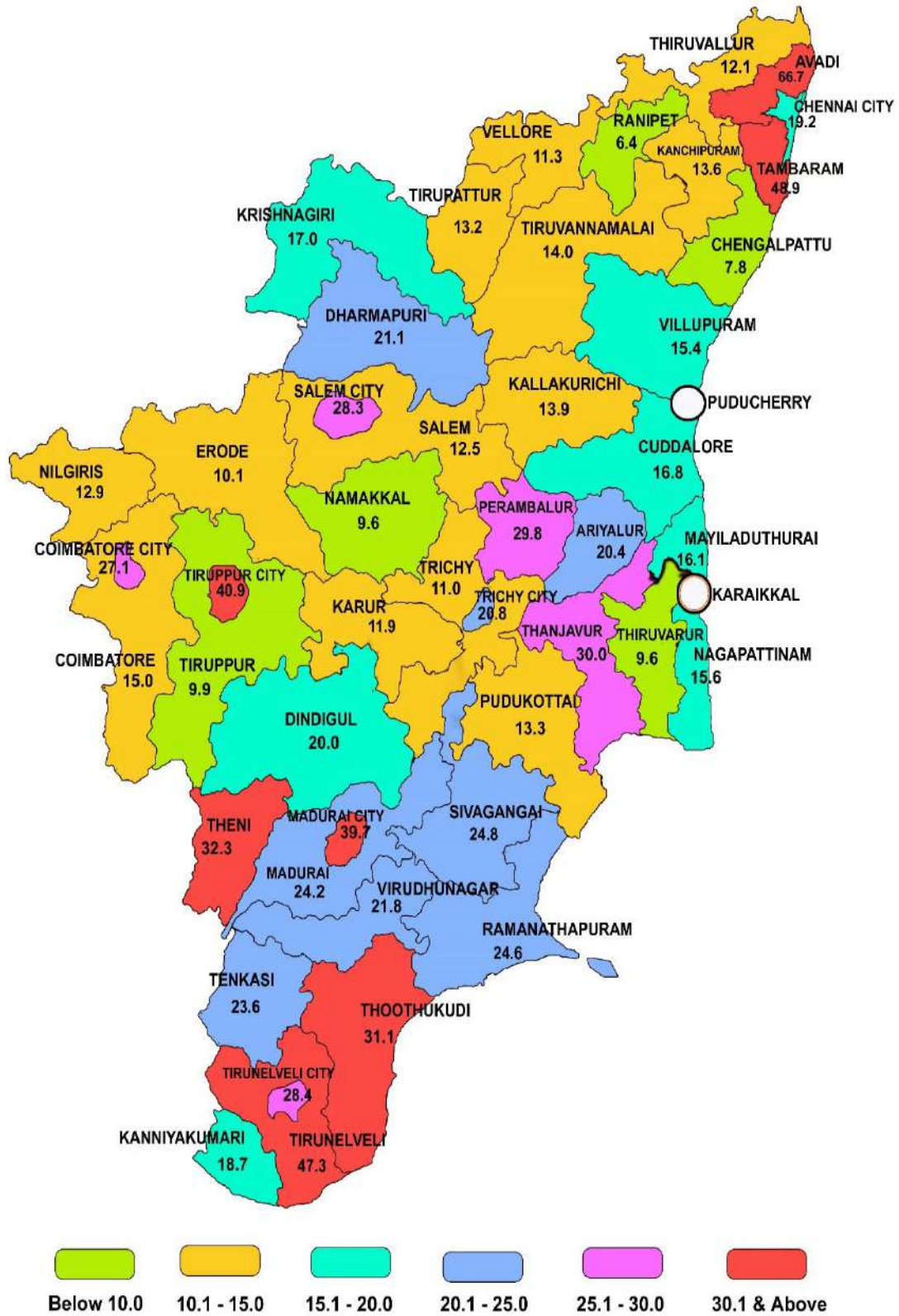




### MAP – 3.2

## RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 19.1)



## CHAPTER 4

### PROPERTY CRIMES

#### INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES

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

2. Property Crimes are classified as follows: -

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

These offences constitute about 12.5% of the total IPC offences.

#### Incidence of Property Crimes: [Decrease: 4.4%]

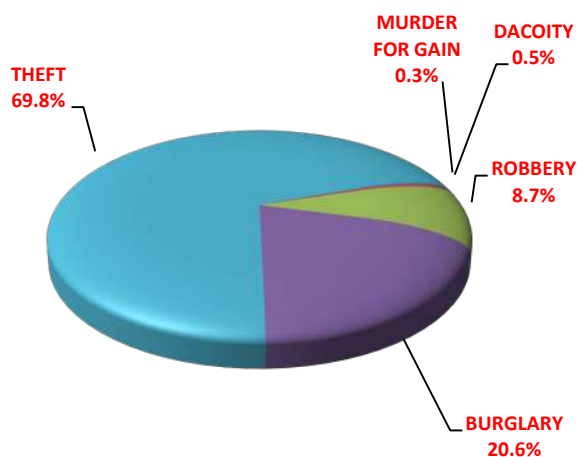
3. Table 4.1 depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2022 & 2023 with percentage variation. A total of 25,469 Property Crimes were reported during 2023 as against 26,649 cases during 2022, showing a decrease of 4.4%. Incidence of property crimes between 2019 and 2023 is presented in Table 4.2.

**INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES  
IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2023**

S. NO	HEADS	NO.OF CASES REPORTED	Share of %
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	83	0.3
ii	DACOITY	133	0.5
iii	ROBBERY	2212	8.7
iv	BURGLARY	5253	20.6
v	THEFT	17788	69.8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25469</b>	<b>100</b>

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.3% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.5%, 8.7%, 20.6% and 69.8% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2023 is presented in Chart-4.1.

**CHART- 4.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES**  
**DURING- 2023**



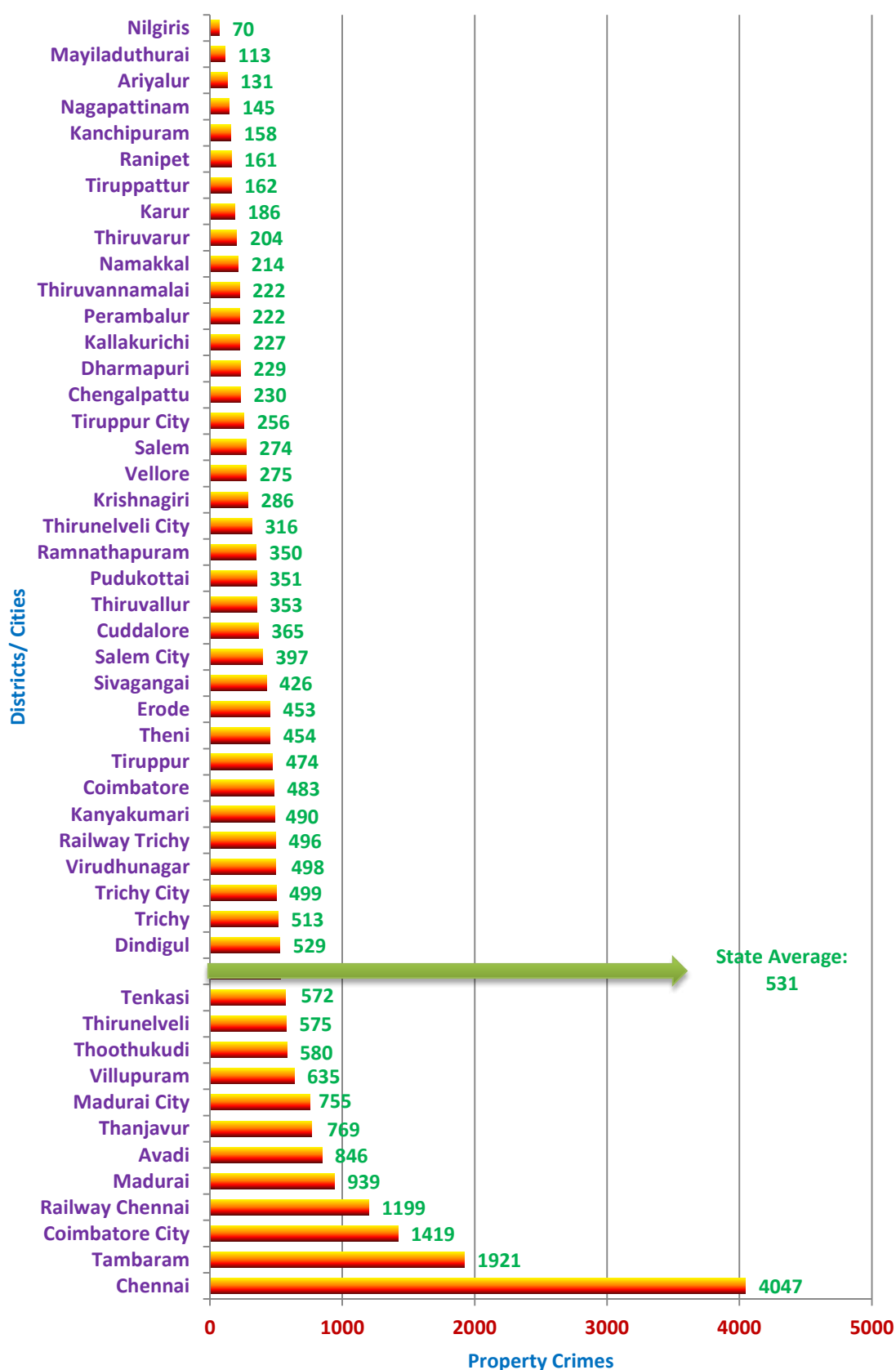
5. Chennai (4,047 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by Tambaram (1,921), Coimbatore City (1,419) Railway Police Chennai (1,199), Madurai (939) and Avadi (846). The lowest number of cases was reported in Nilgiris (70 cases) followed by Mayiladuthurai (113) and Ariyalur (131). The district/city wise comparative statement of property crimes for 2022 and 2023 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) details are presented in Chart-4.2.

**CHART-4.2**

**PROPERTY CRIMES DURING - 2023 (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 2.3% of the total IPC offences in 2023, whereas it was 2.7% for 2022.

3. The object of this review is to focus on the Grave Crimes in Districts/Commissionerates with particular reference to Police sub-divisions. 48 Districts and Commissionerates have been profiled. For the purpose of analysis, crimes under the following heads have been taken as Grave Crimes: -

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

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES: [DECREASE: 10.6%]

4. A total of 4,647 Grave Crimes were reported during 2023 as against 5,200 during 2022 (a decrease of 10.6%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2019 – 2023 and head wise grave crimes are presented in [Table-5.1](#). [Map-5](#)

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2023

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	% SHARE
I	MURDER	1598	34.4
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	83	1.8
III	DACOITY	133	2.9
IV	ROBBERY	2175	46.8
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	428	9.2
VI	GRAVE THEFT	230	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,647</b>	<b>100</b>

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (81.2%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Grave Theft constituted 14.2% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 4.6% of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2023 is presented above. [Chart 5.1](#) depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2023.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were reported in Chennai (498) followed by Madurai (241), Tambaram City (218), Madurai City (202), Thoothukudi (181) and Dindigul (152). The lowest number of cases were reported in Nilgiris (12), followed by Nagapattinam (15), Mayiladuthurai (22), Ariyalur (26) and Railway Trichy (29). District/City wise incidence of crimes is presented in [Table-5.2](#).

7. The incidence, percentage of grave crimes to IPC crimes (District / City wise) during 2023 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 2022 and 2023 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**

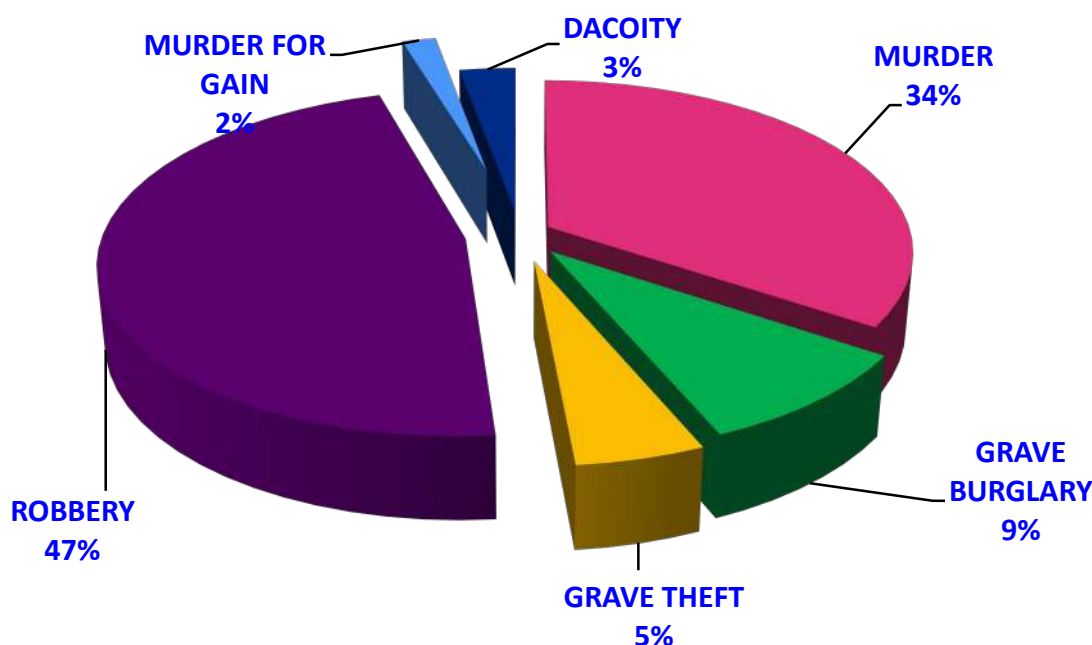
11. Highest number of Grave Crimes was reported in Central (83) Sub-division of Railway Chennai followed by Samayanallur (66) Sub-division of Madurai district and Singanallur (60) Sub-division of Coimbatore City.

12. Lowest number of Grave Crimes was reported in Chengam (1) Sub-division of Thiruvannamalai followed by Kodaikanal Sub-division of Dindigul district, Kolathur, Harbour and Meenambakkam Sub-divisions of Chennai (each 2), Muthupettai Sub-division of Thiruvallur district, Kondalampatty Sub-division of Salem

City and Ooty Rural Sub-division of Nilgiris district (each 3), Pattabiram Sub-division of Avadi, Thiruvannamalai Sub-division of Thiruvannamalai district, Kottaipattinam Sub-division of Pudukottai district, Gudalur Sub-division of Nilgiris district and Vadapalani Sub-division of Chennai (each 4), Gandhi Market Sub-division of Trichy City, Thiruthuraiipoondi Sub-division of Thiruvallur district, Arni Sub-division of Thiruvannamalai district, Ammapet Sub-division of Salem City, Tirunelveli Sub-division of Railway Trichy, Aranthangi Sub-division of Pudukottai district, Coonoor Sub-division of Nilgiris district, Palacode Sub-division of Dharmapuri district, Ukkadam Sub-division of Coimbatore City and Royapuram Sub-division of Chennai (each 5 cases). While, Devala and Ooty Town Sub-divisions of Nilgiris district and Adyar Sub-division of Chennai have recorded no case of Grave Crimes.

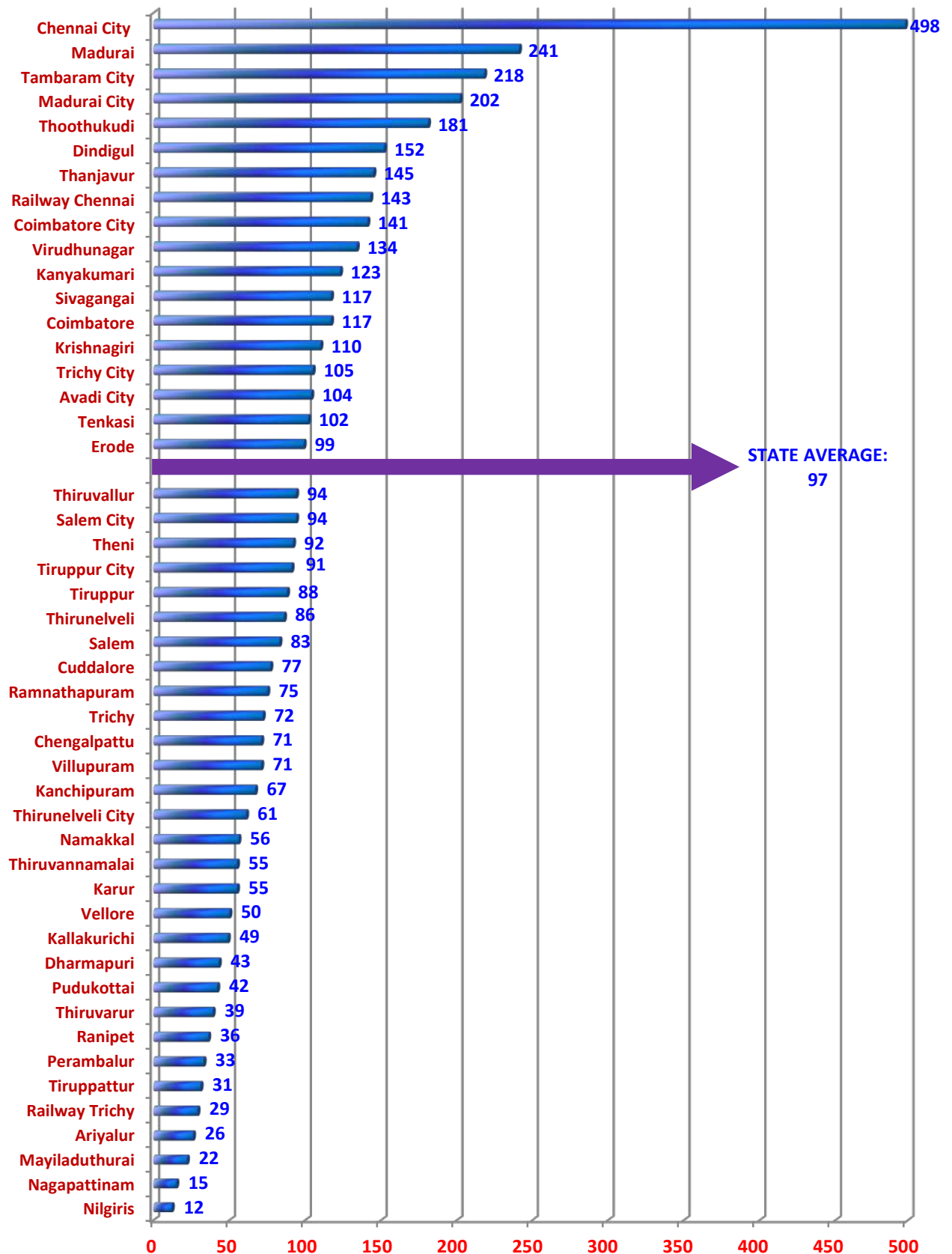
#### **CHART- 5.1**

#### **PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2023**

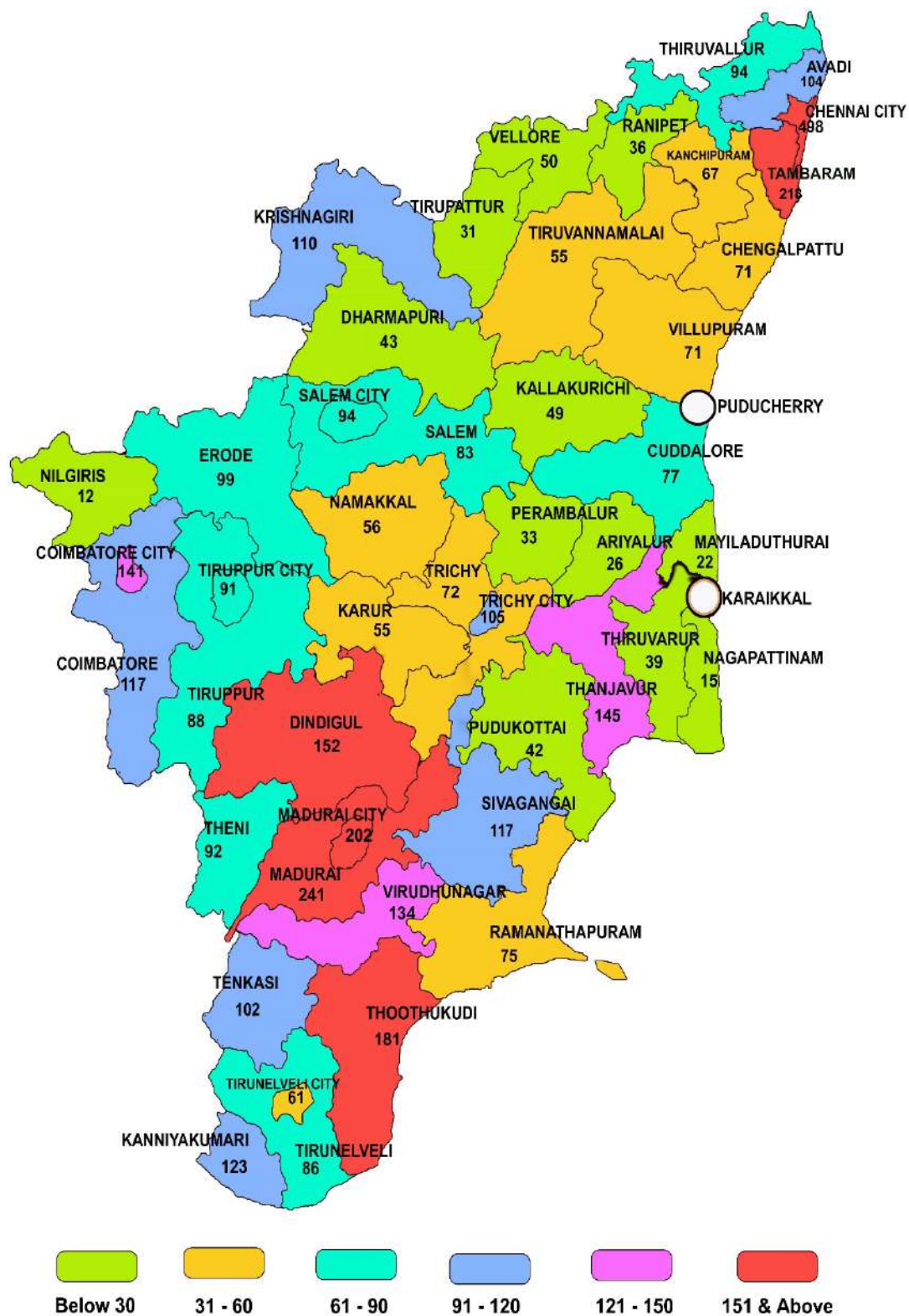


**CHART - 5.2**

**GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2023 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



**MAP – 5.1**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2023**  
**(All over Tamil Nadu 4,647)**



## CHAPTER 6

### CRIME IN RAILWAYS

#### Introduction

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

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

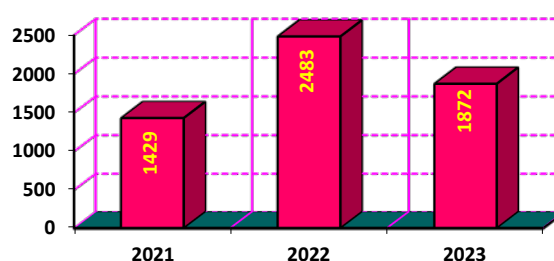
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian Railways Act, 1989.

#### Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district/city-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2021 to 2023 is presented in Table 6.2. Chart 6.1 shows the incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2021 to 2023.

**CHART-6.1**

**Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2021-2023**



5. 1,429, 2,483 and 1,872 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2021 to 2023 respectively at the state level reflecting an increase of 73.7% in 2022 over 2021 and a decrease of 24.6% in 2023 over 2022 and. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP& TRP) shows a fluctuating trend.

6. Chennai RP cases reported a decrease of 29.3% in 2023 over 2022 (from 1,865 cases in 2022 and 1,318 cases in 2023). Trichy RP cases reported a decrease of 10.4% in 2023 over 2022 (from 618 cases in 2022 and 554 cases in 2023).

7. District/city-wise incidence of Indian Railways Act crimes registered by Railway Police during 2021-2023 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 2021 to 2023. District/city wise details are presented in [Table 6.2](#).

9. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded a fluctuating trend in Chennai Railway with 12, 4 and 12 cases from 2021 to 2023 and also in Trichy Railway shown that a fluctuating trend with 5, 8 and 3 from 2021 to 2023 respectively.

10. In the year 2022, Trichy Railway has shown a decrease of five cases (3 cases reported in 2023 while 8 cases in 2022) whereas Chennai Railway has shown an increase in reporting cases in the year 2023. (12 cases reported in 2023 as against 4 cases in the year 2022).

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

11. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 51.0% (i.e., 2,96,787 out of 5,82,442) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases in the state) by police. 45.3% of these were charge-sheeted (2,63,644 out of 5,82,442). 42.4% (14 cases were disposed out of 33 cases for investigation) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 12.1% (4/33) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 28.6% as against 88.8% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by police may be seen in [Table 19.3 and 19.4](#).

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

12. As many as 2,91,941 SLL cases out of 7,37,933 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2023, resulting in 39.6% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 89.8% (2,62,202 out of 2,91,941 Trial completed). Comparatively, 12.2% (Trial were completed in 5 case out of 41 cases for trial) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. 2 cases were convicted and 32 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 40% as against 89.8% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by courts may be seen in [Table 19.13 and 19.14](#).

## **Property Stolen/Taken Away from Railways**

13. The details of property stolen / taken away by place of occurrence including railways have been discussed at length in Chapter-17 (Property Stolen and Recovered).

## **Theft in Railways**

14. 1,540 cases of theft were reported in railways for the year 2023, out of the total 17,788 cases of theft reported in the state during 2023, showing 8.7% share of railway from state total. A total amount of Rs.290 lakh worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.862 lakhs worth of property stolen/taken away in all the theft reported in the State. These details may be seen in [Table 17.2](#).

District/City-wise the value of property stolen/recovery details are presented in [Table 17.1](#).

15. It is observed that theft cases (1,540) account for 82.3% of total IPC crimes in railways (1,872).

16. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (82.3%) is higher as compared to Robbery (8.0%), Hurt (4.9%), Obscene acts and songs at public places (1.4%), Other IPC crimes (1.2%), Murder and Attempt to commit murder (each 0.5%), Riots (0.4%), Forgery, Cheating & Fraud and Molestation (each 0.3%), Abetment of Suicide, Burglary, Dacoity and Rash driving on public way (each 0.1%) and the details are shown in Chart-6.2. Similarly, the percentage share of stolen property in railways theft to total theft in the state is lower (3.4%) as compared to Robbery (4.3%).

### Burglary in Railways

17. 2 Burglary cases were reported in Railways out of total 5,253 Burglary cases reported in the state during 2023 in which Rs.782 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all burglary cases reported in the State during 2023. These details are may be seen in Table 17.2.

### Robbery in Railways

18. 149 Robbery cases were reported in railways out of total 2,212 Robbery cases reported in the state during 2023. A total amount of Rs.7.0 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.164.0 lakh of property was stolen/taken away in all the robbery cases reported in the state during 2023. These details are may be seen in Table 17.2.

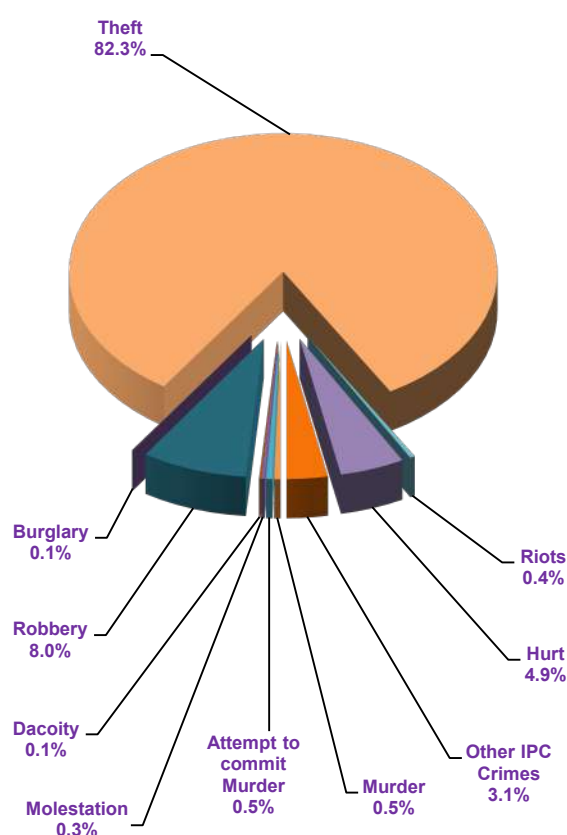
### Dacoity in Railways

19. Two dacoity cases were reported in railways out of total 133 dacoity cases reported in the state during 2023. A total amount of Rs.2.0 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways, whereas it was Rs.167.0 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all

Dacoity reported in the state during 2023. These details may be seen in Table 17.2.

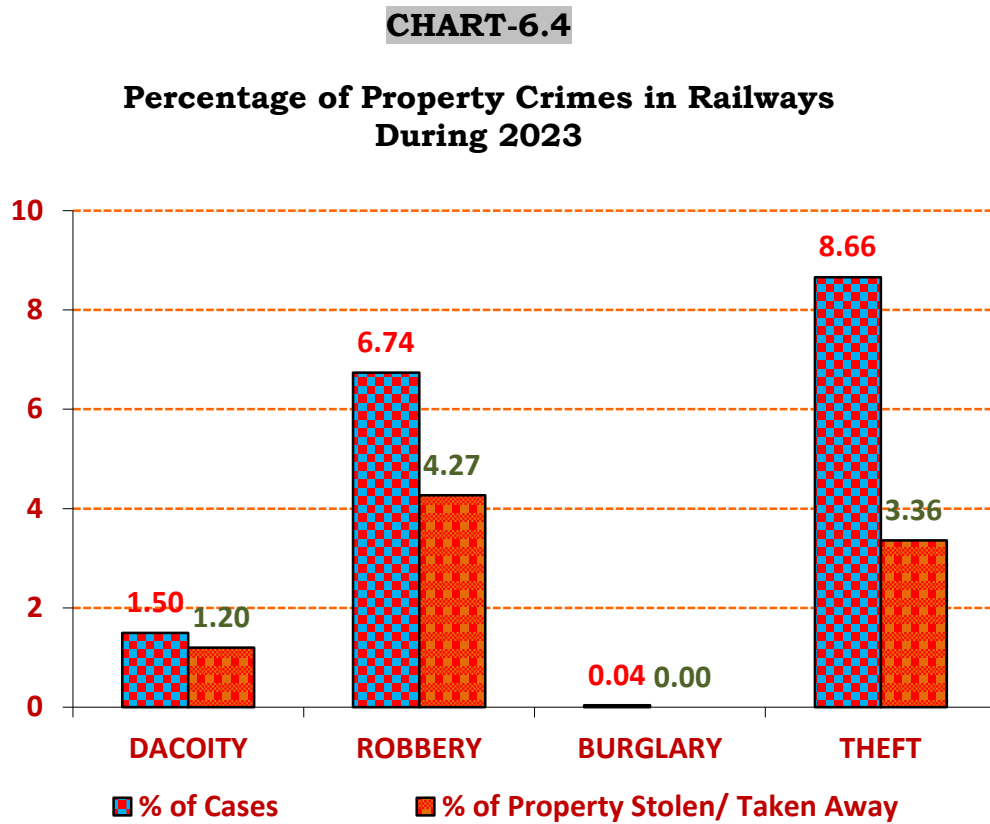
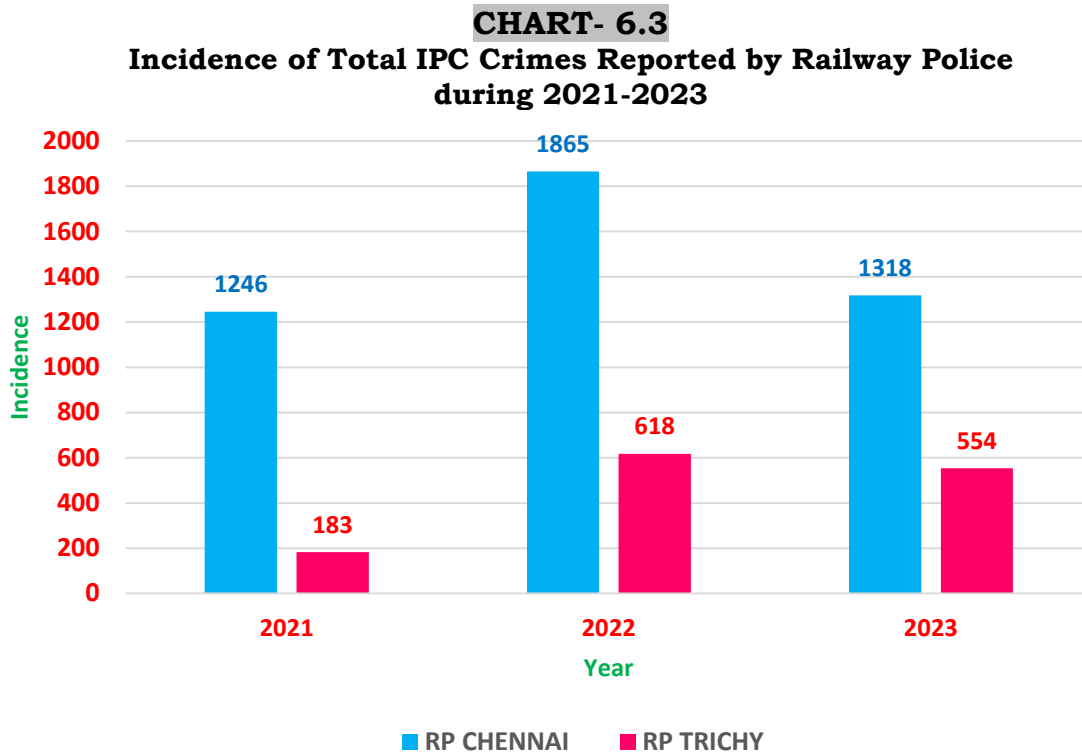
**CHART- 6.2**

### Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2023



20. Chart 6.3 depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2021-2023.

21. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2023 is presented in Chart-6.4.



## 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 crime 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, apart from this a dedicated special Unit namely 'Crime Against Women & Children' have been formed to curtail crime against Women.

#### 2. Provisions under IPC dealing with Crime 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) Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Insult to the modesty of women (Sec.509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of Girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

#### 3. Provisions under SLL dealing with Crime 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. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

- iii. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- iv. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act 2002.
- v. Protection of Children from Sexual abuse Act (POCSO)

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crime against Women** during 2022 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2022 Tamil Nadu	2022 All India	% Share to All India
1	Murder with Rape	6	248	2.4
2	Dowry Deaths	29	6450	0.4
3	Abetment of Suicide of Women	203	4963	4.1
4	Miscarriage	2	236	0.8
5	Acid Attack	2	124	1.6
6	Attempt to Acid Attack	2	38	5.3
7	Cruelty by Husband and His Relatives	1043	140019	0.7
8	Kidnapping & Abduction	536	85310	0.6
10	Human Trafficking	2	781	0.3
11	Rape*	421	31516	1.3
12	Attempt to Commit Rape	21	3288	0.6
13	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty	1414	83344	1.7
14	Insult to the Modesty of Women	58	8972	0.6
15	Dowry Prohibition Act	220	13479	1.6
16	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	206	946	21.8
17	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	5	468	1.1
18	Cyber Crime (IT Act)	131	2940	4.5
19	POCSO Act	4906	62095	7.9
	TOTAL	9207	445256	2.1

\* Excluding Rape u/s 4& 6 of POCSO

#### 4. INCIDENCE OF **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**:-

Head-wise incidences of reported **Crime against Women** during 2019 to 2023 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO.	CRIME HEADS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
1	Murder of Women (with Rape)	8	3	5	6	9	50.0
2	Dowry Deaths	28	40	27	29	11	-62.1
3	Abetment of Suicide of Women	236	247	244	203	143	-29.6
4	Miscarriage	3	0	3	2	2	0.0
5	Acid Attack	4	0	1	2	3	50.0
6	Attempt to Acid Attack	0	1	2	2	0	-100.0
7	Cruelty by Husband and His Relatives	781	689	875	1043	1017	-2.5
8	Kidnapping & Abduction	699	633	638	536	290	-45.9
9	Human Trafficking	11	4	1	2	2	0.0
10	Selling of Minor Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
11	Buying of Minor Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
12	Rape	362	389	422	421	365	-13.3
13	Attempt to Commit Rape	8	15	20	21	41	95.2
14	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty	803	892	1077	1414	1650	16.7
15	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7	31	32	58	46	-20.7
16	Dowry Prohibition Act	237	207	281	220	144	-34.5
17	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	349	231	381	206	619	200.5
18	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	0	0	1	5	4	-20.0
19	Cyber Crimes (IT Act)	38	188	75	131	91	-30.5
20	POCSO Act	2358	3057	4415	4906	4505	-8.2
21	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	2	3	1	0	1	@
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>	<b>5934</b>	<b>6630</b>	<b>8501</b>	<b>9207</b>	<b>8943</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

5. Chart-7.2 depicts percentage distribution of Crime against Women in 2023.

6. The incidence of Crime against Women during the period 2023 has shown a decrease of 2.9% over the previous year.

7. Highest incidence of Crime against Women has been reported under the head:- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (4,505) followed by Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (1,650), Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (1,017) and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (619). The reported Cases of POCSO, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Cruelty by husband and his relatives and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act together constitute the largest part (87.1%). Rape accounted for 4.1% of the Crime against Women.

8. District/city-wise incidence and rate of Crime against Women during 2023 is presented in Table 7.1. The crime rate of Crime against Women reported during 2022 and 2023 are may be seen in Chart-7.1 (Map 7.1).

9. Table 7.2 shows the incidence of Crime against Women district/city wise and head wise during 2023.

10. An analysis of Crime against Women reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of Crime against Women has been witnessed in Chennai (745), followed by Virudhunagar (350), Theni (338), Thanjavur (328) and Cuddalore (319), while it was the lowest in Railway Trichy (6) followed by Railway Chennai (13) and Kanchipuram (55).

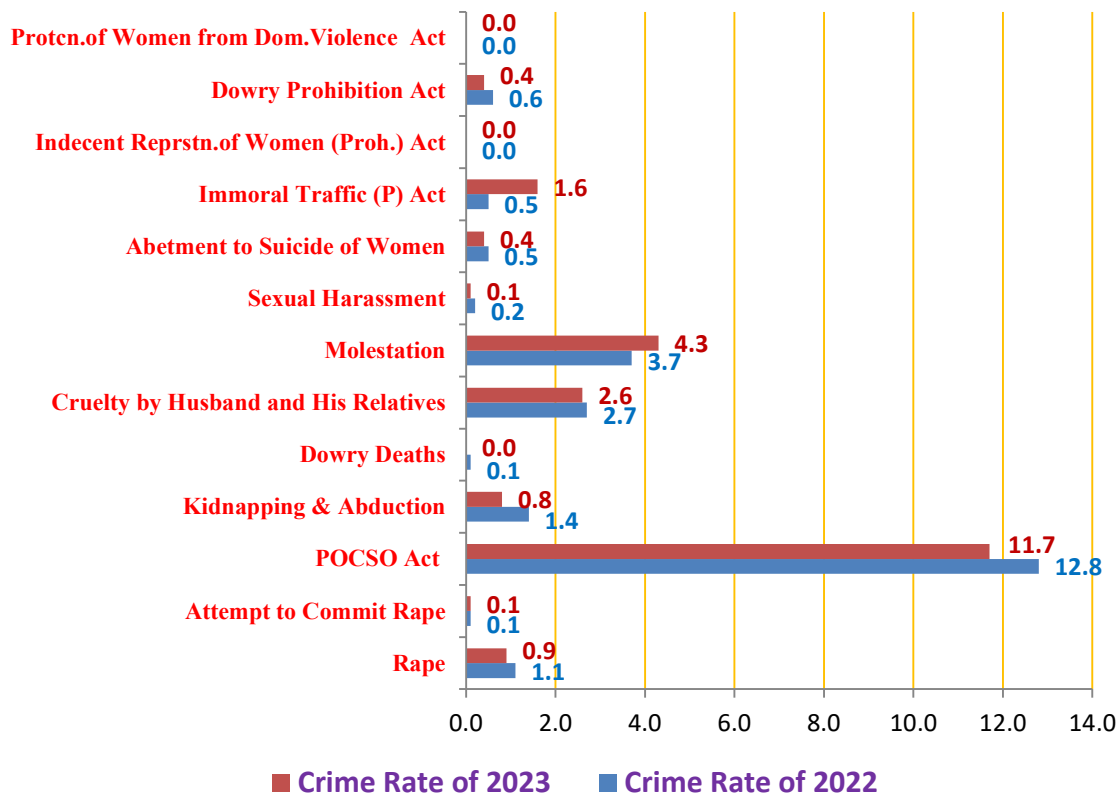
11. An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was highest in Chennai (301), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty was highest in Chennai (166), Cruelty by husband and his relatives was highest in Madurai City and Theni (each 88), Kidnapping and Abduction was highest in Salem City (41), Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act was highest in Chennai City (116), Dowry Prohibition Act was highest in Kanyakumari (25), Abetment of Suicide of Women was highest in Krishnagiri (10), Insult to the Modesty of



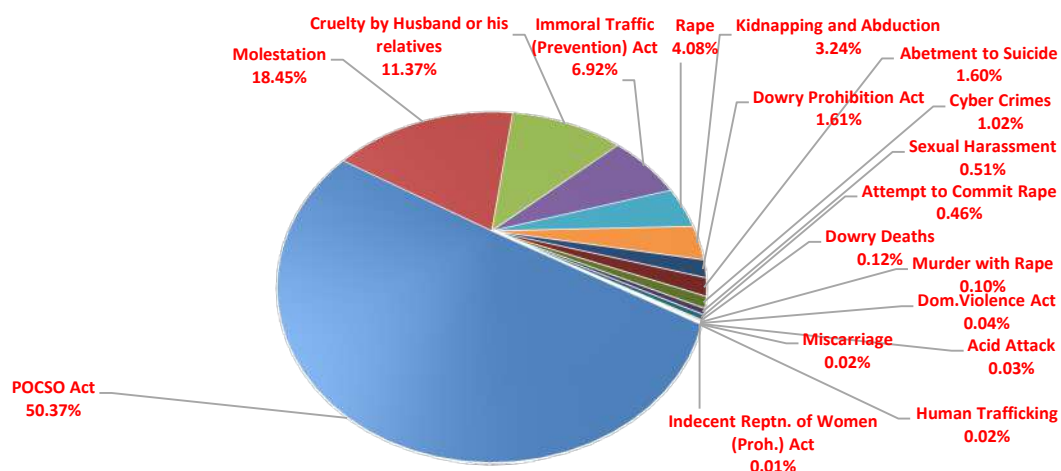
Women was highest in Chennai (21), Rape was highest in Chennai (20), Cyber Crimes were the highest in Thanjavur(16) followed by Chennai (15).

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

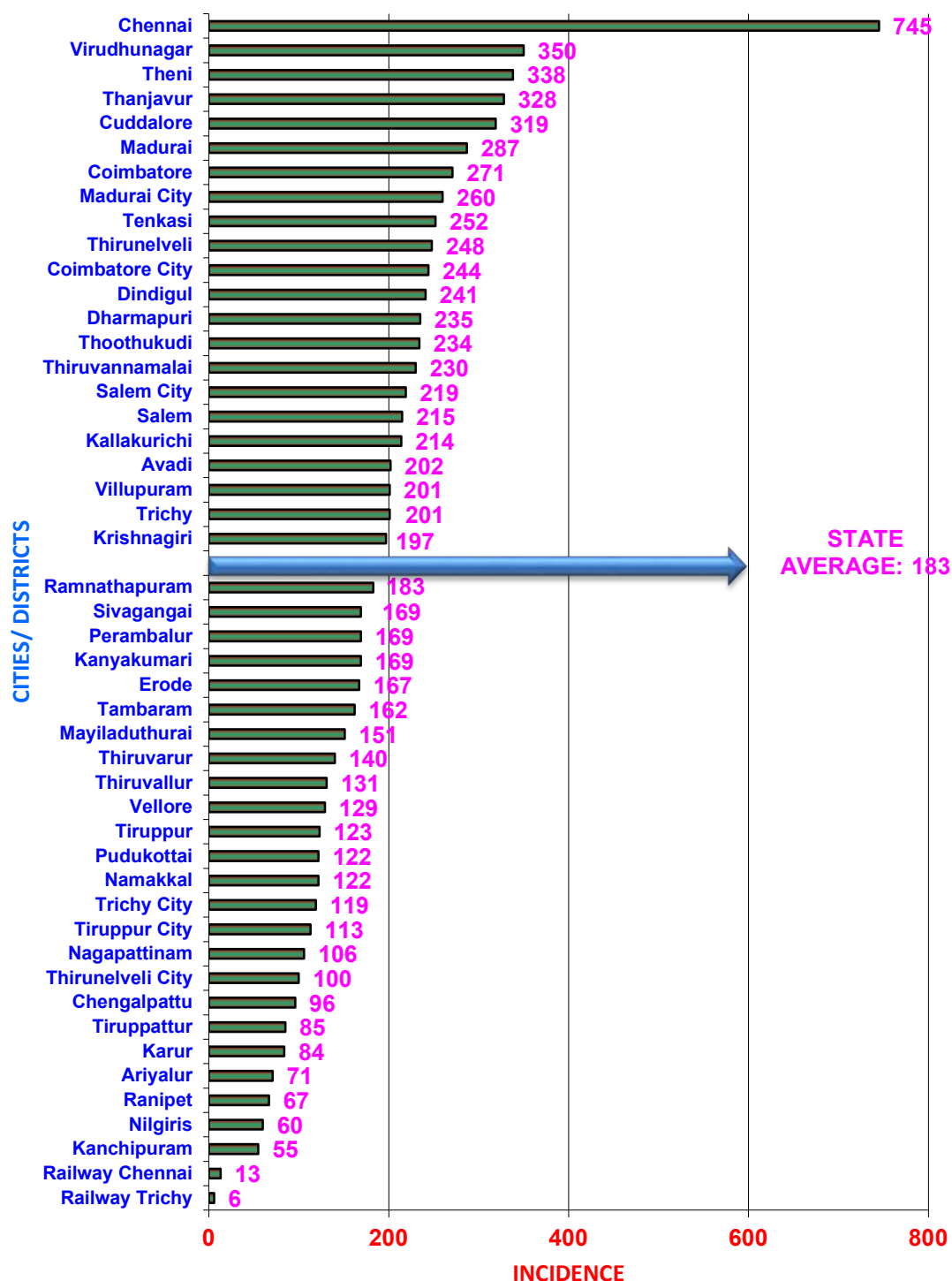
**CHART- 7.1**  
**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**  
**DURING 2022 AND 2023**



**CHART- 7.2**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**  
**DURING – 2023**



**CHART – 7.3**  
**INCIDENCE OF CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN**  
**DISTRICT/CITY WISE – DURING 2023**



#### 1. RAPE:

[Decrease: 13.3%]

Incidence of **Rape** cases under IPC sec.376 alone (365) registered during 2023 has shown a decrease of 13.3% over 2022 (421). Chennai reported the highest of incidence (20), followed by

Thiruvannamalai (16), Virudhunagar (15) and Madurai (14). Railway Trichy (1) reported the least number of incidences followed by Ranipet, Trichy City and Tiruppur City (each 2). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Nilgiris.

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

74.0% 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 20.3% of the total victims. **Table-7.3** shows city/district-wise victims of rape under different age groups.

99.2% of rapes on adult victims were committed by persons known to the victims (362 cases out of 365 cases). **Table-7.4** deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 3 cases were committed by family members (Grand Father, Father, Brother or Son), 14 cases were committed by family friends, 16 cases were committed by other family members, 223 cases were committed by friends of victims on pretext to marry, 62 cases by neighbours, 33 cases were committed by other known persons, 10 cases were by employer / co-worker, 1 case was committed by Living in Partner or Separated Husband and 3 by Unknown or Not Identified.

99.9% of POCSO rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (3,404 cases out of 3,407 cases). **Table-8.10** also deals with the offender's relation and proximity to POCSO rape victims. 2,280 cases were committed by friends/online friends of victims on pretext to marry, 416 cases were committed by neighbors, 181 cases were by other known persons, 173 by family friends, 2 cases were by guardian, and 3 cases by Unknown or Not Identified. In 47 cases offenders were family members (Grand Father/Father/Brother/Son) to the victims and 305 cases of offenders were other family members to the victim.

## **2. Kidnapping & Abduction:** **[Decrease: 45.9%]**

Cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** reported for 2023 is 290 shown a

decrease by 45.9% as compared to previous year (536). Salem City recorded the highest number of incidence (41) followed by Villupuram (40) and Cuddalore (24). Lowest number of incidence was reported in Trichy City, Tiruppur City, Thiruvallur, Perambalur, Namakkal, Nagapattinam, Coimbatore City and Ariyalur (each 1), followed by Avadi, Tiruppattur, Tiruppur, Thoothukudi, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Theni and Karur (each 2 cases). No cases reported for Tambaram, Ranipet, Chengalpattu, Trichy, Railway Trichy, Railway Chennai, Nilgiris, Kanchipuram and Erode.

40.5% of Kidnapping and Abduction victims of girls were in the age group of 16 years & above and below 18 years. Women in the age group of 18 years & above below 30 years accounted for 37.5% 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 sub-head during 2023.

## **4. ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY** **[Increase: 16.7%]**

Cases of **Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty** (1,650) registered during the year 2023 shown an increase of 16.7% as compared to previous year 2022 (1,414). Chennai recorded the highest (166) followed by Thanjavur and Kallakurichi (each 104), Thirunelveli (90). Lowest incidence was reported in Karur (3) followed by Railway Chennai and Ariyalur (each 5) and Tiruppur City (7 cases).

## **5. INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN:** **[Decrease: 20.7%]**

46 cases were booked during 2023, a decrease of 20.7% over 2022 (58 cases).

Chennai (21) registered the highest number of cases followed by Thanjavur and Chengalpattu (each 4), Thiruvaur and Thoothukudi (each 3), Trichy, Vellore, Tenkasi and Tambaram (each 2), Madurai City, Nilgiris and Sivagangai have recorded each 1 case under this crime head.

#### 6. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

**[Increase: 2.5%]**

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 11.4% (1,017 cases) of total cases (8,943) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend of 2.5% is seen under this head with 1,017 cases reported during 2023. Highest number of cases registered in Madurai City and Theni (each 88) followed by Chennai (86). Lowest incidence is seen in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Tiruppur City (2). No cases reported for Railway Chennai and Nilgiris.

#### 7. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

**[Increase]**

One case was booked in Chengalpattu under this Act during 2023, an increase was witnessed when compared to the year 2022 (0 case).

#### 8. DOWRY DEATH:

**[Decrease: 62.1%]**

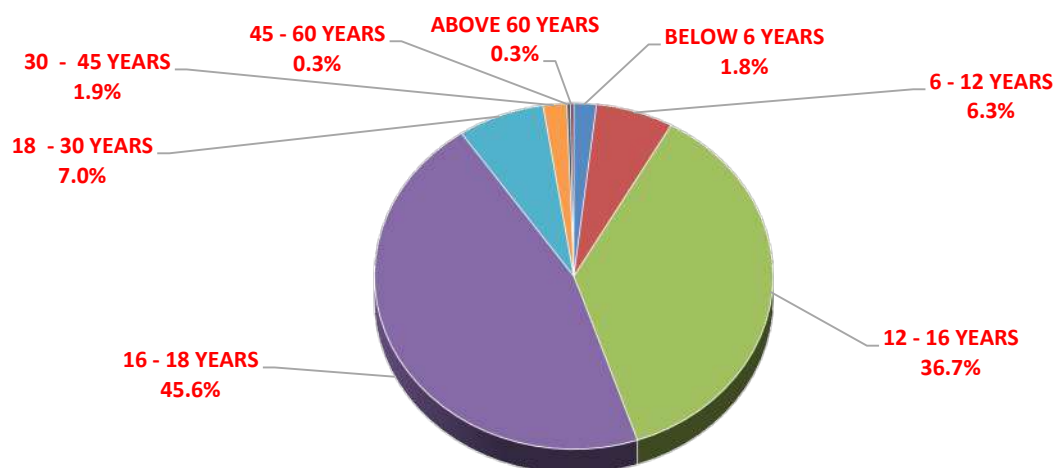
Incidence of **Dowry Death** (11) has shown a decrease of 62.1% during 2023 as compared to 2022 (29 cases). Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Virudhunagar, Ranipet, Tiruppattur and Avadi reported each one case. No case was reported in the remaining 37 districts.

#### 9. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

**[Decrease: 34.5%]**

A decreasing trend is seen under this head with 144 cases reported during 2023 compared to 220 cases in 2022. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases were decreased by 34.5%. Kaniyakumari recorded the highest (25), followed by Ramanathapuram (20) and Madurai (12). Tenkasi, Chengalpattu, Trichy, Pudukottai and Dindigul have recorded lowest incidence under this crime head (1) followed by Trichy City, Tiruppur, Sivagangai and Erode have recorded each 2 cases. Ranipet and Tambaram have recorded each 3 cases. Similarly, no case was reported in remaining 23 districts.

**CHART - 7.4**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE**  
**VICTIMS OF RAPE (including POCSO rape) DURING - 2023**



**MAP – 7.1**  
**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN - 2023**  
**(All over Tamil Nadu 23.2)**

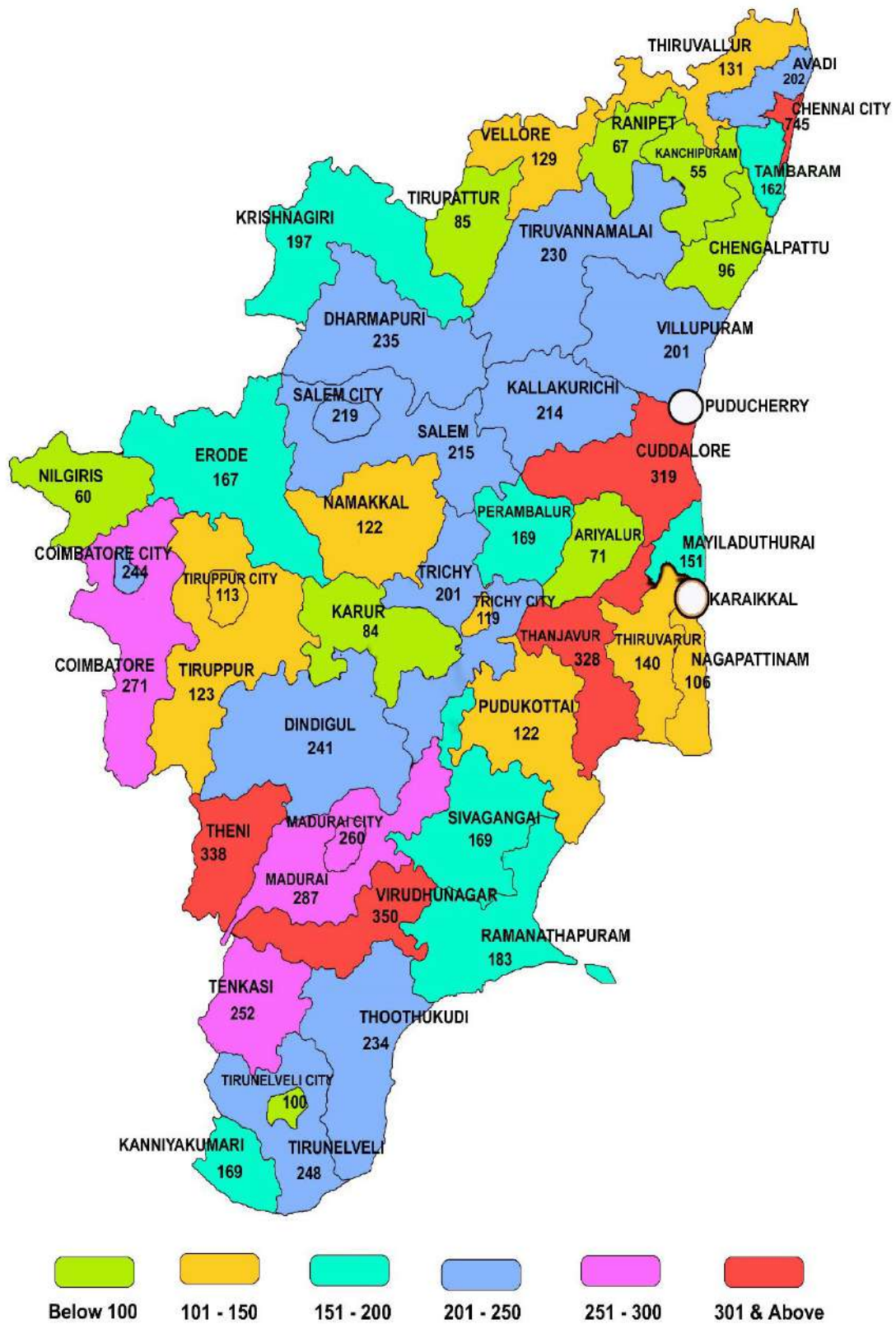




## MAP – 7.2

### INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN - 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 8,943)



## 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. This 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 female 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) Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (354 IPC)

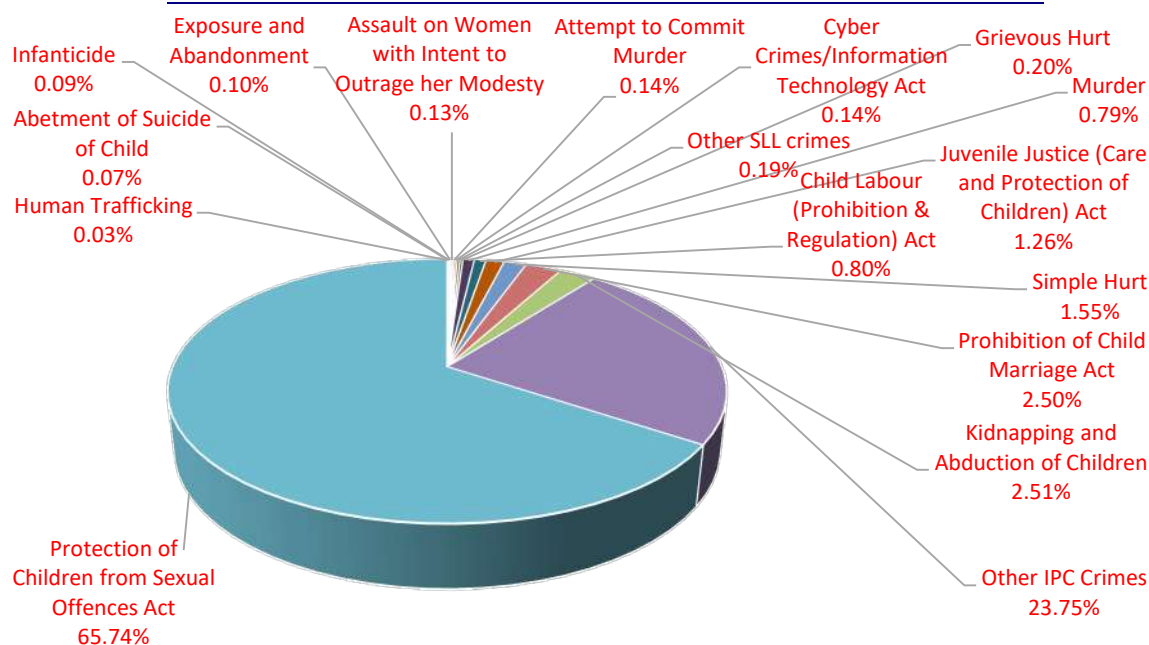
- vii) Kidnapping and Abduction (363 IPC)
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procuration of minor girls (below 18) (366-A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (373 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to child by 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:-** **[Increase 5.9%]**

6,968 cases were reported during 2023 as compared to 6,580 in 2022, indicating an increase of 5.9%. Highest incidence under POCSO is 304 cases were reported in Chennai, followed by Virudhunagar (237) and Coimbatore (216). The lowest number of cases is Railway Trichy (3) followed by Railway Chennai (7) and Kanchipuram (23). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2023. **(Map 8.1)**

## CHART – 8.1

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2023



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

➤ **Increased from 8.6 to 9.1**

Avadi has reported the highest crime rate at 48.6 followed by Tiruppur City 24.5 and Perambalur 22.7.

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. 6,968 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of POCSO Act, Kidnapping and Abduction, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Simple Hurt, Juvenile Justice Care Act, Child Labour Act, Murder, Grievous Hurt, Cyber Crimes, Attempt to Commit Murder, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty, Exposure and abandonment, Infanticide, Abetment to Suicide of Child and Human Trafficking. 55 cases of Murder (0.8%) were reported during 2023. Maximum number of murders were reported in Virudhunagar (5) followed by Chennai, Krishnagiri and

Avadi (each 4), Thiruvallur, Kallakurichi and Tenkasi (each 3), Kanyakumari, Thanjavur, Trichy, Tiruppattur and Tambaram (each 2), Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Madurai, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Salem City, Sivagangai, Theni, Thirunelveli, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Trichy City and Ranipet (each 1). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur City, Vellore, Villupuram, Chengalpattu and Mayiladuthurai.

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

**[Decrease 14.3%]**

6 cases of Infanticide were reported during 2023, as against 7 cases in 2022, indicating a decrease of 14.3%. Thanjavur (3) have recorded highest number of cases followed by Madurai, Tiruppur and Trichy (each 1 case). No such cases were reported in remaining 44 districts/cities.

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

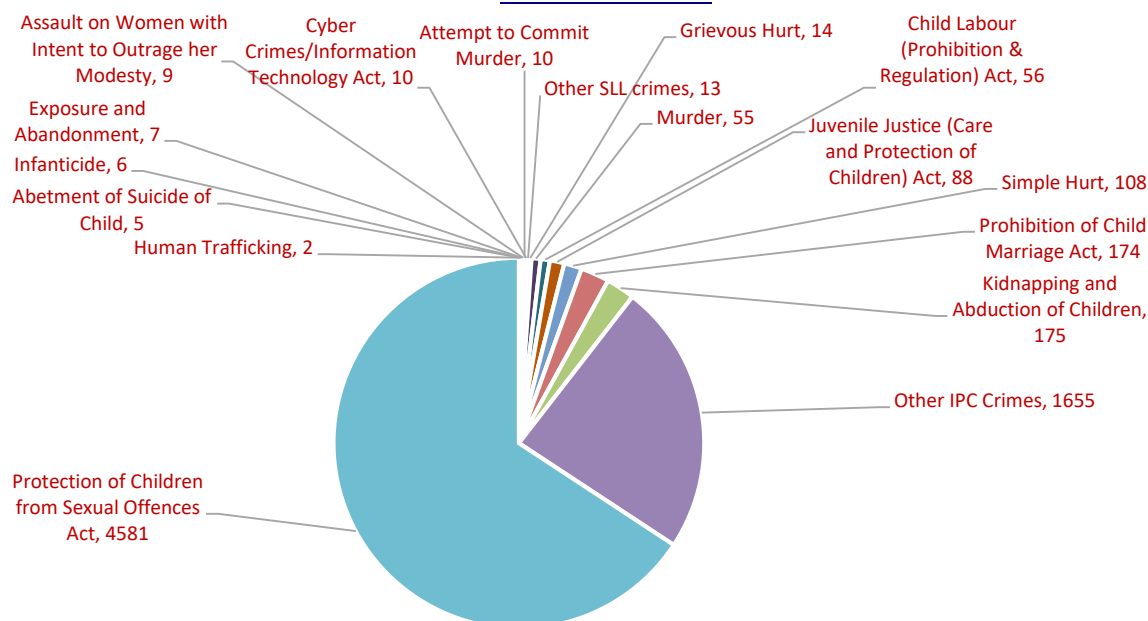
[Decrease 7.8%]

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the single-most contributor to Crime against Children. This accounted for 65.7% of the total incidence of crime against children.

4,581 cases were reported during 2023 as compared to 4,968 in 2022, indicating a decrease of 7.8%. Highest number of cases were reported in Chennai (304) followed by Virudhunagar (237) and Coimbatore (220). Railway Trichy (3) reported least number of such cases.

### CHART – 8.2

#### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2023



**Total No. of Incidence: 6968**

11. 3,407 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Rape', contributing thereby, 48.9% of the total incidence of Crimes against Children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (191 cases) followed by Coimbatore (183), Virudhunagar (178), Theni (149), Cuddalore (139), Dharmapuri (136), Madurai (125), Thiruvannamalai (119), Dindigul (111) and Salem (105). Lowest case of one was reported in Railway Trichy followed by Railway Chennai.

12. 1,174 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Others', contributing thereby 16.8% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (113) followed by Tenkasi (61), Virudhunagar (59), Thiruvannamalai (46), Coimbatore

City and Theni (each 41), Avadi (40), Cuddalore (35), Coimbatore and Madurai (each 33), Dindigul, Salem City and Thoothukudi (each 32), Villupuram (31) and Thanjavur (30). Lowest cases were reported in Railway Trichy (2) followed by Railway Chennai (5 cases).

13. 5 cases of 'Abetment of Suicide of Child' were reported during 2023, whereas it was 2 cases in 2022, indicating an increase of 150%.

14. 28 cases were reported under Procurement of minor girls during 2023, whereas 34 cases were reported during the year 2022.

15. 1668 cases of other crimes against Children were reported during 2023



contributing 23.9% of the total Incidence of the **Crimes Against Children**. Highest incidence of other crimes was reported in Thanjavur (234), followed by Chennai (190), Cuddalore (181), Tenkasi (83), Karur (73), Avadi (71), Trichy (69), Erode (61), Thiruvallur (59), Chengalpattu (58), Kanchipuram (55), Perambalur (54), Thirunelveli (52), Ranipet (46), Trichy City (45), Ariyalur (43), Tiruppattur and Mayiladuthurai (each 40), Coimbatore City (35), Tiruppur City (33), Theni and Thirunelveli City (each 28), Dindigul (23), Thiruvannamalai and Kallakurichi (each 16), Sivagangai (10), Virudhunagar (9), Railway Chennai (8), Kanyakumari (5), Railway Trichy (2) and Thoothukudi (1). No case was reported in remaining 17 districts. Head-wise and district wise incidence of **Crimes Against Children** is presented in **Table 8.2**. Crime head-wise incidence of Crime against Children during 2019-2023 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 93.7%. Out of 12,551 cases for investigation under this category, 5,886 (46.9%) cases were charge-sheeted. 100% charge-sheeting

rate was done under the heads Murder with Rape (POCSO), Attempt to Commit Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction in order to Murder, Kidnapping for Ransom, Human Trafficking, Rape, Assault on Women with intend to outrage her modesty, Section 14 & 15 of POCSO Act and POCSO Act r/w Section 377 IPC.

17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at (27.5%). The conviction rate for Child Labour Act under Crime against Children stood at 75.0% followed by Other IPC crimes is 71.5%, Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped is 50.0%.

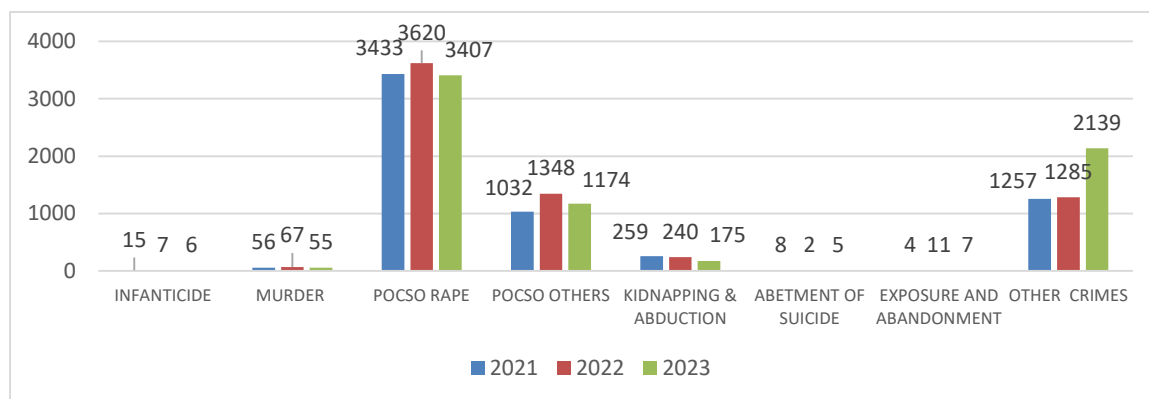
18. Crime head-wise Disposal of cases by Police and Courts has been depicted in **Table 8.3 & Table 8.5**.

#### **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 8,308 persons arrested including Persons arrested out of previous year cases, 6,727 (81.0%) were charge-sheeted by the Police of which 1043 persons were convicted.

**CHART- 8.3**

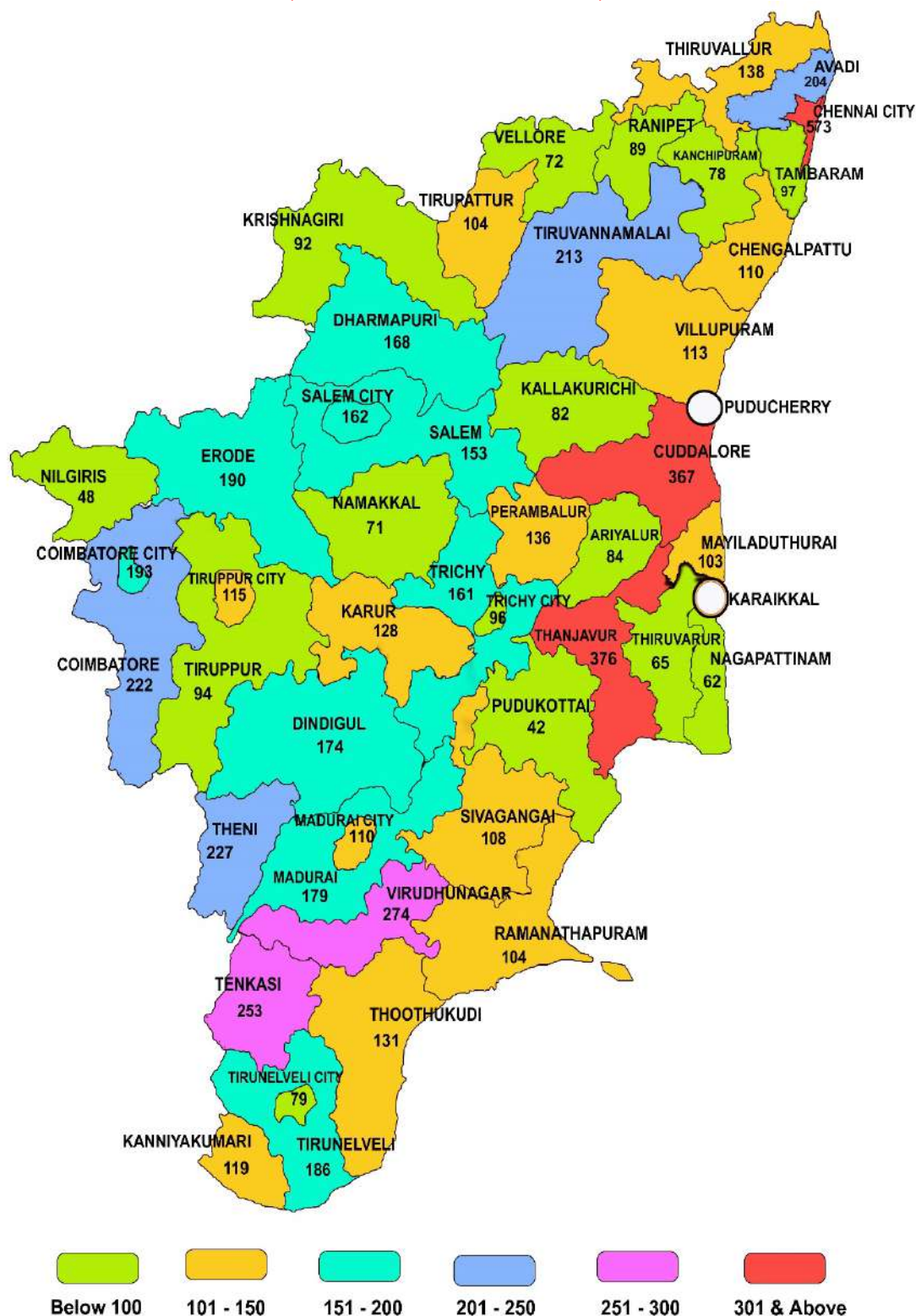
#### **CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2021 - 2023**





## MAP – 8.1

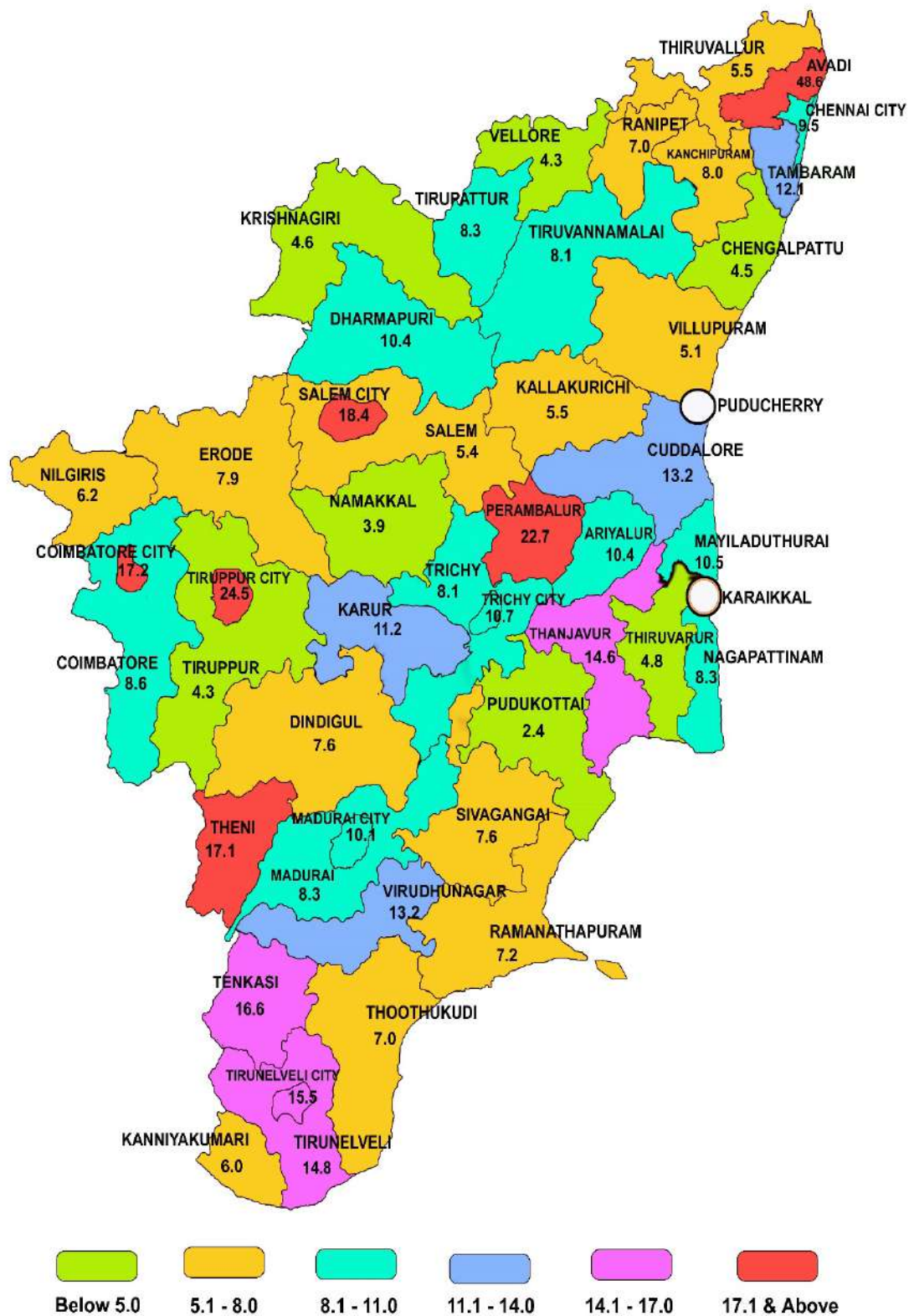
### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2023 (All over Tamil Nadu 6,968)



## MAP – 8.2

### RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 9.1)



## 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 2023 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

#### Share of Children Crimes:

2. Crimes committed by children shown an increasing trend (0.55% to 0.56%) as share of total crimes reported in the state during 2022 to 2023. Whereas it was observed increasing in the children crime rate (3.4 to 3.9) between the years 2022 and 2023. Incidence and rate of children in conflict with law under IPC and SLL during 2023 have been presented in Table 9.1.

#### IPC Crimes:

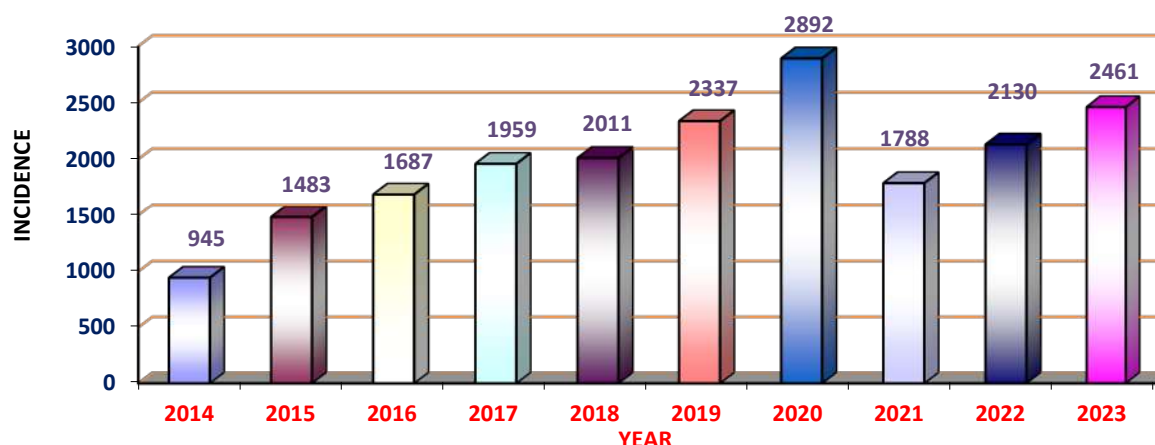
3. 2,461 IPC cases were registered for crimes committed by children during 2023, which is 15.5% higher than 2022 (2,130). Chart 9.1 depicts the incidence

of children in conflict with law under IPC crimes during 2013 – 2023.

4. Prevalence of children in conflict with law under various crime heads of IPC during 2023 is presented in Table 9.2. Hurt cases accounted for the highest incidence of children in conflict with law 626 (25.4%) cases followed by Theft 548 (22.3%) cases, Rash Driving on Public way 291 (11.8%) cases, Burglary 210 (8.5%) cases, Robbery 185 (7.5%) cases, Murder 110 (4.5%) cases, Attempt to Commit Murder 101 (4.1%) cases, Other IPC crimes 76 (3.1%) cases, Causing Death by Negligence 68 (2.8%) cases, Criminal Intimidation 49 (2.0%) cases, Rioting 48 (2.0%) cases, Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places 28 (1.1%) cases, Extortion & Blackmailing 27 (1.1%) cases, Dacoity 17 (0.7%) cases and Assault on women with an intend to outrage her Modesty 13 (0.5%) cases of 2,461 cases under IPC registered against them during 2023.

**CHART 9.1**

#### INCIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER IPC 2014 – 2023



### **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 cases accounted for the highest incidence is 231 (42.9%), followed by The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act cases reported for 93 (17.3%), Other State local Act cases and Other SLL Crimes each 33 (each 6.1%), The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act cases 29 (5.4%), Prohibition Act cases 22 (4.1%), Prevention of Damage To Public Property Act cases 21 (3.9%), Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 20 (3.7%), Arms Act cases 18 (3.3%), Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act cases 10 (1.9%), Explosive Substances Act 7 (1.3%), Defacement of Public Property Acts 6 (1.1%), Information Technology Act cases 4 (0.7%), Gambling Act and City/Town Police Acts cases each 2 (each 0.4%). of 538 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 (468) recorded the highest incidence followed by Thirunelveli (164), Kanyakumari (147), Thoothukudi (127), Madurai and Thanjavur (each 118), Avadi (108), and Trichy City (89). No case was recorded Villupuram, Vellore, Kanchipuram and Erode.

### **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 (55) recorded the highest incidence followed by Madurai (32), Salem City, Thoothukudi and Villupuram (each 30), Thirunelveli (25), Sivagangai (24), Coimbatore and Trichy

(each 23), Tenkasi (20) and Thanjavur (19). No case was recorded in Tambaram, Kallakurichi, Vellore, Tiruppur City, Tiruppur, Thiruvarur, Karur, Kanchipuram and Cuddalore.

### **Children apprehended:**

8. Details of children apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in **Table 9.4**. 3,183 (99.7%) of 3,193 children apprehended under IPC crimes were boys and 10 (0.3%) were girls. **Chart 9.2** depicts the children apprehended district/city-wise during 2023.

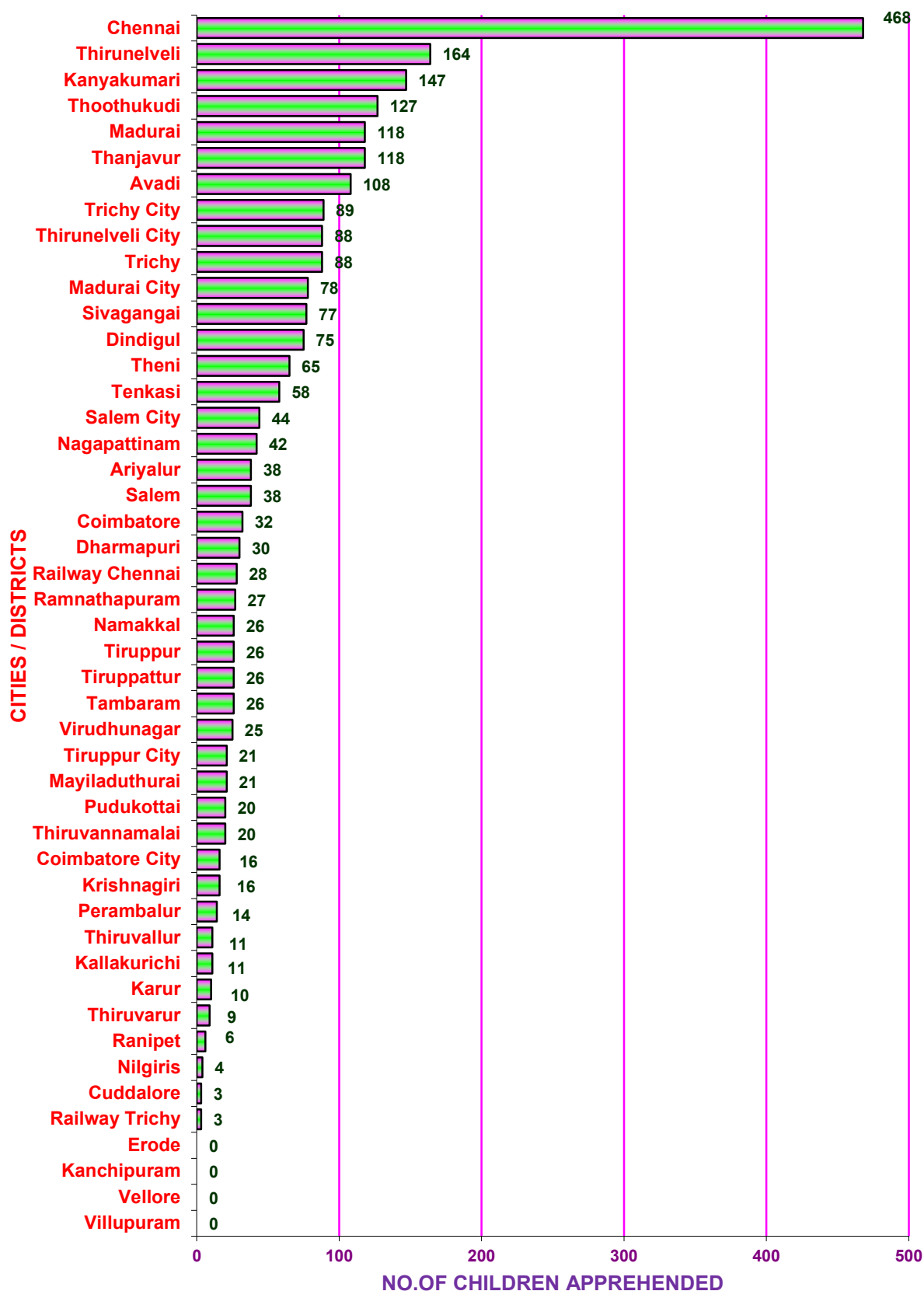
9. Children (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in **Table 9.4**. 2,795 (87.5%) Children apprehended under IPC crimes were in the age-group 16-18 years, 387 (12.1%) in 12-16 years and 11 (0.3%) in below 12 years. Whereas 506 (81.9%) children were apprehended under SLL crimes in 16-18 years age-group followed by 97 (15.7%) were in 12-16 years age group and 15 (2.4%) in the age-group of below 12 years. Number of children apprehended (3,811) during 2023 has increased by 15.9% when comparing with previous year (3,287).

10. Among the children, 734 (23.0%) boys were apprehended in theft cases whereas no girls were apprehended in this crime head. 2 girl involved in Murder cases. The details may be seen in **Table 9.4**.



**CHART – 9.2**

**CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW (IPC)  
DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING 2023**





### Children apprehended: Disposal

13. The figures on disposal of children arrested have been presented in **Table 9.5** 58.2% of children were awaiting trial at the end of 2023. Cuddalore, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Salem, Thiruvannamalai, Virudhunagar and Avadi achieved a centum percentage of disposals of cases against the arrested children. 19.2% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 10.5% were acquitted or discharged by court, 5.5% were placed under care of Special Home/fit institutions, 2.7% were discharged during investigation, 2.1% children were awarded imprisonment and 1.6% children were dealt with fine of total apprehended children.

### Children: Classified by attributes

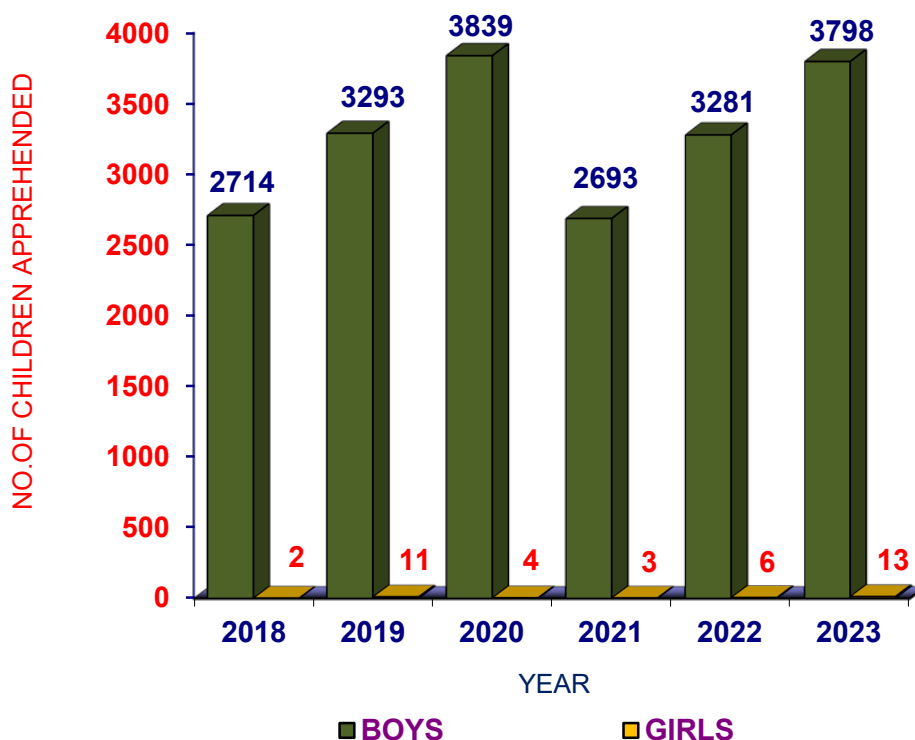
14. 121 of the total children involved in various crimes were illiterate while 451 children had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 15.0% of total children arrested during the year. 2,156 children had Above Primary to Matric level. This category accounted for 56.6% of the total children arrested during the year. Children living with parents / guardians (3,740) constituted 98.1% of the children arrested. Only 71 (1.9%) homeless children were involved in various crimes. These details may be seen in **Table 9.6**.

15. **Table 9.6** deals with the classification of children arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2023 (district/city wise).

16. **Chart 9.3** depicts the children apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2018 - 2023. (gender wise classification).

**CHART-9.3**

#### **CHILDREN APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2018 – 2023 (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 20% of Tamil Nadu's total population while STs constitute only 1.1%, 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 lifting up 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 IPC sections has not been applied and only SC/ST (PoA) Act have been involved.

Apart from the above 3 major categories, other SLL crimes not included.

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 effort 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) 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 total population.

#### **Crime against Scheduled Caste** (Incidence:1,921      Rate: 2.5)

A total of 1,921 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the state as compared to 1,761 cases reported in 2022, showing an increase of 9.1% in 2023 over 2022. It may be mentioned that, out of 1,921 cases of

crime against SCs 1,853 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (PoA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (PoA) Act applied), 68 cases in which SC/ST (PoA) Act only were reported during 2023.

The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Virudhunagar (137 cases) followed by Thanjavur (130 cases), Madurai (123 cases) and Theni (117 cases) at 7.1%, 6.8%, 6.4% and 6.1% respectively. During 2023, crime rate of 2.5 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

### **Protection of Civil Rights Act (Against SCs)**

*(Incidence: 2)*

During this year, 2 cases were reported under this crime head as against no case reported in 2022, thus showing increase as compared to previous year.

### **Incidence of atrocities against SCs**

*(Incidence: 1,853 Rate: 2.4)*

A total of 1,853 IPC cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(PoA) Act applied) were reported in the State during 2023. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Virudhunagar (137 cases) followed by Thanjavur (128 cases), Madurai (123 cases) and Theni (115 cases). Tambaram has nil cases.

The highest crime rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Theni (8.7) followed by Thirunelveli City (6.9), Virudhunagar (6.6), Madurai (5.7), Pudukottai (5.4), Thanjavur and Tenkasi (each 5.0). The Lowest Crime Rate was reported in Tambaram (0) followed by Chennai (0.2), Chengalpattu and Nilgiris (each 0.3), Ranipet and Kanyakumari (each 0.5).

Besides, a total of 68 cases of SC/ST(PoA) Act only (in which IPC sections are not applied) were reported in the State. Chennai (13) has reported

highest incidences followed by Tiruppur (9), Tambaram (7), Trichy and Chengalpattu (each 4), Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Nagapattinam and Salem City (each 3), Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Theni, Thirunelveli and Thiruvannamalai (each 2), Coimbatore City, Kanyakumari, Namakkal and Avadi (each 1). The rest of the districts have registered nil cases. **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 2023.

### **Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police**

Out of 2,961 cases of crime against SCs for investigation (including 1,921 cases reported during 2023), 1,836 cases were disposed of by police during 2023. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 1,502 cases and in 334 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 81.8. A total of 1,116 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2023. The details may be seen in **Table 10.3.**

### **Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes by courts**

A total of 7,912 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the State during 2023. Out of which, 945 cases trials were completed, 115 cases ended in conviction, 830 cases were acquitted. A total of 6,946 cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate of 12.2% and pendency rate of 87.8% under crime against SCs were reported during 2023. The details may be seen in **Table 10.5.**

### **Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes during 2023 by police**

During this year 4,343 persons were arrested under crime committed against Scheduled Castes. Charge-sheets were submitted (including pending investigations) against 3,206 persons

(consisting of 3,037 males and 169 females) during the year 2023. Investigation was pending in respect of 805 persons at the end of 2023. The details may be seen in **Table 10.7.**

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

A total of 172 persons (consisting of 171 males and 1 female) were convicted and 1,475 persons (consisting of 1,439 males and 36 females) were acquitted. Details may be seen in **Table 10.7.**

### **Crime against Scheduled Tribes**

#### **Incidence of crimes**

*(Incidence: 48 Rate: 0.1)*

A total of 48 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the State during 2023 as against 67 cases reported in 2022, indicating a decrease of 28.4% during 2023 as compared to 2022. It may be mentioned that, out of 48 cases of crime against STs 47 cases reported under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 15 cases of Criminal intimidation, 14 cases of Simple Hurt, 7 cases of Rape, Assault on women to outrage her modesty is 3 cases, 2 cases of Murder, 1 case each in Attempt to commit murder and Kidnapping and Abduction and Other IPC Crimes is 4 cases.

Villupuram (17) has reported the highest number of such cases which accounted for 35.4% of the total cases followed by Thiruvannamalai (8), Cuddalore (5), Salem (4), Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and Trichy (each 2 cases), Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiris, Salem City, Vellore, Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi and Tenkasi (each 1 case). No cases were reported in the remaining 33

districts. The details are shown in **Table 10.9 & 10.10.**

### **Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police**

A total of 82 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the State during 2023. Of these cases, charge sheets were submitted in 45 cases and 1 case was charge-sheet not laid but final report as true submitted. 36 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2023. The charge-sheeting rate at State level was 97.8%. The details are shown in **Table 10.11.**

### **Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes by courts during 2023:**

A total of 215 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the State during 2023. During this year 11 cases were acquitted and 203 cases are pending trials at the end of the 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 83 persons (82 Males and 1 Female) arrested during the year 2023. Charge-sheets were submitted (including pending investigations) against 63 persons (consisting of 63 males) during the year 2023. Investigation by police was pending in respect of 9 persons at the end of 2023. The details may be seen in **Table 10.15.**

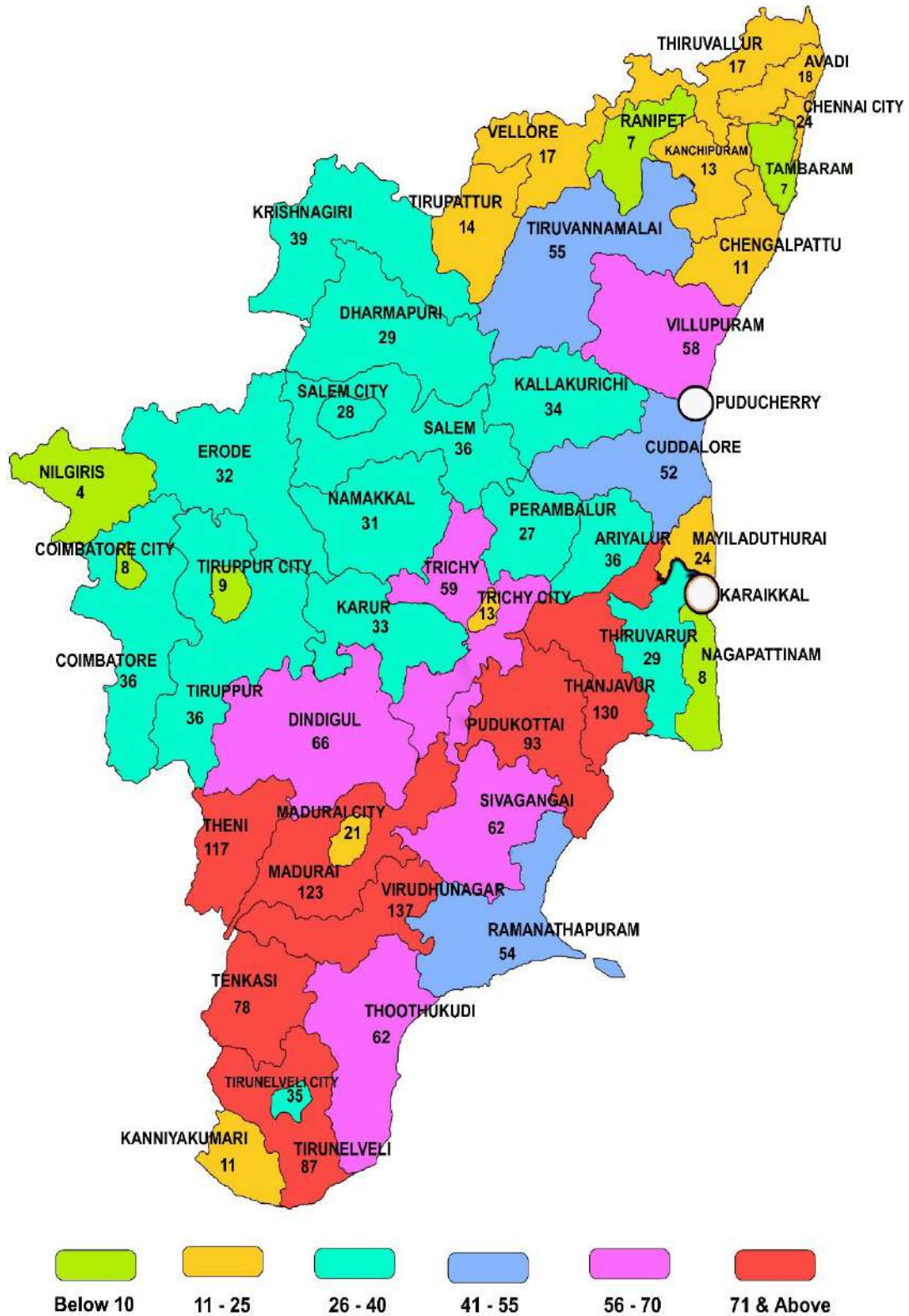
### **Disposal of persons arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled Tribes by courts**

A total of 14 male persons were acquitted during the year 2023. The details may be seen in **Table 10.15.**



## MAP – 10.1

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING – 2023 (All over Tamil Nadu 1,921)

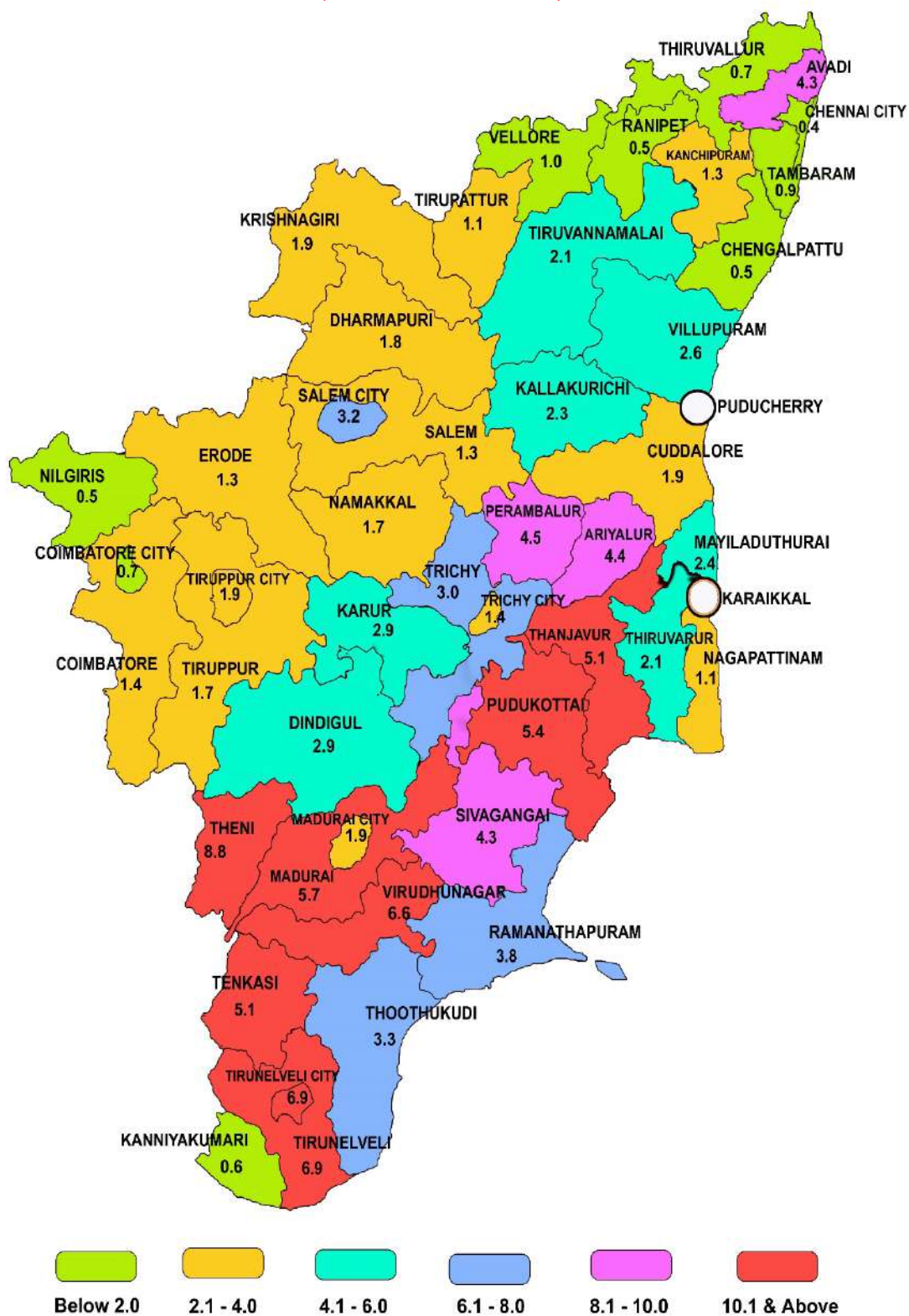




## MAP – 10.2

### RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING – 2023

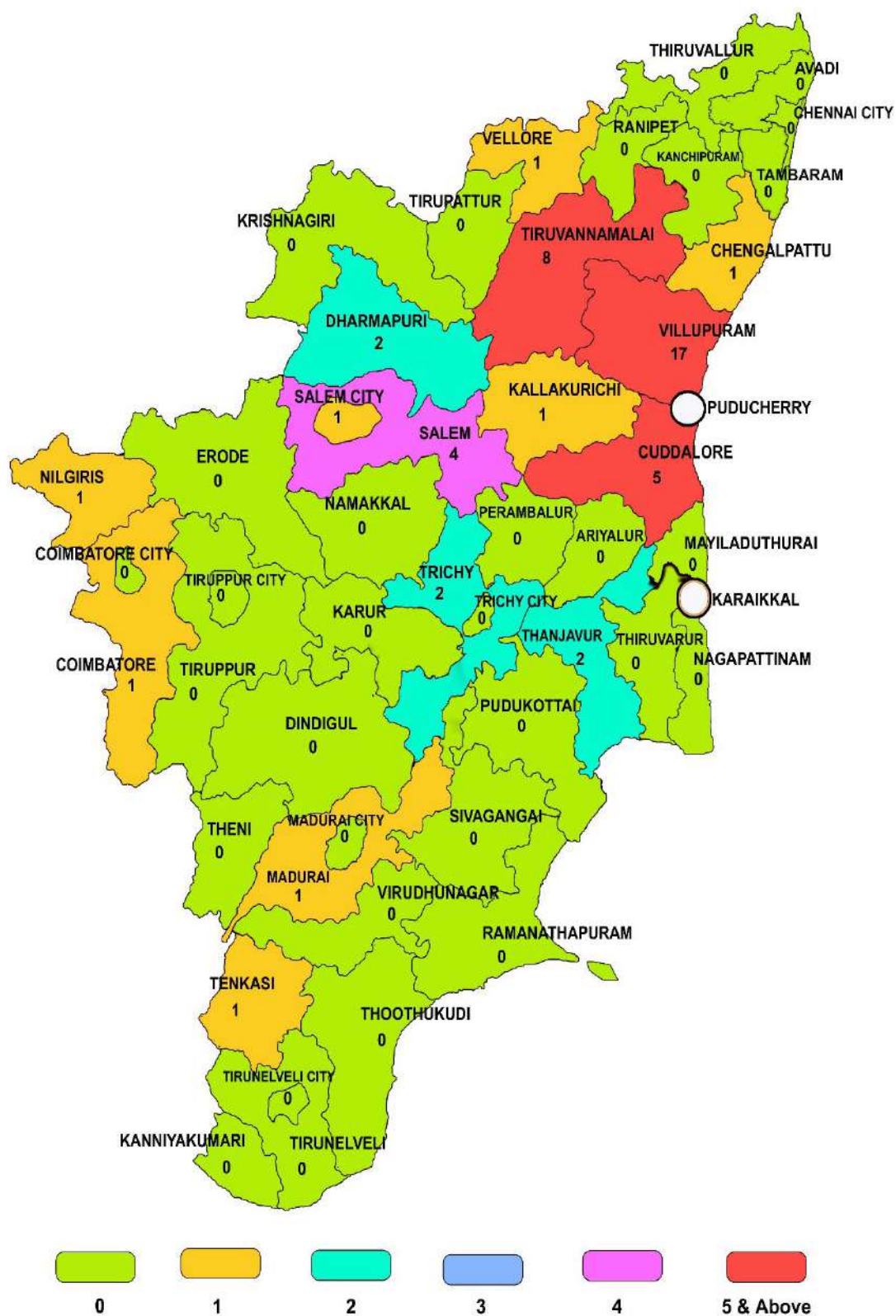
(All over Tamil Nadu 2.5)



## MAP – 10.3

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING – 2023

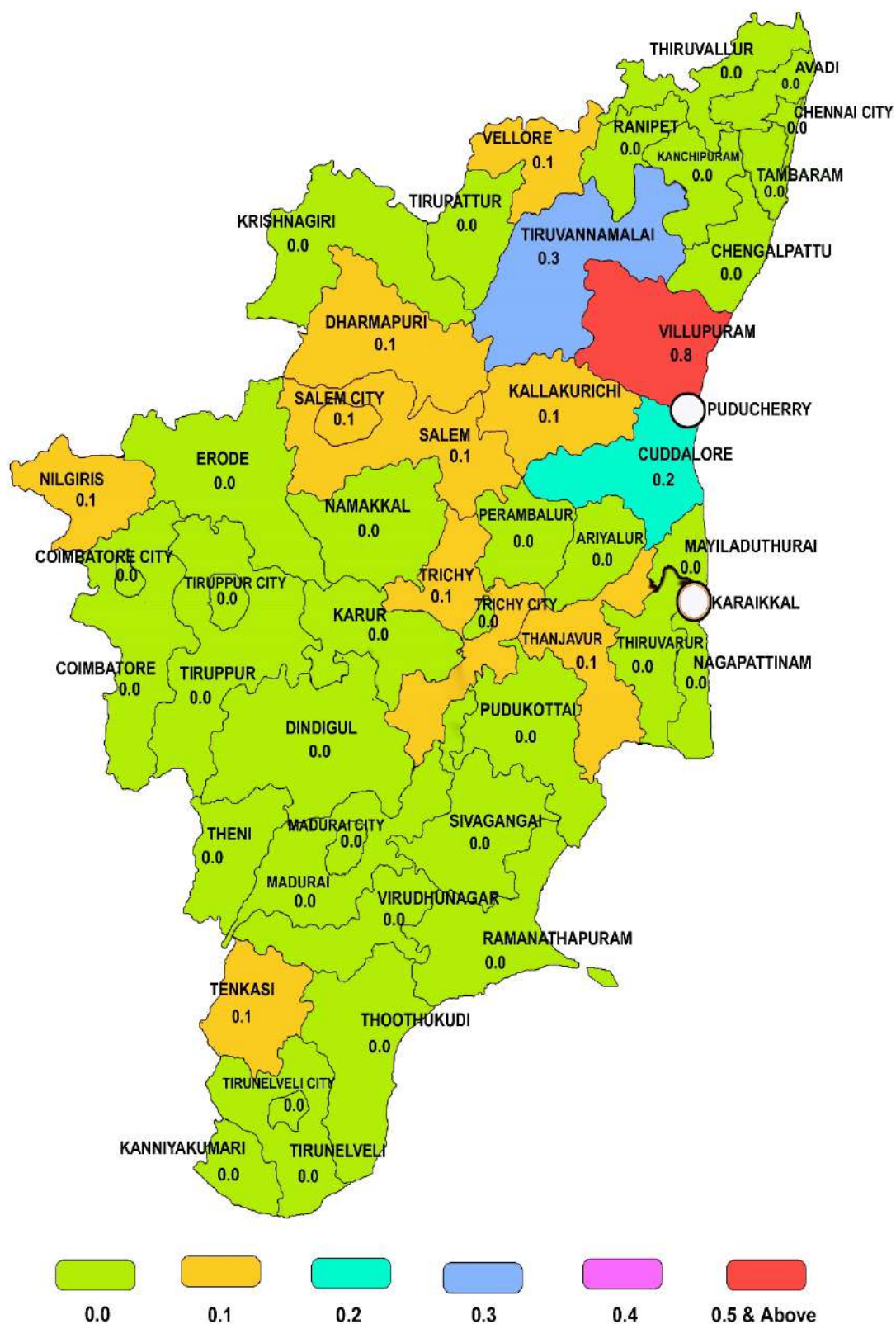
(All over Tamil Nadu 48)



## MAP – 10.4

### RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING – 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 0.1)





## 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. The Bureau has collected data on crimes against senior citizens under various sections of IPC from the year 2016 edition under the revised proforma of 'Crime in India'.

#### Crime against senior citizens

(Incidence: 2,104                      Rate: 2.7)

A total of 2,104 cases of IPC crimes were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2023. These cases have decreased by 11.4% compared to 2022 (2,376 cases). Out of 2,104 IPC cases under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under simple hurt (458 cases) followed by Theft (387 cases), Other IPC Crimes (363), Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (286), Murder (201), Robbery (157), Criminal Intimidation (84), Attempt to commit murder (51), Grievous Hurt (39), Extortion (20), Criminal Trespass (16), these cases are contributing 21.8%, 18.4%, 17.3%, 13.6%, 9.6%, 7.5%, 4.0%, 2.4%, 1.9%, 1.0% and 0.8% respectively of total such crimes during 2023 [Table 10A.2](#).

District / City wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Chennai accounting for 19.0% (399 cases out of 2,104 cases) followed by Thirunelveli at 9.4% (197 cases), Trichy 9.0% (189 cases) and Railway Chennai 6.0% (127 cases) during 2023.

During 2022, 3 elderly persons are victims of various IPC crimes per lakh population. A crime rate of 2.7 was observed at State level. Thirunelveli has reported the maximum rate of such crime (15.6) followed by Avadi (14.5),

Thirunelveli City (14.3), Tambaram (11.0), Trichy (9.5) and Ariyalur (9.4).

During this year a total of 2,790 persons (consisting of 2,588 males, 200 females and 2 transgender) 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 (391) followed by Chennai (358), Trichy (279), Thanjavur (166), Ariyalur (135), Thoothukudi (114) and Trichy City (107) during 2023.

#### Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

##### Murder

(Incidence: 201;                      Rate: 0.3)

A total of 201 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported during the year 2023, showing an increase of 1.5% as compared to previous year (198 cases). Of the 201 cases of murder reported, 211 elderly people were murdered during 2023. Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (14), followed by Thoothukudi and Dindigul (each 11), Namakkal (9), Kanchipuram, Madurai and Thirunelveli (each 8), Coimbatore, Erode, Karur and Trichy (each 7), Madurai City, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur and Kallakurichi (each 6), Krishnagiri, Ramanathapuram and Villupuram (each 5), Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Theni, Virudhunagar and Tenkasi (each 4), Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kanyakumari, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Avadi and Tambaram (each 3), Sivagangai, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur City, Trichy City, Chengalpattu and Ranipet (each 2), Coimbatore City, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Salem, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppattur (each 1). No cases were reported in Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy, Salem City, Thiruvarur and Vellore.

A total of 360 persons were arrested for committing murder of elderly people in the State during 2023.

### **Attempt to commit murder**

(Incidence: 51; Rate 0.1)

A total of 51 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2023, showing a decrease of 23.9% as compared to previous year (67 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Thirunelveli (12) followed by Chennai (5), Tenkasi (4), Kanyakumari, Perambalur, Sivagangai and Thirunelveli City (each 3), Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Kallakurichi, Avadi and Tambaram (each 2), Ariyalur, Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Virudhunagar, Chengalpattu and Tiruppattur (each 1). No case was reported from the remaining 29 districts.

A total of 123 persons were arrested for attempt to commit murder of elderly people was reported in the State during 2023.

### **Grievous hurt**

(Incidence: 39; Rate: 0.10)

A total of 39 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2022, showing a decrease of 7.1% as compared to previous year (42 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (7) followed by Perambalur and Tambaram (each 6), Tenkasi (5), Thirunelveli and Thoothukudi (each 3), Salem City and Tiruppattur (each 2), Ariyalur, Ramanathapuram, Trichy City, Chengalpattu and Avadi (each 1). No case was reported for 35 districts / cities.

Arrest of total 74 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people was reported in the State during 2023.

### **Theft**

(Incidence: 387; Rate 0.5)

A total of 387 cases of theft under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2023, showing an increase of 18.7% as compared to previous year (326 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Railway Chennai (115 cases) followed by Railway Trichy (44), Tambaram (42), Chennai (32),

Trichy and Trichy City (each 26), Thirunelveli City (24), Perambalur (11), Sivagangai (10), Ariyalur and Salem City (each 9), Coimbatore City and Tiruppattur (each 8), Thirunelveli (7), Dharmapuri (6), Thoothukudi (5), Dindigul (3) and Kallakurichi (2). No case was reported from the remaining 30 districts/cities.

A total of 320 persons arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2023.

### **Robbery**

(Incidence: 157; Rate 0.2)

A total of 157 cases of Robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the State during 2023, showing a decrease of 35.1% as compared to previous year (242 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (26) followed by Railway Chennai and Tiruppur (each 12), Madurai and Thoothukudi (each 11), Erode (9), Tenkasi (8), Trichy City (7), Railway Trichy and Thanjavur (each 6), Coimbatore, Dindigul, Theni and Tambaram (each 5), Salem (4), Sivagangai, Tiruppur City and Chengalpattu (each 3), Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Salem City, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Trichy and Avadi (each 2), Karur and Ramanathapuram (each 1). No case was reported in the remaining 21 districts/cities.

A total of 250 persons were arrested for Robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2023.

### **Disposal of Cases & Persons Arrested**

**Table 10(A)**

Sl. No	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons
1	Reported	2,104	2,790
2	Charge-sheeted	1,334	1,948
3	Convicted	322	379
4	Acquitted	733	894

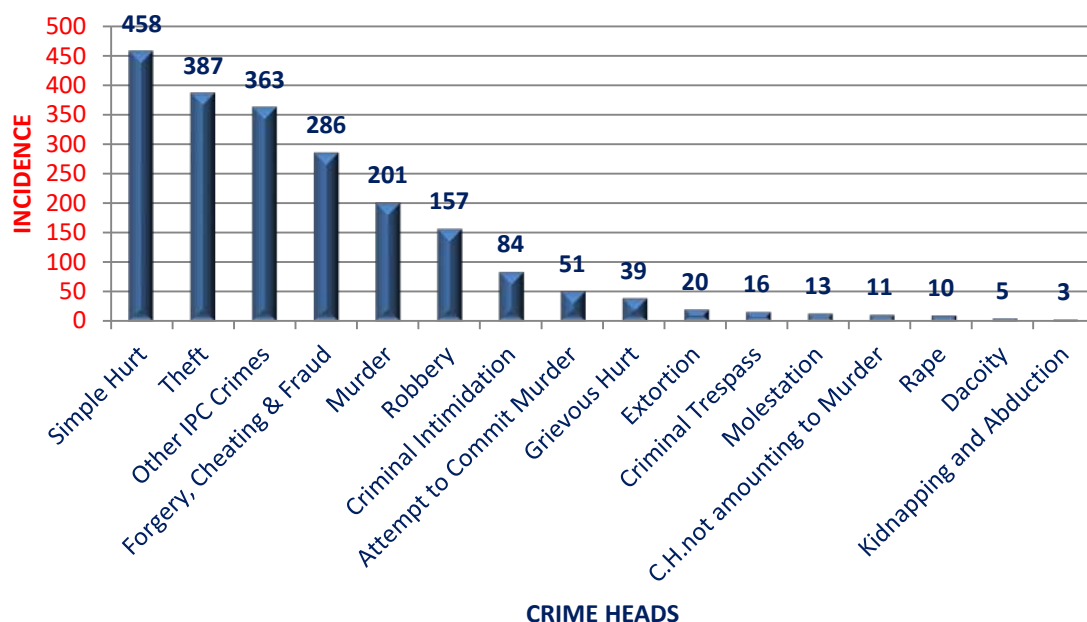
Disposal during the year may include previous year pending disposal



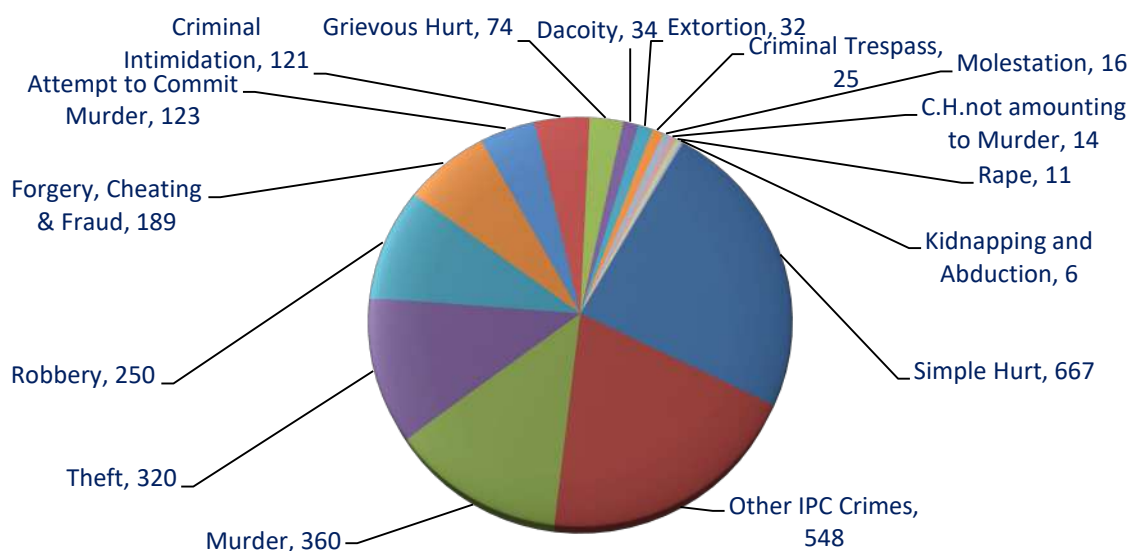
Disposal of cases and persons arrested under crime against senior citizens have been presented in **Table 10A.3 & 10A.7.** Out of 1,334 cases charge-sheeted under various IPC crimes against elderly persons, 1,948 persons were charge-sheeted during

2023. Similarly, 379 persons were convicted in 322 cases ended in conviction during 2023. However, 733 cases and 894 persons were acquitted from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2023.

**Chart 10A-1**  
**Incidence of Crime against Senior Citizen during 2023**



**Chart 10A-2**  
**Persons Arrested for committing Crime against Senior Citizen during 2023**



## CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. Table 11.1 depicts district/city-wise number of Children (Below 18 years) missing and traced for 2023. 80.3% of (8,233 out of 10,258) missing Children during the year were traced (Including previous year missing Children). 2,025 Children, including 1,276 girls remained missing at the end of the year. 82.2% of (5,904 out of 7,180) missing girl children were traced. (Chart-11.1)

2. An analysis of the district/city-wise total missing person (Table 11.2) reveals that Chennai has reported largest number of missing persons (7,239) followed by Avadi (3,139), Tambaram (2,478), Thanjavur (1,667), Madurai City (1,527), Madurai (1,526). Railway Trichy has reported lowest number of missing persons (24), followed by Railway Chennai (58), Nagapattinam (226), Nilgiris (233), Perambalur (322), Thiruvavarur (381), Karur (388) and Thirunelveli City (464).

3. The highest percentage of tracing was reported in Ramanathapuram (87.1%) followed by Tambaram

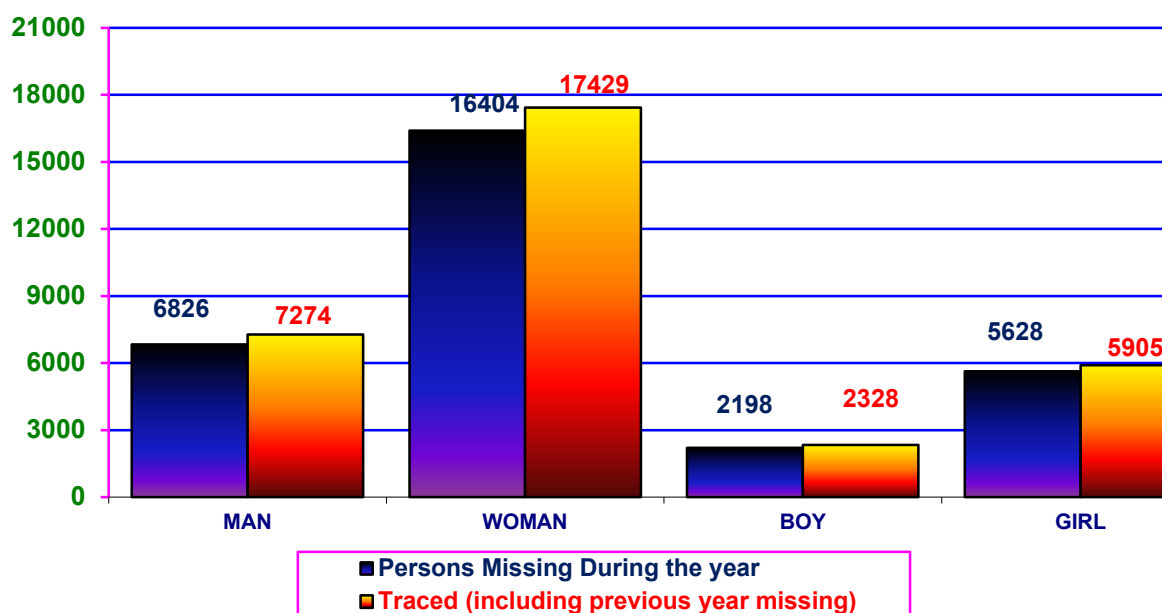
(85.2%), Sivagangai (84.2%), Nilgiris (80.7%), Virudhunagar (80.5%), Madurai City (80.0%) and Dindigul (79.4%). Thanjavur has reported the lowest percentage of tracing (42.6%) followed by Chennai (49.9%), Trichy City (51.6%) and Namakkal (53.2%).

4. The incidence of missing persons was increased during the year 2023 by 11% over the year 2022. During this year 31,056 persons were reported missing, whereas it was 27,975 during the year 2022. The tracing percentage of missing persons (66.3%) was increased by 9.7% when compared with previous year (56.6%).

5. The fate of 16,772 missing persons, including 2,025 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 - 2022**



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 state-wide 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.

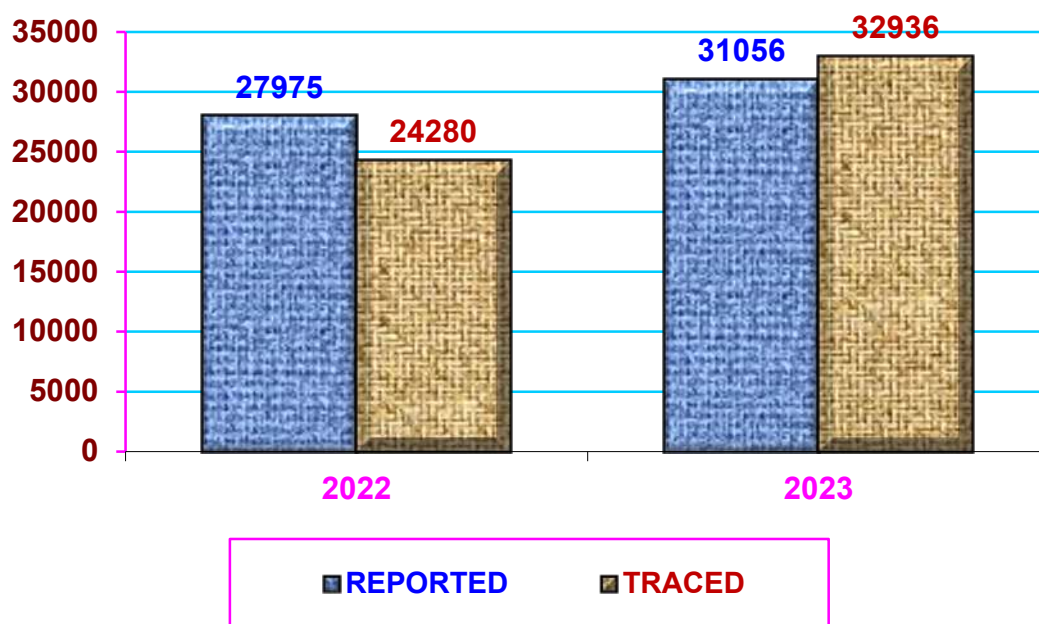
13. The software application is built in a way in which it facilitates easy matching / comparison between missing persons and unidentified dead bodies. Initially, data is filtered through the location/ area of search, age and period between registration of the cases. This basically filters only the relevant 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 2023. Number of persons missing has increased by 15.8% and number of persons traced has increased by 35.7% persons comparing with 2022. (Chart-11.2)

**CHART – 11.2**

**TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS – 2022 & 2023**  
**(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



**Missing Persons reported from 2018 to 2023 (As on May 2024)**

Year	Missing Persons reported					Missing Persons yet to be traced				
	Adult		Children		Total	Adult		Children		Total
	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl		Man	Woman	Boy	Girl	
<b>2018</b>	3907	7361	1228	3043	<b>15539</b>	650	305	28	36	<b>1019</b>
<b>2019</b>	3762	7957	1195	3324	<b>16238</b>	741	410	55	63	<b>1269</b>
<b>2020</b>	3336	9393	1046	3545	<b>17320</b>	689	561	52	98	<b>1400</b>
<b>2021</b>	4721	12791	1485	4914	<b>23911</b>	1035	1063	128	191	<b>2417</b>
<b>2022</b>	6099	14872	1939	5068	<b>27978</b>	1729	2216	210	551	<b>4706</b>
<b>2023</b>	2868	6877	862	2434	<b>13041</b>	1337	2210	207	675	<b>4429</b>

Source: Modus Operandi Bureau, SCRB.

## 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.

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit 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 AHTU has also started collecting data under these sections.

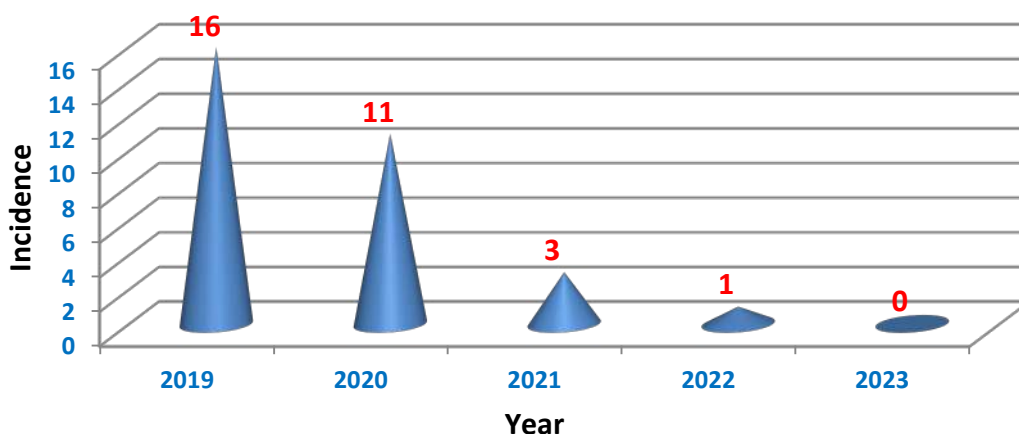
**viii) Until the year 2016, the data was collected based on the section were applied. From the year 2017 onwards, as per the guidelines and revised proforma of NCRB the data was captured based on Principal Offence Rule.**

#### Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 0)

No incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the State during the year 2023 as compared to 1 during the year 2022 showing a decrease of 100.0%.

**Chart 12.1**  
**Trend of Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2019 - 2023**





A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a decreasing trend during 2019 – 2023. A total of 16 cases were reported in 2019 which was decreased to 11 cases in 2020. It was again decreased to 3 cases in 2021. During the year 2022 human trafficking cases were decreased to 1 case. Again, it was decreased to nil case in 2023. 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 2019 onwards.

The gender-wise and age group-wise details of Trafficked victims during 2023 presented in **Table 12.2**. No victims were trafficked during the year.

The gender-wise and age group-wise details of Rescued Trafficked victims during 2023 presented in **Table 12.3**. During this year no trafficked victims were rescued (including Trafficked in previous year).

The District-wise and gender-wise Nationality of Rescued Trafficked victims during 2023 presented in **Table 12.4**. No victims are rescued from India and foreign country.

The District-wise purpose of Trafficked victims during 2023 presented in **Table 12.5**.

#### **Disposal of crimes by police**

Out of 'Nil' case reported during this year and 23 cases pending investigation from previous year, 2 case

was disposed of by police (investigation completed). No cases were Charge-sheeted under crimes related to human trafficking during 2023. A total of 21 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2023. **[Table 12.6]**.

#### **Disposal of crimes by courts**

Out of 59 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials have not been completed in 52 cases during 2023. Trials were completed in 7 cases, in which 2 cases ended in conviction and 5 cases ended in acquittal or discharge. **[Table 12.6]**.

#### **Disposal of person arrested by police**

No persons were arrested during this year, no person were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2023. **[Table 12.7]**.

#### **Disposal of person by Court**

Out of 59 cases for trials during 2023, trials have been completed for 16 persons. 6 persons have been convicted and 10 persons have been acquitted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2023.

Trials of 52 cases remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2023 **[Table 12.6]**.

## CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

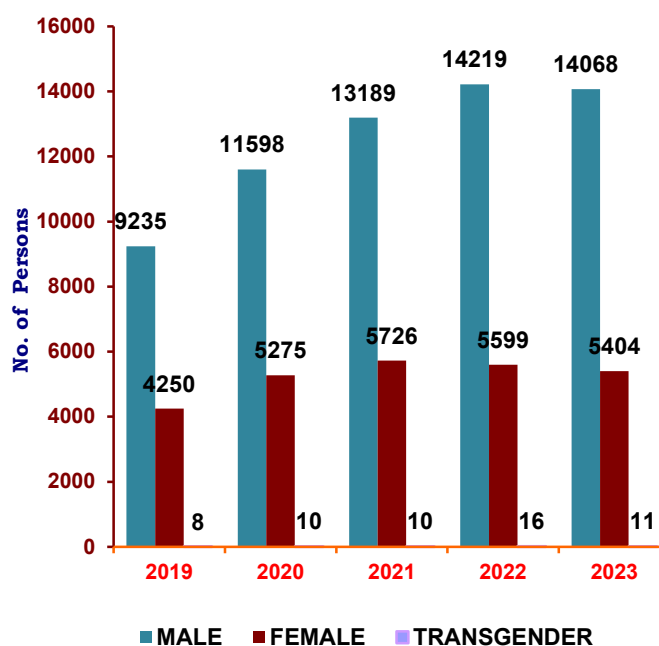
1. 19,483 persons committed suicide during 2023 as against 19,834 in 2022, indicating a decrease of 1.8%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (1,528) followed by Avadi (759), Coimbatore (758), Tambaram (653), Erode (634), Tiruppur (633), Thoothukudi (595), Kanniyakumari (572), Dindigul (569), Krishnagiri (569), Thanjavur (568), Cuddalore (549), Madurai (527), Virudhunagar (523), Namakkal (505), Tenkasi (501), Theni (459), Thiruvannamalai (436), Coimbatore City (431), Thirunelveli (422) and Madurai City (404). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 400 number of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2019 - 2023 are presented in [Chart-13.1](#)

**CHART-13.1**

**SUICIDES 2019 – 2023**



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2023 is available in [Table 13.1.](#) & [\(Map 13.1\)](#)

**STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING  
2019 - 2023**

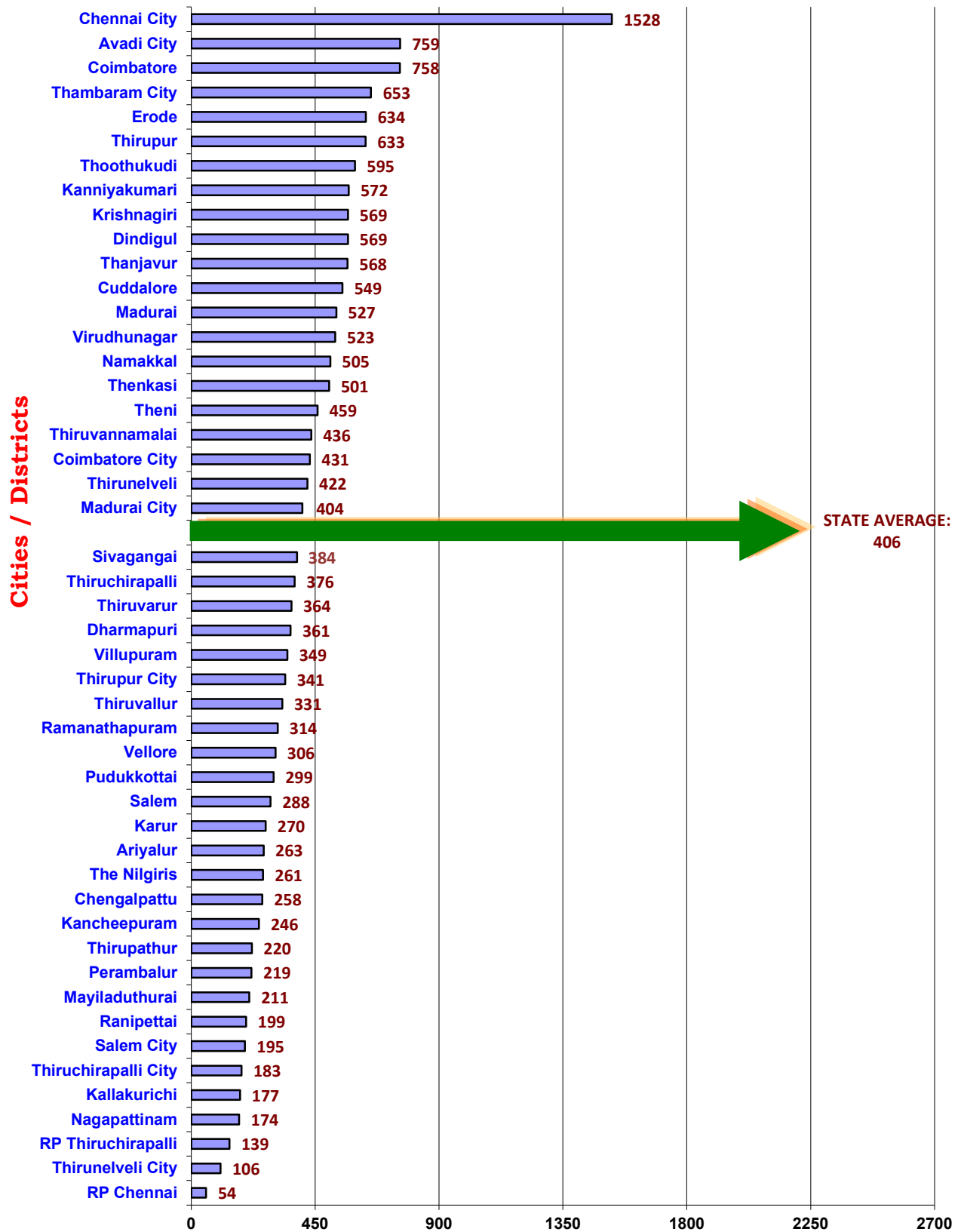
S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES			TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANS GENDER	
1	2019	9,235	4,250	8	13,493
2	2020	11,598	5,275	10	16,883
3	2021	13,189	5,726	10	18,925
4	2022	14,219	5,599	16	19,834
5	2023	14,068	5,404	11	19,483
% CHANGES IN 2023 OVER 2022		-1.1	-3.5	-31.3	-1.8

5. The 5-year total shows that about 70.3% persons committing suicide were males. During this year 72.2% of males committed suicide, whereas it was 71.7% in the previous year 2022. The increasing trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2019 to 2023.

6. Increase in suicide by men and decrease in suicide by women have been witnessed in the year 2023. The suicide by males have decreased by 1.1%, suicide by women have decreased by 3.5% over 2022.

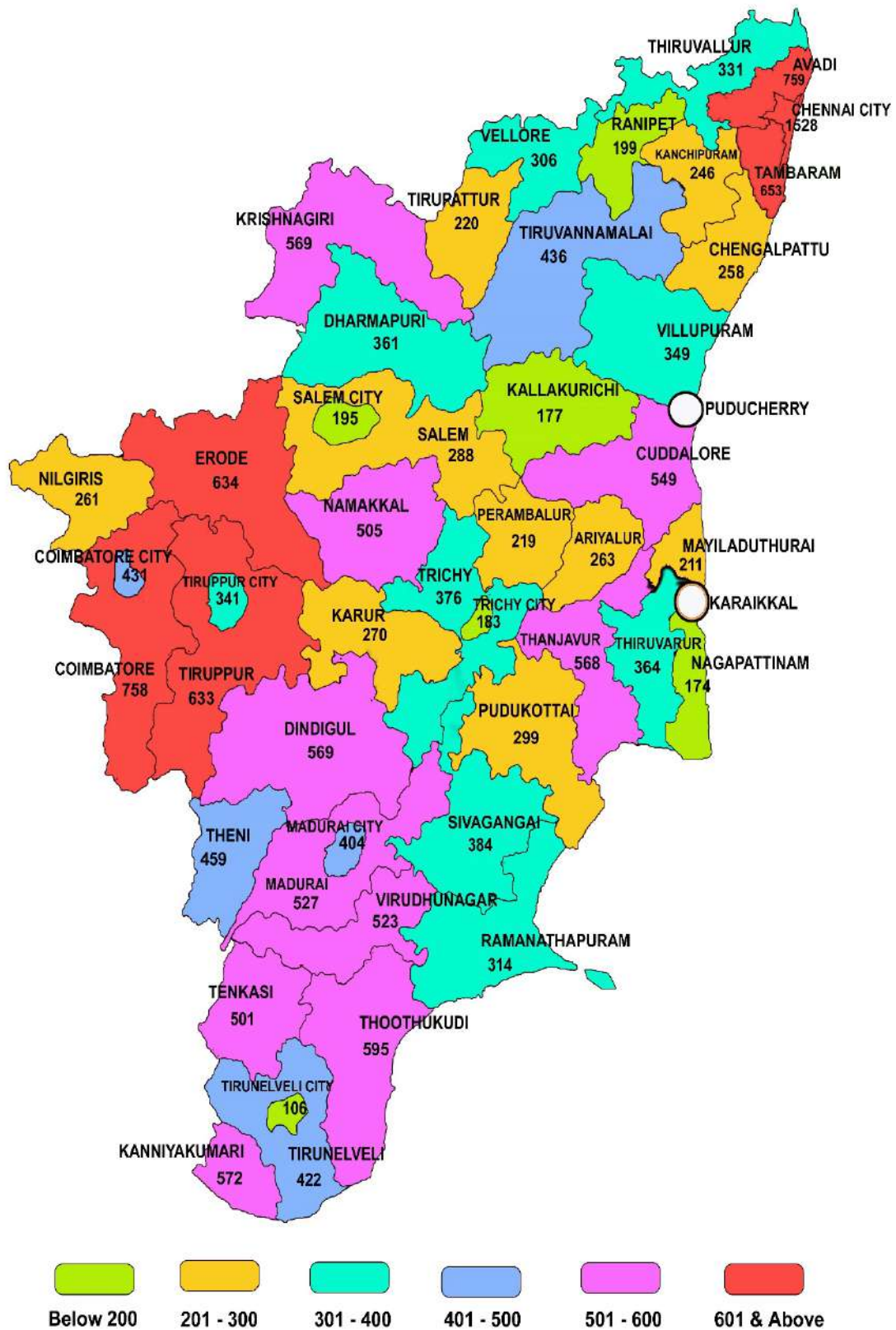
7. [Chart-13.2](#) depicts Suicides during 2023 District/City wise in descending order.

**CHART – 13.2**  
**SUICIDES 2023**



**Total Persons: 19,483**

**MAP 13.1**  
**SUICIDES 2023**  
**(All over Tamil Nadu 19,483)**



## CHAPTER 14

### ROAD ACCIDENTS & DEATHS

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS

➤ **Increase : 15.1%**

Incidents of Road accidents have increased in 2023 (4.8% over 2022) 67,213 road accidents were reported during the year 2023, whereas it was 64,105 road accidents in 2022.

Table below shows the break-up of accidents by types of Vehicles:-

#### **NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF VEHICLES - 2023**

S. No.	Type of Vehicles	2023	% Share of type
1	Bus	4,377	6.5
2	Truck/Lorry/HMV	7,556	11.2
3	Car/Jeep/ Taxi/ Tempo/ LMV	18,882	28.1
4	Two Wheelers	30,504	45.4
5	Three Wheelers/ Auto Rickshaw	2,358	3.5
6	Other Vehicles	3,536	5.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>67,213</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Two wheelers accounted for the highest number of accidents (45.4%) during 2023 as against (45.3%) in 2022. District/City wise comparative statement of road accidents during 2023 and 2022 is presented in Table 14.1. 67,213 cases of road accidents were reported during 2023. 17,526 (26.1%) of these resulted in fatal accidents. 49,687 (73.3%) cases of accidents were non- fatal.

During this year 67,213 road accidents were reported, showing an increase of 4.8% compared with the year 2021 (64,105). Highest number of road accidents were reported in Chennai City (3,653) followed by Cuddalore (3,121), Villupuram (2,591) and Tiruppur (2,522). Railway Chennai and RP Trichy has reported

least road accidents (each 1) followed by The Nilgiris (213) and Tirunelveli City (528).

#### ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Two wheelers are responsible for 44.2% of accidental deaths during 2023. Out of 18,347 persons who died in accidents, 8,113 were on account of this type of vehicle. Table 14.2 gives details of road accidental deaths for 2023 with break-up of types of vehicles and due to other reasons. Dindigul reported the highest deaths (755 deaths) followed by Coimbatore (739), Tiruppur (719), Thiruvannamalai (697), Erode (687), Krishnagiri (656), Madurai (626) and Thanjavur (609). Railway Chennai has reported the least number of road accidental death (1) followed by The Nilgiris (75) and Thirunelveli City (100). Railway Trichy has reported no death.

#### Non- Fatal Road Accidents:

➤ **Increase 5.7%**

49,687 road accidents are classified as non-fatal accidents which contribute to 73.9% of the total road accidents and an increase of 5.7% over the previous year. Non-fatal road accidents are further classified as accidents involving 1. Grievous injury, 2. Minor injury and 3. Non injury.

#### (i) Grievous injury accidents:

➤ **Increase 14.1%**

23,686 road accidents were ended in grievous injuries accounting for 35.2% to total road accidents and increased by 14.1% compared with previous year. 26,371 persons were grievously injured in the year 2023 showing an increase of 16.0% over



previous year 2022 (22,732 persons). Chennai City has recorded highest number of incidents (1,933) followed by Erode (1,100), Tiruppur (1,086), Salem (984), Coimbatore (975), Cuddalore (920), Tambaram (865), Dindigul (834), Villupuram (828), Namakkal (801), Avadi (770), Kanniyakumari (731), Coimbatore City (630), Thiruvannamalai (606), Thanjavur (593), Trichy (580), and Krishnagiri (572). Railway Trichy has reported least number of cases (1) followed by The Nilgiris (98), Thiruvallur (107), Trichy City (121) and Perambalur (138). Railway Chennai has recorded nil accidents during this year.

#### **(ii) Minor Injury accidents:**

##### **➤ Decrease 1.1%**

24,555 road accidents were ended in minor injuries in 64,105 road accidents that contributes to 36.5% to total road accidents and a decrease of 1.1% compared with the previous year 2022 (24,825 accidents). Cuddalore reported highest number of minor injury accidents (1,633) followed by Villupuram (1,186), Thanjavur (1,084), Chennai City (1,015), Krishnagiri (909), Chegalpattu (800), Coimbatore (798), Salem (770), Madurai and Namakkal (each 705). The Nilgiris has reported least number of minor injury accidents (48) followed by Thirunelveli City (154), Ranipet (168) and Madurai City (168). No cases were reported in Railway Trichy and Railway Chennai.

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

##### **➤ Decrease 0.1%**

During this year 1,446 road accidents ended with non-injury and accounted for 2.2% to the total road accidents and decreased by 0.1% compared with the previous year (1,448). Chennai City recorded highest number of non-injury accidents (207) followed by Tambaram (69), Kanniyakumari (66), Thanjavur (61),

Avadi (58), Coimbatore City (54) and Thirunelveli City (52). Nagapattinam has reported least number of such accidents (3 cases) followed by The Nilgiris (6), Vellore, Tiruppattur, Perambalur, Mayiladuthurai and Ariyalur (each 9). No cases were reported in Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy.

**Table 14.3** gives the comparative statements of road accidents and the victims details for the year 2023 and 2022.

#### **Road Accidents by Causes:**

**Table 14.4** and **Chart-14.1** gives the details of road accidents by causes during year 2023.

#### **(i) Faults by drivers:**

##### **➤ Increase 2.8%**

During this year 65,021 road accidents (96.7%) caused by fault of drivers and showing an increase of 2.8% when compared with the year 2022 (63,223).

#### **(ii) Faults by Passengers:**

##### **➤ Decrease 16.3%**

118 road accidents caused by fault of passengers contribute 0.2% to the total road accidents, showing a decrease of 16.3% over previous year (141).

#### **(iii) Faults by Pedestrians:**

##### **➤ Increase 652.6%**

715 road accidents caused by pedestrian's faults contributes to 1.1% of total road accidents during this year thus showing an increase of 652.6% compared with previous year (95).

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

##### **➤ Increase 850.0%**

171 number of road accidents were caused by bad roads whereas 18 cases were reported in the previous year 2022.

**(v) Mechanical defects:**

➤ **Increase 241.2%**

116 road accidents caused by mechanical defects whereas 34 cases reported in the previous year 2022, showing an increase of 241.2% compared with previous year.

**(vi) Bad weather:**

➤ **Increase : 1520.0%**

81 road accidents were caused due to bad weather during the year, whereas 5 cases were reported in the previous year, showing an increase of 1520.0% over previous year.

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

➤ **Increase 68.3%**

During this year 991 road accidents were caused by other reasons contributes to 1.5% of total road accidents, showing an increase of 68.3% compared with the year 2022 (589).

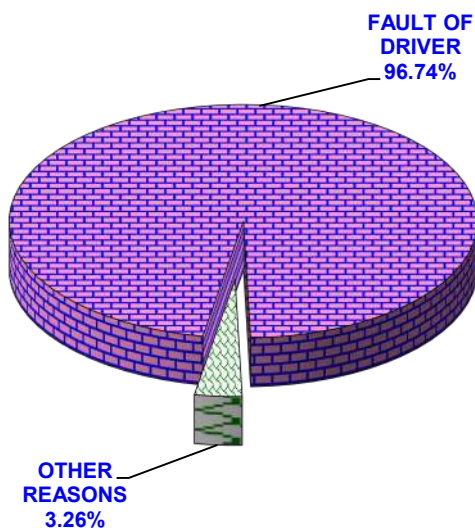
District / City-wise Road accidents by causes are furnished in Table 14.4.

Chart-14.2 depicts percentage of road accidental deaths according to type of vehicles during 2023.

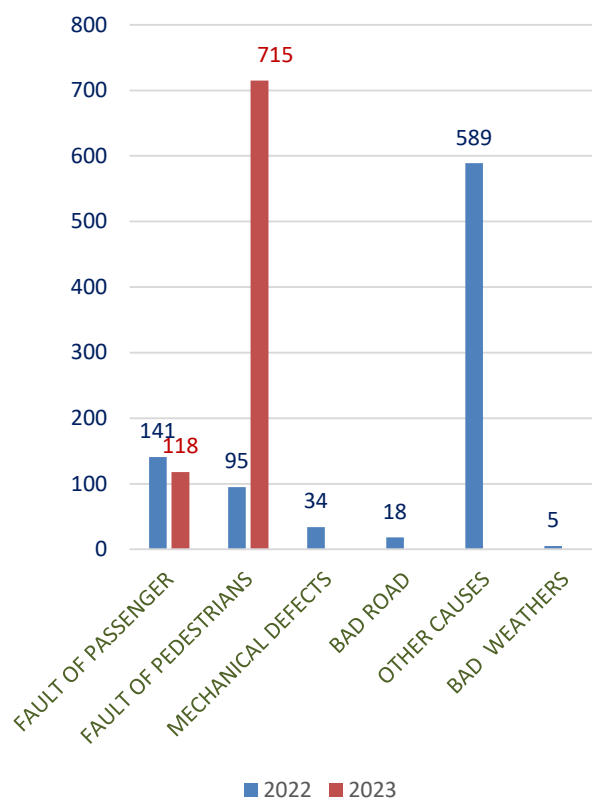
Number of road accidents during 2019 – 2023 is presented in Chart – 14.3.

**CHART – 14.1**

**ROAD ACCIDENT BY CAUSES - 2023**

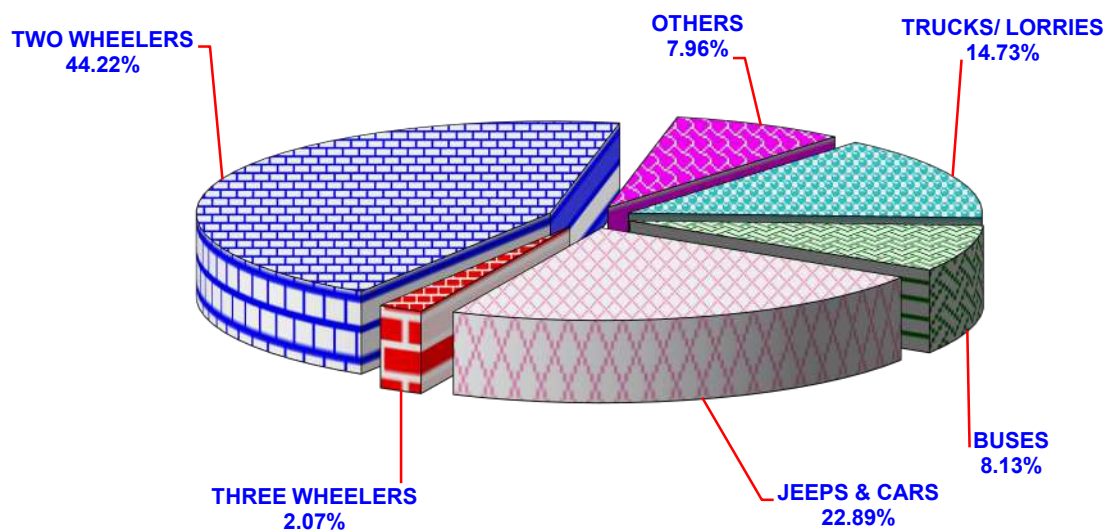


**COMPARATIVE CHART ON ROAD ACCIDENTS BY CAUSES (OTHER THAN FAULT OF DRIVERS) - 2022 & 2023**



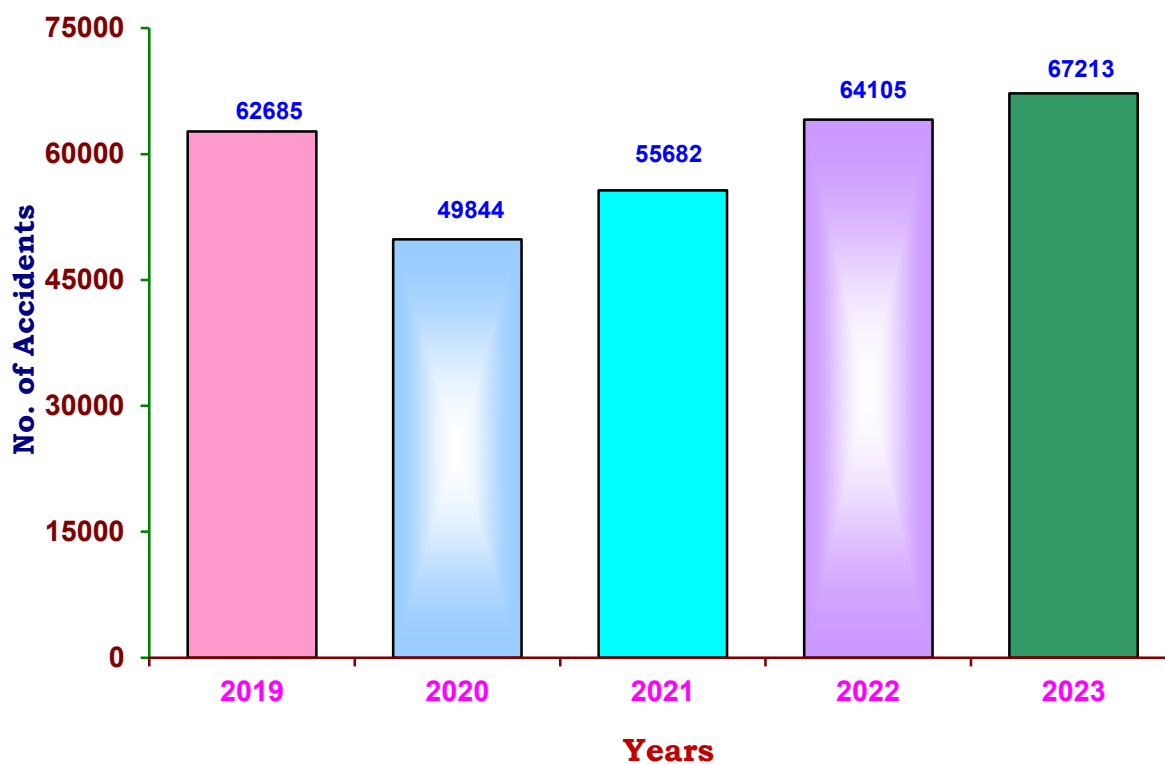
**CHART - 14.2**

**PERCENTAGE OF ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ACCORDING  
TO TYPE OF VEHICLES 2023**



**CHART - 14.3**

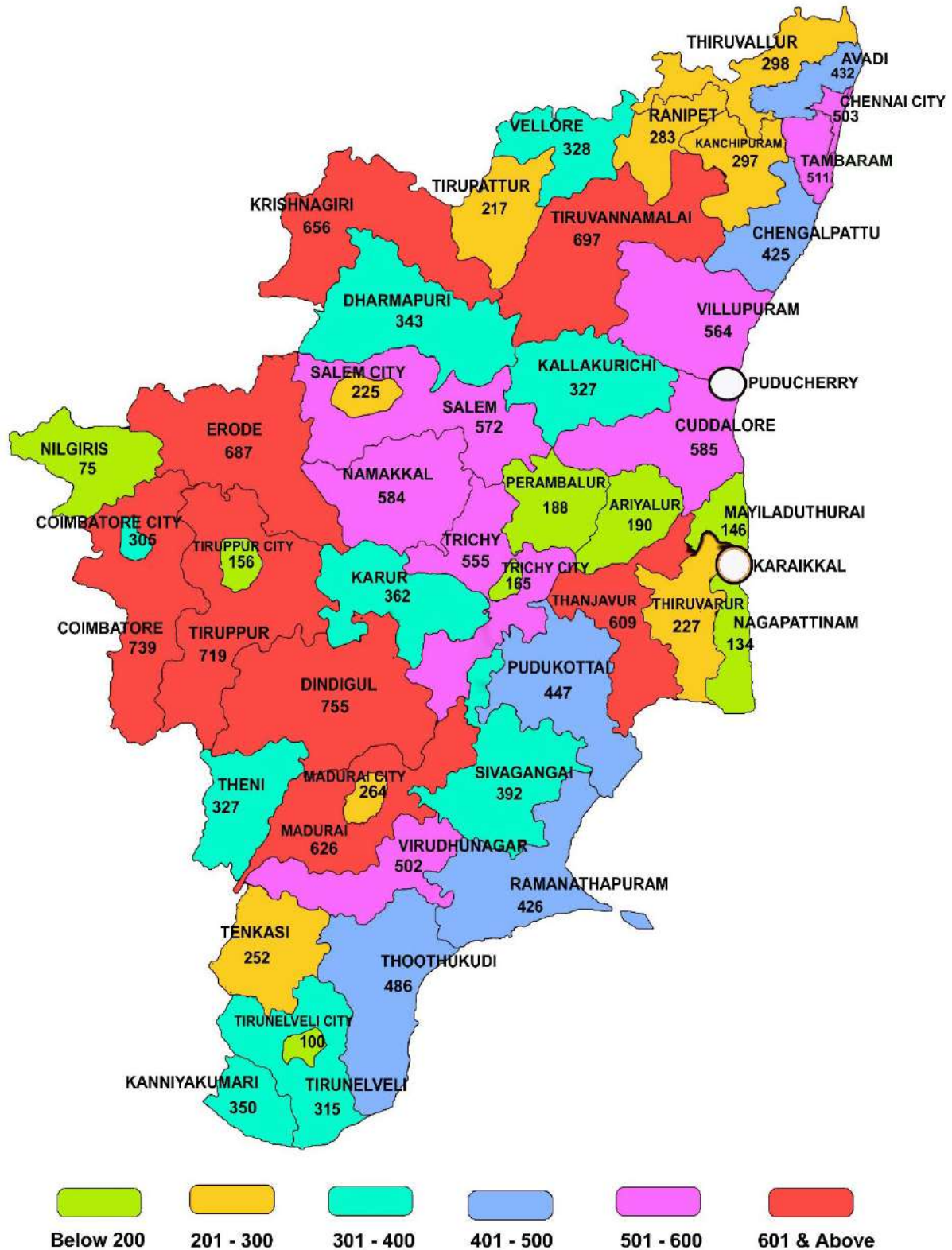
**ROAD ACCIDENTS 2019 - 2023**



## MAP – 14.1

### ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATHS 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 18,347)



## CHAPTER 15 ECONOMIC OFFENCES

1. The Economic Offences dealt by following Units: -

- (i) Idol Wing CID
- (ii) Economic Offences Wing (EOW) -I  
(Commercial Crime Investigation Wing)
- (iii) Economic Offences Wing – II

### **(i) IDOL WING –CID (Estd. 1983)**

2. 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 – 2023:**

3. 17 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2023, in which 7 idols and 18 artifacts were lost and 77 idols and 13 artifacts were seized and all are under investigation. Whereas it was 63 cases were registered during 2022 and all were under investigation.

### **(ii) EOW – I**

#### **COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING CID (CCIW) (Estd.1971):**

4. 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 – 2023:**

5. 51 cases were registered during 2023. A total of 24 cases were charge-sheeted and 75 cases were disposed. 53 cases ended in conviction, 24 cases ended in acquittal and 9 cases were referred. 118 cases are UI and 723 cases are PT as on 31.12.2023.

### **Recovery of misappropriated funds:**

6. A sum of Rs.70.5 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2023 and a sum of Rs.2.9 crores was remitted back from the accused persons.

### **(iii) 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 2023. 63 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in 2023, of which 60 are Under Investigation.

10. During the year 2023, 42,529 depositors had deposited Rs.1835.1 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.649.6 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. **Chart-15.1** depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2022 & 2023.

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

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

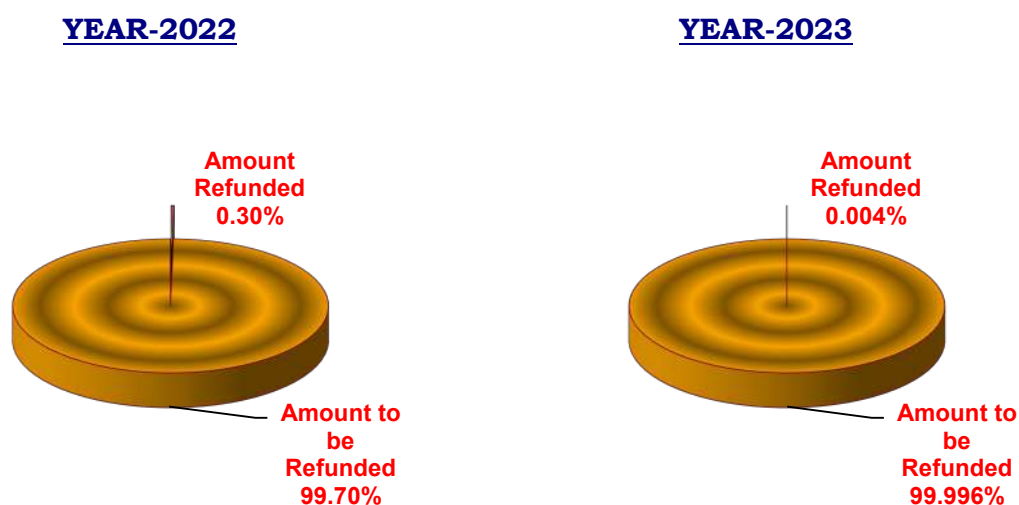
13. Economic offences have increased by 44.4% compared to 2022. 6,661 Economic offences were reported in the State during 2023 as against 4,612 cases reported during 2022. The incidence and crime rate of Economic offences during 2023 district/city wise are presented in **Table 15.1**.

14. Chennai has registered highest Economic offences (2,155 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (499 cases), Avadi (377 cases), Tambaram (269 cases) and Theni (183 cases). Nilgiris has registered lowest Economic offences (18 cases) followed by Perambalur (27 cases), Nagapattinam (29 cases) and Kanchipuram (29 cases).

15. Crime head-wise and district-wise Incidence of Economic offences during 2023 are presented in **Table-15.2**.

### CHART 15.1

#### PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2022 & 2023



## CHAPTER 15-A

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKs & ATMs

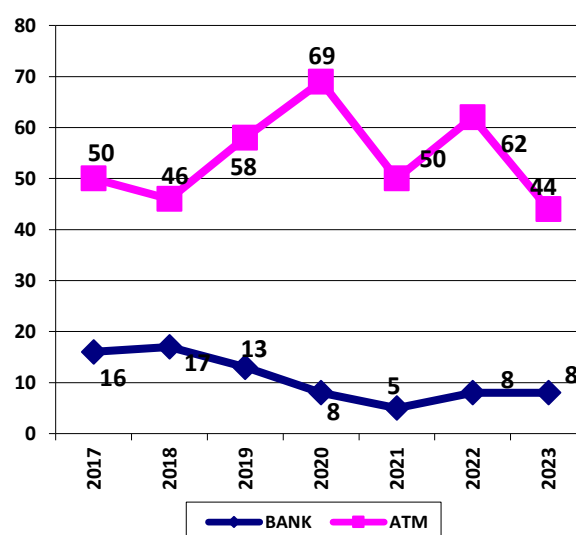
The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with its corresponding increase in the incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks have always been targeted by criminals, incidences have been largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The 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 2017 to 2023 is presented in [Chart 15A-1](#) and [Table-15A-1](#).

**Chart 15A-1**  
**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKs**  
**& ATMs FROM 2017 TO 2023**

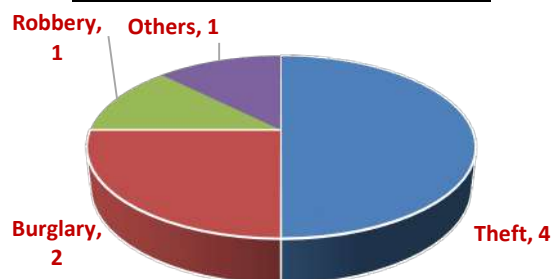


#### Incidence in Banks:

Out of 2,03,804 IPC cases registered during this year, 52 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 8 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2023 and the same in 2022. Head-wise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2023 is depicted in [chart 15A-2](#).

During this year, out of 8 cases reported 4 cases were detected. The percentage of detection has no change

**Chart 15A-2**  
**HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES**  
**AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2023**



when compared with the previous year 2022. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 4 persons were arrested. While each 25% of accused were in the age group of 18 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 50 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 2022.

##### **(ii) Dacoity** **(Decrease)**

During this year no case was reported under this head, whereas it was one case was reported in the previous year 2022, showing a decrease.

##### **(iii) Robbery** **(Increase)**

During this year one case was reported under this head, whereas it was no case was reported in the previous year 2022, showing an increase.

##### **(iv) Burglary** **(Decrease)**

During this year, 2 cases of **Burglary** were reported, whereas it was 6 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 67%.

##### **(v) Theft** **(Increase)**

During this year, 4 cases of **Theft** was reported, whereas it was one case was reported in the previous year 2022, showing an increase.

##### **(vi) Others** **(Increase)**

During this year one case was reported under this head, whereas it was no case was reported in the previous year 2022.

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

#### **Incidence in ATM**

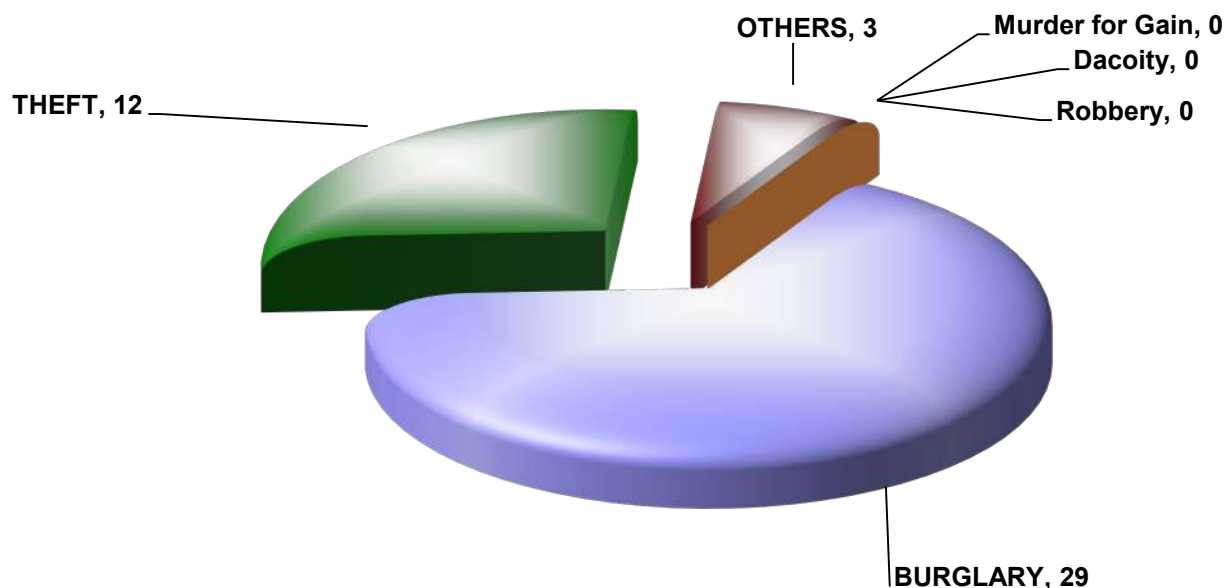
A total of 44 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2023 against 62 in 2022 recording a decrease of 29.0%.

During this year, out of 44 cases reported 38 cases were detected. The percentage of detection increased by 32% when compared with the year 2022.

During this year 55 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. 33% of accused were in the age group of 18-25 years, 29% were between 30-40 years, 15% were between 40-50 years, 13% were between 25-30 years, 9% were in Above 50 years and 2% were below 18 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-2023.

**Chart 15A-3**  
**HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT ATMs FOR YEAR 2023**



#### **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** (No change)

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

##### **(iv) Burglary** (Decrease: 12.1%)

During this year, 29 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 33 cases in 2022, showing a decrease of 12.1%.

##### **(v) Theft** (Decrease: 20.0%)

During this year, 12 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas it was 15 cases in the year 2022 showing a decrease of 20.0%.

##### **(v) Others** (Decrease: 78.6%)

During this year 3 cases were reported under "**other crimes**", whereas it was 14 cases in the year 2022, showing a decrease of 78.6%.

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, drawal 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 unauthorizedly obtaining classified information from data stored in defense and security computers.

#### Classification of Computer Crimes

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

(Done by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development and expanded by Council of Europe)

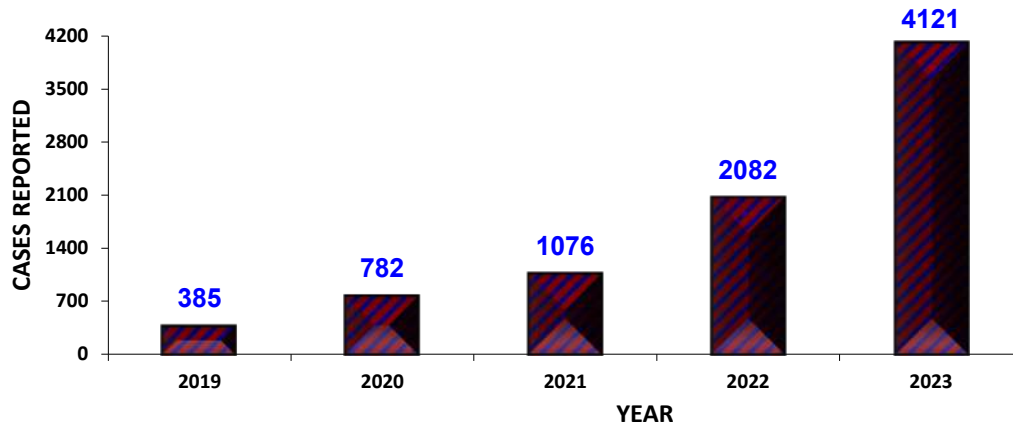
- (i) Computer related frauds.
- (ii) Computer forgery.
- (iii) Damage to computer data or computer programs.

- (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 2021-2023. 4,121 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2023 as compared to 2,082 in the previous year an increase of 97.9%. Highest cases registered in Chennai (1,352) followed by Avadi (361), Coimbatore City (207), Cuddalore (185), Chengalpattu (164), Thiruvallur (137), Villupuram (101), Thoothukudi (88), Tambaram (78), Krishnagiri (77), Kanchipuram (71), Madurai City (63), Thanjavur and Tenkasi (each 61), Sivagangai (51), Salem, Salem City and Tiruppur (each 50), Tiruppur City (49), Vellore (48), Coimbatore (47), Thiruvannamalai (46), Ranipet (45), Thirunelveli (43), Virudhunagar (42), Theni (39), Mayiladuthurai (38), Namakkal (37), Dindigul (35), Kallakurichi (34), Ramanathapuram and Trichy (each 33), Erode, Karur and Thiruvavur (each 30), Madurai (29), Kanyakumari (28), Dharmapuri (26), Nilgiris and Thirunelveli City (each 25), Trichy City (22), Nagapattinam (21), Pudukottai (20). Remaining districts registered less than 20 cases. **Chart 16.1** depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2019-2023.



**CHART-16.1**  
**INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2019 – 2023**



### **Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IT Act**

7. 1,912 cases have reported in 2023 as against 1,484 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 28.8% in 2023.

### **Cases under IT Act**

8. **Table 16.2** deals with incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IT Act). Computer related offences accounted for 85.9% (1,643) of 1,912 cases registered under Sec. 66, 66B, 66C, 66D & 66E of Information Technology Act. Cuddalore (180) registered maximum cases in the above crime head out of total 1,643 such cases at the State level followed by Chengalpattu (157), Thiruvallur (131), Villupuram (101), Krishnagiri (71), Kanchipuram (70), Thoothukudi (70), Madurai City (57), Salem City (49), Tiruppur (48), Vellore (47), Salem (46), Ranipet (44), Chennai (38), Sivagangai (38), Tiruppur City (38), Dindigul (35), Namakkal (33), Thanjavur (30), Erode (29), Karur (29), Ramanathapuram (28), Kallakurichi (27), Nilgiris (24), Madurai

(23), Dharmapuri (22), Thirunelveli City (21), Coimbatore (17), Pudukottai (17), Trichy City (17), Thiruvarur (16), Virudhunagar (15), Kanyakumari (13), Trichy (11), Tiruppattur (11) and Perambalur (10). Remaining 14 districts registered less than 10 cases. 634 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 263 cases of Publication/ transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form were reported during the year wherein 237 persons were arrested. **Chart 16.2** depicts the cyber-crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2019 – 2023.

9. Analysis of head-wise crime and gender-wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act reveals that 72.0% (634/881) of the offenders arrested were under Computer related offences, 26.9% (237/881) was under Publication/ transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act, 0.9% (8/881) was arrested under Other Sections of IT Act and 0.2% (2/881) was under Tampering Computer source document.

10. **Table 16.3** carries the details with district / city wise cases registered under cyber-crimes categorized (IT) by motives during 2023.

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

11. All Cities reported a total of 289 cases under Cyber Crimes (IT Act) in the State accounting for 15.1% of the total cases (1,912 cases) out of which Chennai registered (73 cases) followed by Madurai City (63), Salem City (49), Tiruppur City (41), Thirunelveli City and Trichy City (each 22), Avadi (10) and Coimbatore City (9) recorded 18.4% decrease in the number of cases over the year (354 in 2022) under IT Act.

### **Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC**

12. 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 2019 - 2023.

2,195 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2023 as compared to 593 in 2022, an increase of 270.2% over the previous year. These

cases fall under the Categories of Cheating (1,148) accounted for 52.3% followed by Fraud (887) 40.4%, Forgery 65 (3.0), Fake News on Social Media (35) 1.6%, Cyber Stalking/Bullying (27) 1.2% and Cyber blackmailing / Threatening (15) accounted for 0.7% of the total cases.

13. **Table 16.8** deals with number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act, IPC & SLL). 1,190 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes during 2023 and out of the total arrested persons, 881 persons were arrested under IT Act, 287 persons under IPC Act and 22 persons under SLL Act, contributing 74.0%, 24.1% and 1.8% respectively. 53.3% offenders (634) were booked under “Hacking” Computer related offences. 19.9% offenders (237) of these were taken into custody for offences under Publication/ transmission of obscene / sexually explicit Act. **Chart 16.3** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases registered and arrested under IPC Act during 2019 – 2023.

14. **Table 16.10** deals with the cases registered under cyber-crimes against Women during 2023.

15. **Table 16.11** carries the details on the district/city wise cases registered under cyber -crimes against Children during 2023.

**Table-16 (B)**

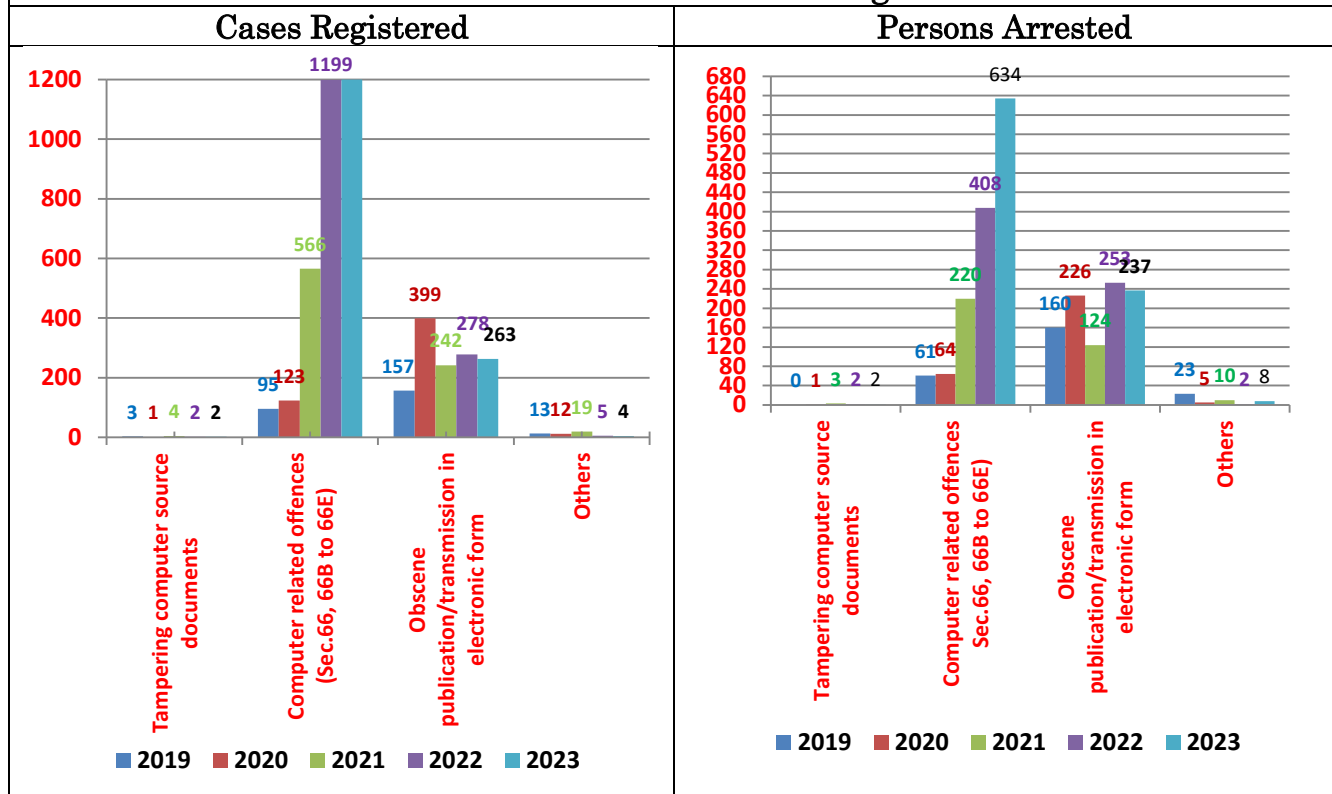
**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested  
under IPC during 2019-2023**

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered					% Variation in 2023 over 2022	Persons Arrested					% Variation in 2023 over 2022
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
1.	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0
2.	Cyber Stalking	6	7	11	30	27	-10.0	7	9	10	20	10	-50.0
3.	Cheating	12	78	73	241	1148	376.3	18	22	24	63	162	157.1
4.	Forgery	2	4	2	4	65	1525.0	5	2	1	0	16	@
5.	Data Theft	1	0	0	1	2	100.0	0	0	0	1	1	0.0
6.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	11	5	107	251	887	253.4	19	2	35	78	46	-41.0
7.	Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0	@
	Currency	0	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0	@
	Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0	@
8.	Cyber Blackmailing	15	43	17	7	15	114.3	30	54	35	11	16	45.5
9.	Fake News on Social Media	41	64	23	37	35	-5.4	48	56	11	55	23	-58.2
10.	Others	16	32	7	21	16	-23.8	12	18	16	16	13	-18.8
	<b>Total</b>	104	233	240	593	2195	270.2	139	163	132	245	287	17.1

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

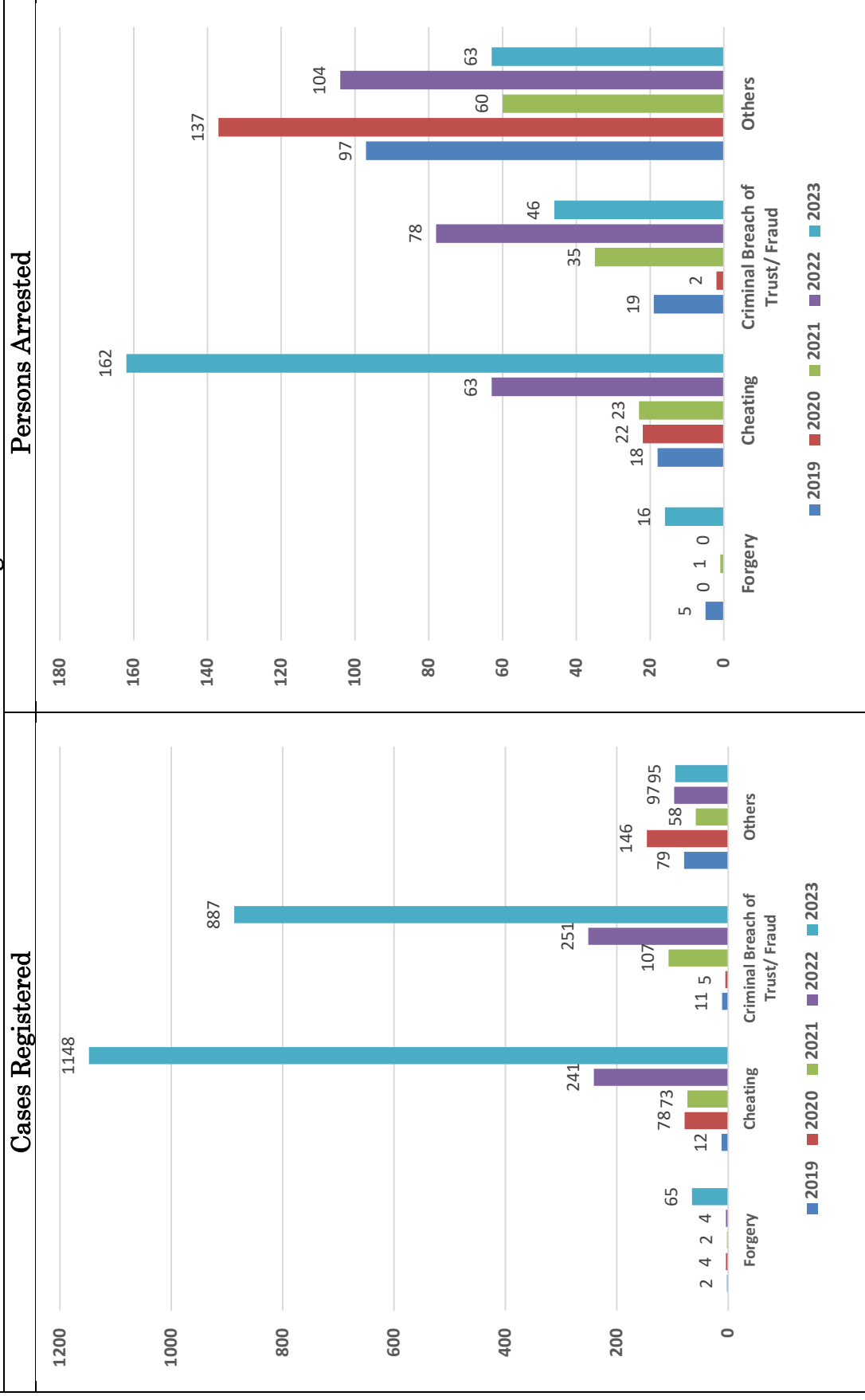
**CHART – 16.2**

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and  
Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2019 – 2023**



### CHART – 16.3

#### Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2019 – 2023



## CHAPTER 17

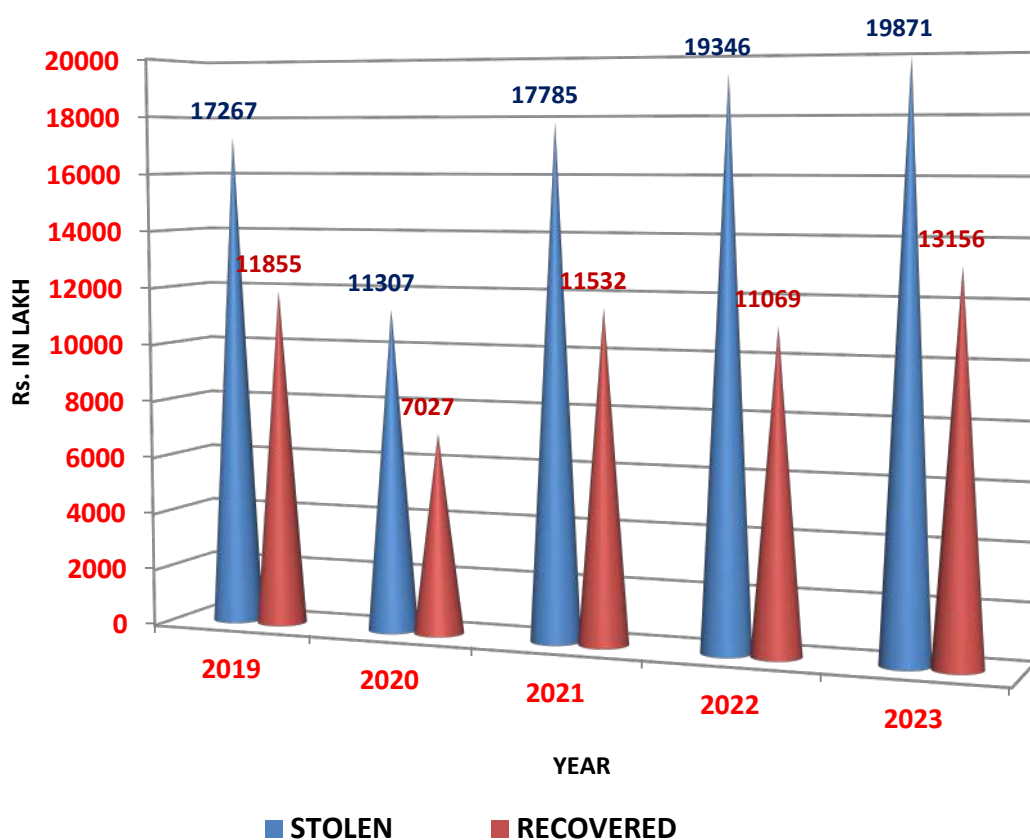
### PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

#### Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.198.7 crores (approximately) was reported stolen in 25,469 cases during 2023. There is an increase of 2.7% when compared to 2022 (193.5 Crores in 26,649 cases).
2. Property worth Rs. 131.6 crores (approximately) was recovered during 2023 (% of recovery is 66.2%), the figure has increased by 9.0% over the previous year.
3. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of year-wise recovery from 2021 to 2023 are given in Table-17.1.
4. Chart-17.1 depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2019-2023.
5. Table -17.2 depicts crime head-wise number of cases registered and value of property stolen, during 2023.

**CHART- 17.1**

#### VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2019 – 2023





6. Loss of property was highest in Chennai (Rs. 24.12 Crores) followed by Coimbatore City (Rs. 14.48 Crores), Madurai (Rs. 10.51 Crores), Cuddalore (Rs. 10.36 Crores), Avadi (Rs. 9.18 Crores), Erode (Rs. 7.76 Crores), Sivagangai (Rs. 6.78 Crores), Thoothukudi (Rs. 6.15 Crores), Madurai City (Rs. 5.64 Crores), Dharmapuri (Rs. 5.47 Crores), Coimbatore (Rs. 5.47 Crores) and Kanyakumari (Rs. 4.83 Crores).

7. Chennai (Rs. 12.73 Crores) recorded the highest recovery followed by Avadi (Rs. 11.69 Crores), Coimbatore City (Rs. 9.57 Crores), Cuddalore (Rs. 9.53 Crores), Erode (Rs. 6.12 Crores), Madurai (Rs. 5.04 Crores), Dharmapuri (Rs. 4.94 Crores), Sivagangai (Rs. 4.71 Crores) and Coimbatore (Rs. 4.60 Crores).

8. Highest percentage of recovery (including recovery of previous years' stolen) was recorded in Avadi (127.4%) followed by Nilgiris (96.4%), Kanchipuram (94.6%), Ranipet (92.7%) and Cuddalore (91.9%).

9. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Tambaram (31.2%) followed by Theni (39.1%), Thirunelveli City (41.3%), Railway Trichy (42.8%) and Railway Chennai (43.3%).

#### **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. 86.2 Crores (43.4%), Burglary Rs.78.2 Crores (39.4%), Dacoity Rs.16.7 Crores (8.4%), Robbery Rs.16.4 Crores (8.3%), and other kinds of property offences Rs.1.3 Crores (0.7%).

#### **NATURE OF PROPERTY STOLEN & RECOVERED: - INCIDENCE AND VALUE**

11. Nature of property stolen and recovered has been classified into 7 different categories viz. i) Motor vehicles, ii) Electronic Gadgets, iii) Cash/ Jewellery, iv) Household Articles/ Furniture, v) Cultural Property including Antiques, vi) Cattle / Other Animals, vii) Cycles. Property other than the above 7 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 34.8% of total property cases and the value of property loss of Cash/Jewellery was the highest under this head 66.7%.

13. Theft of Motor Vehicles constituting 32.9% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under these heads are Rs.31.7 Crores.

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

14. Rupees 0.1 Crores worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2023 in 22 cases. This constitutes 0.05% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2023 are available in [Table-17.3](#). Recovery was made in 17 out of 22 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.**

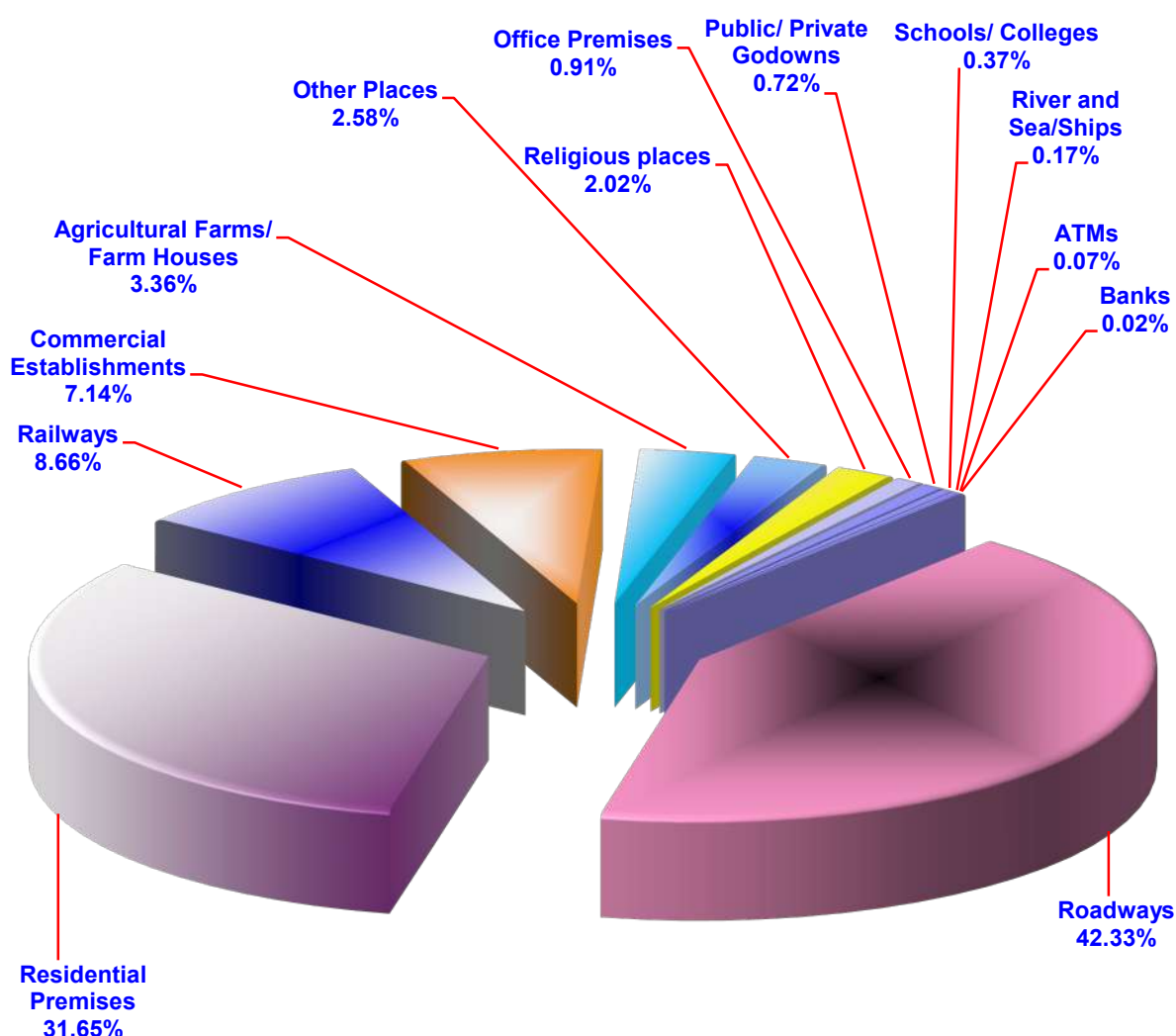
**THEFT:**

16. Maximum number of Theft (42.3%) took place at Roadways followed by Residential premises (31.7%), Railways (8.7%), Commercial Establishments (7.1%), Agricultural

Farms/Farm Houses (3.4%), Other places (2.6%), Religious Places (2.0%), Office Premises (0.9%), Public/Private Godowns (0.7%), Schools/Colleges (0.4%), River & Sea / ships (0.2%) and ATMs (0.1%). **Chart-17.2** depicts the percentage distribution of theft cases during 2023 premises-wise.

**CHART- 17.2**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING - 2023 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



## ROBBERY:

17. Incidence of Robbery premises-wise and district/city-wise is presented in [Table-17.2](#).

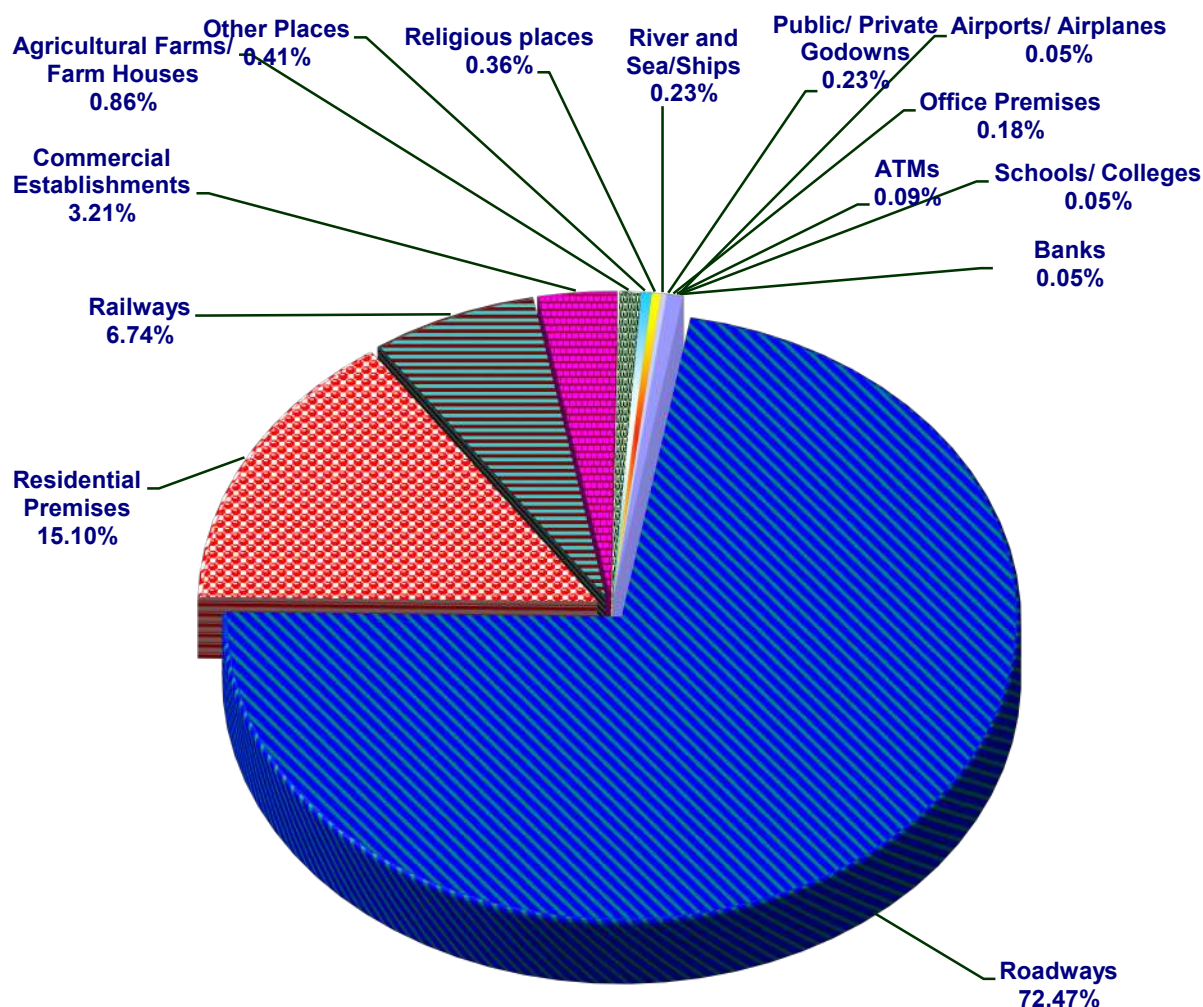
18. Maximum number of Robberies (72.5%) occurred at Roadways followed by Residential premises (15.1%), Railways (6.7%), Commercial Establishment (3.2%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (0.9%), Other

Places and Religious places (each 0.4%), River and Sea/ Ships, Public/ Private Godowns and Office Premises (each 0.2%) and ATMs (0.1%). Robbery was not reported at Schools/ Colleges, Airports/ Airplanes, Banks and Vital Govt. Installations.

19. [Chart -17.3](#) depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2023 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART- 17.3**

### **PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2023 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



## BURGLARY:

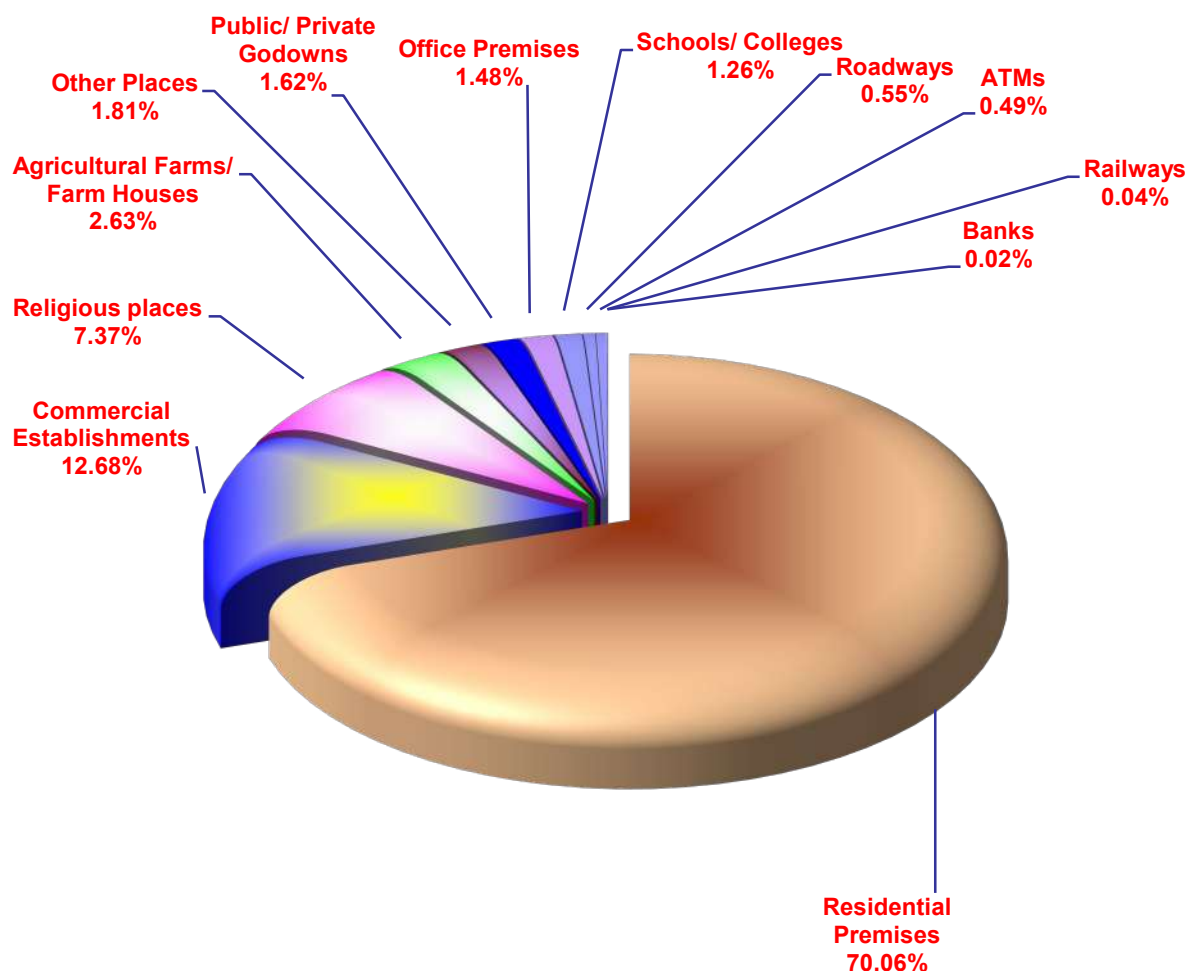
20. Maximum number of burglaries (70.1%) took place at Residential Premises followed by Commercial Establishments (12.7%), Religious places (7.4%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (2.6%), Other Places (1.8%), Public / Private Godowns (1.6%), Office premises (1.5%), Schools / Colleges (1.3%), Roadways (0.6%) and

ATMs (0.5%). No Burglary was reported at Railways, Banks, Airports/ Airplanes, River and Sea/Ships and Vital Government Installations. (Table-17.2)

21. Chart-17.4 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2023 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART - 17.4**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED  
DURING 2023 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



## DACOITY:

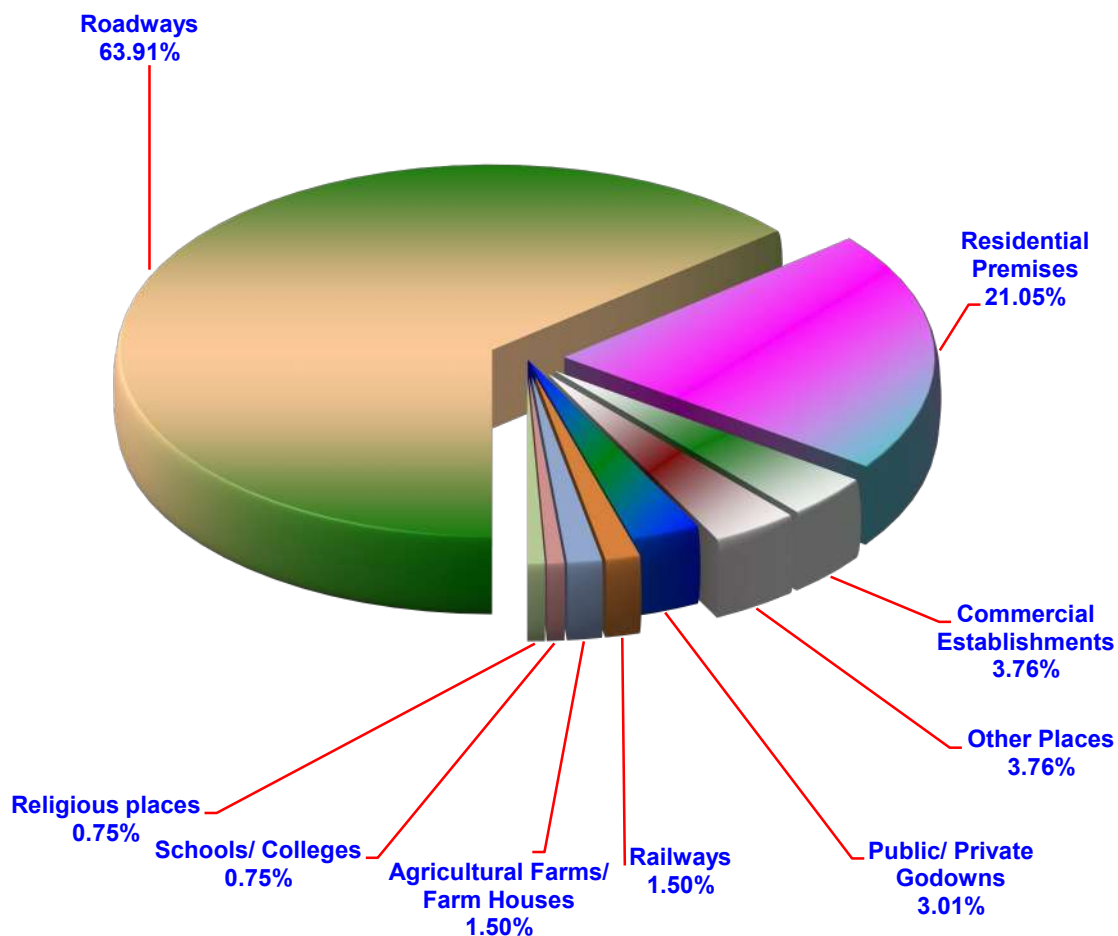
22. Maximum number of dacoity occurred at Roadways (63.9%) followed by Residential Premises (21.1%), Commercial Establishments and Other Places (each 3.8%), Public/ Private Godowns (3.0%), Railways and Agricultural Farms/Farm Houses (each 1.5%), School/ Colleges and Religious places (each 0.8%). No cases of Dacoity were not reported at Airports/ Airplanes, River and Sea/Ships, Vital

Government Installations, Office  
Premises, Banks and and ATMs. (Table  
-17.2)

23. Chart-17.5 depicts percentage distribution of dacoity cases reported during 2023 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART - 17.5**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED  
DURING 2023 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)**





## CHAPTER 18

### ARRESTS & TRIALS

#### ARRESTS: -

1. 7,51,710 persons (3,70,079 under IPC & 3,81,631 under SLL) were arrested during 2023 in 5,39,651 cases (2,03,804 IPC + 3,35,847 SLL). This shows a decreasing trend of 7.6% over 2022 figures of 6,98,321 persons (3,50,885 under IPC & 3,47,436 under SLL) arrested.

#### PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 3,70,079 persons were arrested in 2,03,804 IPC cases this year as against 3,50,885 persons in 2022. Chart-18.1 depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2017 - 2023.

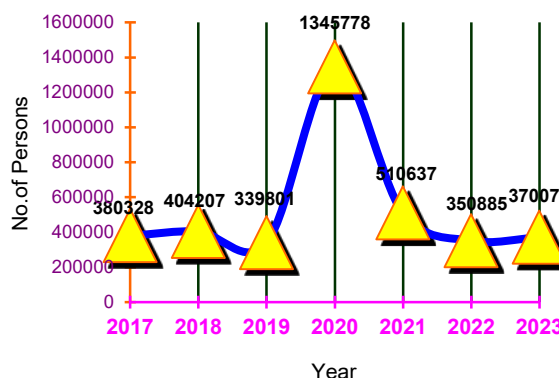
3. Table-18.1 presents details of arrests made during 2023. (Map-18.1)

4. Chennai City tops in arresting 52,801 persons (15,698 cases) during 2023 followed by Thanjavur 15,155 (8,259 cases), Kanyakumari 13,256 (4,521 cases), Thirunelveli 13,064 (7,259 cases), Madurai 12,705 (6,180 cases), Salem 11,840 (4,658 cases) and Thoothukudi 11,314 (5,852 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 2023 is available in Table -18.2.

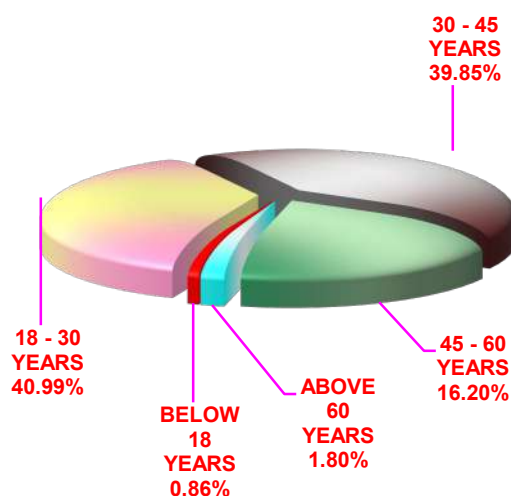
5. Chart-18.2 depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2023.

6. Chart-18.3 depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2023 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

**CHART- 18.1**  
**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC**  
**CRIMES DURING 2017 - 2023**



**CHART-18.2**  
**AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS**  
**ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES**  
**DURING - 2023**



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 2023 are presented in Table-18(A) below,

**TABLE 18(A)**  
**CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2022**

S. No.	Crime Head	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per Case
1	Murder	4736	2.2	6.2	2.8
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	229	0.2	0.3	1.5
3	Causing Death by Negligence	16962	23.2	22.0	0.9
3.1	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Road Accidents	16532	22.8	21.5	0.9
3.1A	Hit and Run	334	2.0	0.4	0.2
3.1B	Other Accidents	16198	20.8	21.1	1.0
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	4	0.0	0.0	1.0
3.5	Deaths due to other Negligence	425	0.5	0.6	1.2
4	Dowry Deaths	34	0.0	0.1	3.1
5	Abetment of Suicide	484	0.3	0.6	2.0
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	6549	3.1	8.5	2.8
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	33	0.0	0.0	1.9
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	278	0.4	0.4	0.8
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	25	0.0	0.0	1.7
10	Hurt	79141	58.7	102.9	1.8
10.1	Simple Hurt	75313	56.1	97.9	1.7
10.1A	Voluntarily Causing Simple Hurt	29835	23.0	38.8	1.7
10.1B	Voluntarily causing hurt by Dangerous weapons or means	42358	30.7	55.1	1.8
10.1C	Voluntarily Causing hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	2376	1.6	3.1	2.0
10.1D	Causing Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	406	0.5	0.5	1.2
10.1E	Other Simple Hurt	338	0.4	0.4	1.2
10.2	Grievous Hurt	3828	2.6	5.0	1.9
10.2A	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1066	0.7	1.4	1.9
10.2B	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	2164	1.4	2.8	2.0
10.2C	Acid Attack	11	0.0	0.0	1.8
10.2D	Attempt to Acid Attack	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.2E	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	471	0.3	0.6	2.4
10.2F	Causing Grievous Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	109	0.2	0.1	0.8
10.2G	Other Grievous Hurt	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
11	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	1120	0.7	1.5	2.2
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	2573	4.3	6.7	1.6
12.1	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	1994	3.0	5.2	1.7

S. No.	Crime Head	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per Case
12.2	Sexual Harassment	312	0.6	0.8	1.3
12.2A	at Work or Office Premises	7	0.0	0.0	1.0
12.2B	In Public Transport System	17	0.0	0.0	0.9
12.2C	In Shelter Homes for women and Children	17	0.0	0.0	1.2
12.2D	Other Places	271	0.5	0.7	1.3
12.3	Assault or use of Criminal Force on women with intent to Disrobe	84	0.2	0.2	1.4
12.4	Voyeurism	69	0.1	0.2	1.3
12.5	Stalking	114	0.3	0.3	1.0
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	1081	0.6	1.4	2.2
13.1	Kidnapping and Abduction	306	0.2	0.4	2.1
13.1A	Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped	3	0.0	0.0	1.0
13.1B	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	303	0.2	0.4	2.1
13.2	Kidnapping and Abduction for the Purpose of Begging	4	0.0	0.0	2.0
13.3	Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder	22	0.0	0.0	4.4
13.4	Kidnapping for Ransom	178	0.1	0.2	4.5
13.5	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	267	0.5	0.7	1.4
13.6	Procurator of Minor Girls	23	0.0	0.0	0.8
13.7	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.8	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	281	0.1	0.4	3.3
14	Human Trafficking	15	0.0	0.0	5.0
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	601	0.9	1.6	1.6
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	50	0.1	0.1	1.2
20	Unnatural Offences	4	0.0	0.0	1.3
	<b>Offences Affecting the Human Body (Total)</b>	<b>113915</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
21	Offences against State	1	0.0	0.0	0.5
21.1	Sedition	1	0.0	0.0	0.5
21.2	Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<b>Offences against the State (Total)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
22	Unlawful Assembly	86391	4.0	112.3	28.0
23	Riots	10445	1.7	13.6	8.0
23.1	Communal/Religious	32	0.0	0.0	5.3
23.2	Sectarian	26	0.0	0.0	13.0
23.3	Industrial	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.4	Political	139	0.0	0.2	17.4
23.5	Caste Conflict	531	0.1	0.7	8.0
23.6	Agrarian	3	0.0	0.0	3.0

S. No.	Crime Head	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per Case
23.7	Students	53	0.0	0.1	4.8
23.8	Money Dispute	673	0.1	0.9	11.0
23.9	Water Dispute	110	0.0	0.1	5.8
23.10	Land/Property Dispute	2656	0.5	3.5	6.5
23.11	Family Disputes	2205	0.4	2.9	8.1
23.12	Enmity/Rivalry	2193	0.3	2.9	8.5
23.13	Electricity/Power Supply Disputes	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.14	Rioting while in Aandolan/Morcha	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.15	Rioting/Attacks on Police Personnel or Govt. Servants	15	0.0	0.0	5.0
23.16	Other Riots	1809	0.2	2.4	9.5
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	256	0.2	0.3	1.7
24.1	Promoting enmity between groups	256	0.2	0.3	1.7
24.2	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Affray	1253	0.5	1.6	3.5
	<b>Offences against Public Tranquility (Total)</b>	<b>98345</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>
26	Theft	17034	23.1	22.1	1.0
26.1	Auto/Motor Vehicle Theft	6667	10.8	8.7	0.8
26.2	Other Thefts	10367	12.3	13.5	1.1
27	Burglary	6587	6.8	8.6	1.3
27.1	Day Time	1617	1.7	2.1	1.3
27.2	Night	4970	5.2	6.5	1.2
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	2418	2.3	3.1	1.4
29	Robbery	4209	2.9	5.5	1.9
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	45	0.0	0.1	1.5
31	Dacoity	1044	0.2	1.4	7.8
31.1	Dacoity	1044	0.2	1.4	7.8
31.2	Dacoity with Murder	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	502	0.1	0.7	6.0
33	Criminal Misappropriation	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	435	0.3	0.6	1.9
35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	3	0.0	0.0	0.8
	<b>Offences against Property (Total)</b>	<b>32277</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
36	Counterfeiting	128	0.0	0.2	3.7
36.1	Counterfeit Coin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.2	Counterfeiting Government Stamp	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.3	Counterfeiting of Seal or Mark	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.4	Counterfeit Currency & Bank notes	128	0.0	0.2	3.7
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	6313	8.3	8.2	1.0
37.1	Fraud	645	2.5	0.8	0.3

S. No.	Crime Head	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per Case
37.1A	Bank	51	0.9	0.1	0.1
37.1B	ATMs	20	0.0	0.0	0.6
37.1C	Credit Card/Debit Card	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
37.1D	Other Frauds	573	1.3	0.7	0.6
37.2	Cheating	5170	5.5	6.7	1.2
37.3	Forgery	498	0.3	0.6	2.0
	<b>Offences Relating to Doc. &amp; Property Marks (Total)</b>	<b>6441</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
38	Offences relating to Elections	57	0.0	0.1	28.5
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	6270	1.7	8.1	4.7
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	51148	64.4	66.5	1.0
42.1	Rash Driving on Public Way	1351	1.6	1.8	1.1
42.2	Causing Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public Way	29496	38.4	38.3	1.0
42.3	Causing Grievous Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public	20301	24.4	26.4	1.1
43	Obstruction on Public way	3248	4.2	4.2	1.0
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	9417	10.6	12.2	1.2
46	Offences relating to Religion	15	0.0	0.0	1.2
47	Cheating by Impersonation	10	0.0	0.0	1.3
48	Offences related to Mischief	515	0.4	0.7	1.7
49	Arson	766	0.7	1.0	1.4
50	Criminal Trespass	2255	2.1	2.9	1.4
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	2056	2.6	5.3	2.0
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	159	0.2	0.2	1.2
53	Criminal Intimidation	14071	12.3	18.3	1.5
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	62	0.1	0.2	1.3
	<b>Miscellaneous IPC Crimes(Total)</b>	<b>90049</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
55	Other IPC crimes	29051	24.3	37.8	1.6
	<b>Total Cognizable IPC crimes</b>	<b>370079</b>	<b>264.9</b>	<b>481.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>

8. Arrest rate for theft was reported to be comparatively lower than its respective crime rates. **(Map-18.2)**

#### **Persons arrested under SLL cases**

9. 3,81,631 persons were arrested under 3,35,847 SLL crimes during 2023 as compared to 3,47,436 persons in 2022, an increase of 9.8%.

10. **Chart-18.4** depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2017-2023.

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 2023.

13. In 2023, highest number of persons were arrested in Chennai 22,212 (20,804 cases) followed by



Villupuram 17,111 (16,214 cases), Thanjavur 16,765 (12,107 cases), and Trichy City 16,021 (12,453 cases).

14. **Chart-18.6** depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/ city wise during – 2023 in descending order.

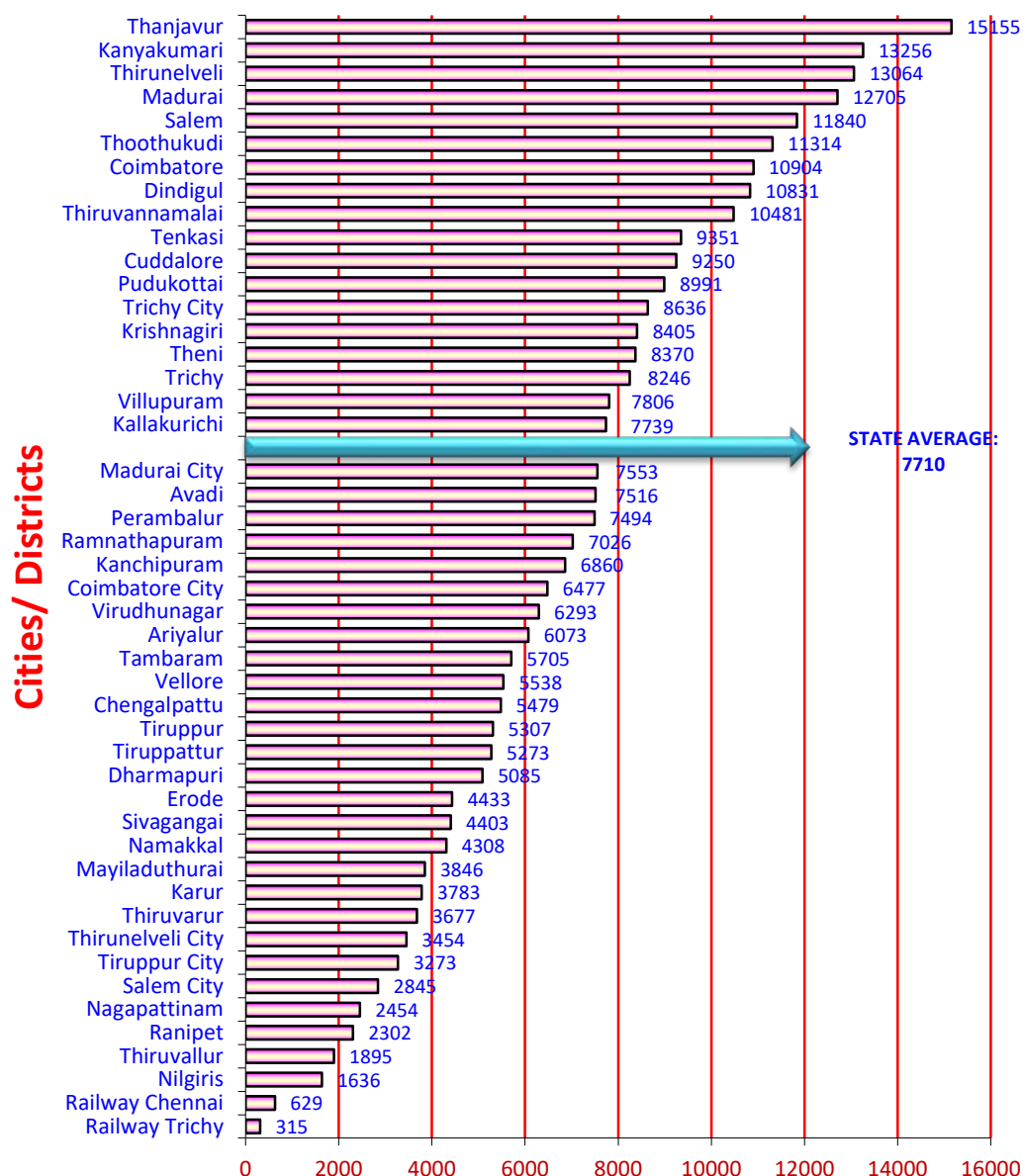
15. An average of 29 persons were arrested per case under Offences relating to Elections followed by Unlawful Assembly (28), Riots and Dacoity (each 8), Preparation and

Assembly for Committing Dacoity (6), Human Trafficking and Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant (each 5) in IPC crimes.

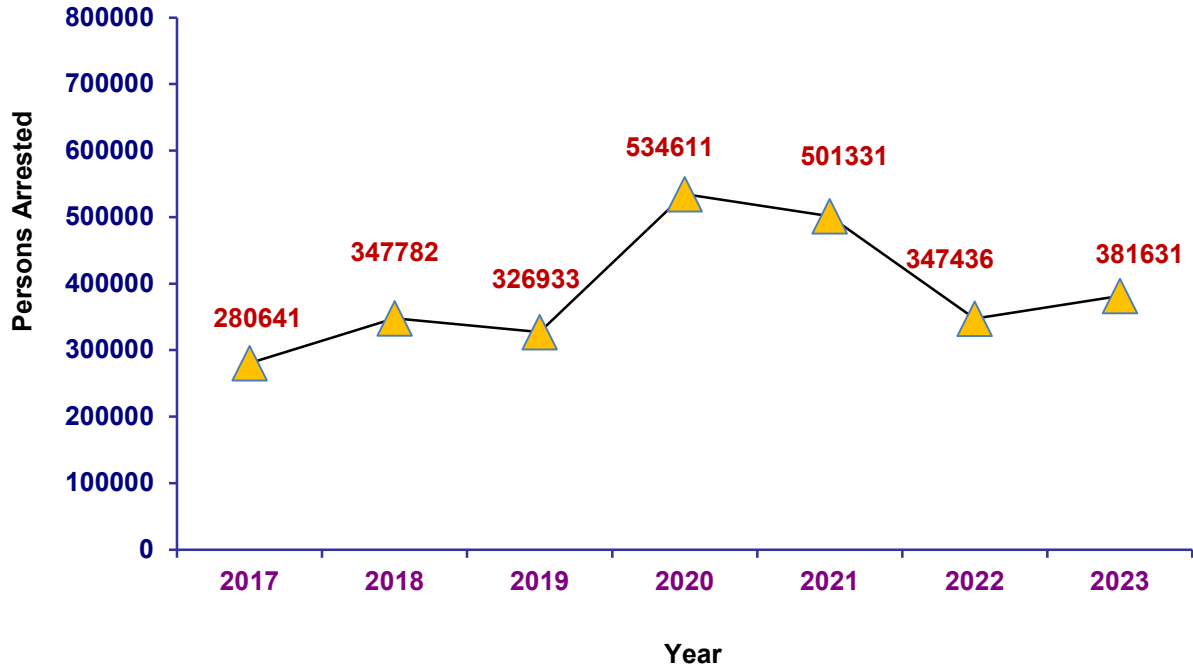
16. An average of 14 persons were arrested per case under The Indian Railways Act followed by 5 persons were arrested per case under The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act and 4 persons were arrested per case under The Dowry Prohibition Act.

**CHART-18.3**

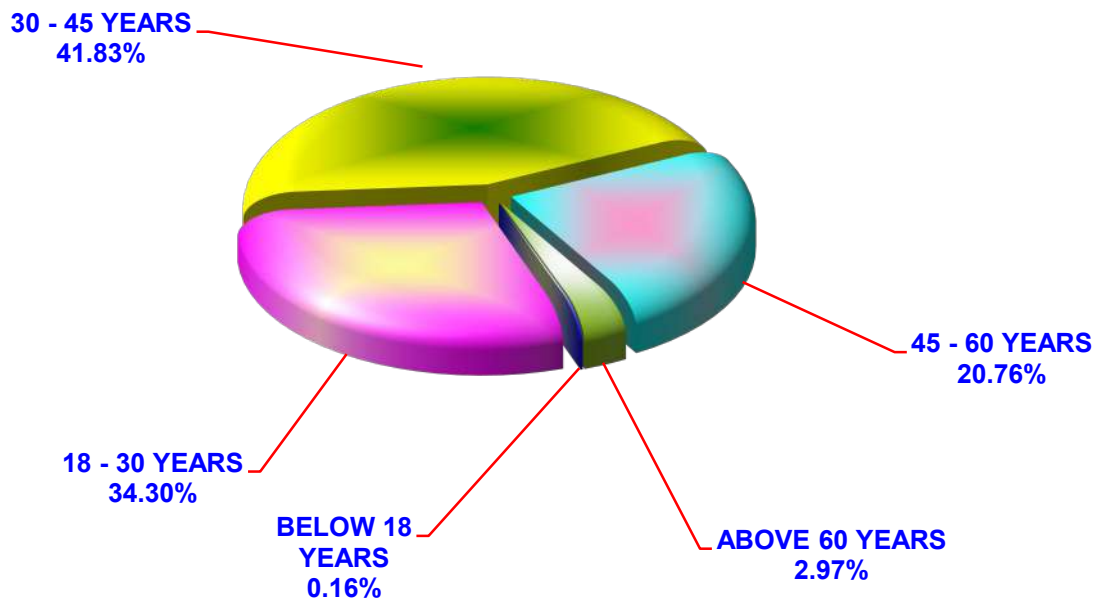
**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2023  
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



**CHART-18.4**  
**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2017 – 2023**

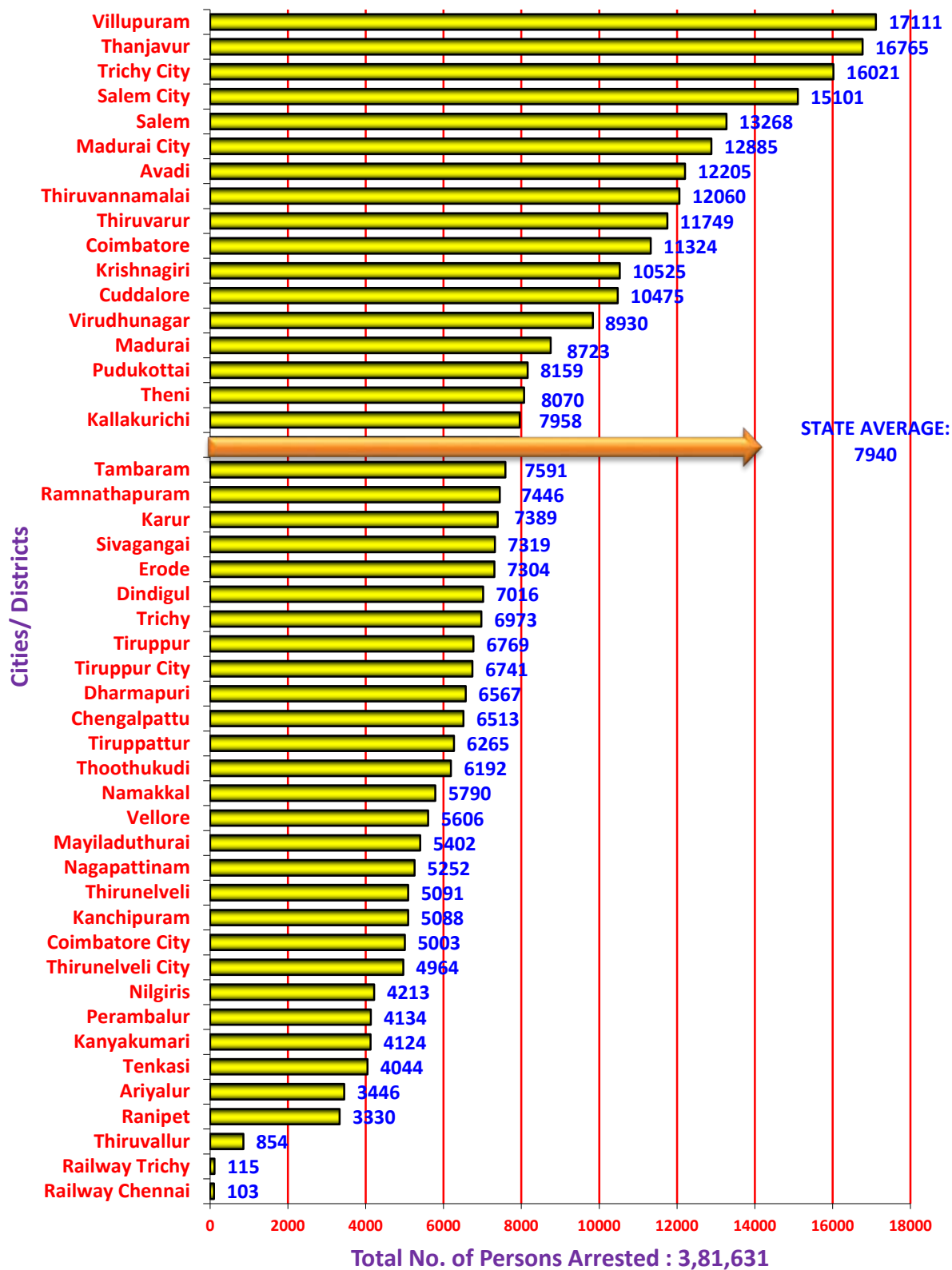


**CHART-18.5**  
**AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED**  
**UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2023**



**CHART- 18.6**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2023**  
**(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



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

**i. IPC cases:**

17. 3,70,079 persons were arrested during this year (including persons arrested out of previous years' cases) for various crime heads of IPC cases. 59.3% 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. 3,81,631 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 76.8% 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 3,70,079 persons arrested, 91,364 (24.7%) persons were convicted, 275 (0.1%) persons were discharged and 90,296 (24.4%) were acquitted during 2023. Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in Table-18.5 and 18.6 respectively.

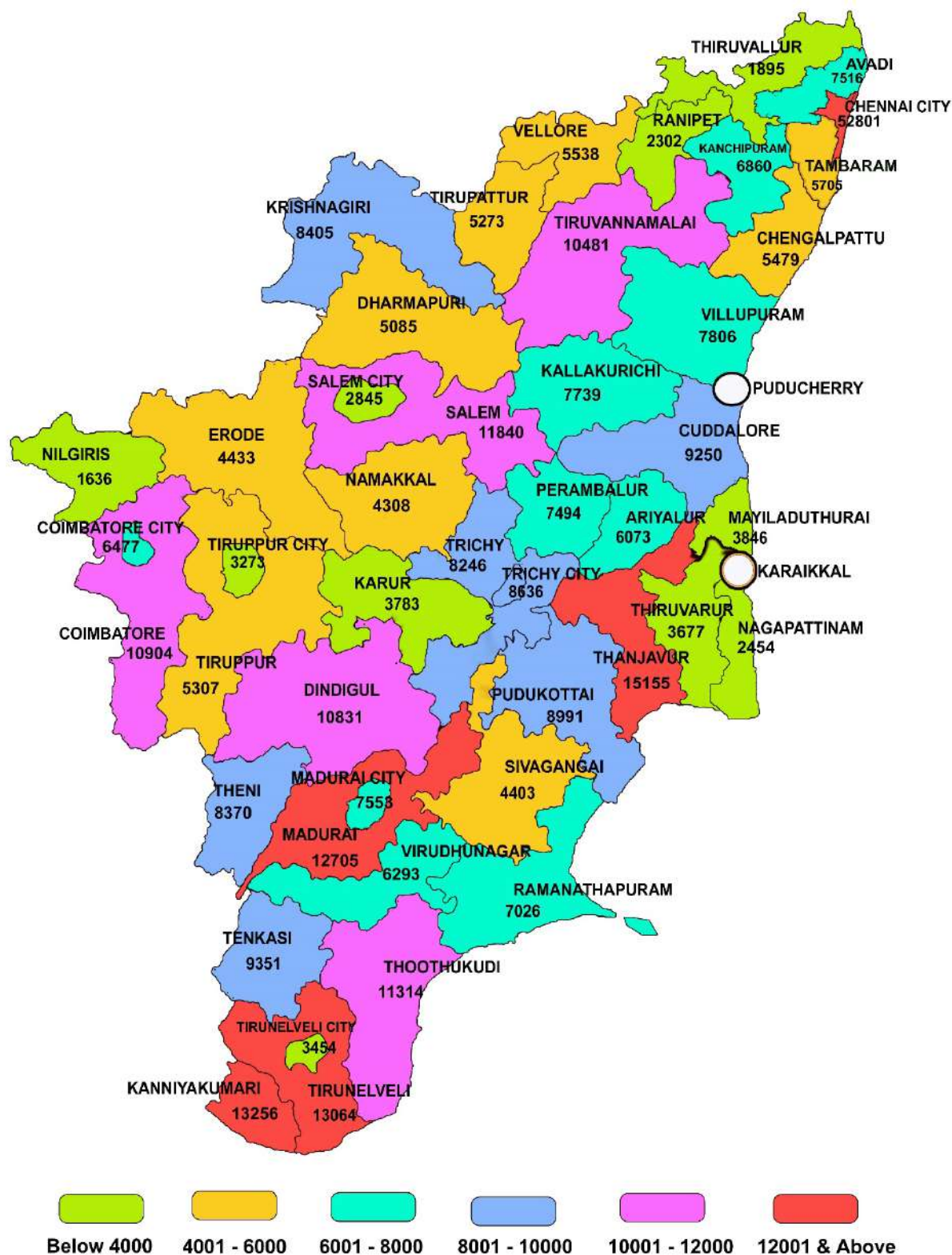
**ii SLL cases:**

20. Out of 3,81,631 persons arrested, 2,81,161 (73.7%) persons were convicted, 109 (0.03%) persons were discharged and 34,957 (9.2%) were acquitted during 2023. 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 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,70,079)

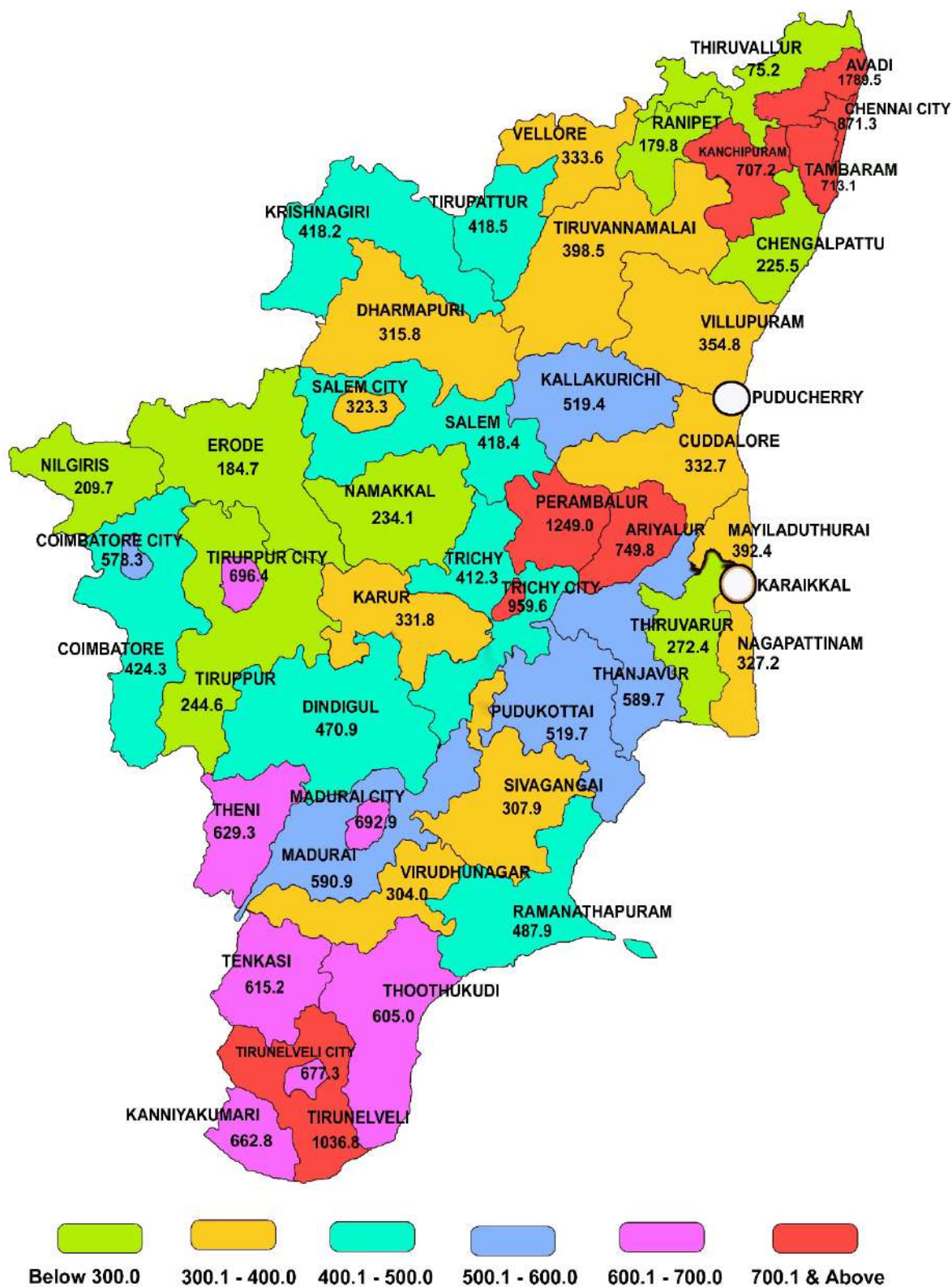




## MAP-18.2

### ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2023

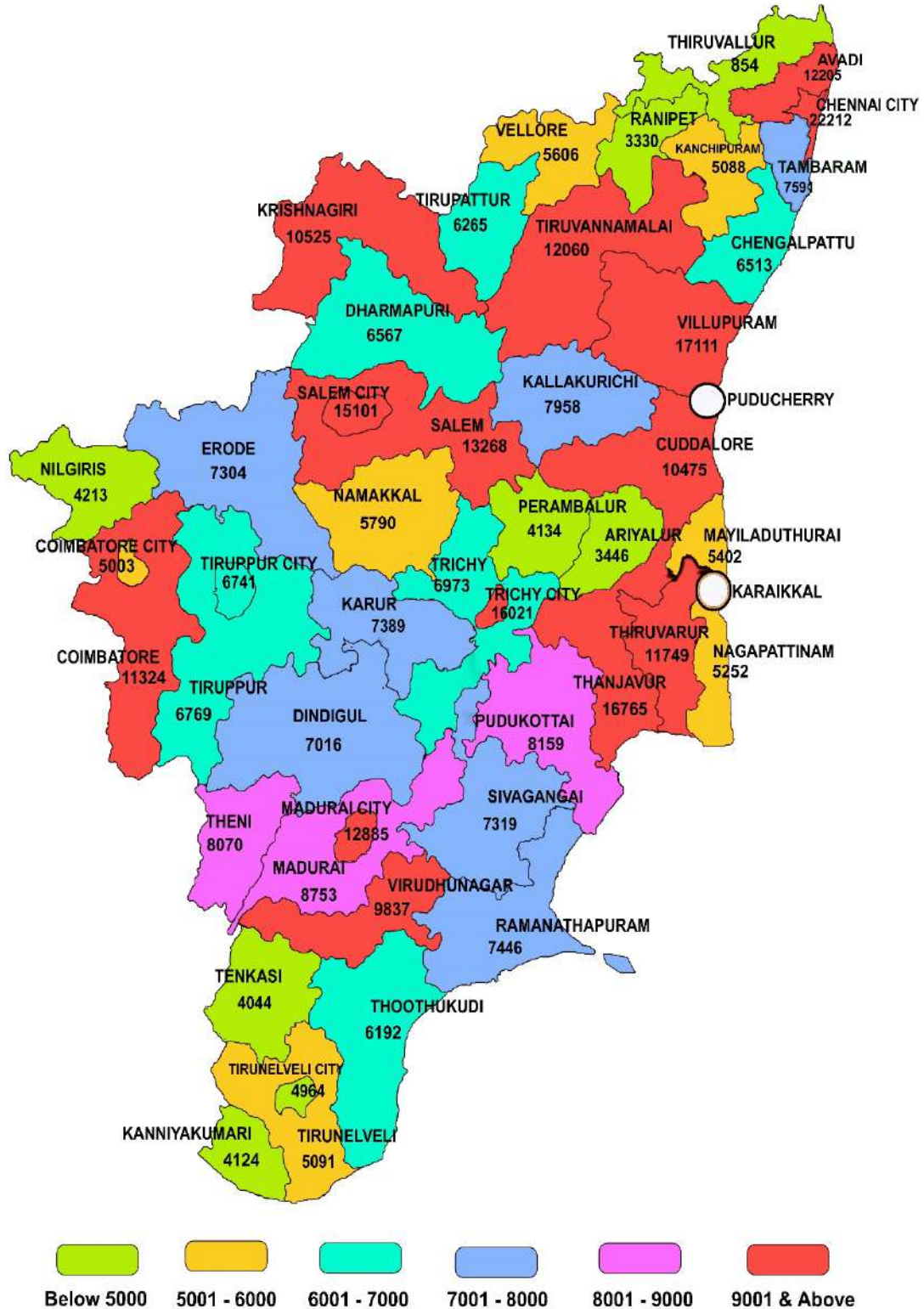
(All over Tamil Nadu 481.0)



### MAP-18.3

## PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,81,631)



## CHAPTER 19

### DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

#### I. Disposal by Police

##### Cases under IPC

1. A total of 5,13,810 cases (including pending from the previous years and reopened) were under investigation with Police. 1,88,515 (36.7%) cases were disposed during this year. 3,18,388 (62.0%) cases remained pending at the end of the year-2023. **Table-19.1** gives details of disposal crime-head wise and percentage of disposal. District-wise disposal by Police during 2023 is presented in **Table-19.2**. Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2023 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-off by police during last two years shows that the cases charge sheeted to total true cases investigated has increased from 70.7% in 2022 to 80.8% in 2023, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation has increased from 23.0% in 2022 to 36.7% in 2023.

3. Over 29.7% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting Rate was the highest for Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Human Trafficking, Unnatural Offences, Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity and Cheating by Impersonation (each 100%), followed by Dacoity (98.7%), Obstruction on public way (97.2%), Extortion and blackmailing (97.2%), Murder (97.1%), Attempt to Commit Murder (96.9%), Dowry Deaths (95.8%), Rape (94.1%), Affray (94.0%), Insult to the Modesty of Women (93.3%), Obscene Acts and

Songs at Public Places (93.1%), Hurt (91.2%) and Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (89.8%).

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

4. **Pendency :-** 62.0% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2023. District/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Tambaram	- 98.6%
Avadi	- 94.8%
Cuddalore	- 86.8%
Mayiladuthurai	- 80.7%
Nagapattinam	- 77.5%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Thirunelveli	- 18.4%
Dharmapuri	- 24.4%
Kanyakumari	- 26.2%
Vellore	- 28.4%

Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2023 is presented in **Chart-19.3**.

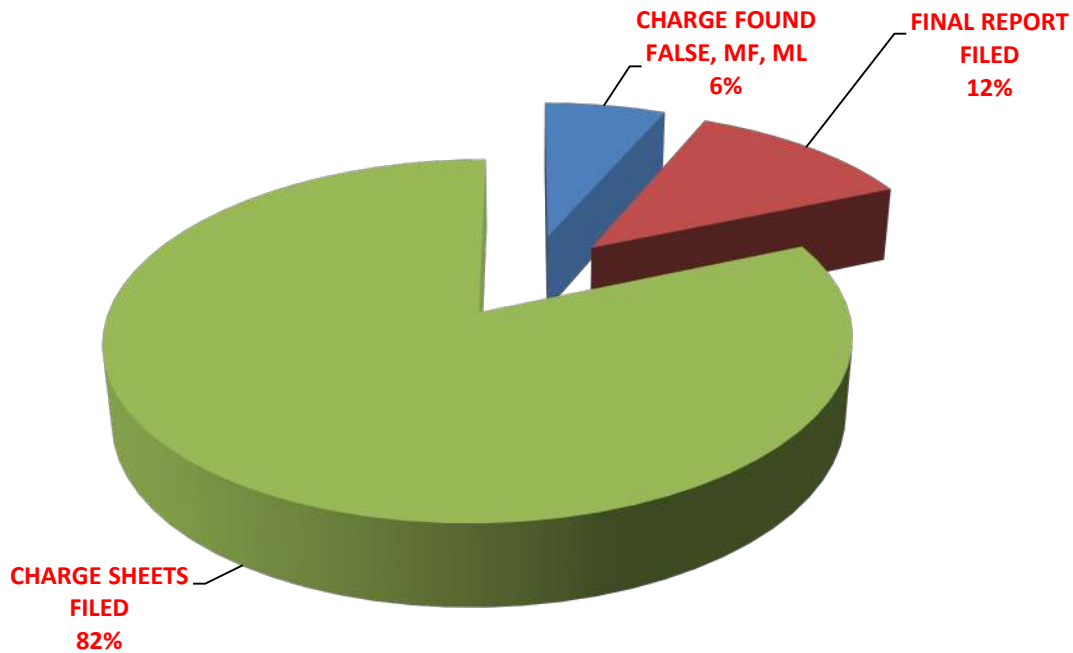
#### II. Charge Sheetting Rate of IPC Crimes

5. **Chart-19.4** depicts charge sheeting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheeting rate for the state was 80.8%. **(Map-19.2)** Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Vellore	: 99.2%
Theni	: 97.1%
Tiruppur City	: 96.4%
Cuddalore	: 96.0%
Tiruppattur	: 95.6%
Nilgiris	: 95.3%
Virudhunagar	: 95.0%
Thiruvarur	: 94.9%

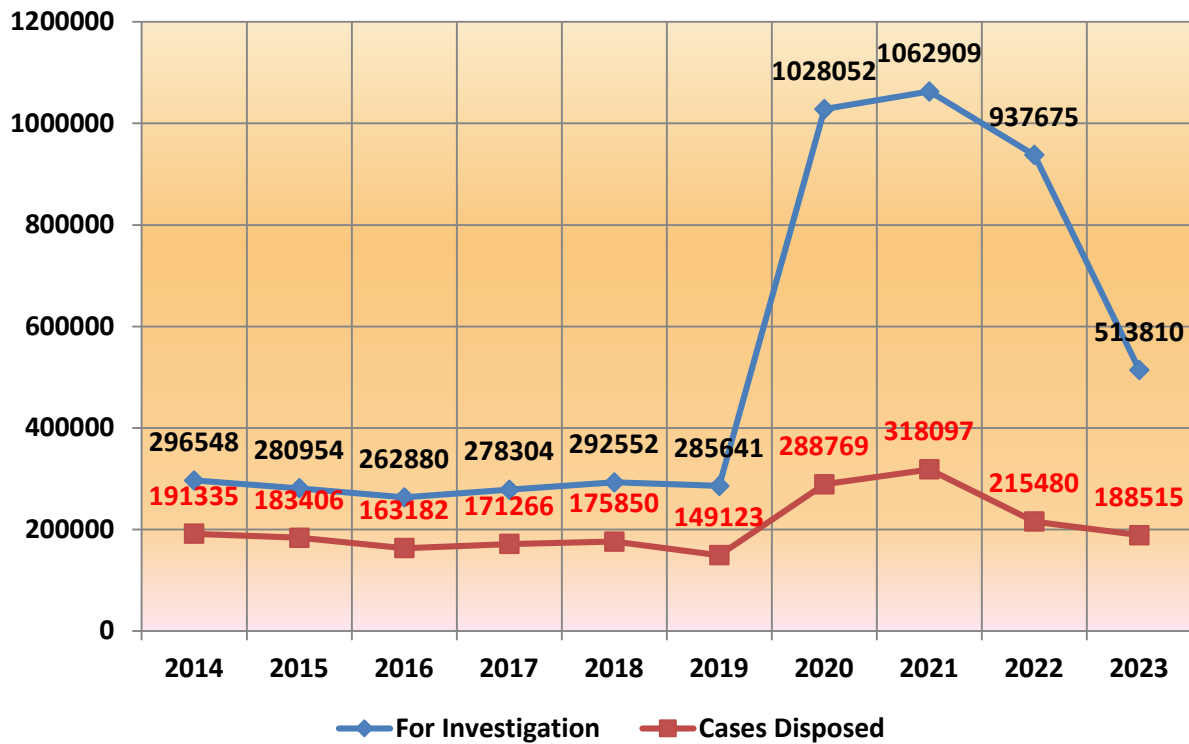
**CHART-19.1**

**% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2023**



**CHART-19.2**

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

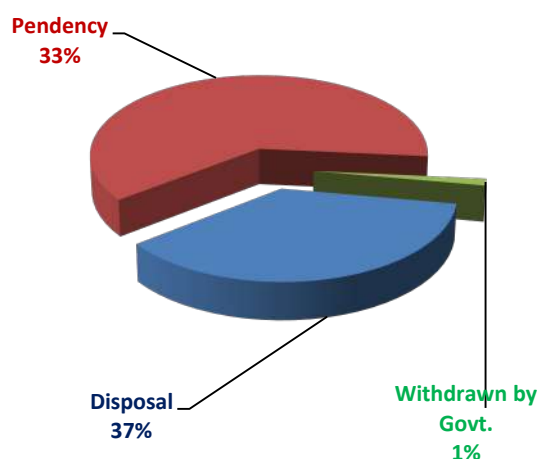




**CHART-19.3**  
**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES**  
**BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2023**

	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	Murder	72.6	27.4
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	32.1	67.9
3	Causing Death by Negligence	43.5	56.5
4	Dowry Deaths	53.3	46.7
5	Abetment of Suicide	25.7	74.3
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	39.0	60.9
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	17.9	82.1
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	34.3	65.5
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide & Abandonment	18.8	81.2
10	Hurt	47.1	52.9
11	Wrongful Restraint/ Confinement	34.9	65.1
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	42.2	57.7
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	33.9	65.8
14	Human Trafficking	27.3	72.7
15	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	0.0	0.0
16	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	0.0	0.0
17	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	0.0	0.0
18	Rape	50.1	49.3
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	52.5	47.5
20	Unnatural Offences	14.3	85.7
21	Offences against State	0.0	87.5
22	Unlawful Assembly	22.8	77.2
23	Riots	31.4	68.3
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	16.4	83.6
25	Affray	46.7	53.3
26	Theft	34.1	65.9
27	Burglary	32.0	68.0
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	39.5	60.5
29	Robbery	42.9	57.1
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	28.5	71.5
31	Dacoity	50.0	50.0
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	20.2	79.8
33	Criminal Misappropriation	8.0	92.0
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	26.1	73.6
35	Dishonestly Receiving/ Dealing-in Stolen Property	0.0	100.0
36	Counterfeiting	4.1	95.7
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	15.0	84.9
38	Offences relating to Elections	29.2	70.8
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	47.1	52.9
40	Harbouring an Offender	0.0	0.0
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/ Drugs	0.0	100.0

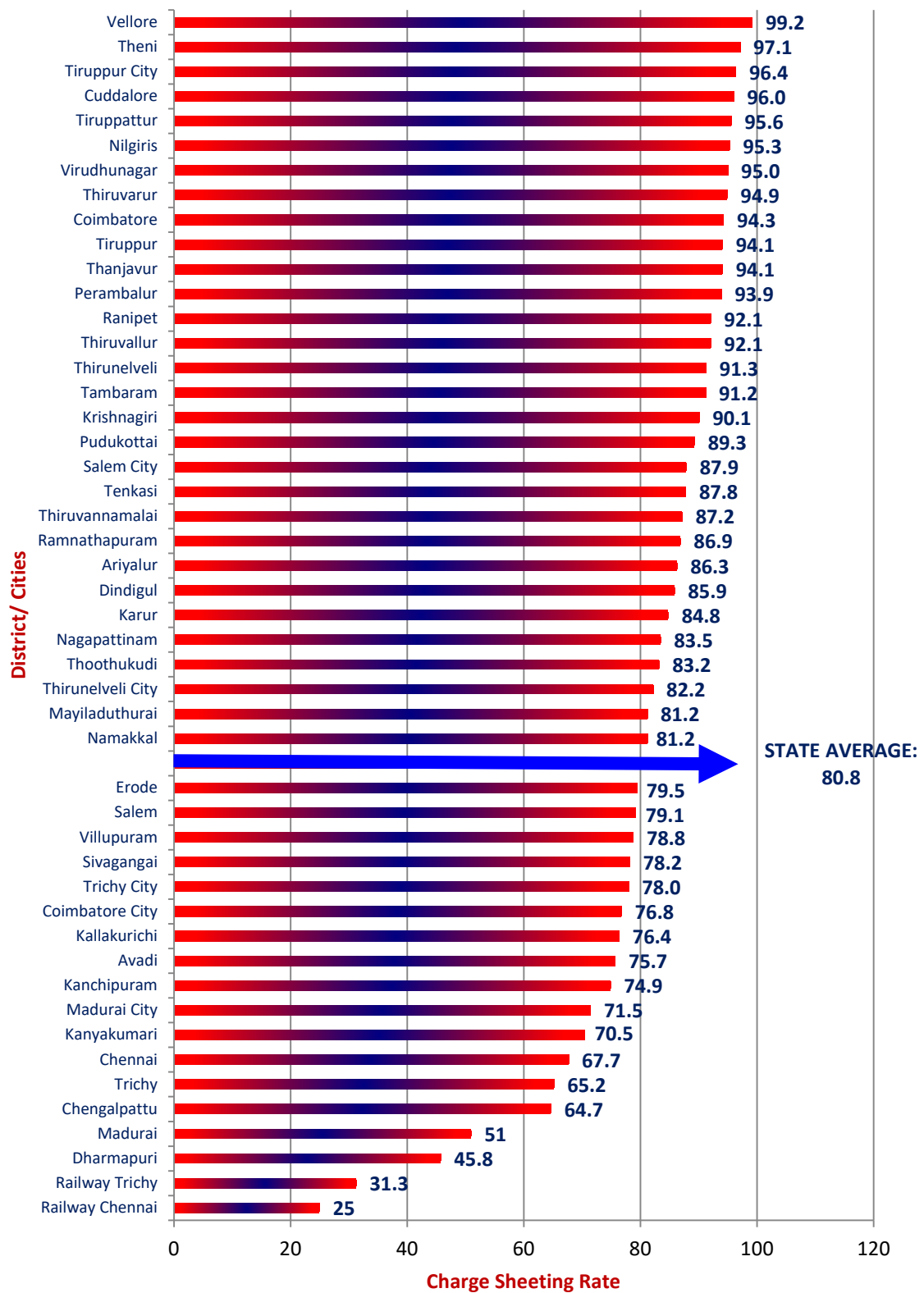
	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
42	Rash Driving on Public way	48.3	51.7
43	Obstruction on Public way	80.7	19.3
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	0.0	100.0
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	65.5	34.5
46	Offences relating to Religion	19.0	79.4
47	Cheating by Impersonation	2.9	97.1
48	Offences related to Mischief	26.4	73.5
49	Arson	32.5	67.4
50	Criminal Trespass	34.5	65.4
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	36.6	62.9
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	22.3	76.7
53	Criminal Intimidation	45.9	54.0
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	19.1	80.9
55	Other IPC crimes	19.0	75.7
<b>Total Cognizable IPC crimes</b>		<b>36.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>





**CHART-19.4**

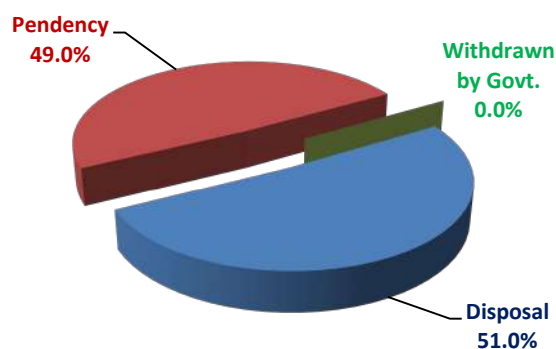
**DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)**  
**DURING- 2023 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**



**CHART-19.5**  
**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES**  
**BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2023**

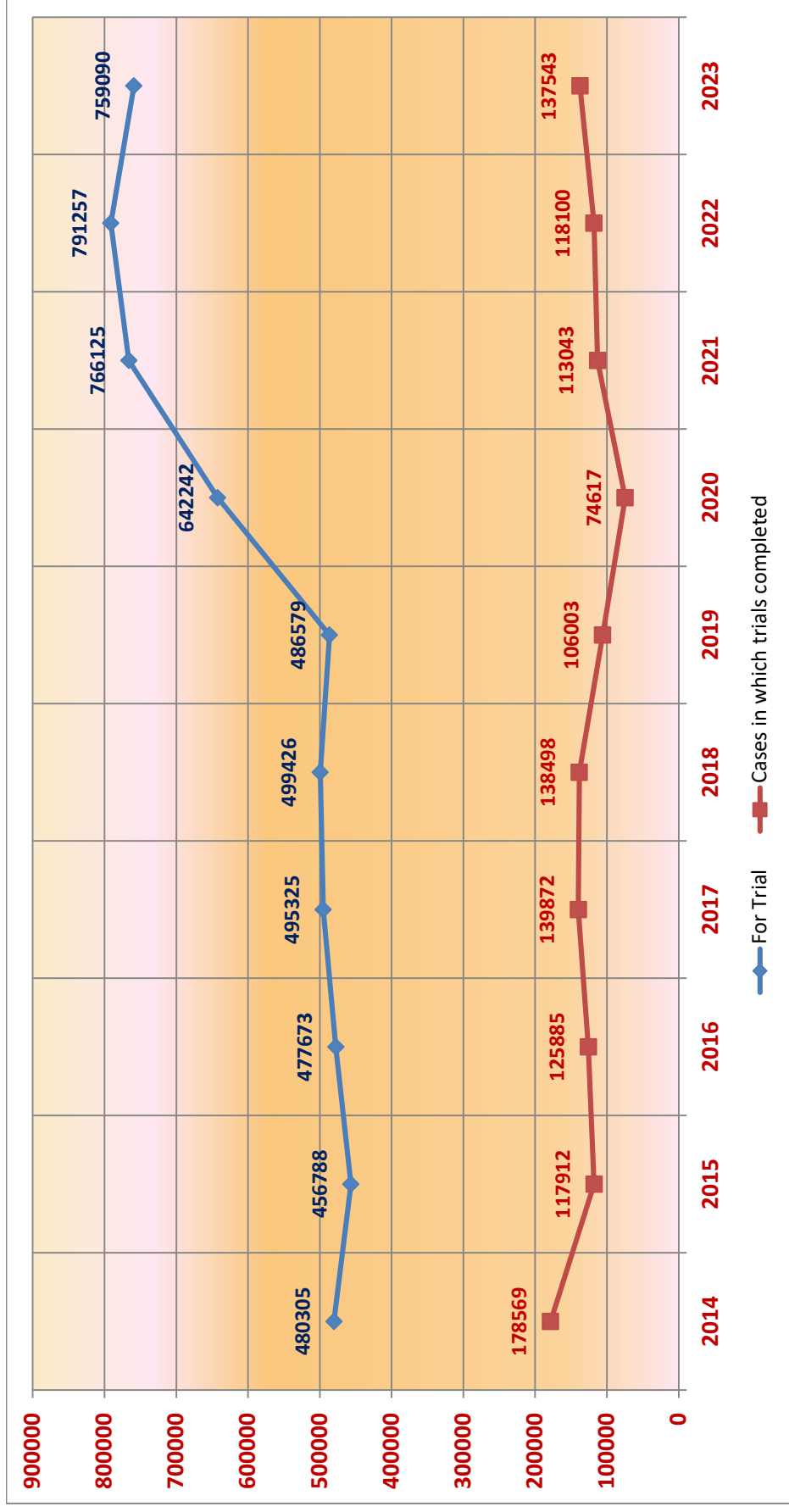
	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	The Dowry Prohibition Act	36.3	63.5
2	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	21.1	78.3
3	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	33.3	66.7
4	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	28.6	71.4
5	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	66.0	33.9
6	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	26.6	73.4
7	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	42.5	57.5
8	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act	33.3	66.7
9	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act	0.0	100.0
10	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Crimes against SCs	33.3	66.7
11	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Crimes against STs	0.0	100.0
12	The Protection of Civil Rights Act for Crimes against SCs	0.0	100.0
13	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act	24.8	75.1
14	The Unlawful Activities (P) Act	40.0	60.0
15	The Official Secrets Act	9.1	90.9
16	The Arms Act	31.2	68.8
17	The Explosives Act	34.7	65.3
18	The Explosive Substances Act	22.1	77.9
19	The Information Technology Act	6.7	93.3
20	The Copy Right Act	6.6	93.4
21	The Trade Marks Act	4.2	91.7
22	The Lotteries (Regulation) Act	63.0	37.0
23	The Chit Funds Acts	11.9	88.1
24	The Mines and Minerals (Devlmnt.and Regulation) Act	16.2	83.8
25	Prevention of Corruption Act	0.0	100.0
26	Prohibition Act (State)	60.8	39.2
27	The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	35.0	65.0
28	The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act	4.7	95.3
29	The Wildlife Protection Act	20.0	80.0
30	The Environmental (Protection) Act	50.0	50.0
31	The Air & The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act	7.4	92.6
32	The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act	53.8	46.2
33	Noise Pollution Acts	80.0	20.0
34	The Registration of Foreigners Act & The Foreigners Act	18.6	81.4
35	The Passport Act	14.4	85.5

	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
36	The Emigration Act	14.8	85.2
37	The Indian Railways Act	42.4	57.6
38	The Indian Telegraph Act	12.5	87.5
39	The Cinematograph Act	44.4	55.6
40	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act	0.0	100.0
41	The Essential Commodities Act	69.1	30.9
42	The Food Safety & Standards Act	0.0	100.0
43	The Gambling Act	58.2	41.8
44	The Electricity Act	15.8	84.2
45	The Representation of the People Act	9.9	90.1
46	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	26.0	74.0
47	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act	21.1	73.7
48	Defacement of Public Property Acts	30.4	69.6
49	The Transplantation of Human Organs Act	100.0	0.0
50	Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act	62.5	37.5
51	The Mental Health Act	6.3	93.8
52	Motor Vehicle Act	84.9	15.1
53	City/Town Police Acts	52.6	47.4
54	Other State Local Acts	36.1	63.8
55	Other SLL Crimes	18.8	81.1
<b>Total Cognizable SLL Crimes</b>		<b>51.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>



**CHART-19.6**

**IPC CASES FOR TRIAL AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY COURTS FROM THE YEAR 2014 TO 2023**



### Cases under SLL

6. Disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime heads is presented in [Table-19.3](#). Police disposed off 2,96,787 cases (51.0%) of 5,82,442 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2023 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](#) 2,85,582 cases were pending investigation at the

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

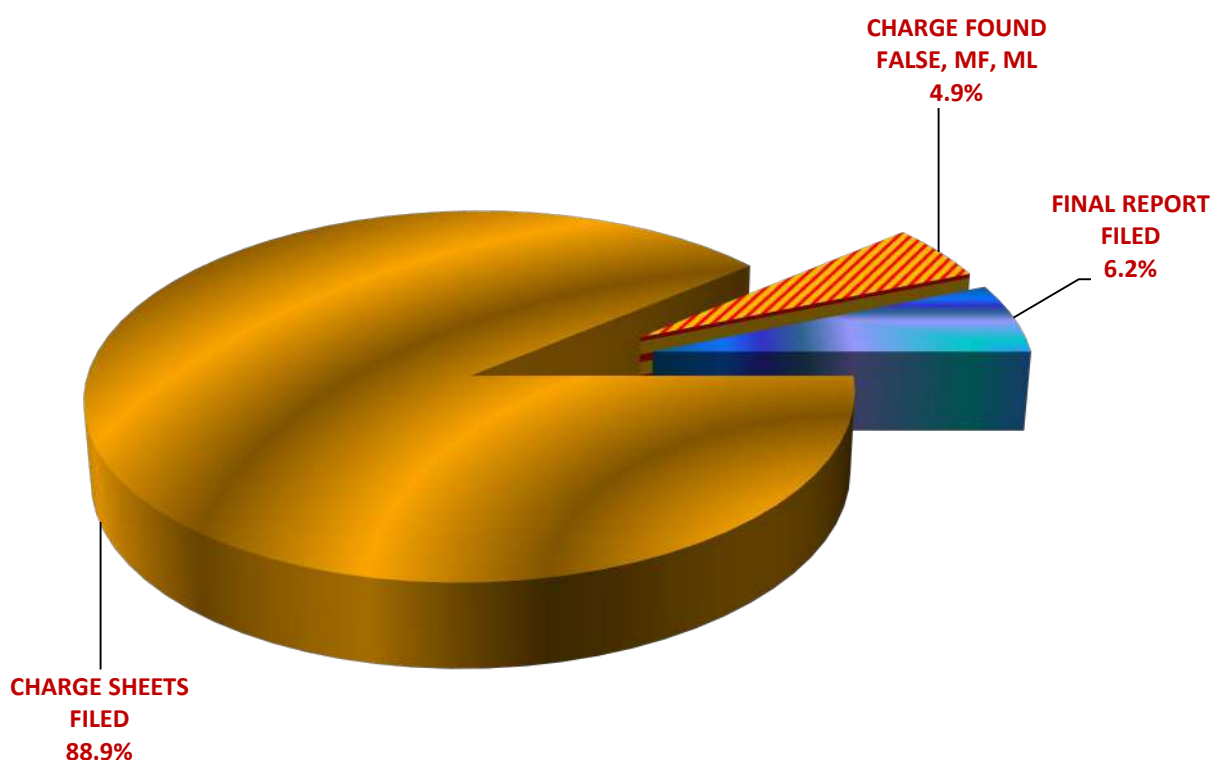
Tiruppur City	- 91.3%
Kanchipuram	- 90.5%
Tambaram	- 87.1%
Cuddalore	- 86.7%

8. District-wise pendency details have been depicted in [Chart-19.8](#) in descending order.

Percentage of SLL crime cases disposed by Police under different crime heads is presented in [Table-19.3](#).

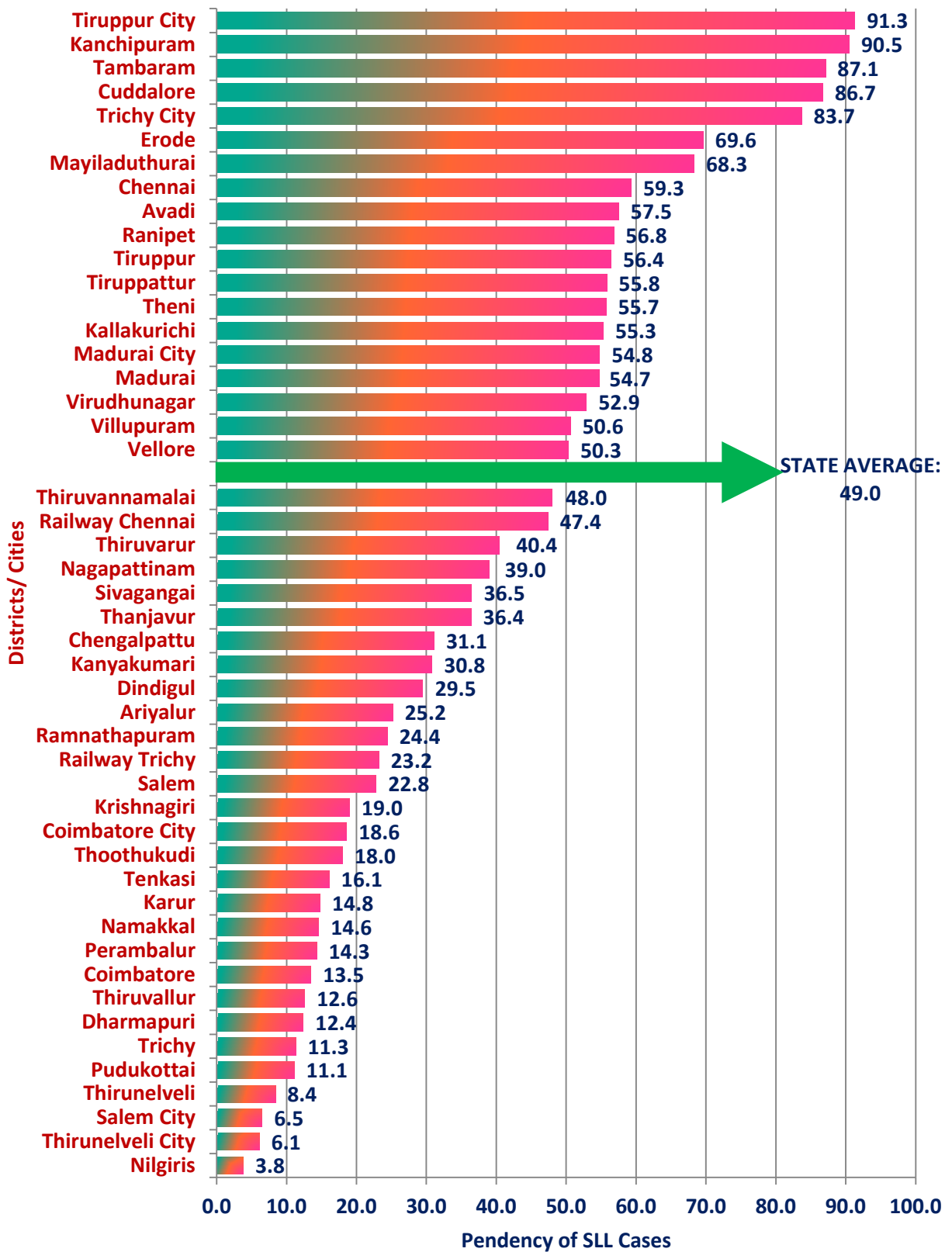
### CHART-19.7

#### PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE DURING 2023



**CHART-19.8**

**DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)**  
**DURING - 2023 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**





### Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Crime head wise disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2023 have been presented in Table-19.11. 7,59,090 cases were for trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2023. 5,80,151 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 23.6% 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. Tambaram has the highest pendency of cases at 94.1% followed by Ranipet (92.3%) of cases pending trial. Chart-19.9 & 10 depicts percentage disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2023.

### Disposal by Courts (Yearly variations)

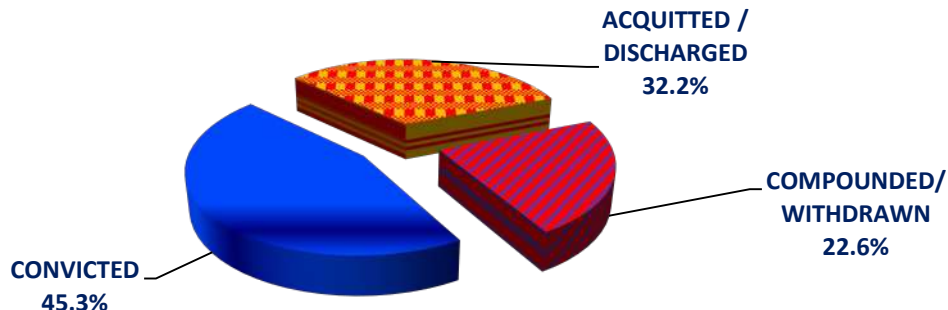
11. The quantum of IPC cases to be tried by courts and the actual number of cases tried by courts resulting in conviction etc. during last ten years are presented in Table-19(A).

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 37.2% in the year 2014 which went down in 2023 to 18.1% and the percentage of conviction was 65.9% in the year 2014 which decreases in 2023 to 58.5% 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 2023



**Table 19(A)**

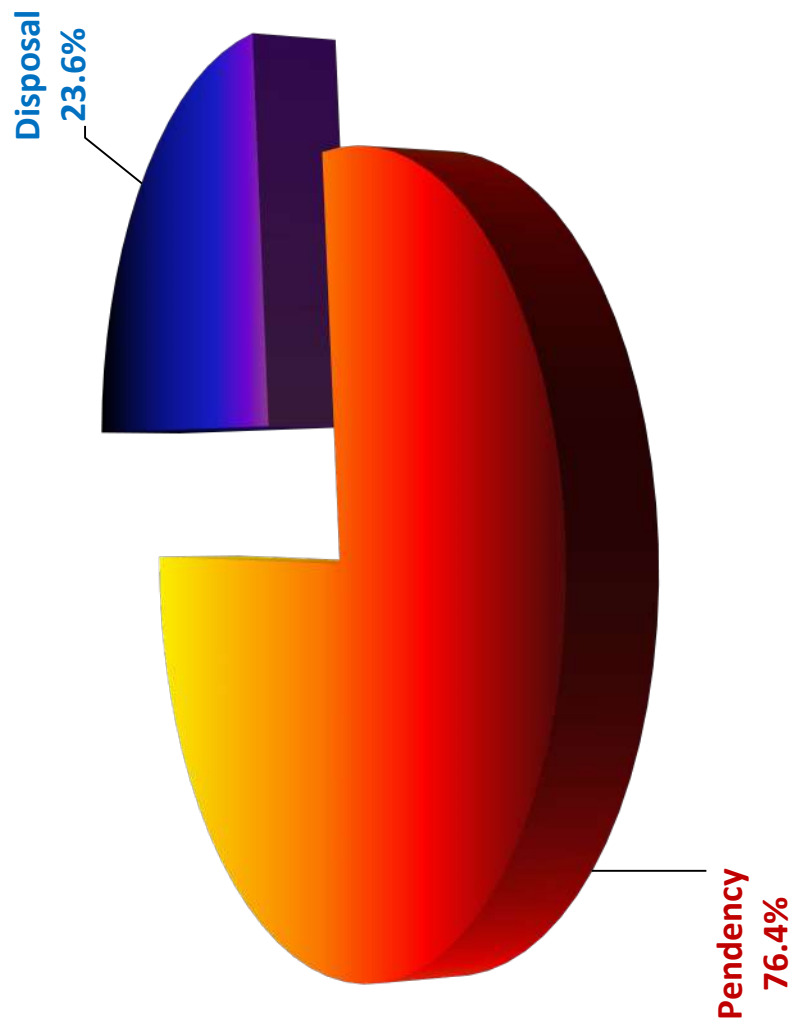
### **Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Yearly picture)**

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	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9
2	2015	456788	117912	74988	25.8	63.6
3	2016	477673	125885	73818	26.4	58.6
4	2017	495325	139872	80971	28.2	57.9
5	2018	499426	138498	81964	27.7	59.2
6	2019	486579	106003	65849	21.8	62.1
7	2020	642242	74617	49222	11.6	66.0
8	2021	766125	113043	82840	14.8	73.3
9	2022	791257	118100	66101	14.9	56.0
10	2023	759090	137543	80417	18.1	58.5

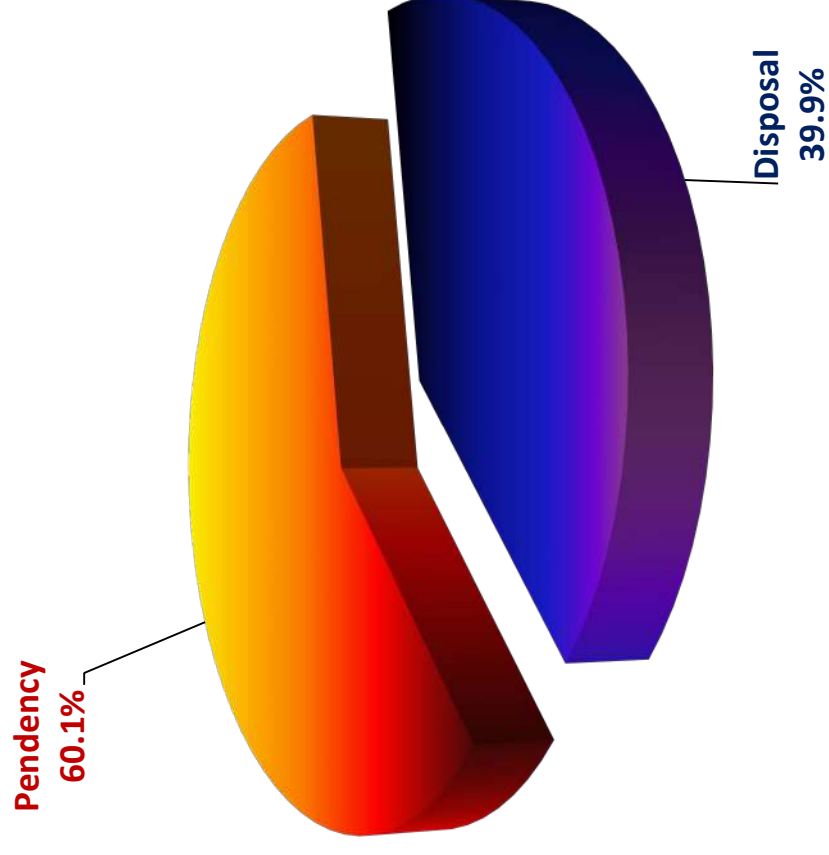
\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

**CHART-19.10**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2023**



**CHART-19.11**  
**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2023**



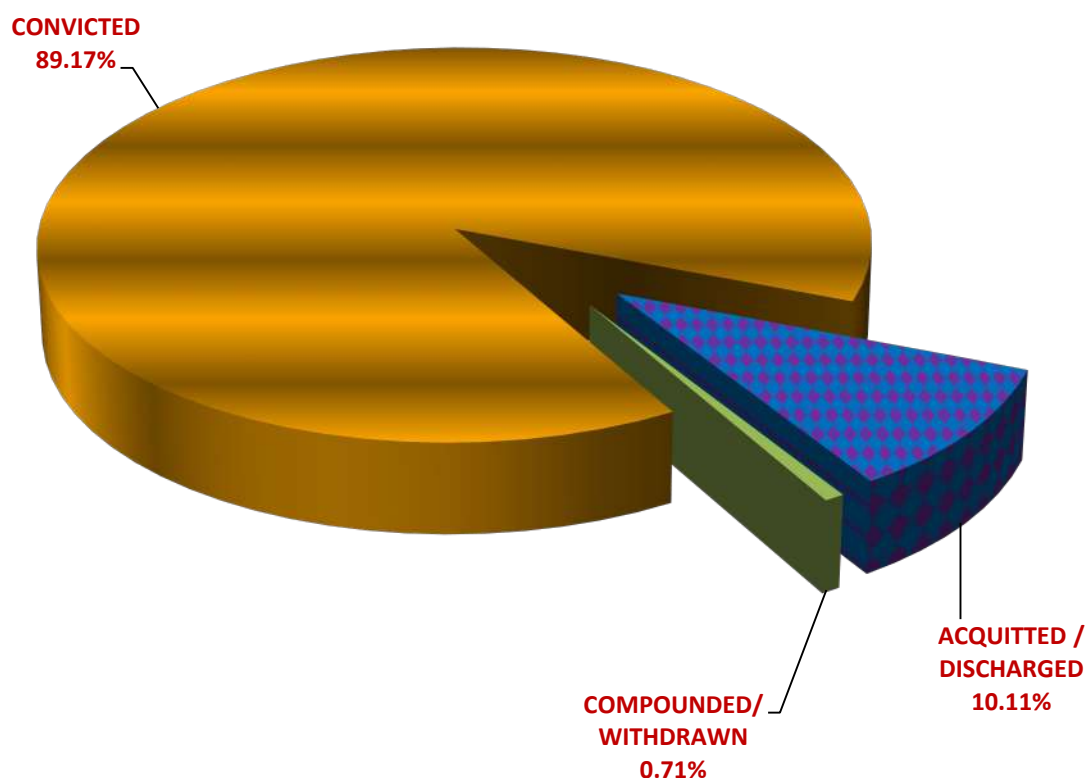
### Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures have been presented in Table-19.13. 7,37,933 cases were available for trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2023. 4,43,301 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 39.9% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in Table-19.14. Cuddalore (91.6%) followed by Pudukottai and Thanjavur (each 90.1%), Tenkasi (86.0%), Railway Chennai (83.9%), Tiruppattur (83.2%), Tambaram (81.7%) and Tiruppur (78.2%) have high pendency of cases. Chart-19.11 & 12 depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2023.

**CHART - 19.12**

### PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2023



## Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

### IPC Cases

15. 80,417 (58.5%) of 1,37,543 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to Unnatural Offences (100%) followed by Obstruction on Public way (97.8%), Rash Driving on Public way (86.2%), Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places (82.3%), Affray (51.8%), Offences relating to Elections (49.2%), Attempt to commit Suicide (45.9%), Criminal Intimidation (44.0%), Theft (43.2%) and Hurt (43.1%).

Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Sale of obscene books/ objects, Criminal misappropriation, Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity, Miscarriage/ Infanticide/ Foeticide & Abandonment and Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide (each 0%).

16. Tiruppur (87.6%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Tiruppur City (85.6%), Mayiladuthurai (84.8%), Coimbatore (80.2%), Theni (79.7%) and Madurai (79.3%).

### SLL Cases

17. 2,62,202 (89.8%) of 2,91,941 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 Official Secrets Act, The Chit Funds Act, Noise Pollution Act, The Electricity Act and Motor Vehicle Act (100%) followed by The cigarette and other tobacco products Act (95.9%), The Lotteries Act (94.0%), The Prohibition Act and City/ Town Police Acts (each 93.0%), The Gambling Act (92.5%), The Explosives Act (91.3%), The Registration of

Foreigners Act & The Foreigners Act (85.7%), The Passport Act (85.6%), The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (81.1%), Defacement of Public Property Act (78.3%) and The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act (75.0%).

Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, The Emigration Act, The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (each 0%) followed by The Dowry Prohibition Act (2.0%), The Arms Act (7.0%), The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (7.5%), The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (12.5%), The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (15.4%) and The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Crimes against SCs (17.1%).

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

18. In 1,43,372 (33.4%) of 4,29,484 cases, trials were completed between 1 to 3 years followed by 92,349 cases (21.5%) between 6 to 12 months and 63,686 cases (14.8%) between 3 to 5 years, 57,965 cases (13.5%) between 3 to 6 months, 35,361 cases (8.2%) between 1 to 3 months, 17,750 cases (4.1%) between 5 to 10 years, 16,138 cases (3.8%) Less than 1 month and in 2,863 cases (0.7%) trials were completed beyond 10 years.

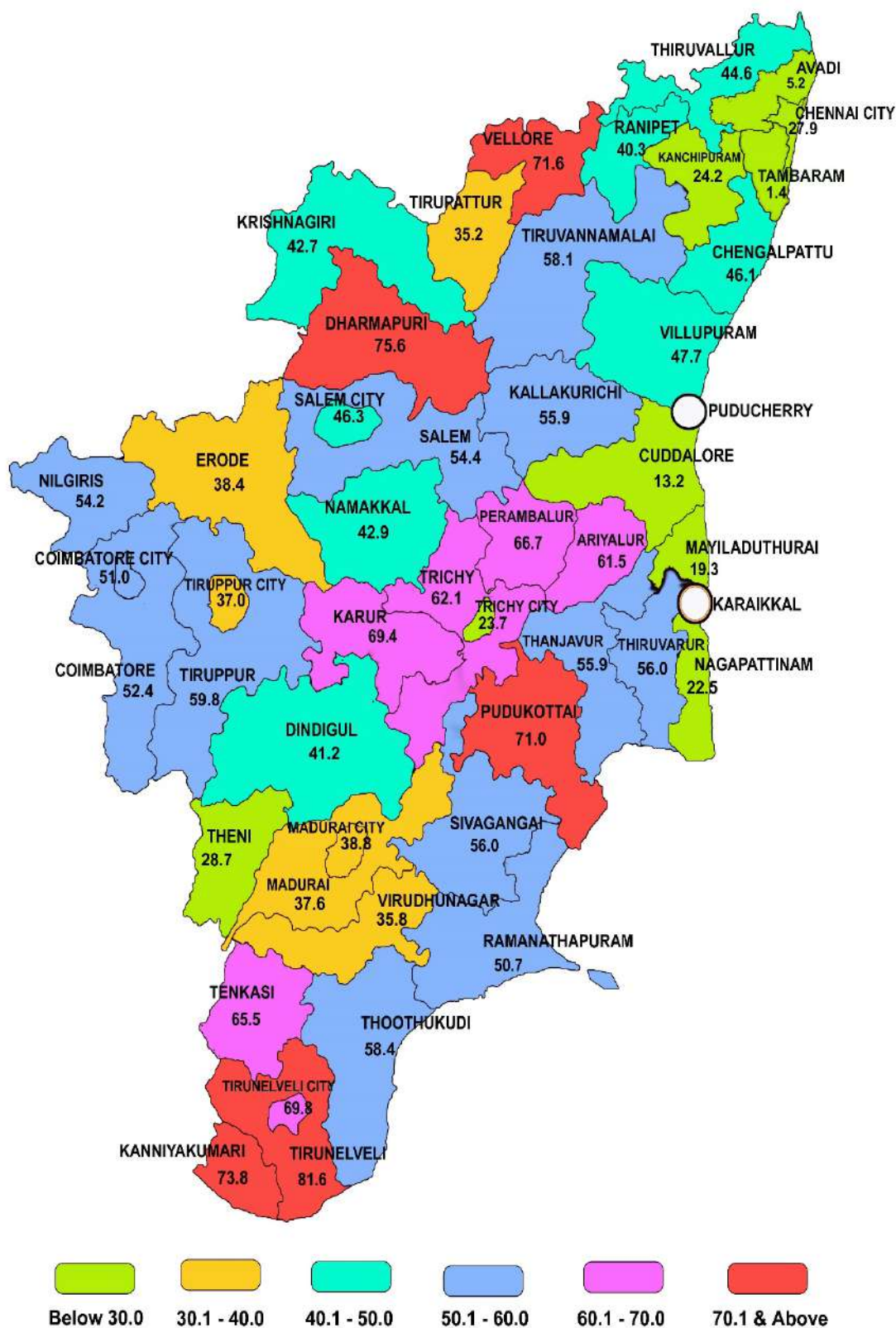
Table-19.15 presents District/City-wise details of duration of completion of trials by Courts for IPC & SLL crimes during 2023.



### MAP-19.1

#### DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2023

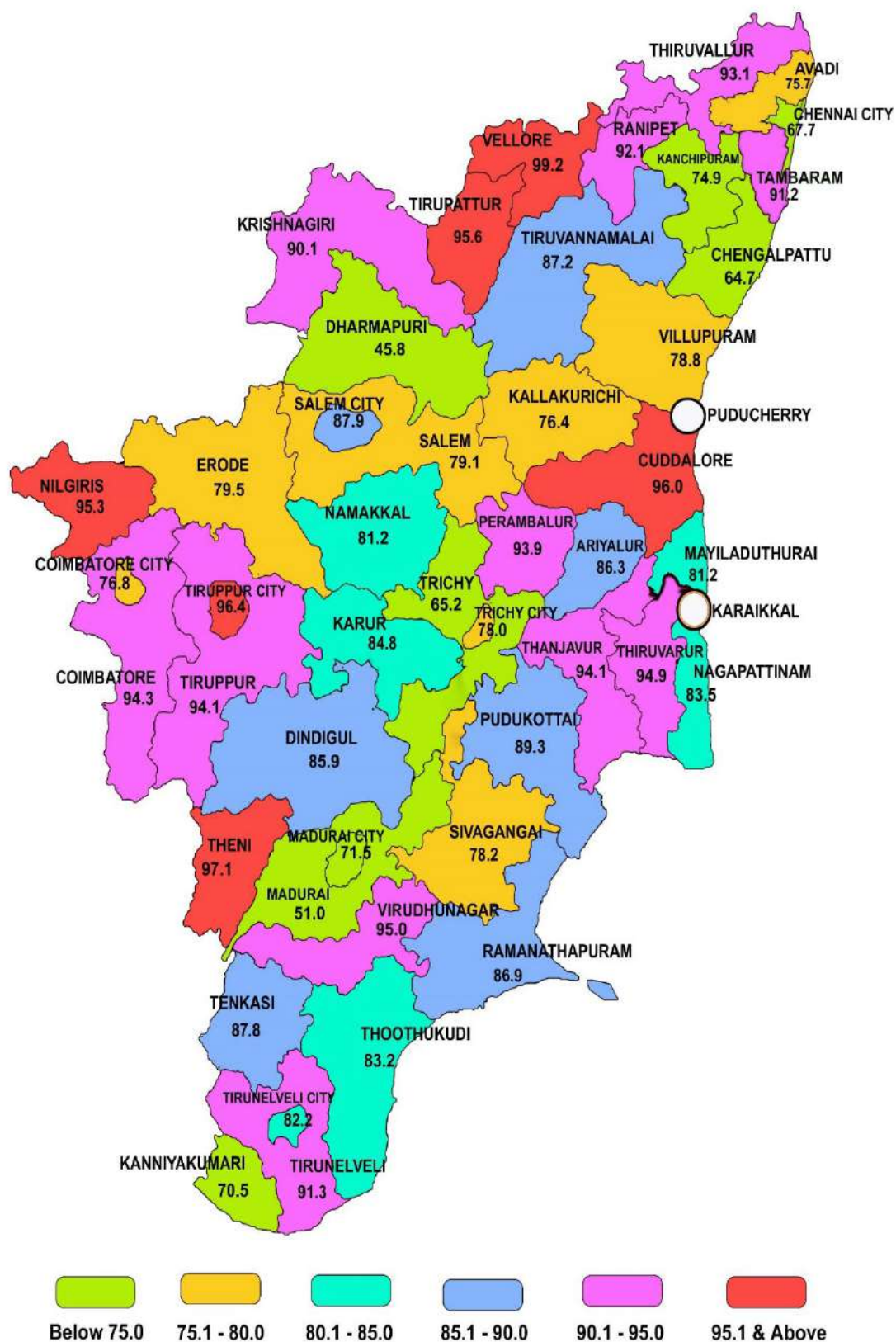
(All over Tamil Nadu 36.7)



## MAP-19.2

### CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2023

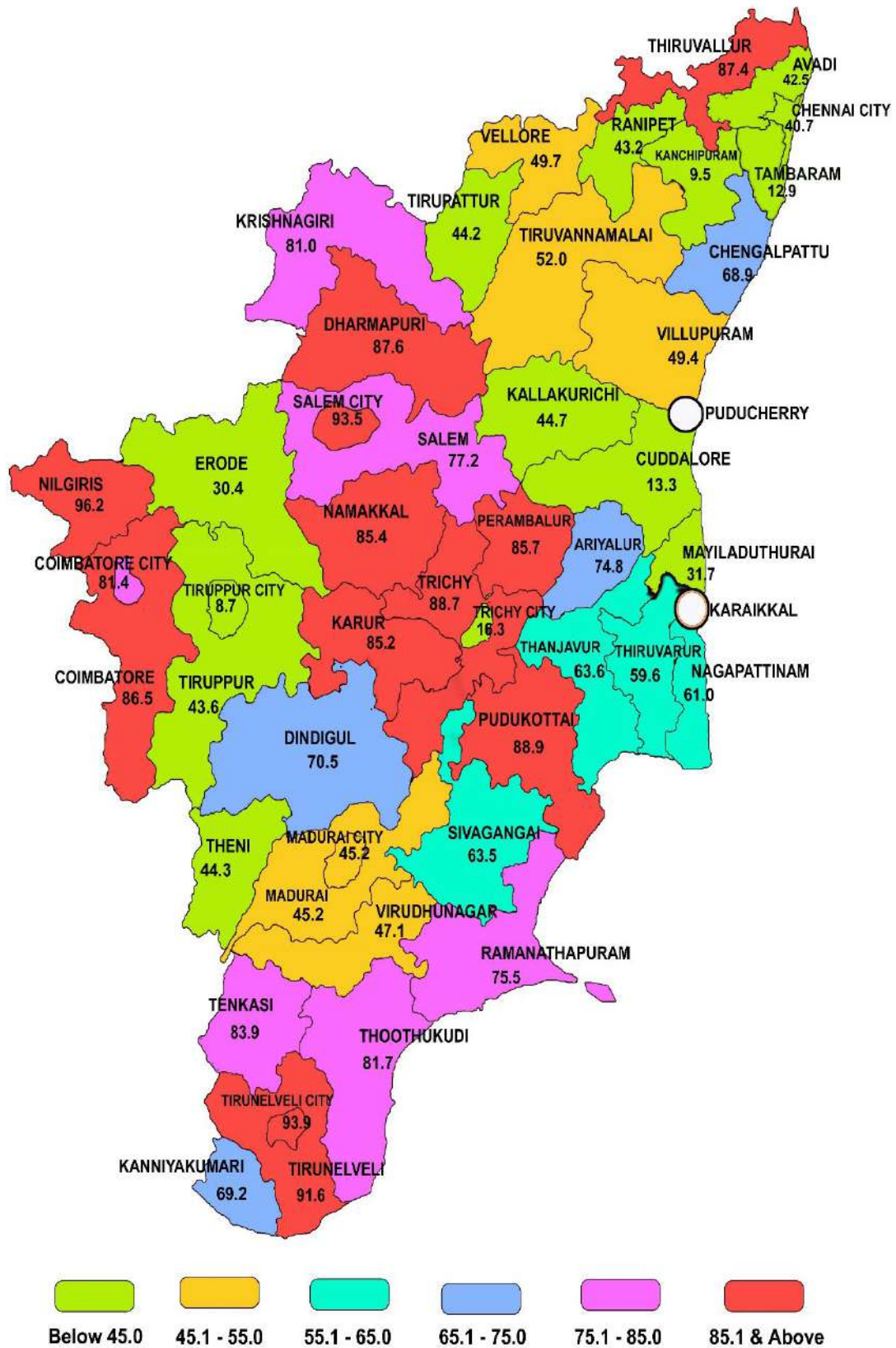
(All over Tamil Nadu 80.8)



### MAP-19.3

#### DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 51.0)

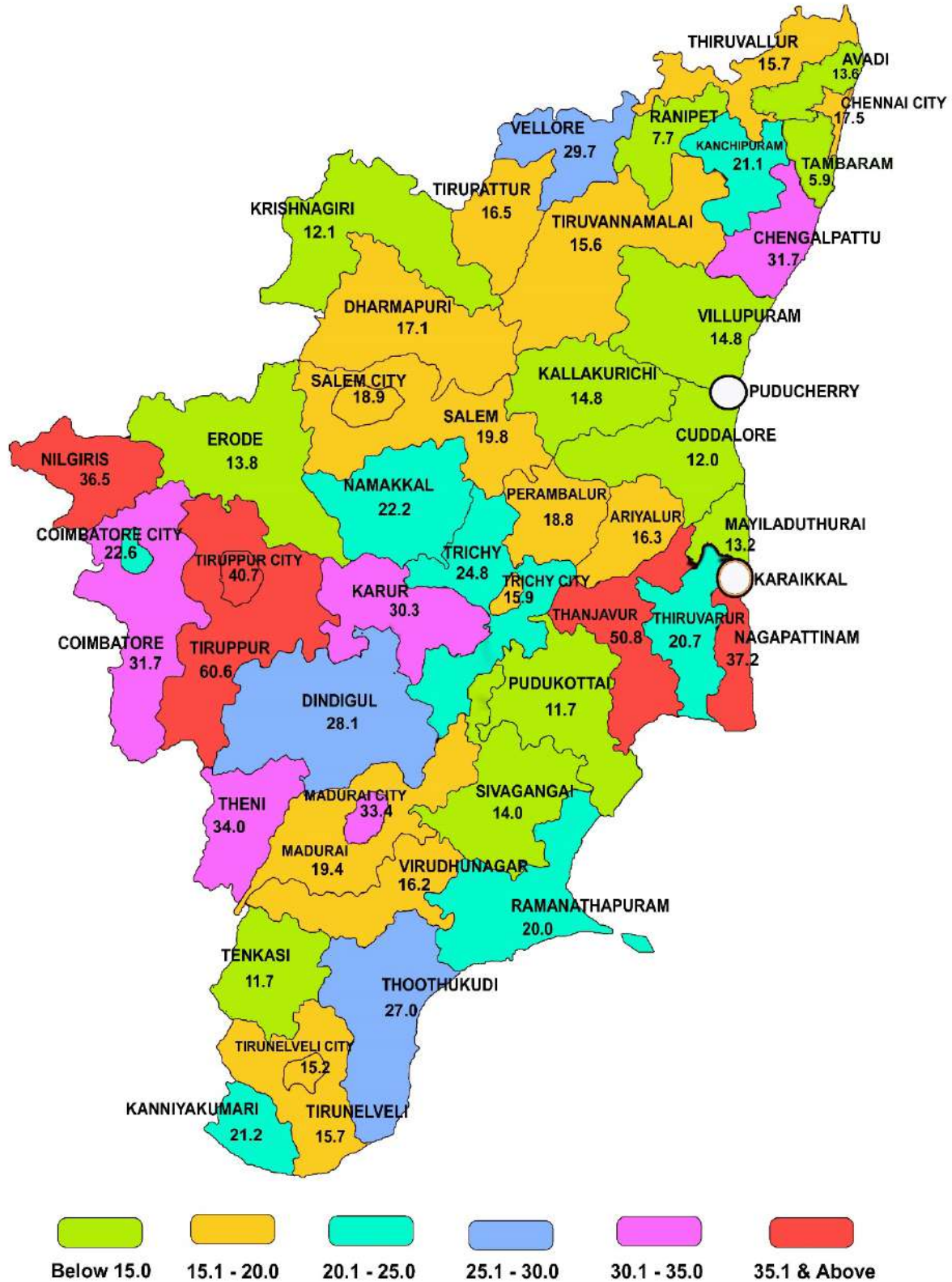




### MAP-19.4

#### DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 23.6)



## MAP-19.5

### CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 58.5)





## MAP-19.6

### CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2023

(All over Tamil Nadu 89.8)



## 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.

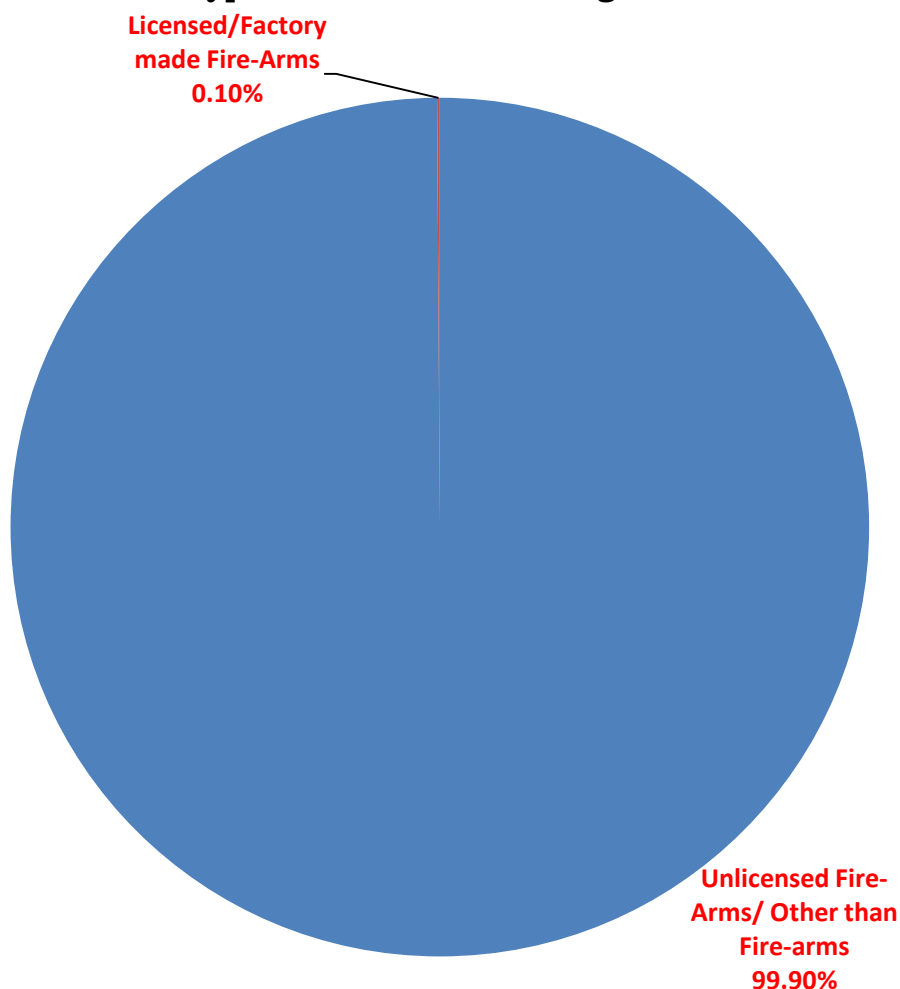
The SCRB has made an effort to analyse and study the trends and patterns of these illegal activities by publishing an exclusive chapter of seizures of illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, drugs and liquor. It is pertinent to mention that data on

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 909 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 997 arms were seized during 2023. Out of 997 arms seized during the year 2023, 996 were unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made fire arms, 1 was licensed/ factory made fire arms.

**Chart 21A.1**  
**Types of arms seized during 2023**



Besides, ammunitions seized were in 725 numbers (Licensed-0, Un-Licensed-725) during 2023.

Maximum cases Seizures under Arms Act were reported in Madurai City (180) accounting for 18% of total such seizures followed by Thanjavur (134) accounting for 13%, these two districts together accounted for 31% (314 out of 997) of total seizures under the Arms Act during 2023.

Most of the unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made illegal arms were seized in Madurai City (180 arms) accounting for 18% of total such seizures in the State during 2023, followed by Thanjavur (134), Nagapattinam (74), Pudukottai (62) and Trichy and Ramanathapuram (each 56) have made seizures of illegal arms during 2023.

Trichy (1) only has seized licensed / factory made arms during 2023.

### **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 2023.

A total of 573 cases were registered under these Acts., of which, 3,282 K.Gs. of Explosives and 33,962 numbers of explosive substances were recovered during the year 2023. Recovery of Gelatine Sticks 19,996 accounted for 58.9% followed by Other Explosives 11,766 accounted for 34.6%, Detonators 2,165 accounted for 6.4% and Country made bombs 35 (0.1%). (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 10,126 cases were registered under this Acts. From the year 2016 onwards, cases registered by NIB CID were also included in the districts data.

During this year, 24319.0 Kilo grams of drugs were seized under NDPS Act, of which, Cannabis based drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Hashish) alone accounted for 97.7% (23765.6 Kilo grams) of total drugs seizures, followed by 368.5 kilograms of Other Drugs and 183.0 kilograms of Psychotropic Substances 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.

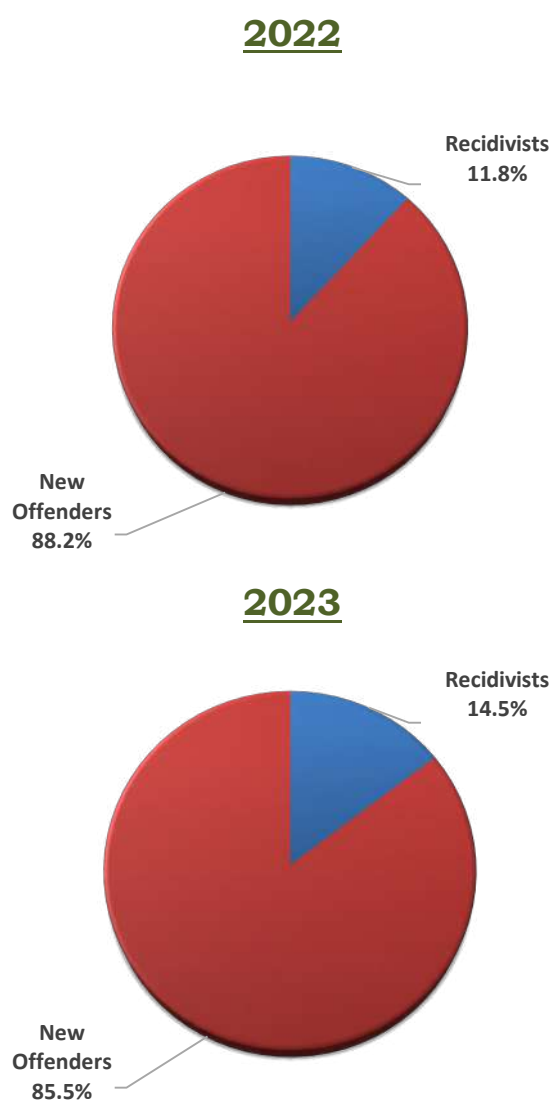
2. Share of old offenders in crimes, taken as a measure of recidivism, has been witnessing increasing trend from 2020 to 2023. During the year 2020, the recidivists share was 5.5% to total arrested persons, it was increased in 2021 (9.4%), in 2022 it was (11.8%) and again arrested percentage of recidivists were increased in 2023 (14.5%). Out of 7,51,710 total arrestees, 6,42,339 (85.5%) arrestees were new (first) offenders in 2023. The four years trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2020-2023) is shown in [Table-21.A](#).

3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC and SLL offences during 2023 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism in IPC cases was seen in Pudukottai (48.8%) followed by Vellore (47.4%) and Dindigul (39.7%). The lowest number of recidivism in IPC cases was seen in Ranipet has recorded 'Nil' Recidivism followed by Mayiladuthurai (0.1%), Ariyalur (0.2%), Madurai and Coimbatore (each 0.3%). Similarly, the highest number of recidivism among SLL cases were seen in Karur (85.4%) followed by Tiruppattur (84.7%) and Nagapattinam (76.1%). Among the lowest number of recidivism under SLL cases, Railway Trichy has recorded 'NIL' Recidivism followed by Salem City (0.2%), Trichy City and Tiruppur City (each 0.3%), Trichy (0.4%), Thiruvallur (0.7%) and Thirunelveli City (0.8%).

4. Chennai (22,850) Pudukottai (8,329), Cuddalore (7,484), Karur (6,816), Dindigul (6,741) and Vellore (5,857) have the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" (including SLL cases) in their jurisdiction.

[Chart-21.1](#) depicts percentage of recidivists during 2022-2023.

**CHART- 21.1**  
**PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS**  
**DURING 2022 - 2023**

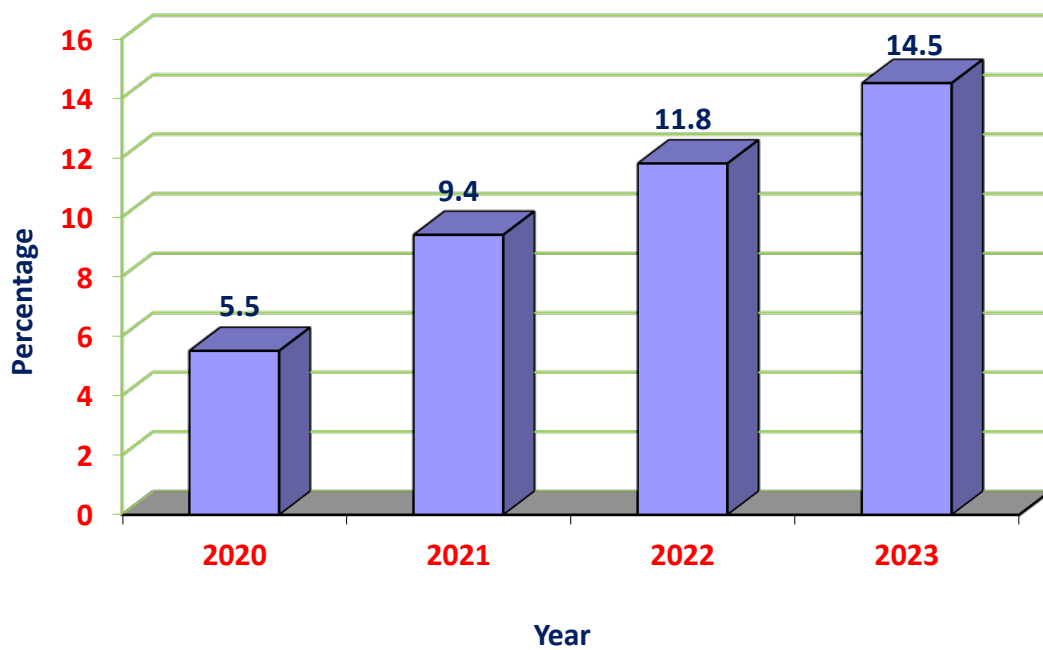


[Chart 21.2](#) depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2020 -2023.

**Table-21 (A)**  
**Category of Recidivists Arrested During**  
**2020 - 2023**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists	
		Persons Arrested in the Past but not Convicted	Persons Arrested were Convicted in Past
1.	2020	72792	31177
2.	2021	60404	34992
3.	2022	49326	33177
4.	2023	72211	37160

**CHART- 21.2**  
**PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED)**  
**DURING 2020 - 2023**





## 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 the year 2017. Accordingly, incidence in which the civilians were accidentally killed or injured by various police operations is analysed 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 2023, no civilian was killed during Police operation, whereas one civilian was killed in the year 2022, showing a decrease in reporting such incidents. One civilian was injured during the year 2023, whereas no civilian was injured in the year 2022.

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

4. Only one incident was reported in Madurai City during the year 2023.

## CHAPTER 23

### POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Rank-wise Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2023 have been presented in Table-23.1. District-wise break-up is available in Table-23.2 and Table-23.3.

2. 36 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2023. Those died include 3 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables and 18 Constables.

3. 148 Policemen including 3 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 57 Head Constables and 60 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (78%) of those injured was due to Road accidents followed by criminals/gangsters (22%).

5. Highest number of Police personnel were injured in Chennai (35) followed by Thoothukudi (20), Madurai (16), Sivagangai (12), Tenkasi (9), Madurai City (8), Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram (each 7), Ariyalur, Trichy and Trichy City (each 4), Krishnagiri, Thirunelveli, Thiruvallur and Avadi (each 3), Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Theni (each 2), Dindigul, Karur, Virudhunagar and Mayiladuthurai (each 1) while on duty and rest of the districts showed 'nil' incidents during the year 2023.

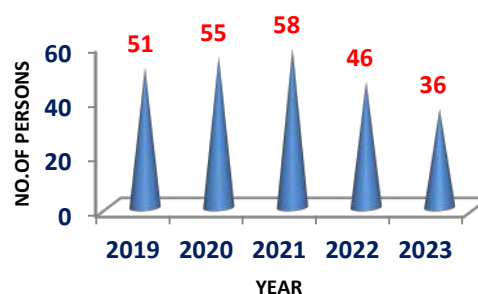
6. 33 Police personnel sustained injuries by criminals during the year 2023.

7. A large number of Police personnel are killed in accidents every year. It is surmised that police personnel runs twice the risk of getting killed in accidents compared to the general public. 35 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2023, against 44

persons in the year 2022, thus showing a decrease of 20% of such incidents.

8. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2023 was 77.7%, whereas it was 90.4% in 2022. The trend of Police personnel injured in accidents has shown a decrease in 2023.

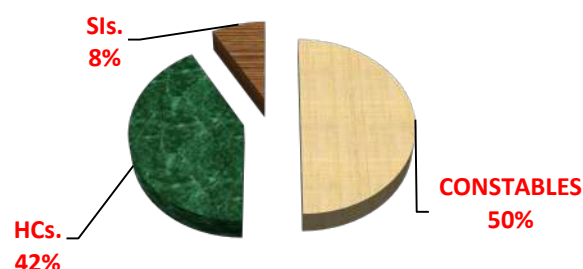
**CHART - 23.1**  
**POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2019 - 2023**



**CHART- 23.2**  
**POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2019 - 2023**



**CHART-23.3**  
**POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY (RANK WISE) DURING - 2023**



## CHAPTER 24

### CUSTODIAL CRIMES

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

- i. Death in police custody
- ii. Escapees from police custody

2. Two cases of death in police custody were reported in 2023. Table 24.1 depicts the details of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2023 (of

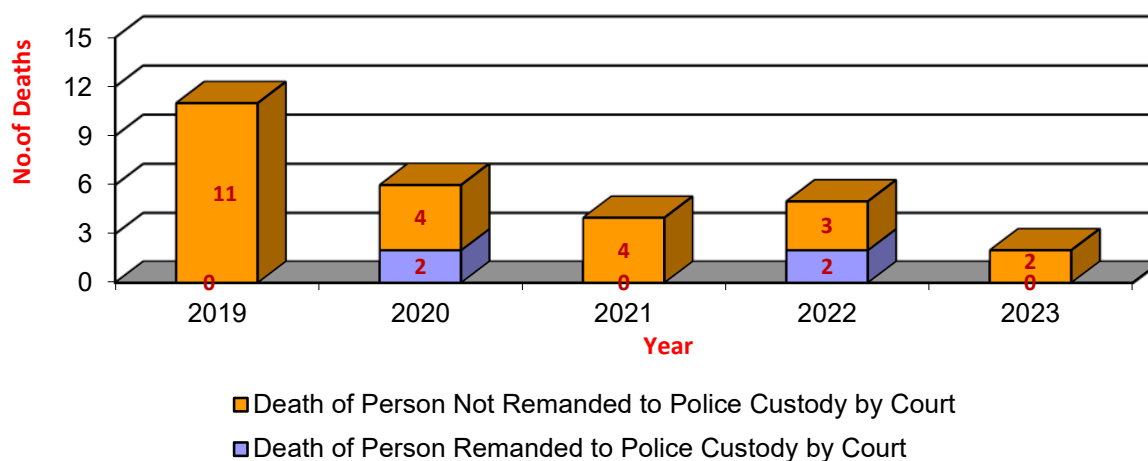
persons not remanded to police custody by court). Table 24.2 depicts the details of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2023 (of persons in remanded by court). Table 24.3 deals with reason for custodial deaths during the year 2023. Chart 24.1 deals with number of deaths in police custody during 2019-2023.

#### DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING -2023

TYPE OF DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS
<b>1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up</b>	
(i) Of persons remanded to police custody by court	0
(ii) Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	2
<b>2. Reason for custodial deaths:</b>	
(a) By suicides	1
(b) Due to illness / Deaths in Hospitals during treatment	Nil
(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	1
(g) Others	Nil

**Chart-24.1**

**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lock-up during 2019 - 2023**



### Escapees from Police Custody:

3. 40 accused escaped from Police custody in 40 incidents during 2023. 35 of them (87.5%) were re-arrested. Chennai (8 incidents) recorded the highest number of incidents followed by Cuddalore (7), Kanyakumari and Thanjavur, (each 3), Dindigul, Madurai City, Theni, Villupuram and Tenkasi (each 2), Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Railway Chennai, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Trichy City, Virudhunagar and Avadi (each 1) districts have reported such incidents.

4. Majority of the accused (33) 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 2023 is presented in Table-24.4. Chart 24.2 deals with the escapees from police custody during 2019-23.

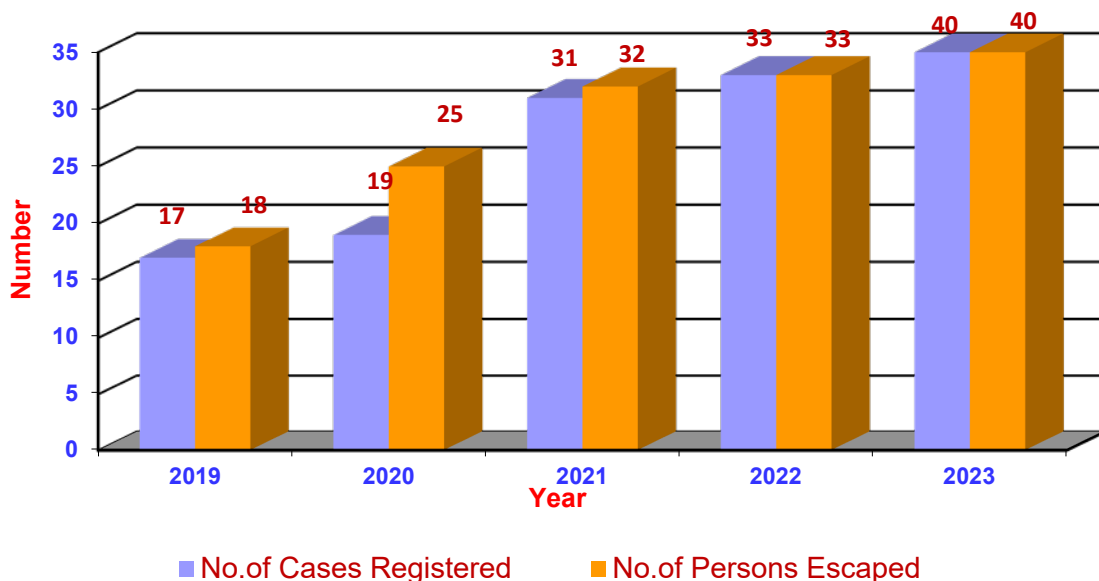
5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2023.

### NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.No.	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	40
2	Persons escaped from custody	40
	(i) From Lockup	7
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	33
3	Escapees re-arrested	35
4	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	1

**Chart-24.2**

### Escapees from Police Custody During 2019 -2023



## 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 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 2023 is available in Table-25.1

97 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2023. All the 97 Complaints were registered

as cases. Out of which, 3 cases were quashed/stayed by courts. A decrease of 14.9% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (114).

Tenkasi has received highest number of complaints against Police personnel (12) followed by Theni (9), Thirunelveli and Thoothukudi (each 8), Chennai (7), Sivagangai (6), Madurai City (5), Dindigul, Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, Trichy, Avadi, Tambaram (each 3), Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Kanyakumari, Nagapattinam, Tiruppur, Virudhunagar, Kallakurichi, Mayiladuthurai (each 2), Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Railway Chennai (each 1).

**Table-25 (A)**

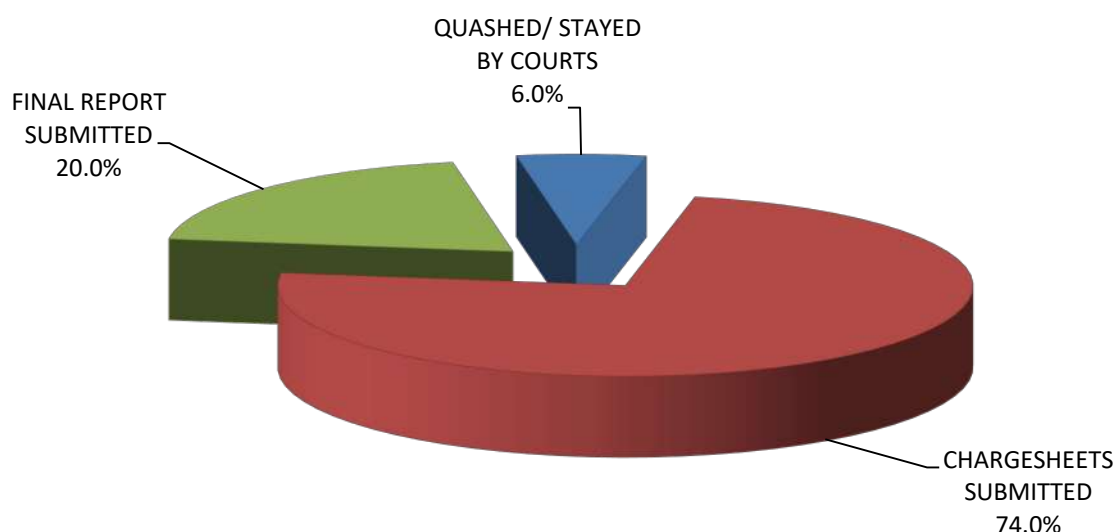
#### **Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2019-2023**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Inquiry Instituted No. of cases</b>	<b>No. of cases registered during the year</b>	<b>No. of cases sent for trial/ charge sheeted</b>
2019	123	123	35
2020	99	99	48
2021	113	113	51
2022	114	114	48
2023	97	97	37



**Chart – 25.1**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF  
COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2023**



**Table-25 (B)**

**Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2019-2023**

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	2019	28	0	3	1	2
2	2020	41	2	2	1	1
3	2021	39	3	1	1	0
4	2022	45	4	3	1	2
5	2023	39	8	2	1	1

**Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them**

39 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2023. Trials were completed in respect of 2 Police personnel, in which 1 person was convicted and 1 persons 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 92 police personnel, which attracted departmental enquiry. The Departmental enquiry was completed against 18 police

personnel. 2 Policemen were dismissed / removed from service, 9 Personnel awarded with major punishment, 7 personnel were awarded with minor punishment.

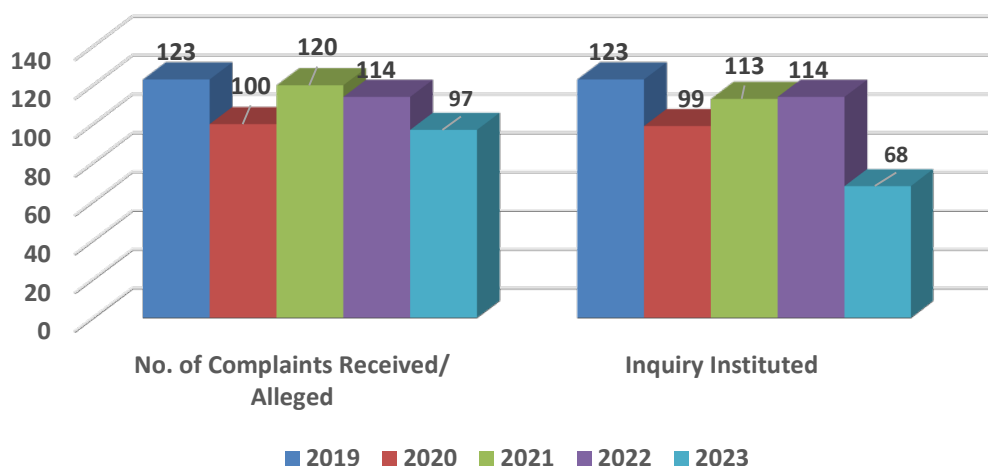
**Table-25 (C)**

**Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2019-2023**

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	2019	78	33	6	12	13
2	2020	35	85	2	33	35
3	2021	78	26	1	16	4
4	2022	92	18	2	9	7
5	2023	60	18	2	12	1

**Chart - 25.2**

**No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted During 2019 - 2023**



**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 1 case was reported under human rights violation by police in the state during 2023, whereas it was 2 cases reported during the year 2022, thus showing a decrease of 50% over previous year.



# **DISTRICT / CITY PROFILES**

**ARIYALUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

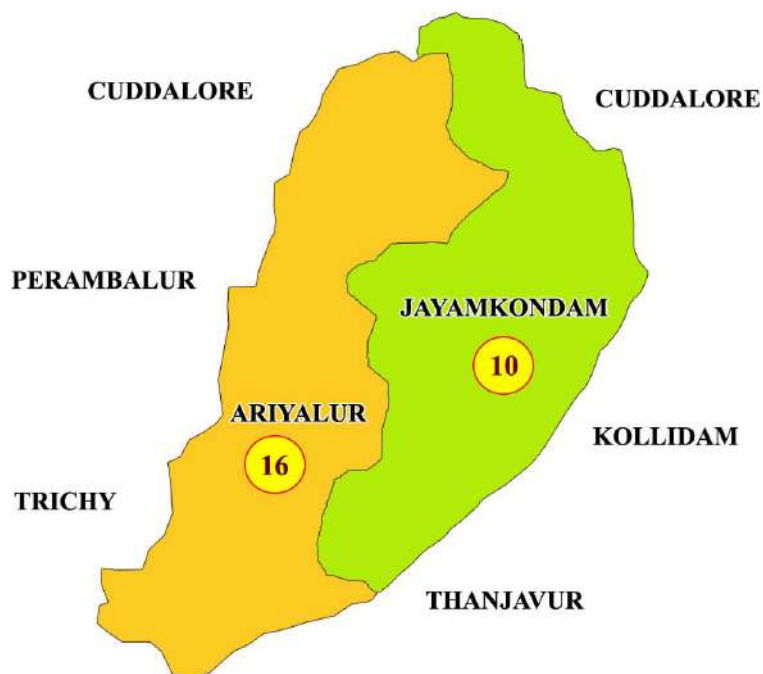
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	18	10	8	-20.00
5	BURGLARY	53	50	39	-22.00
6	THEFT	77	119	83	-30.25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-28.02</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	17	16	15	-5.88
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	46	35	20	-23.91
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	1	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	293	506	531	72.70
11	RIOTS	51	62	32	21.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>408</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>51.72</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	14	10	10	-28.57
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	8	4	5	-50.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	4	9	8	125.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	7	2	1	-71.43
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-21.21</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	2	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	2	11	3	-72.73
21	CHEATING	23	41	34	-17.07
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3626	895	1043	16.54
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3651</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>14.14</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4242</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>1836</b>	<b>3.44</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>4510</b>	<b>2551</b>	<b>2539</b>	<b>-0.47</b>



## MAP - 1

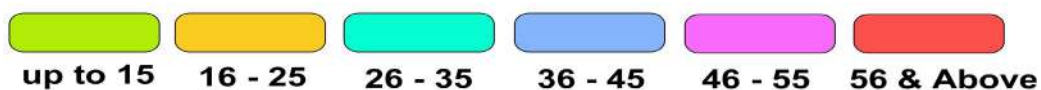
### ARIYALUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.1 Lakhs	Detection 81.5 %	Murder : 15
Area : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 63.9 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 2	1.4 %	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 26</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



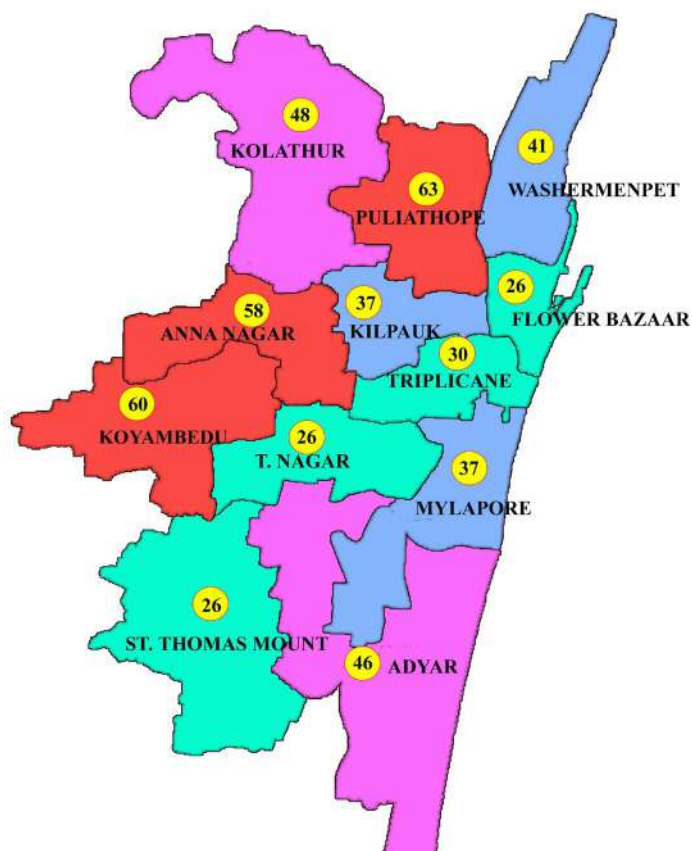
**CHENNAI CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	10	4	3	-25.00
2	DACOITY	20	11	17	54.55
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	18	10	29	190.00
4	ROBBERY	609	395	326	-17.47
5	BURGLARY	714	541	368	-31.98
6	THEFT	4054	3230	3333	3.19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5425</b>	<b>4191</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>-2.74</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	151	97	102	5.15
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	304	246	254	3.25
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	2	11	450.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1868	2501	2995	19.75
11	RIOTS	100	84	43	-48.81
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2433</b>	<b>2930</b>	<b>3405</b>	<b>16.21</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	46	36	20	-44.44
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	146	139	166	19.42
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	10	14	21	50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	95	106	86	-18.87
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	26	7	3	-57.14
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>324</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>-2.63</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	45	24	24	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	23	21	23	9.52
20	ARSON	19	12	20	66.67
21	CHEATING	815	1011	2127	110.39
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	6	5	-16.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	36987	6587	5722	-13.13
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37895</b>	<b>7661</b>	<b>7921</b>	<b>3.39</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>46077</b>	<b>15086</b>	<b>15698</b>	<b>4.06</b>
		<b>69170</b>	<b>24052</b>	<b>20804</b>	<b>-13.50</b>

## MAP - 2

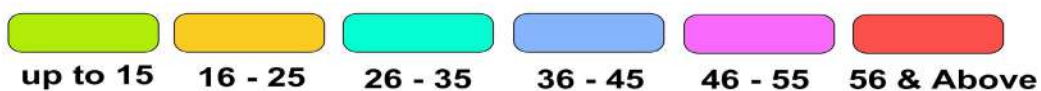
### CHENNAI CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 60.6 Lakhs	Detection 56.2 %	Murder : 102
Area : 297.94 Sq.kms.	Recovery 52.8 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 39	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 17
PS : 102	3.2 %	Robbery : 326
AWPS : 37		Grave Burglary : 21
Traffic PS : 56		Grave Theft : 29
TIW : 13		<b>Total : 498</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



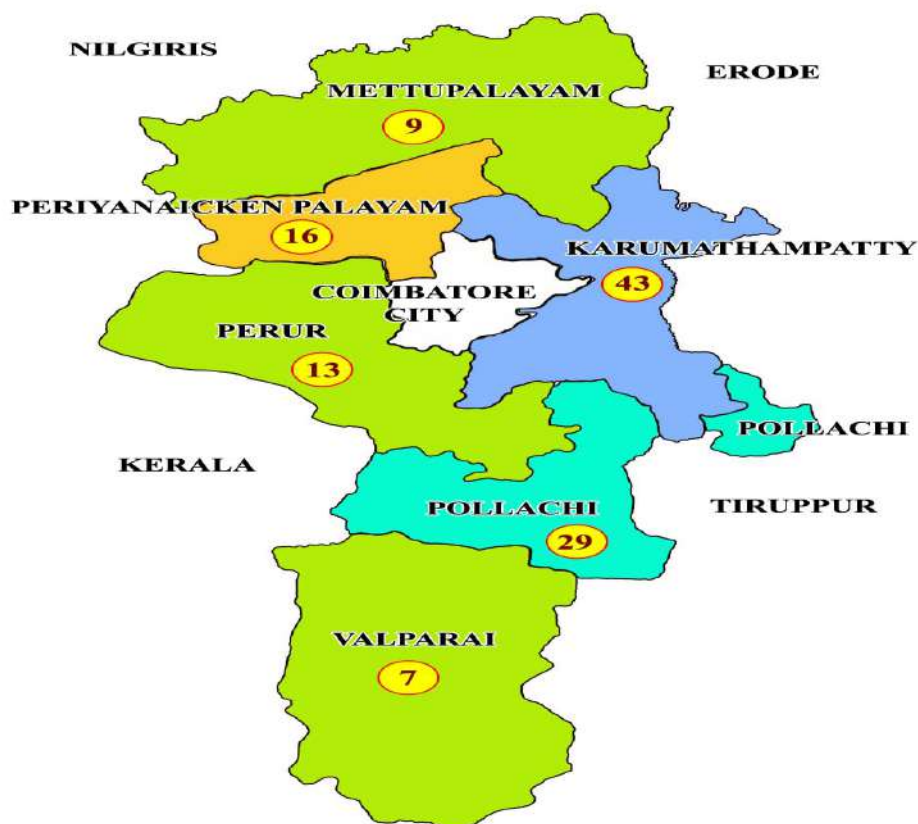
**COIMBATORE DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	5	5	0.00
2	DACOITY	5	4	8	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	3	4	33.33
4	ROBBERY	56	80	47	-41.25
5	BURGLARY	195	213	142	-33.33
6	THEFT	208	273	281	2.93
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>471</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>-15.74</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	51	34	47	38.24
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	24	34	25	-26.47
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	6	7	16.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	326	773	909	17.59
11	RIOTS	18	23	20	-13.04
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>420</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>15.86</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	8	13	5	-61.54
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	8	21	13	-38.10
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	16	19	14	-26.32
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	6	4	-33.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-38.98</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	5	4	-20.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	5	66.67
20	ARSON	6	9	11	22.22
21	CHEATING	63	59	82	38.98
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	8330	3268	2661	-18.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8404</b>	<b>3345</b>	<b>2763</b>	<b>-17.40</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>9332</b>	<b>4852</b>	<b>4294</b>	<b>-11.50</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>12968</b>	<b>10187</b>	<b>9497</b>	<b>-6.77</b>

## MAP - 3

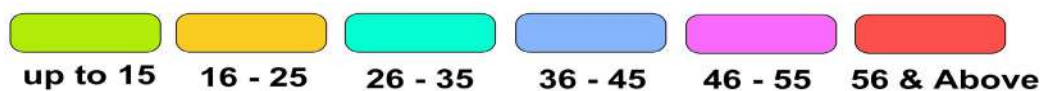
### COIMBATORE DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 25.7 Lakhs	Detection 83.0 %	Murder	: 47
Area	: 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 84.1 %	Murder for gain	: 5
Sub Division	: 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	: 8
PS	: 35	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	: 47
AWPS	: 6	2.7 %	Grave Burglary	: 6
Traffic PS	: 3		Grave Theft	: 4
TIW	: 0		<b>Total</b>	<b>: 117</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





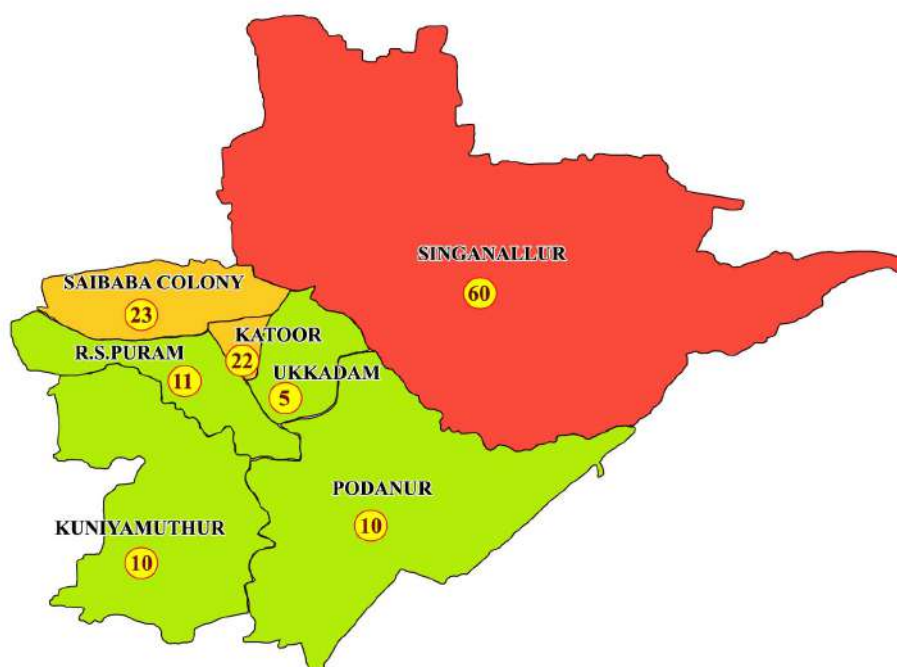
**COIMBATORE CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	11	3	-72.73
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	94	172	77	-55.23
5	BURGLARY	176	182	190	4.40
6	THEFT	554	1103	1149	4.17
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>828</b>	<b>1469</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>-3.40</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	28	30	22	-26.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	41	54	32	-40.74
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	323	1254	1196	-4.63
11	RIOTS	21	44	12	-72.73
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>413</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>1263</b>	<b>-8.61</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	13	7	6	-14.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	10	10	23	130.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	23	35	36	2.86
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	3	1	-66.67
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	6	15	150.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	1	1	0.00
20	ARSON	8	5	9	80.00
21	CHEATING	176	258	498	93.02
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2247	1364	1426	4.55
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2442</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>19.13</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3738</b>	<b>4542</b>	<b>4697</b>	<b>3.41</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10225</b>	<b>4708</b>	<b>4115</b>	<b>-12.60</b>

## MAP - 4

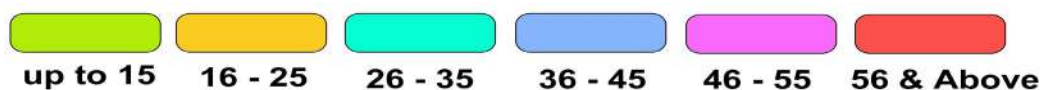
### COIMBATORE CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.2 Lakhs	Detection 48.2 %	Murder : 22
Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 66.1 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 18	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 77
AWPS : 4	3.0 %	Grave Burglary : 28
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 11
TIW : 2		<b>Total : 141</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

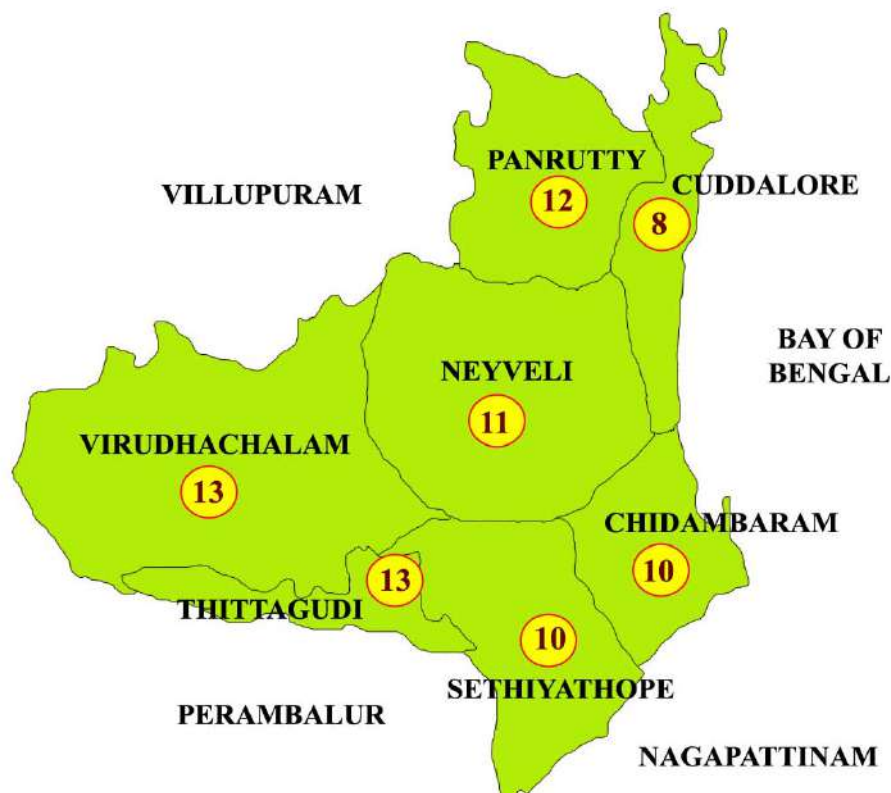


**CUDDALORE DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	3	-50.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	@
4	ROBBERY	36	17	16	-5.88
5	BURGLARY	157	212	120	-43.40
6	THEFT	252	286	226	-20.98
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>449</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-29.69</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	43	37	49	32.43
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	90	89	74	-16.85
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1349	2040	1396	-31.57
11	RIOTS	124	138	67	-51.45
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1606</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>-31.08</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	27	26	13	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	4	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	23	37	50	35.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	36	44	45	2.27
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	81	86	24	-72.09
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-32.99</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	13	19	15	-21.05
21	CHEATING	77	108	56	-48.15
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	13726	11943	6184	-48.22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13818</b>	<b>12073</b>	<b>6257</b>	<b>-48.17</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>16045</b>	<b>15096</b>	<b>8344</b>	<b>-44.73</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>16578</b>	<b>11265</b>	<b>10579</b>	<b>-6.09</b>

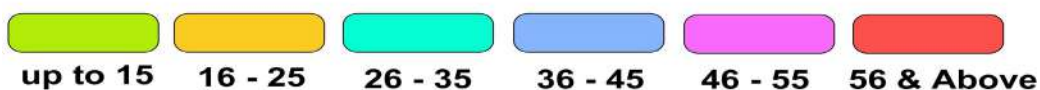
## MAP - 5

### CUDDALORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.8 Lakhs	Detection 81.6 %	Murder : 49
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 91.9 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 46	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 16
AWPS : 7	0.9 %	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 77</b>

### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**DHARMAPURI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	1	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	14	19	13	-31.58
5	BURGLARY	54	69	71	2.90
6	THEFT	110	155	143	-7.74
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>185</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-6.12</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	23	31	22	-29.03
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	15	18	20.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	1	3	200.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	432	720	641	-10.97
11	RIOTS	54	40	33	-17.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>535</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>-11.15</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	7	7	10	42.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	18	27	26	-3.70
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	14	11	21	90.91
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	12	6	-50.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.62</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	4	2	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	2	2	0.00
20	ARSON	15	6	4	-33.33
21	CHEATING	29	22	41	86.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4696	2262	1695	-25.07
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4743</b>	<b>2297</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>-24.07</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>5523</b>	<b>3407</b>	<b>2754</b>	<b>-19.17</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7007</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>5759</b>	<b>0.98</b>



## MAP - 6

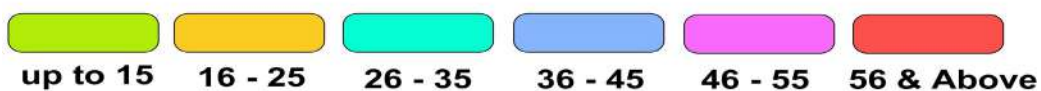
### DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.1 Lakhs	Detection 89.2 %	Murder : 22
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 90.3 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 25	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
AWPS : 4	1.6 %	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 43</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



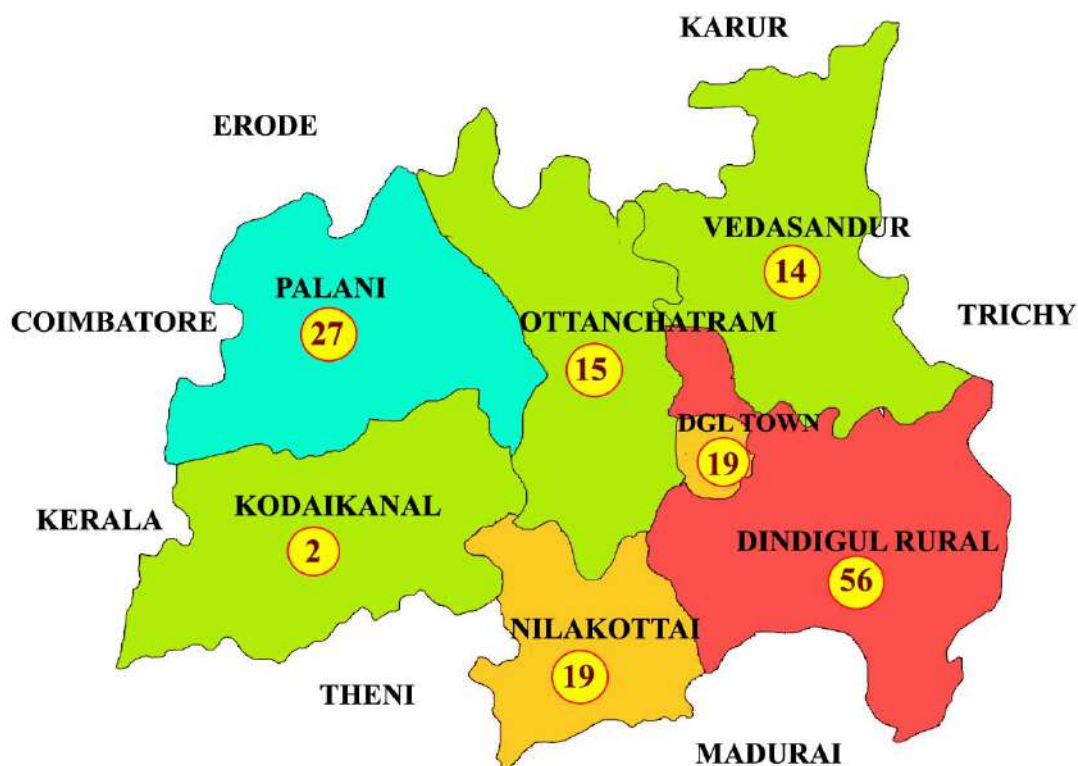
**DINDIGUL DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	5	150.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	6	500.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	3	8	166.67
4	ROBBERY	39	64	62	-3.13
5	BURGLARY	133	145	150	3.45
6	THEFT	260	257	306	19.07
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>435</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>13.77</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	47	69	57	-17.39
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	55	57	52	-8.77
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	5	9	80.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	593	1374	1332	-3.06
11	RIOTS	140	127	47	-62.99
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>838</b>	<b>1632</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>-8.27</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	6	6	9	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	40	40	33	-17.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	58	58	46	-20.69
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	21	21	3	-85.71
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>-27.78</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	8	1	-87.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	3	@
20	ARSON	7	15	18	20.00
21	CHEATING	60	124	112	-9.68
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	11547	3218	3281	1.96
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11620</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>3415</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>12981</b>	<b>5597</b>	<b>5540</b>	<b>-1.02</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>9629</b>	<b>5873</b>	<b>5932</b>	<b>1.00</b>

## MAP - 7

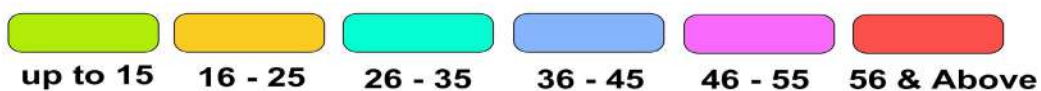
### DINDIGUL DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.0 Lakhs	Detection 77.0 %	Murder : 57
Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 50.2 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.7 %	Dacoity : 6
PS : 36		Robbery : 62
AWPS : 7		Grave Burglary : 19
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 152</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**ERODE DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	4	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	31	60	34	-43.33
5	BURGLARY	104	135	161	19.26
6	THEFT	297	297	252	-15.15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>-9.04</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	40	21	35	66.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	19	30	24	-20.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	3	3	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	275	789	603	-23.57
11	RIOTS	13	13	11	-15.38
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>349</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>-21.03</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	5	6	3	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	12	28	22	-21.43
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	8	6	-25.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	7	4	0	-100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-32.61</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	1	2	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	4	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	4	5	3	-40.00
21	CHEATING	37	52	36	-30.77
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2952	3215	2950	-8.24
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3001</b>	<b>3277</b>	<b>2992</b>	<b>-8.70</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>3818</b>	<b>4677</b>	<b>4152</b>	<b>-11.23</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7852</b>	<b>5773</b>	<b>5773</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## MAP - 8

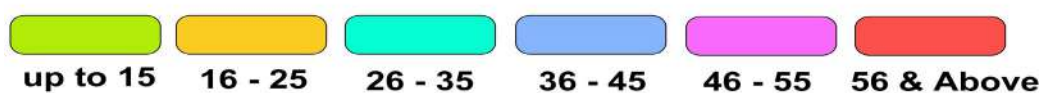
### ERODE DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.0 Lakhs	Detection 76.6 %	Murder : 35
Area : 5713.89 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 78.9 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 34
AWPS : 5	2.4 %	Grave Burglary : 17
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 99</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





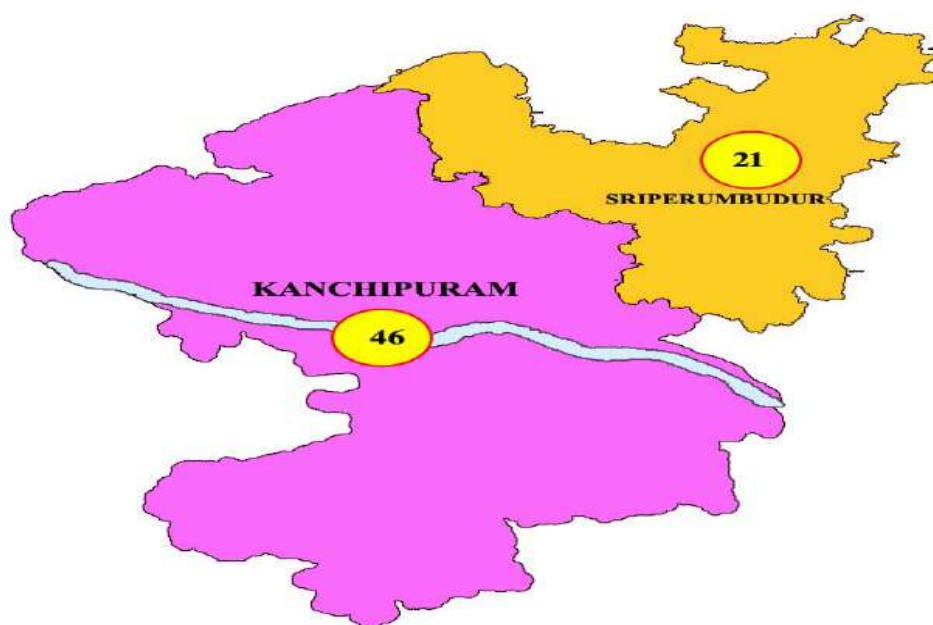
**KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	2	@
2	DACOITY	4	4	1	-75.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	64	51	22	-56.86
5	BURGLARY	109	63	33	-47.62
6	THEFT	167	99	100	1.01
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>345</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-27.19</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	29	18	34	88.89
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	38	53	18	-66.04
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	161	197	218	10.66
11	RIOTS	29	30	19	-36.67
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>257</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-3.02</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	6	3	5	66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	4	2	9	350.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	2	0	3	@
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	1	0	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	1	1	0.00
20	ARSON	1	2	1	-50.00
21	CHEATING	34	19	29	52.63
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2645	1432	5913	312.92
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2686</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>5944</b>	<b>307.96</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
		<b>3300</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>6409</b>	<b>224.01</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>					
		<b>9025</b>	<b>2808</b>	<b>4373</b>	<b>55.73</b>

## MAP - 9

### KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 9.7 Lakhs	Detection 95.3 %	Murder : 34
Area : 1405.39 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 94.6 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 1
PS : 12	1.0 %	Robbery : 22
AWPS : 2		Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 67</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	2	0	4	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	39	76	59	-22.37
5	BURGLARY	185	189	153	-19.05
6	THEFT	421	335	272	-18.81
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>654</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>-18.57</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	25	33	29	-12.12
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	80	58	54	-6.90
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	6	10	66.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	739	1341	975	-27.29
11	RIOTS	0	0	12	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>847</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>-24.90</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	9	4	3	-25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	41	40	11	-72.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	4	3	3	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	34	27	22	-18.52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-46.67</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	2	8	300.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	0	3	@
20	ARSON	28	19	19	0.00
21	CHEATING	106	119	102	-14.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	7	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2553	2152	2778	29.09
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2702</b>	<b>2293</b>	<b>2910</b>	<b>26.91</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4291</b>	<b>4409</b>	<b>4521</b>	<b>2.54</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>9980</b>	<b>4701</b>	<b>3336</b>	<b>-29.04</b>

## MAP - 10

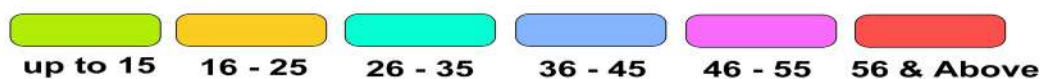
### KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.0 Lakhs	Detection 68.2 %	Murder : 29
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 59.0 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 33	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 59
AWPS : 4	2.7 %	Grave Burglary : 16
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 13
TIW : 1		<b>Total : 123</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

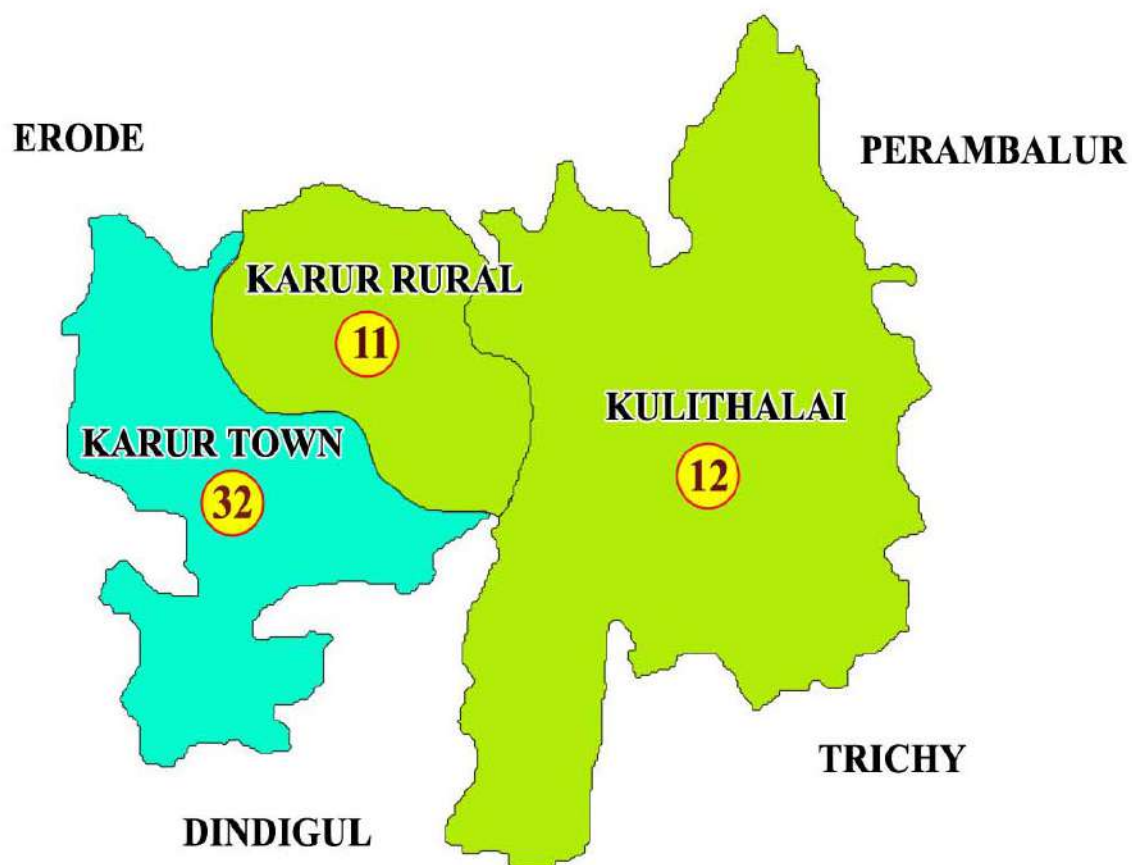


**KARUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	4	@
2	DACOITY	0	1	6	500.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	31	23	21	-8.70
5	BURGLARY	69	42	47	11.90
6	THEFT	128	134	108	-19.40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>-7.00</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	20	14	14	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	23	16	11	-31.25
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	238	369	329	-10.84
11	RIOTS	14	9	14	55.56
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>295</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-9.56</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	3	7	5	-28.57
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	7	8	3	-62.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	15	18	3	-83.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	2	2	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-64.86</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	3	2	7	250.00
21	CHEATING	30	52	50	-3.85
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	4	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6241	1441	1567	8.74
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6277</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>1629</b>	<b>8.82</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>6835</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>2.57</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>5099</b>	<b>4893</b>	<b>5555</b>	<b>13.53</b>

## MAP - 11

### KARUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.4 Lakhs	Detection 86.5 %	Murder : 14
Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 75.6 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 17	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 21
AWPS : 3	2.5 %	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 55</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





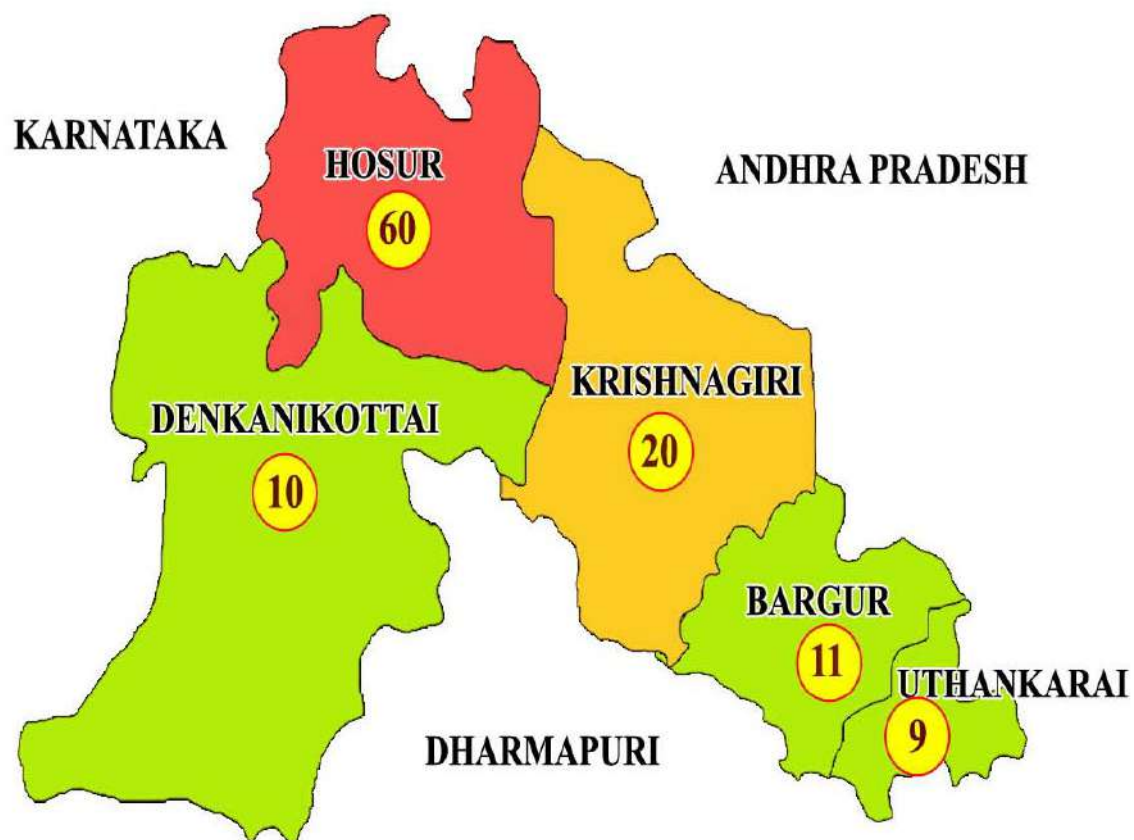
**KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	0	@
2	DACOITY	3	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	@
4	ROBBERY	34	31	38	22.58
5	BURGLARY	109	70	69	-1.43
6	THEFT	169	137	176	28.47
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>315</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>19.50</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	66	51	59	15.69
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35	36	19	-47.22
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	4	1	-75.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	415	874	1309	49.77
11	RIOTS	50	40	62	55.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>567</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>44.28</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	7	3	6	100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	11	19	29	52.63
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	7	22	214.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	14	7	16	128.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>105.56</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	8	5	-37.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	12	9	13	44.44
21	CHEATING	25	40	62	55.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3333	2769	3362	21.42
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3382</b>	<b>2827</b>	<b>3442</b>	<b>21.75</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4301</b>	<b>4109</b>	<b>5254</b>	<b>27.87</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7426</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>9138</b>	<b>55.67</b>

## MAP – 12

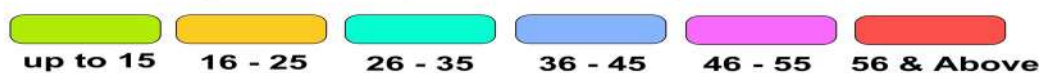
### KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.1 Lakhs	Detection 93.9 %	Murder : 59
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 61.7 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
AWPS : 5	2.1 %	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 1		<b>Total : 110</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



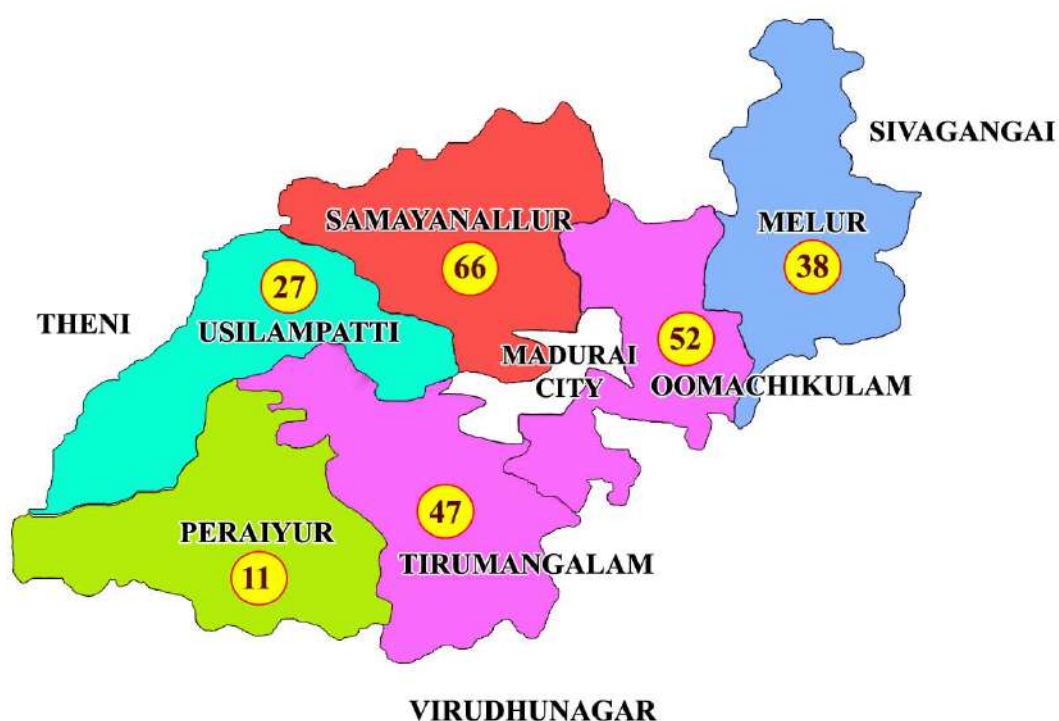
**MADURAI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5	3	-40.00
2	DACOITY	6	5	7	40.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	8	2	3	50.00
4	ROBBERY	133	119	135	13.45
5	BURGLARY	183	138	210	52.17
6	THEFT	386	503	584	16.10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>719</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>22.02</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	64	60	60	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	91	85	82	-3.53
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	3	200.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	634	856	1084	26.64
11	RIOTS	153	20	6	-70.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>942</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>1235</b>	<b>20.84</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	15	22	14	-36.36
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	30	50	51	2.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	2	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	52	38	36	-5.26
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	21	10	-52.38
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>-17.78</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	7	4	-42.86
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	0	2	@
20	ARSON	6	18	17	-5.56
21	CHEATING	100	117	169	44.44
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	3	2	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5017	3091	3698	19.64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5130</b>	<b>3236</b>	<b>3892</b>	<b>20.27</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>6898</b>	<b>5165</b>	<b>6180</b>	<b>19.65</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>6483</b>	<b>5433</b>	<b>6258</b>	<b>15.18</b>

## MAP - 13

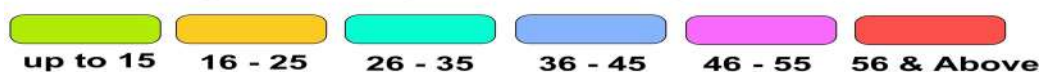
### MADURAI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.5 Lakhs	Detection 45.8 %	Murder : 60
Area : 3705.71 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 47.9 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.9 %	Dacoity : 7
PS : 40		Robbery : 125
AWPS : 6		Grave Burglary : 32
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 14
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 241</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



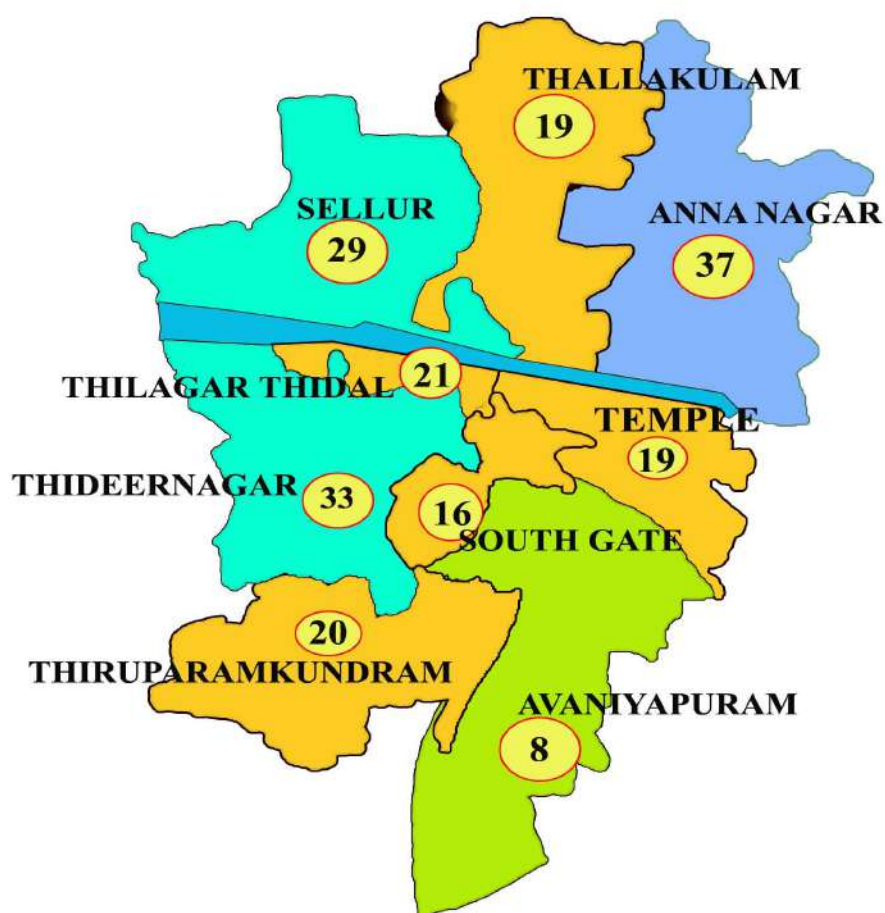
**MADURAI CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	0	@
2	DACOITY	2	4	3	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	123	148	140	-5.41
5	BURGLARY	127	119	95	-20.17
6	THEFT	484	470	517	10.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	35	33	37	12.12
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	60	96	65	-32.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	409	486	745	53.29
11	RIOTS	39	35	31	-11.43
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>35.08</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	9	13	14	7.69
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	22	37	44	18.92
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	89	85	88	3.53
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	6	6	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6.99</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	11	10	-9.09
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	6	4	-33.33
20	ARSON	15	17	19	11.76
21	CHEATING	216	152	164	7.89
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4632	2398	2204	-8.09
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4873</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>-7.12</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>6277</b>	<b>4121</b>	<b>4187</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10633</b>	<b>8168</b>	<b>10837</b>	<b>32.68</b>

## MAP – 14

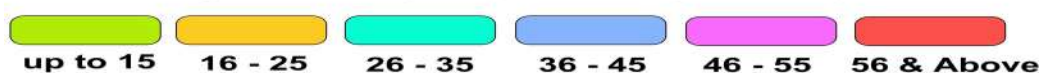
### MADURAI CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.9 Lakhs	Detection 79.4 %	Murder : 37
Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 76.8 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 9	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 24	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 140
AWPS : 5	4.8 %	Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 10		Grave Theft : 11
TIW : 3		<b>Total : 202</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





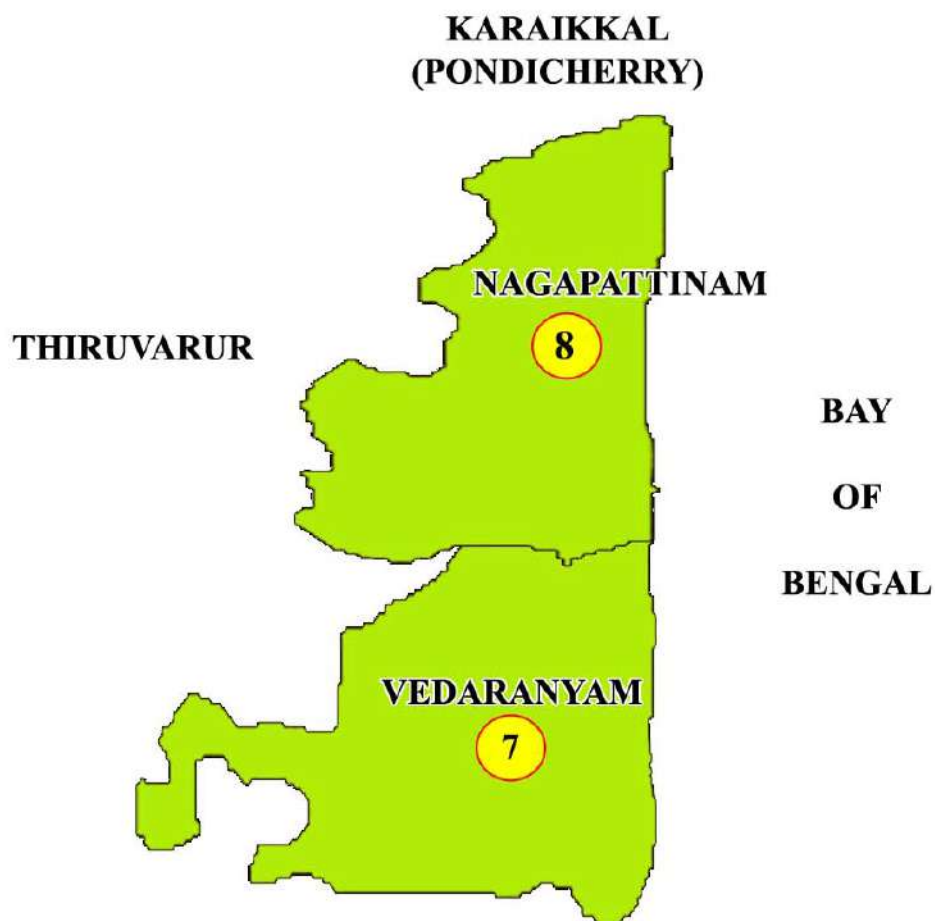
**NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	1	@
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	28	24	0	-100.00
5	BURGLARY	82	102	36	-64.71
6	THEFT	145	215	108	-49.77
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>257</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-57.48</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	45	41	14	-65.85
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	63	66	7	-89.39
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	3	200.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	738	688	404	-41.28
11	RIOTS	32	54	7	-87.04
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>878</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>-48.82</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	16	9	7	-22.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	54	58	22	-62.07
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	19	3	-84.21
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	10	1	-90.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-65.98</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	2	11	4	-63.64
21	CHEATING	36	87	27	-68.97
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	12813	3090	970	-68.61
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12851</b>	<b>3189</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>-68.55</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>14082</b>	<b>4477</b>	<b>1616</b>	<b>-63.90</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>13936</b>	<b>9108</b>	<b>4634</b>	<b>-49.12</b>

## MAP - 15

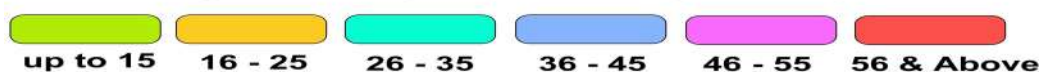
### NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 7.5 Lakhs	Detection 92.5 %	Murder : 14
Area : 1399.7 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 76.2 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 0
AWPS : 2	0.9 %	Grave Burglary : 0
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : -		<b>Total : 15</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

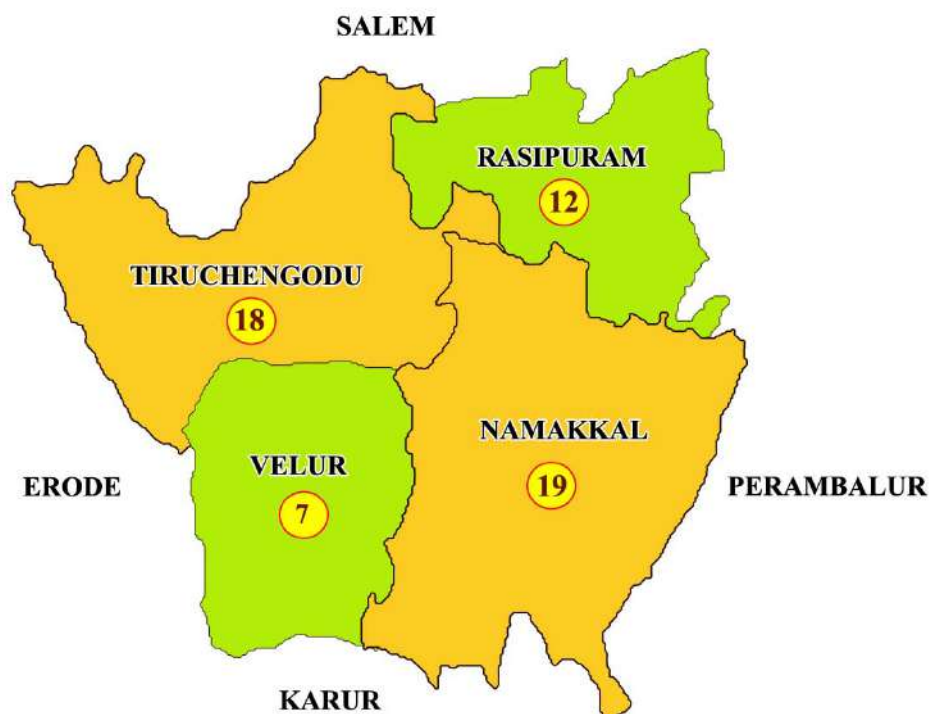


**NAMAKKAL DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	0	6	@
2	DACOITY	4	5	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	26	29	12	-58.62
5	BURGLARY	81	78	87	11.54
6	THEFT	118	118	109	-7.63
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>-6.52</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	36	29	29	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	47	32	26	-18.75
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	359	527	634	20.30
11	RIOTS	26	25	21	-16.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>15.64</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	4	6	3	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	31	37	33	-10.81
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	5	4	-20.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	2	1	-50.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-19.61</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1	3	200.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	4	13	225.00
20	ARSON	3	7	8	14.29
21	CHEATING	45	27	35	29.63
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5273	2405	2371	-1.41
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5326</b>	<b>2444</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>-0.53</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>6089</b>	<b>3339</b>	<b>3397</b>	<b>1.74</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>12198</b>	<b>4538</b>	<b>5206</b>	<b>14.72</b>

## MAP - 16

### NAMAKKAL DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.4 Lakhs	Detection 79.8 %	Murder : 29
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 51.5 %	Murder for gain : 6
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 12
AWPS : 4	1.6 %	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 56</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



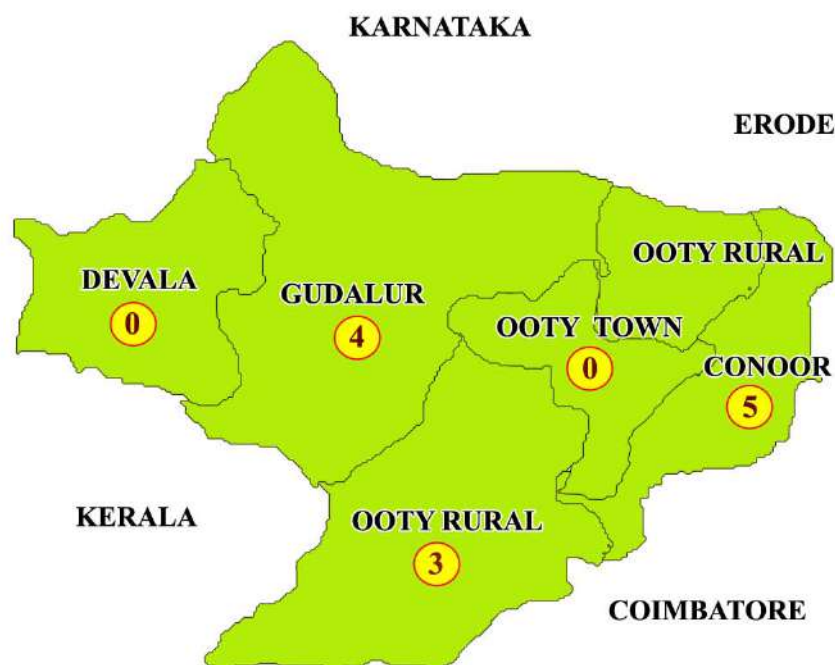
**NILGIRIS DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	0	@
2	DACOITY	0	1	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	4	4	2	-50.00
5	BURGLARY	44	62	33	-46.77
6	THEFT	48	67	35	-47.76
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-47.76</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	14	7	10	42.86
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	8	6	4	-33.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	136	295	183	-37.97
11	RIOTS	2	4	3	-25.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-35.58</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	5	4	0	-100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	9	10	9	-10.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	2	1	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	2	5	0	-100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	1	0	-100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-56.52</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1	1	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	1	2	4	100.00
21	CHEATING	13	23	18	-21.74
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	918	508	390	-23.23
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>933</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>-22.66</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>1208</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>-30.81</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>2128</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>3828</b>	<b>105.92</b>

## MAP - 17

### THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 7.8 Lakhs	Detection 98.8 %	Murder : 10
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 96.4 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 2
AWPS : 5	1.7 %	Grave Burglary : 0
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 12</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





**PERAMBALUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	33	21	15	-28.57
5	BURGLARY	83	93	55	-40.86
6	THEFT	129	169	150	-11.24
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-22.38</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	18	13	10	-23.08
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	26	38	46.15
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	127	294	138	-53.06
11	RIOTS	64	36	17	-52.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>236</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-44.99</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	3	7	7	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	19	16	72	350.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	9	7	-22.22
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	1	1	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>163.64</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0	@
20	ARSON	1	1	3	200.00
21	CHEATING	11	26	27	3.85
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3131	827	992	19.95
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3145</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>19.67</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3660</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>-0.52</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>2731</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>29.03</b>

## MAP - 18

### PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 6.0 Lakhs	Detection 31.9 %	Murder : 10
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 69.1 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 15
AWPS : 2	2.2 %	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 33</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



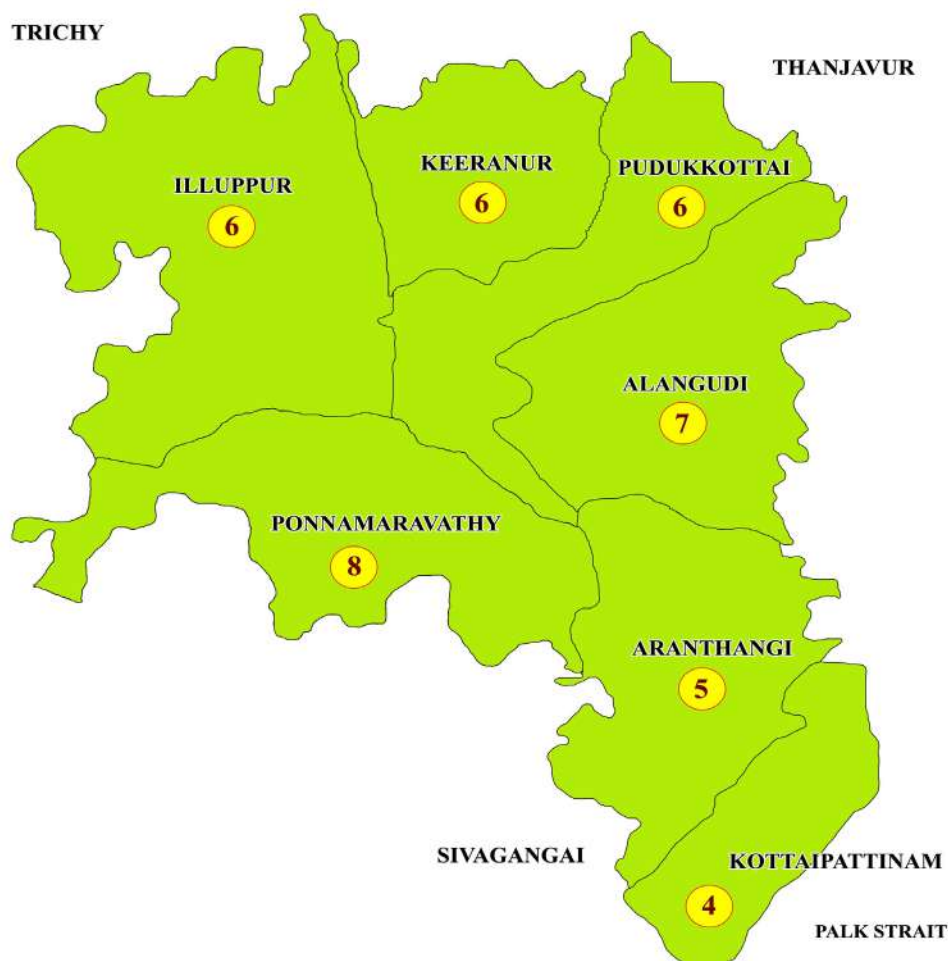
**PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	5	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	2	1	-50.00
4	ROBBERY	39	36	7	-80.56
5	BURGLARY	102	113	88	-22.12
6	THEFT	282	329	256	-22.19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>-27.72</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	28	29	29	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	67	72	23	-68.06
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	3	200.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	690	1755	1642	-6.44
11	RIOTS	61	32	23	-28.13
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>846</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>-8.95</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	10	6	8	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	57	54	36	-33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	21	32	19	-40.63
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	7	4	4	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-31.63</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	2	3	50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	16	10	-37.50
20	ARSON	26	21	12	-42.86
21	CHEATING	33	31	26	-16.13
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	8036	2447	2273	-7.11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8101</b>	<b>2517</b>	<b>2325</b>	<b>-7.63</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>9474</b>	<b>4991</b>	<b>4464</b>	<b>-10.56</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7853</b>	<b>5722</b>	<b>6045</b>	<b>5.64</b>

## MAP - 19

### PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.3 Lakhs	Detection 69.9 %	Murder : 28
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 67.9 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 7
AWPS : 7	0.9 %	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 42</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



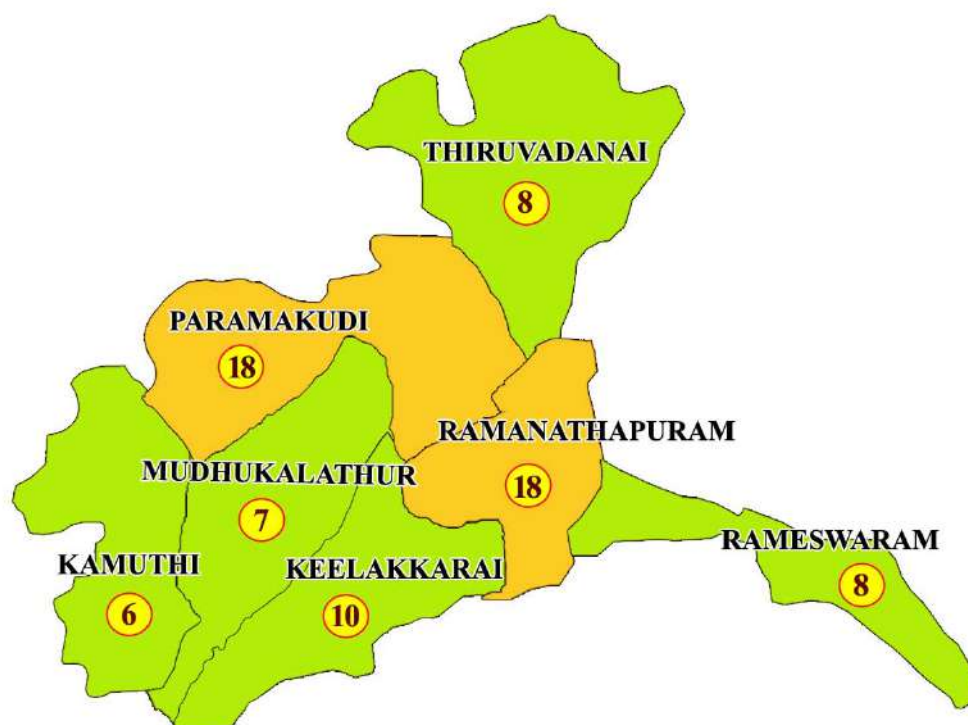
**RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	5	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	4	1	-75.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	6	6	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	54	50	27	-46.00
5	BURGLARY	167	175	100	-42.86
6	THEFT	227	267	222	-16.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>461</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-30.97</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	51	33	36	9.09
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	61	61	67	9.84
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	9	6	4	-33.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	656	1349	1169	-13.34
11	RIOTS	139	114	73	-35.96
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>916</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>-13.69</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	8	17	9	-47.06
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	23	15	18	20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	10	22	120.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	26	19	-26.92
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	3	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	2	-33.33
20	ARSON	26	30	16	-46.67
21	CHEATING	80	50	53	6.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2886	1786	2178	21.95
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>20.34</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4436</b>	<b>4011</b>	<b>4022</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10769</b>	<b>6380</b>	<b>5988</b>	<b>-6.14</b>

## MAP - 20

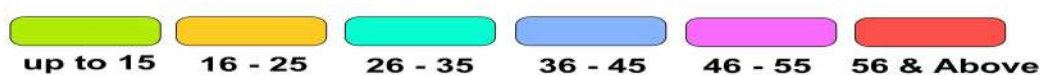
### RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.4 Lakhs	Detection 69.0 %	Murder : 37
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 56.5 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 27
AWPS : 7	1.9 %	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 75</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





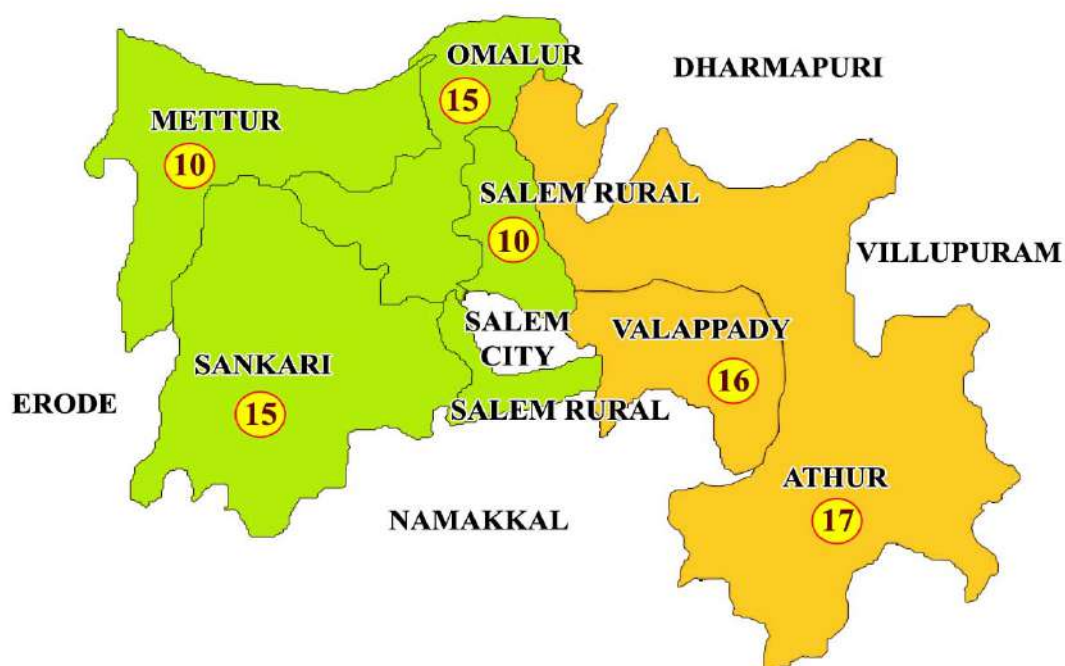
**SALEM DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	6	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	36	42	27	-35.71
5	BURGLARY	103	101	95	-5.94
6	THEFT	160	174	150	-13.79
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>310</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>-14.33</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	49	37	44	18.92
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35	30	44	46.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	5	400.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1399	1625	1279	-21.29
11	RIOTS	85	126	72	-42.86
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1569</b>	<b>1819</b>	<b>1444</b>	<b>-20.62</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	8	5	9	80.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	71	70	40	-42.86
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	14	3	-78.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	23	9	-60.87
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-45.54</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	11	8	-27.27
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	0	@
20	ARSON	13	13	9	-30.77
21	CHEATING	40	48	61	27.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3282	3326	2799	-15.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3340</b>	<b>3399</b>	<b>2878</b>	<b>-15.33</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>5353</b>	<b>5651</b>	<b>4658</b>	<b>-17.57</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10527</b>	<b>7969</b>	<b>9865</b>	<b>23.79</b>

## MAP - 21

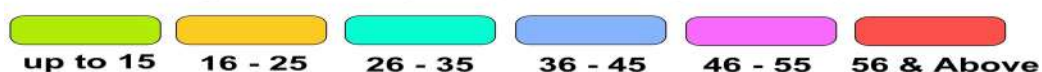
### SALEM DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 28.3 Lakhs	Detection 82.4 %	Murder : 44
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 58.0 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 32	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 27
AWPS : 6	1.8 %	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 83</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



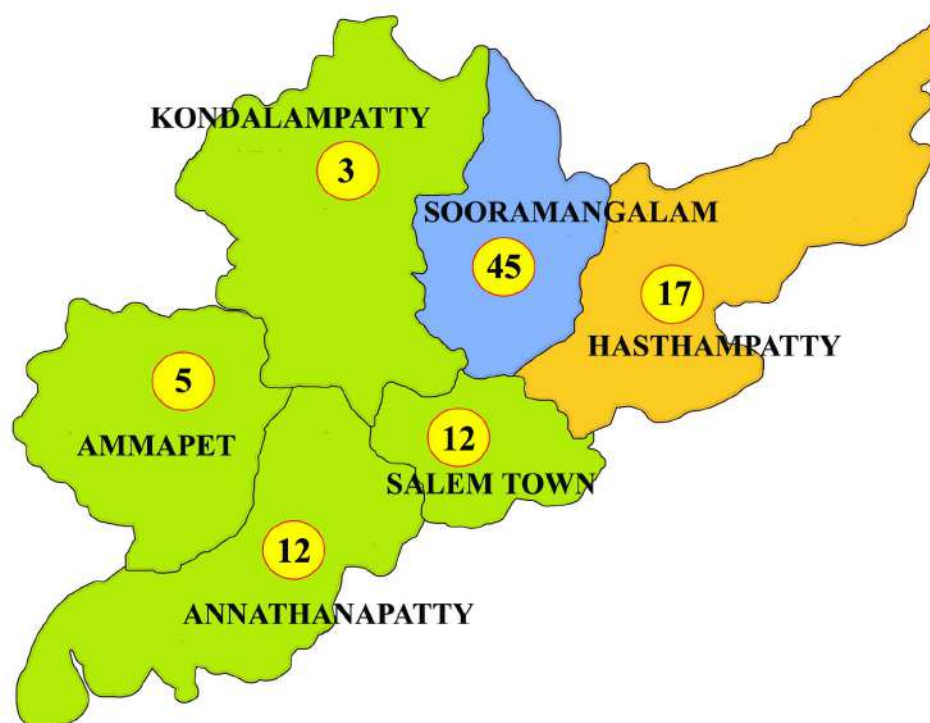
**SALEM CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	64	44	49	11.36
5	BURGLARY	65	100	93	-7.00
6	THEFT	302	275	252	-8.36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>433</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>-5.70</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	24	15	25	66.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	38	53	34	-35.85
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	358	400	430	7.50
11	RIOTS	18	28	13	-53.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>438</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1.21</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	3	2	7	250.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	17	29	18	-37.93
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	11	10	-9.09
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	76	44	41	-6.82
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-12.64</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	5	3	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	4	300.00
20	ARSON	1	3	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	44	42	126	200.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1573	1620	1375	-15.12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1622</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>-9.75</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>2599</b>	<b>2675</b>	<b>2483</b>	<b>-7.18</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>8010</b>	<b>5226</b>	<b>14067</b>	<b>169.17</b>

## MAP - 22

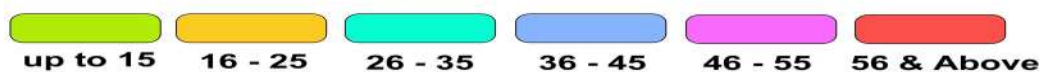
### SALEM CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.8 Lakhs	Detection 80.3 %	Murder : 25
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 70.6 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 49
AWPS : 3	3.8 %	Grave Burglary : 10
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 1		<b>Total : 94</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

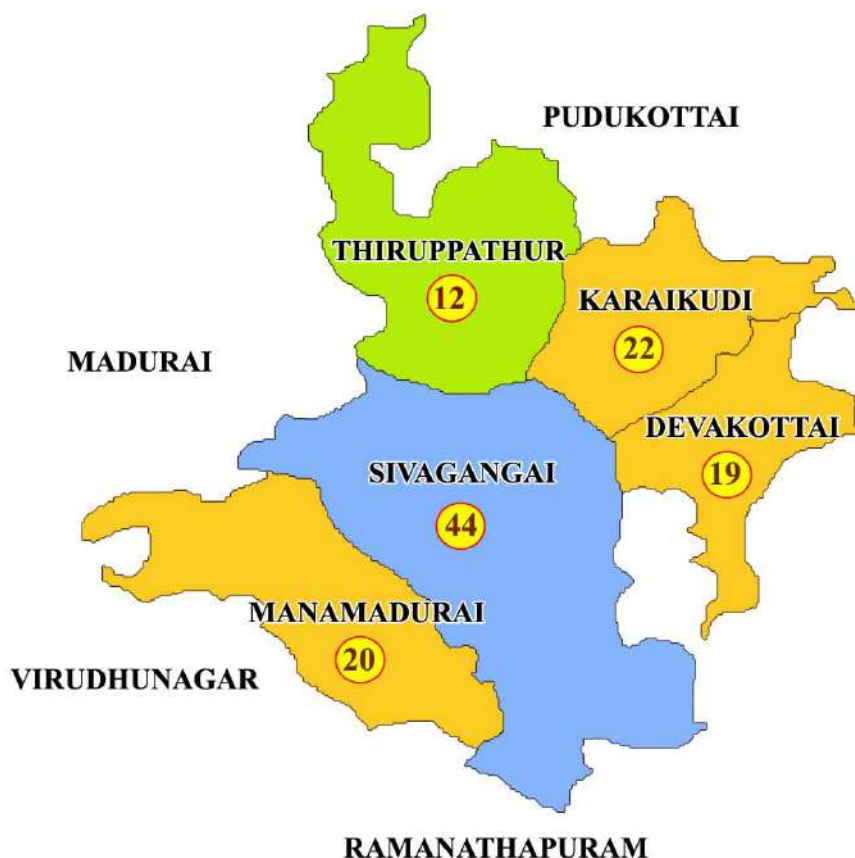


**SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	4	100.00
2	DACOITY	6	2	4	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	12	5	3	-40.00
4	ROBBERY	57	36	52	44.44
5	BURGLARY	90	124	120	-3.23
6	THEFT	185	218	246	12.84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>350</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>10.85</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	42	37	38	2.70
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	81	62	53	-14.52
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	6	1	-83.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	583	1423	1446	1.62
11	RIOTS	151	105	72	-31.43
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>859</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>-1.41</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	14	11	9	-18.18
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	1	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	21	30	34	13.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	25	36	22	-38.89
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	23	4	-82.61
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-30.39</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	8	13	62.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1	2	100.00
20	ARSON	19	14	11	-21.43
21	CHEATING	76	85	88	3.53
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4302	1331	1465	10.07
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4400</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>9.73</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>5672</b>	<b>3561</b>	<b>3689</b>	<b>3.59</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>5814</b>	<b>4069</b>	<b>5246</b>	<b>28.93</b>

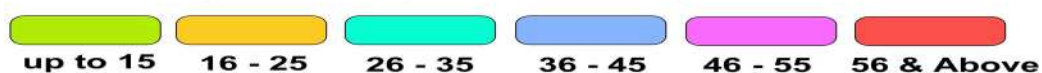
## MAP - 23

### SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.3 Lakhs	Detection 69.2 %	Murder : 38
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 69.4 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 49
AWPS : 5	3.2 %	Grave Burglary : 15
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 117</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





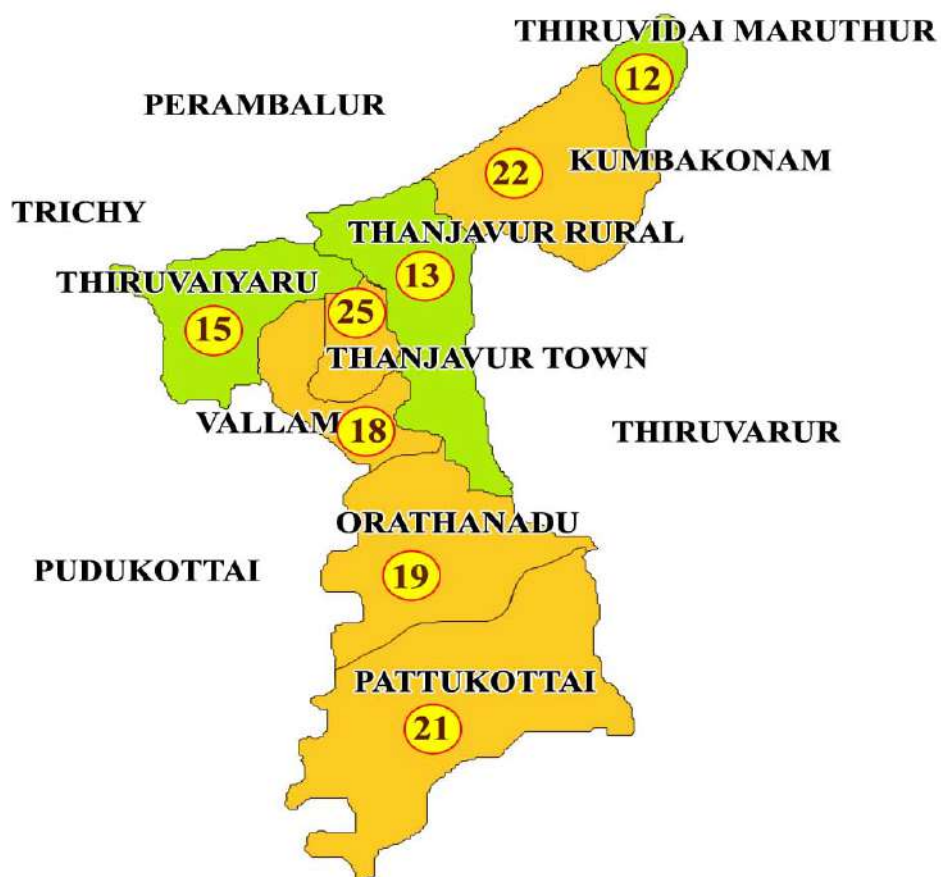
**THANJAVUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	3	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	14	4	4	0.00
4	ROBBERY	102	104	74	-28.85
5	BURGLARY	175	198	190	-4.04
6	THEFT	289	554	503	-9.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>587</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>-10.43</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	53	66	51	-22.73
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	128	126	83	-34.13
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	4	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1169	2183	2451	12.28
11	RIOTS	143	173	86	-50.29
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1493</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>2675</b>	<b>4.98</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	13	8	10	25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	88	138	104	-24.64
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	6	4	-33.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	30	48	39	-18.75
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	8	5	-37.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>12.50</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	7	14	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	7	3	-57.14
20	ARSON	24	31	44	41.94
21	CHEATING	114	141	131	-7.09
22	COUNTERFEITING	14	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	20712	3943	4457	13.04
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20878</b>	<b>4130</b>	<b>4649</b>	<b>12.57</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
		<b>23102</b>	<b>7749</b>	<b>8259</b>	<b>6.58</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>					
		<b>15631</b>	<b>13357</b>	<b>12107</b>	<b>-9.36</b>

## MAP - 24

### THANJAVUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.7 Lakhs	Detection 61.1 %	Murder : 51
Area : 3385.10 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 49.1 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 74
AWPS : 8	1.8 %	Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 0		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 2		<b>Total : 145</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**THENI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	18	47	33	-29.79
5	BURGLARY	89	92	135	46.74
6	THEFT	136	179	284	58.66
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>42.32</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	35	52	44	-15.38
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	53	56	47	-16.07
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	6	6	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	541	1314	1576	19.94
11	RIOTS	75	107	91	-14.95
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>704</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>14.92</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	7	10	10	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	27	43	33	-23.26
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	55	65	88	35.38
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	5	2	-60.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>7.26</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	2	5	150.00
20	ARSON	12	16	19	18.75
21	CHEATING	80	144	176	22.22
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	8264	1936	2128	9.92
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8364</b>	<b>2102</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>10.94</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>9407</b>	<b>4080</b>	<b>4683</b>	<b>14.78</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7847</b>	<b>6162</b>	<b>7062</b>	<b>14.61</b>

## MAP - 25

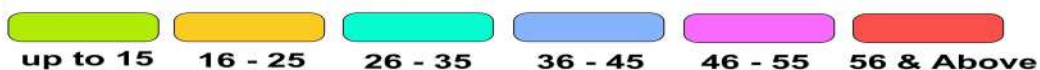
### THENI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.3 Lakhs	Detection 60.0 %	Murder : 44
Area : 2881.67 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 39.1 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 31
AWPS : 5	2.0 %	Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 92</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



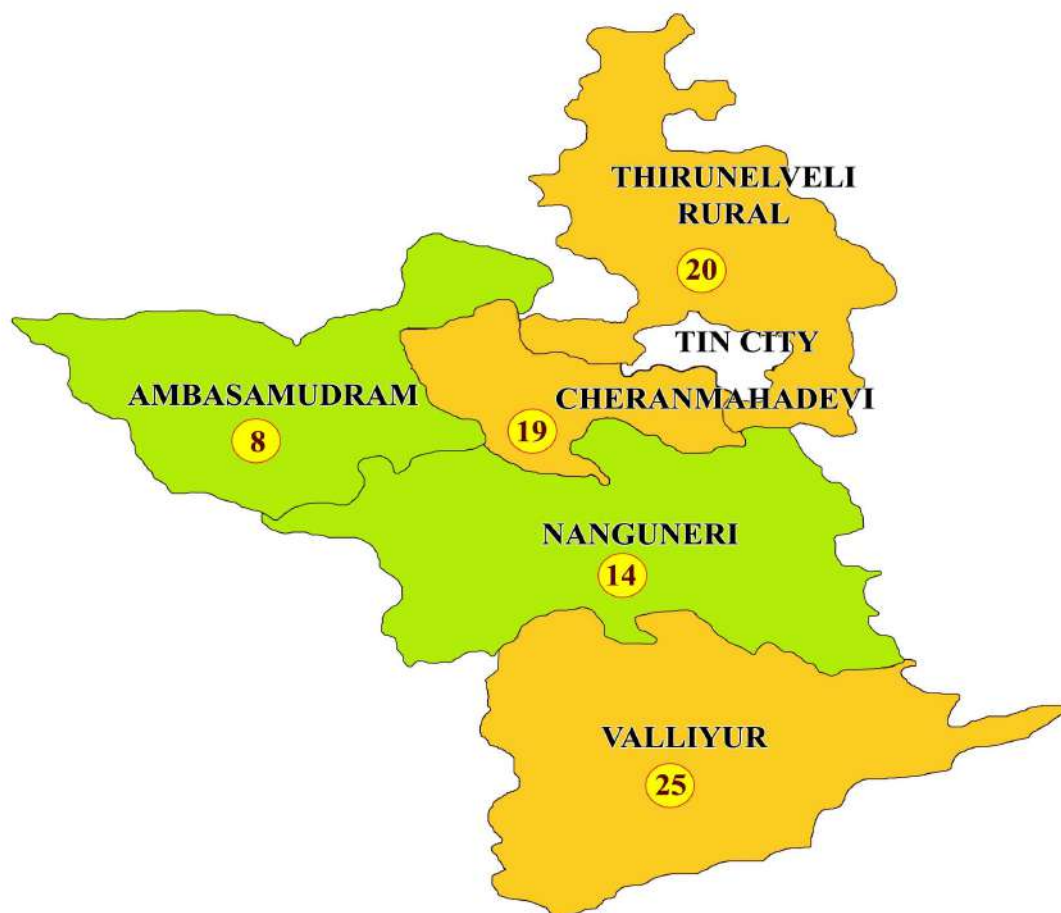
**THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	0	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	26	31	31	0.00
5	BURGLARY	145	129	169	31.01
6	THEFT	215	206	370	79.61
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>388</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>54.84</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	52	44	44	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	309	170	300	76.47
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	655	2412	3476	44.11
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1017</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>3822</b>	<b>45.49</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	7	16	9	-43.75
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	25	59	90	52.54
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	22	19	-13.64
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	16	12	-25.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>13.04</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	3	5	66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	4	@
20	ARSON	36	35	42	20.00
21	CHEATING	33	45	99	120.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4572	1919	2580	34.45
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4645</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2731</b>	<b>36.35</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
		<b>6096</b>	<b>5117</b>	<b>7259</b>	<b>41.86</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>					
		<b>5788</b>	<b>2303</b>	<b>3619</b>	<b>57.14</b>

## MAP - 26

### THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 12.6 Lakhs	Detection 59.5 %	Murder : 44
Area : 3789.43 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 49.5 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 2
PS : 34	1.2 %	Robbery : 27
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 86</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





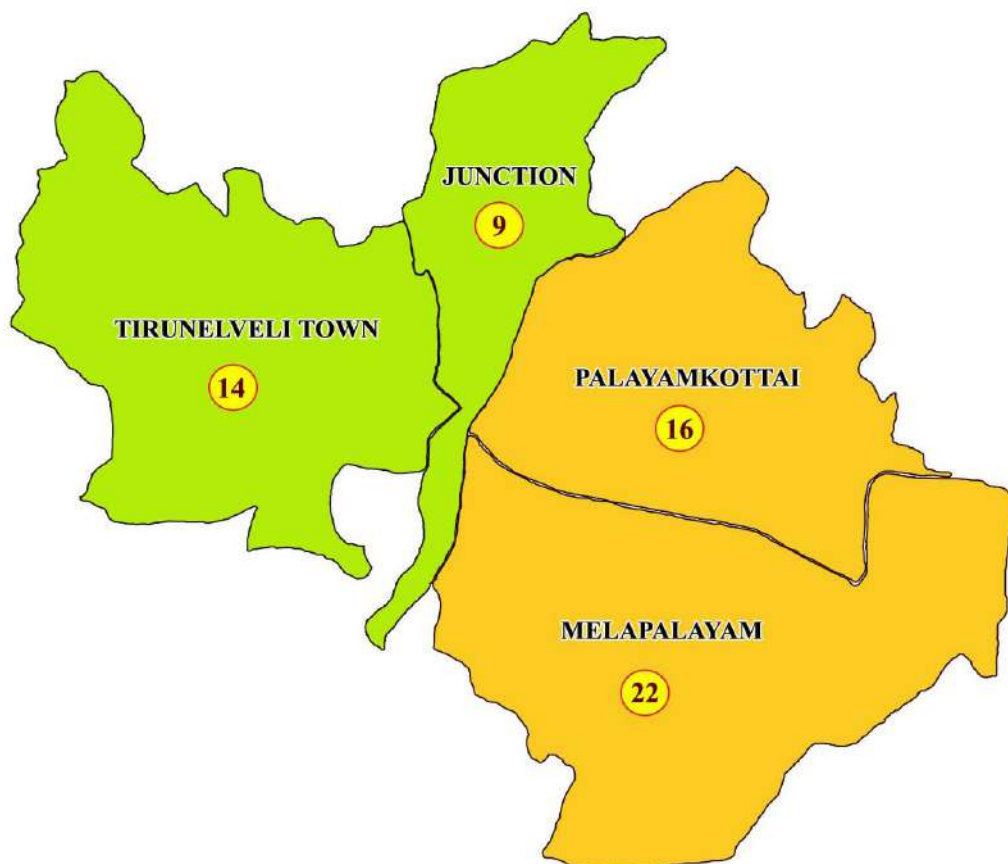
**THIRUNELVELI CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	@
2	DACOITY	3	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	22	25	28	12.00
5	BURGLARY	41	69	60	-13.04
6	THEFT	154	173	226	30.64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>220</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>17.47</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	9	18	17	-5.56
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	75	44	33	-25.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	137	264	287	8.71
11	RIOTS	0	0	4	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>221</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>4.60</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	1	1	3	200.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	14	18	19	5.56
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	9	18	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	2	6	200.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53.33</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	1	@
20	ARSON	4	9	6	-33.33
21	CHEATING	38	39	69	76.92
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1250	639	927	45.07
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1296</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>45.38</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>1760</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>1709</b>	<b>29.76</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>2551</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>136.68</b>

## MAP - 27

### TIRUNELVELI CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.1 Lakhs	Detection 67.3 %	Murder : 17
Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 41.3 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 28
AWPS : 2	3.6 %	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 1		<b>Total : 61</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



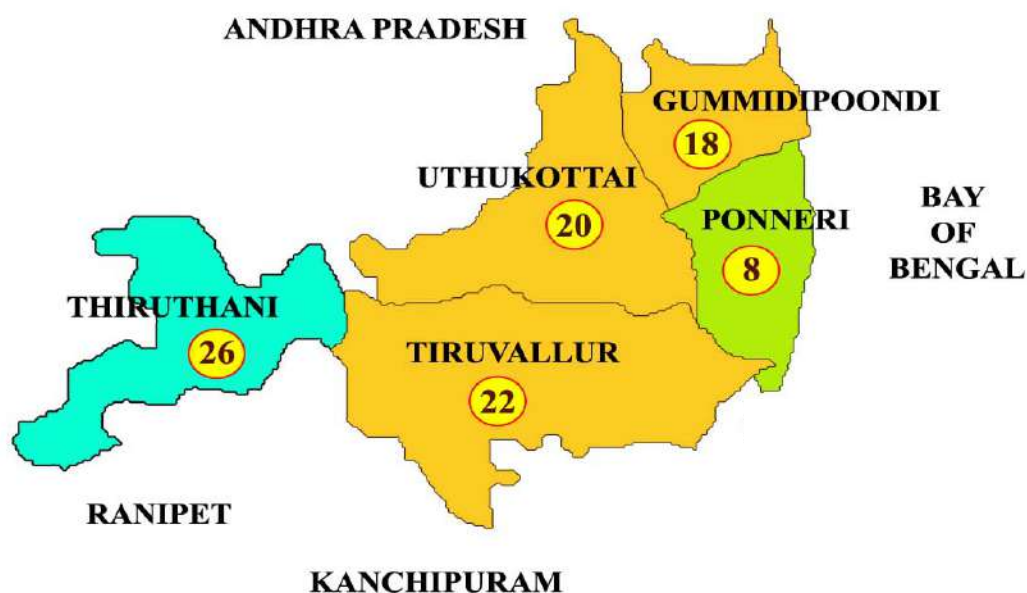
**THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	4	2	8	300.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	56	37	41	10.81
5	BURGLARY	123	109	115	5.50
6	THEFT	148	163	186	14.11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>332</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>13.14</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	37	18	27	50.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	76	52	33	-36.54
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	7	600.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	378	553	749	35.44
11	RIOTS	46	61	61	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>540</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>28.03</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	15	13	8	-38.46
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	13	14	22	57.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	33	22	22	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	0	1	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8.16</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	2	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	0	@
20	ARSON	3	3	4	33.33
21	CHEATING	141	108	72	-33.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2671	1838	1754	-4.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2816</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>1830</b>	<b>-6.25</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3751</b>	<b>2998</b>	<b>3113</b>	<b>3.84</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>13640</b>	<b>3803</b>	<b>8904</b>	<b>134.13</b>

## MAP - 28

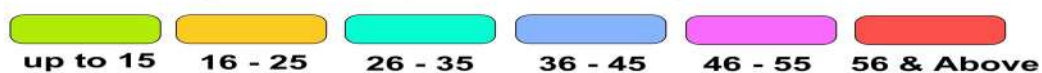
### THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 25.2 Lakhs	Detection 55.3 %	Murder	: 27
Area	: 2932.48 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 44.9 %	Murder for gain	: 3
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	: 8
PS	: 22	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	: 41
AWPS	: 5	3.0 %	Grave Burglary	: 14
Traffic PS	: 5		Grave Theft	: 1
TIW	: 0		<b>Total</b>	<b>: 94</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



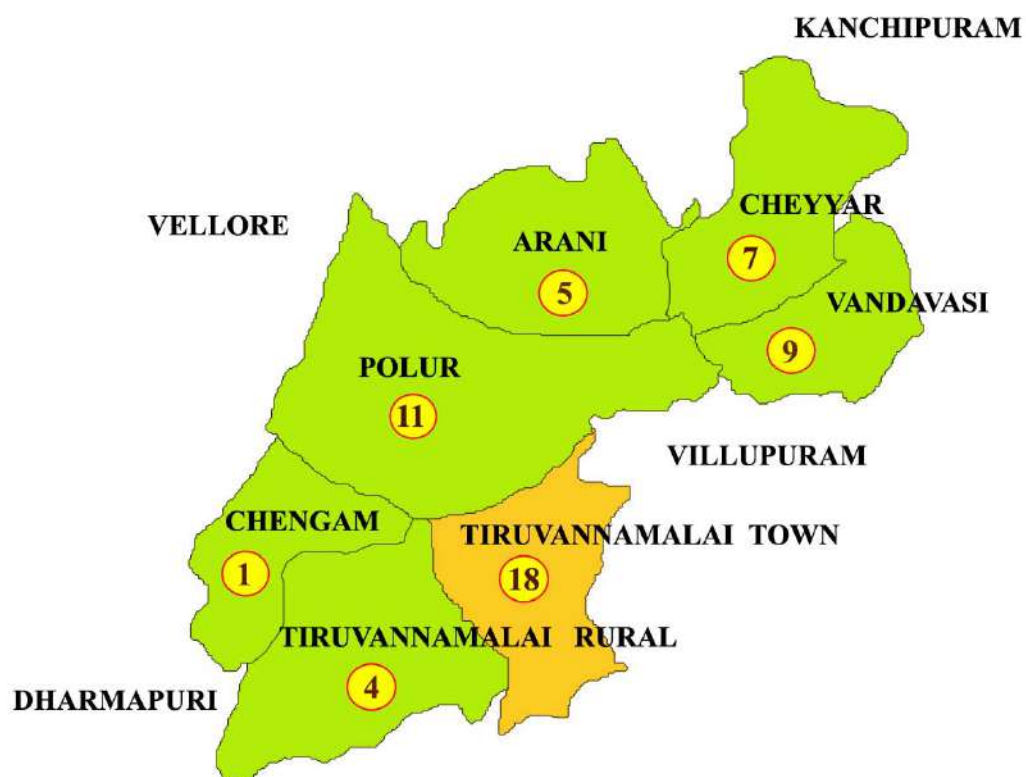
**THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	3	1	-66.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	18	7	6	-14.29
4	ROBBERY	54	37	10	-72.97
5	BURGLARY	82	85	61	-28.24
6	THEFT	179	199	149	-25.13
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>338</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-31.33</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	33	41	34	-17.07
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	78	69	39	-43.48
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	11	2	7	250.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	473	829	847	2.17
11	RIOTS	108	124	51	-58.87
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>703</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>-8.17</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	24	9	16	77.78
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	12	22	22	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	10	8	-20.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	16	4	2	-50.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8.89</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	5	2	-60.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	4	2	-50.00
20	ARSON	13	4	15	275.00
21	CHEATING	55	82	99	20.73
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	11745	2964	3667	23.72
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11825</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>3785</b>	<b>23.73</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>12931</b>	<b>4501</b>	<b>5040</b>	<b>11.98</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>16506</b>	<b>9436</b>	<b>10665</b>	<b>13.02</b>

## MAP - 29

### TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.3 Lakhs	Detection 91.0 %	Murder : 34
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 46.5 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 1
PS : 40	1.1 %	Robbery : 10
AWPS : 7		Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 55</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





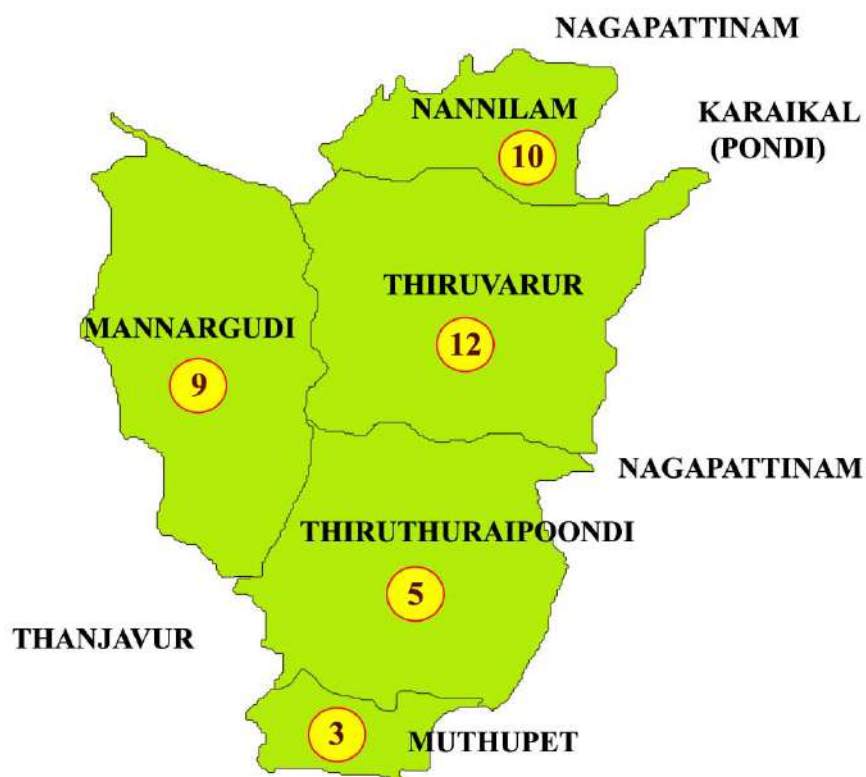
**THIRUVARUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	6	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	33	19	16	-15.79
5	BURGLARY	68	58	59	1.72
6	THEFT	81	96	128	33.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>17.14</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	20	20	17	-15.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	32	32	17	-46.88
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	561	561	467	-16.76
11	RIOTS	19	19	11	-42.11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>633</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>-18.48</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	13	9	7	-22.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	22	13	39	200.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	3	3	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	13	23	76.92
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	24	7	2	-71.43
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>57.45</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	4	2	-50.00
20	ARSON	6	7	9	28.57
21	CHEATING	17	17	61	258.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2332	1444	1938	34.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2356</b>	<b>1473</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>36.46</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3151</b>	<b>2328</b>	<b>2805</b>	<b>20.49</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>13446</b>	<b>6894</b>	<b>10731</b>	<b>55.66</b>

## MAP - 30

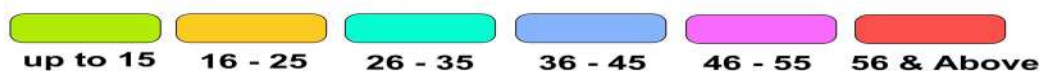
### THIRUVARUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.5 Lakhs	Detection 85.1 %	Murder : 17
Area : 2775.23 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 60.7 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 14
AWPS : 5	1.4 %	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 39</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



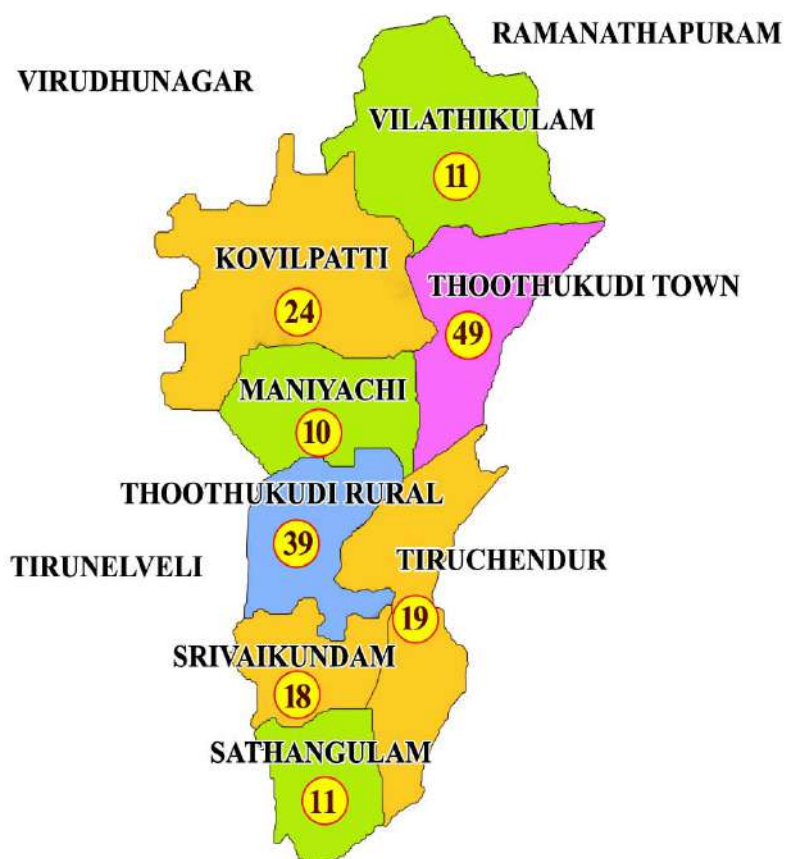
**THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	7	5	-28.57
2	DACOITY	5	6	10	66.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	46	76	77	1.32
5	BURGLARY	172	208	184	-11.54
6	THEFT	315	301	304	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>547</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>-3.01</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	48	77	69	-10.39
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	190	130	146	12.31
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	8	7	-12.50
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	684	1226	1483	20.96
11	RIOTS	0	0	15	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>926</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>19.36</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	15	15	11	-26.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	36	42	68	61.90
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	3	3	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	31	29	28	-3.45
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	27	2	-92.59
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>-3.45</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	9	8	-11.11
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	25	65	81	24.62
20	ARSON	40	40	53	32.50
21	CHEATING	102	58	30	-48.28
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4415	3274	3267	-0.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4594</b>	<b>3448</b>	<b>3439</b>	<b>-0.26</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>6158</b>	<b>5604</b>	<b>5852</b>	<b>4.43</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10740</b>	<b>6840</b>	<b>4770</b>	<b>-30.26</b>

## MAP - 31

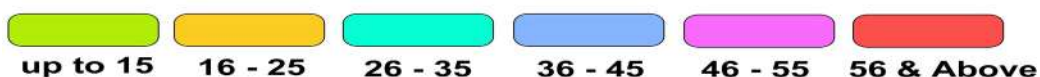
### THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.7 Lakhs	Detection 74.0 %	Murder : 69
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 67.3 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 10
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 71
AWPS : 8	3.1 %	Grave Burglary : 15
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 11
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 181</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



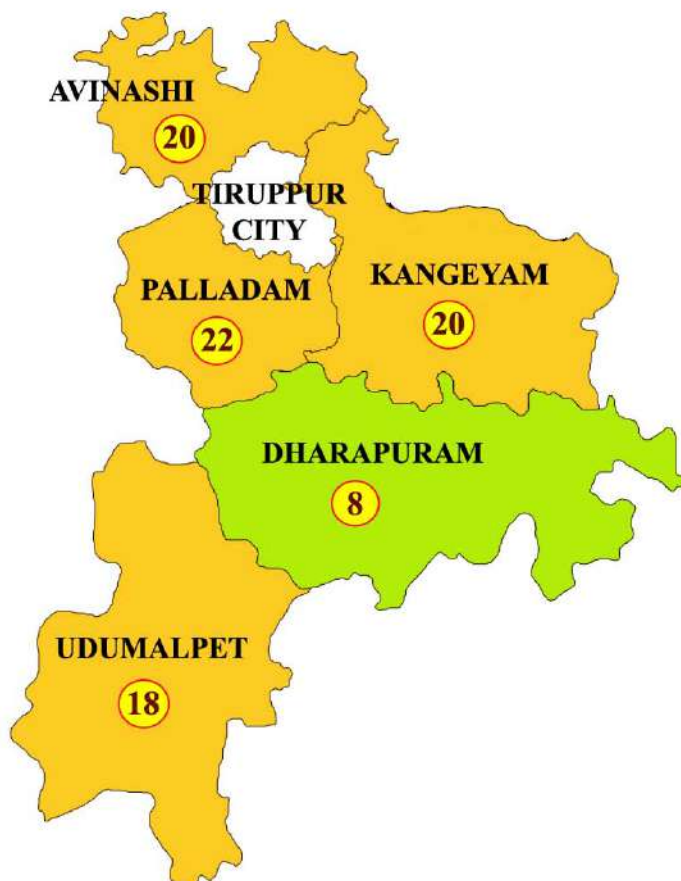
**TIRUPPUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	3	15	4	-73.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	3	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	58	93	48	-48.39
5	BURGLARY	126	169	159	-5.92
6	THEFT	253	315	262	-16.83
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>445</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>-20.47</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	37	35	30	-14.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	19	23	21.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	1	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	308	473	430	-9.09
11	RIOTS	14	24	9	-62.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>381</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>-10.85</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	5	8	5	-37.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	8	18	10	-44.44
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	6	13	4	-69.23
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	1	2	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-47.50</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	8	7	-12.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	14	8	-42.86
20	ARSON	0	9	2	-77.78
21	CHEATING	31	62	44	-29.03
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	11404	3288	3870	17.70
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11448</b>	<b>3381</b>	<b>3931</b>	<b>16.27</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
		<b>12294</b>	<b>4570</b>	<b>4919</b>	<b>7.64</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>8607</b>	<b>6225</b>	<b>5593</b>	<b>-10.15</b>

## MAP - 32

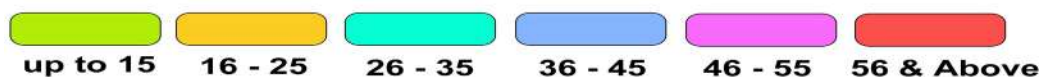
### TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.7 Lakhs	Detection 82.7 %	Murder : 30
Area : 4987.89 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 61.6 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 4
PS : 23	1.8 %	Robbery : 43
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 88</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





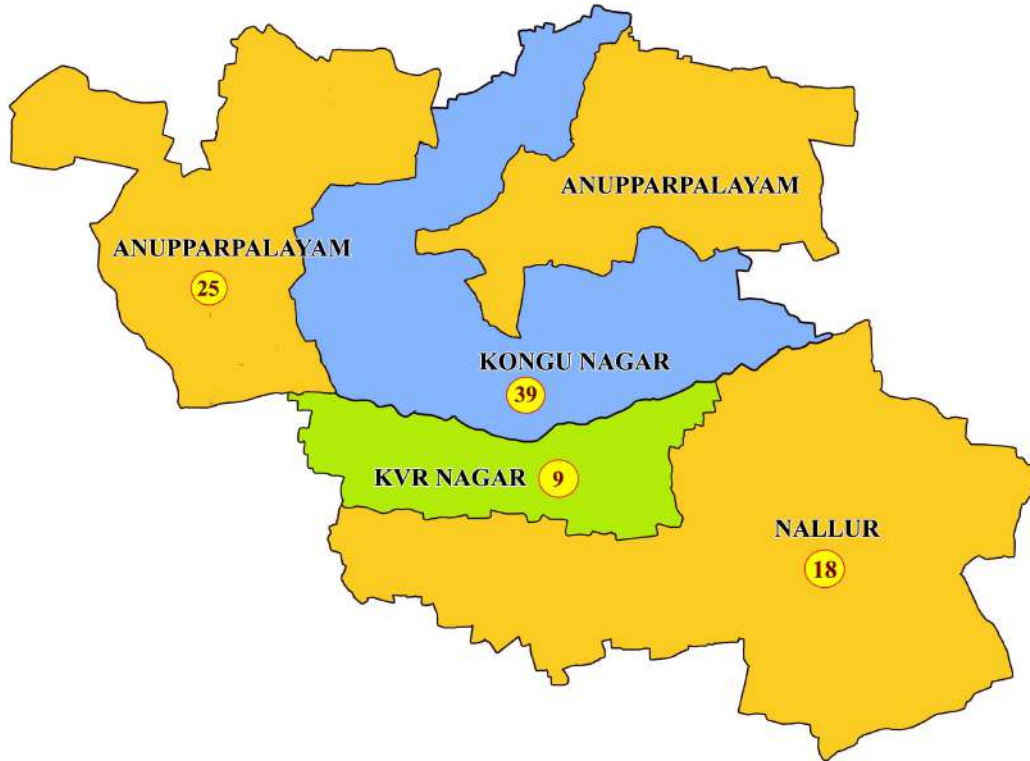
**TIRUPPUR CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	4	1	-75.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	4	300.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	3	1	-66.67
4	ROBBERY	43	53	54	1.89
5	BURGLARY	70	56	48	-14.29
6	THEFT	156	96	149	55.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>273</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>20.66</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	18	19	23	21.05
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	23	20	24	20.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	181	509	582	14.34
11	RIOTS	13	10	12	20.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>14.87</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	2	2	2	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	3	2	7	250.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	1	2	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	16	1	-93.75
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-45.45</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	7	10	42.86
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	13	4	-69.23
20	ARSON	4	1	2	100.00
21	CHEATING	29	27	60	122.22
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7436	927	911	-1.73
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7473</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1.23</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>7991</b>	<b>1768</b>	<b>1897</b>	<b>7.30</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>6708</b>	<b>4607</b>	<b>6151</b>	<b>33.51</b>

## MAP - 33

### TIRUPPUR CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.7 Lakhs	Detection 91.4 %	Murder : 23
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 86.4 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 54
AWPS : 2	4.8 %	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 91</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



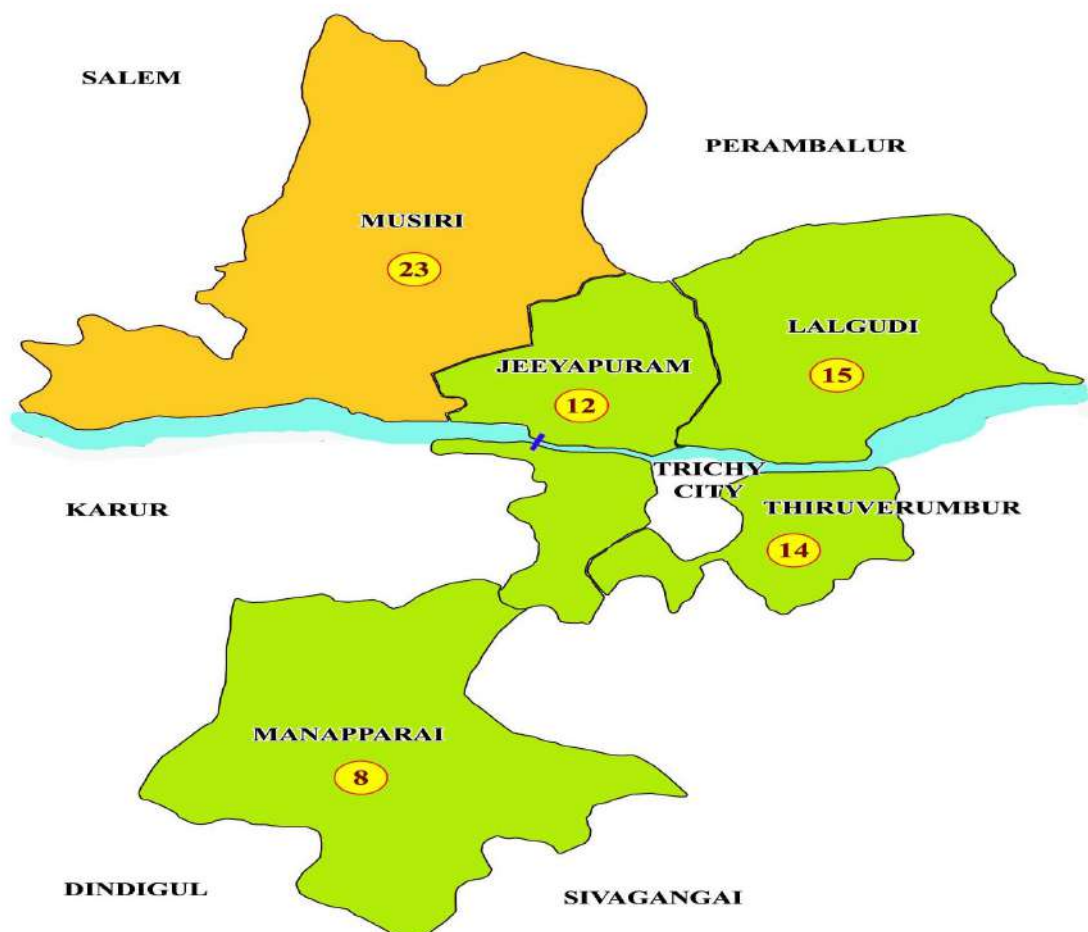
**TRICHY DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	2	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	57	48	10	-79.17
5	BURGLARY	165	127	144	13.39
6	THEFT	331	371	352	-5.12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>557</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>-6.72</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	44	36	42	16.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	56	56	41	-26.79
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	597	968	1448	49.59
11	RIOTS	132	99	54	-45.45
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>829</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>36.84</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	17	18	13	-27.78
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	31	42	49	16.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	5	7	2	-71.43
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	65	70	46	-34.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	9	0	-100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-24.66</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	4	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	11	5	4	-20.00
21	CHEATING	64	108	119	10.19
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	<b>OTHER IPC CRIMES</b>	<b>8084</b>	<b>2856</b>	<b>2643</b>	<b>-7.46</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8162</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>2767</b>	<b>-6.96</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>9685</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>3.04</b>
		<b>6348</b>	<b>4735</b>	<b>5884</b>	<b>24.27</b>

## MAP - 34

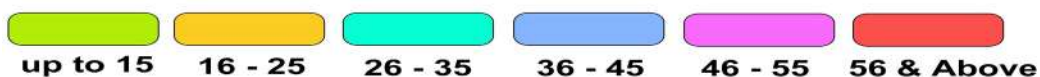
### TRICHY DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.0 Lakhs	Detection 56.6 %	Murder : 42
Area : 4480.20 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 49.5 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 10
AWPS : 5	1.4 %	Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 72</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



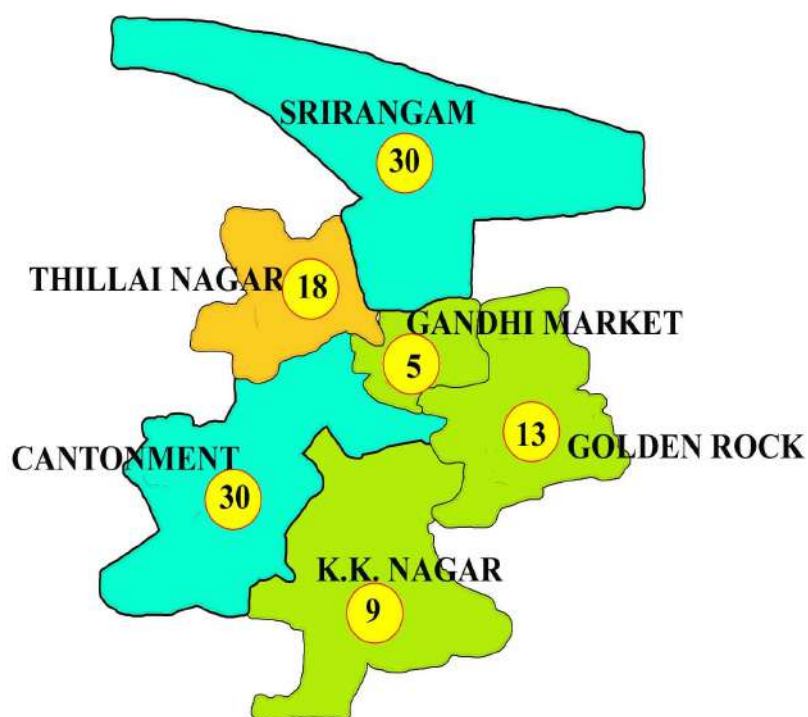
**TRICHY CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	0	3	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	40	39	80	105.13
5	BURGLARY	64	75	82	9.33
6	THEFT	254	268	337	25.75
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>359</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>29.27</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	16	21	19	-9.52
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	34	23	15	-34.78
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	232	644	527	-18.17
11	RIOTS	18	13	11	-15.38
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>-18.63</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	5	5	2	-60.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	12	15	15	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	24	19	25	31.58
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	1	1	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7.50</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	7	3	-57.14
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	3	200.00
20	ARSON	2	5	6	20.00
21	CHEATING	53	78	80	2.56
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1842	1132	1161	2.56
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1901</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>2.45</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>2604</b>	<b>2352</b>	<b>2367</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10126</b>	<b>15602</b>	<b>12453</b>	<b>-20.18</b>

## MAP - 35

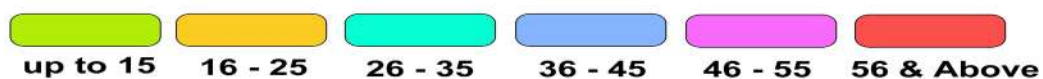
### TRICHY CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 9.0 Lakhs	Detection 70.8 %	Murder : 19
Area : 147.00 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 74.5 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 14	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 80
AWPS : 4	4.4 %	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 2		<b>Total : 105</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





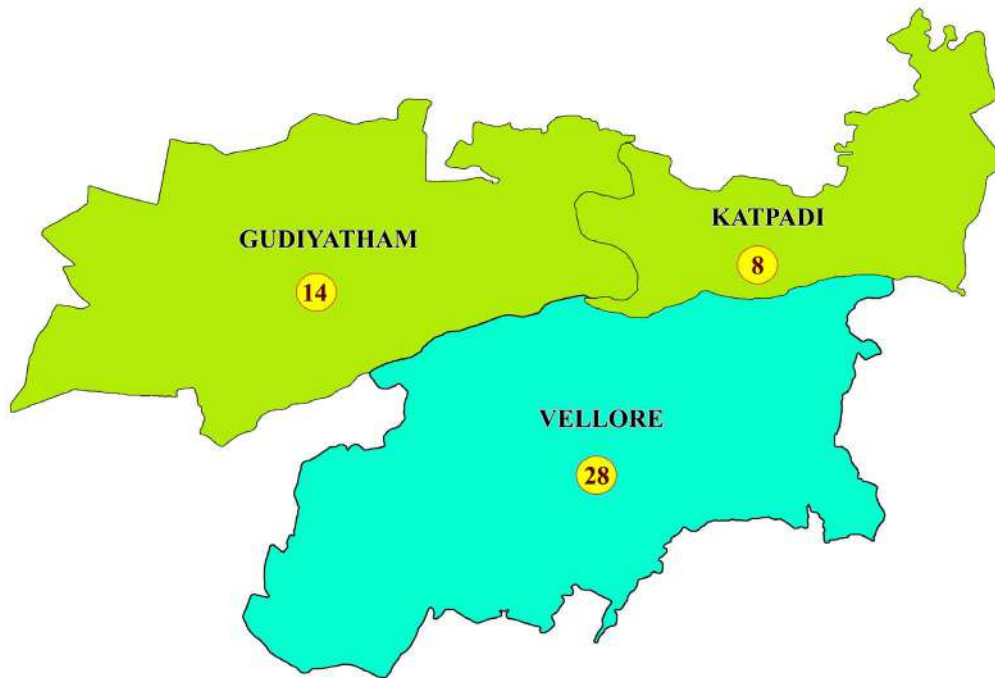
**VELLORE DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	1	@
2	DACOITY	1	0	1	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	0	3	@
4	ROBBERY	38	24	11	-54.17
5	BURGLARY	61	69	60	-13.04
6	THEFT	157	156	202	29.49
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>265</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>11.65</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	25	24	23	-4.17
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	28	32	26	-18.75
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	13	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	242	393	337	-14.25
11	RIOTS	0	0	2	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>295</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>-10.69</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	2	2	5	150.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	9	13	14	7.69
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	2	100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	19	24	26.32
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	4	7	75.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33.33</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	2	3	50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	3	200.00
20	ARSON	9	1	3	200.00
21	CHEATING	32	78	88	12.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	5	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1397	1517	3798	150.36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1440</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>143.90</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>2050</b>	<b>2336</b>	<b>4631</b>	<b>98.24</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7095</b>	<b>4370</b>	<b>5516</b>	<b>26.22</b>

## MAP - 36

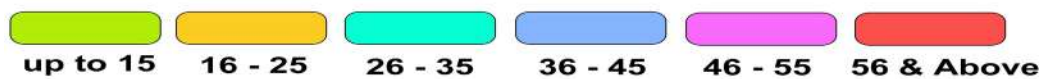
### VELLORE DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.6 Lakhs	Detection 95.3 %	Murder : 23
Area : 2030.11 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 75.9 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 25	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 11
AWPS : 3	1.1 %	Grave Burglary : 10
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 1		<b>Total : 50</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



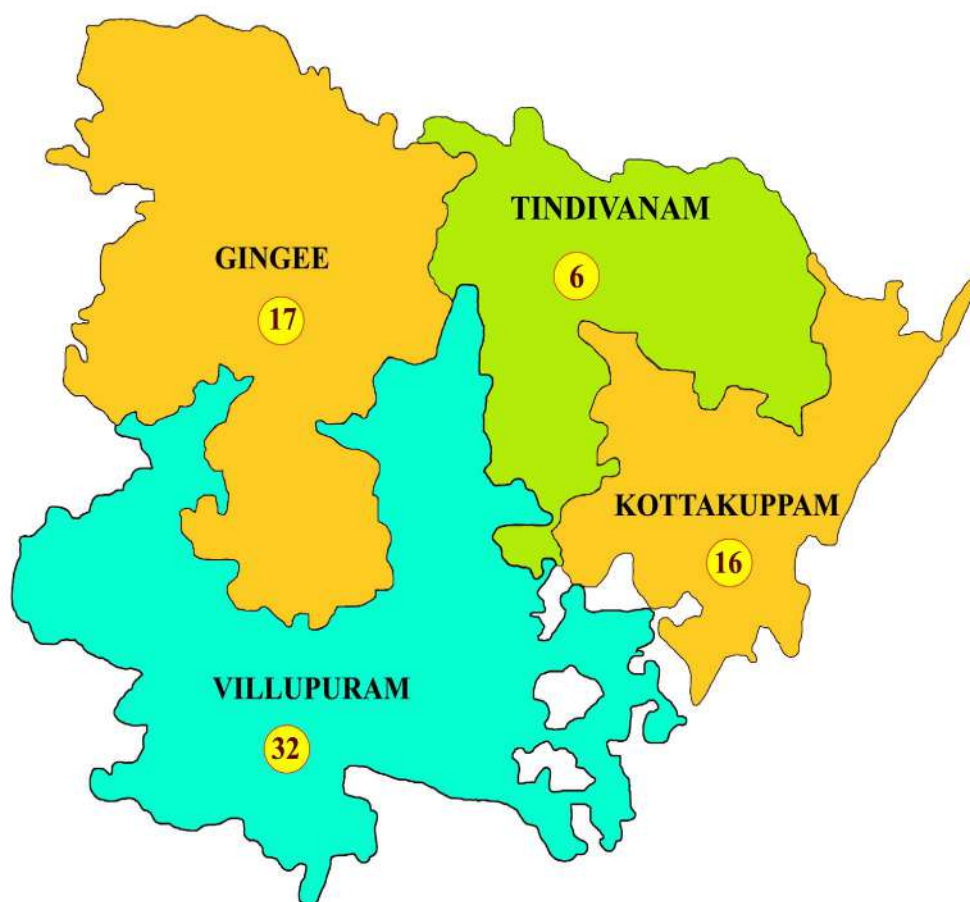
**VILLUPURAM DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	5	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	6	@
4	ROBBERY	56	32	24	-25.00
5	BURGLARY	122	162	150	-7.41
6	THEFT	242	269	456	69.52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>37.55</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	23	21	33	57.14
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	94	65	64	-1.54
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	7	6	7	16.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	851	1429	1311	-8.26
11	RIOTS	191	146	81	-44.52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1166</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>1496</b>	<b>-10.26</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	19	22	14	-36.36
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	17	14	28	100.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	20	20	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	41	43	40	-6.98
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	0	1	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	3	2	-33.33
20	ARSON	9	14	13	-7.14
21	CHEATING	138	95	120	26.32
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3743	3088	4562	47.73
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3894</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>4698</b>	<b>46.81</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>5587</b>	<b>5433</b>	<b>6938</b>	<b>27.70</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>9914</b>	<b>6357</b>	<b>16214</b>	<b>155.06</b>

## MAP - 37

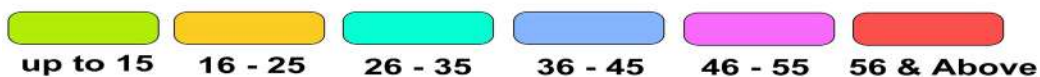
### VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.0 Lakhs	Detection 71.6 %	Murder : 33
Area : 3715.3 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 67.4 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 23
AWPS : 4	1.0 %	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 71</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



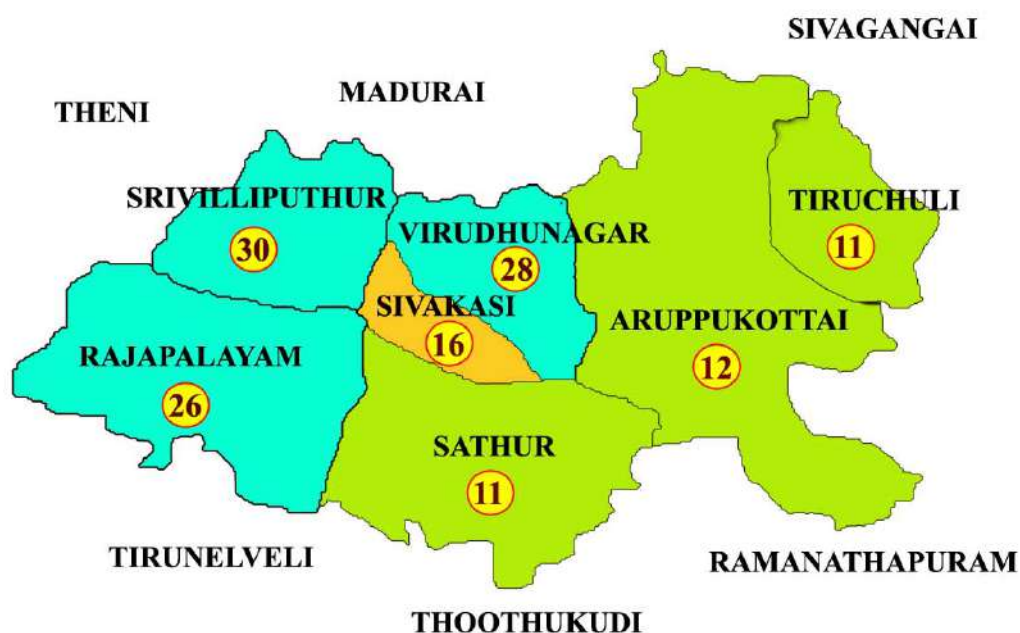
**VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	2	2	6	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	41	50	39	-22.00
5	BURGLARY	94	180	168	-6.67
6	THEFT	195	295	282	-4.41
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>333</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>-5.86</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	45	56	58	3.57
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	66	41	73	78.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	2	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	390	952	1193	25.32
11	RIOTS	9	4	3	-25.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>513</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>25.78</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	19	17	15	-11.76
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	15	33	35	6.06
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	15	20	30	50.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	8	6	-25.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10.13</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	7	133.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	27	23	-14.81
20	ARSON	24	23	33	43.48
21	CHEATING	91	85	102	20.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2566	2274	2703	18.87
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2695</b>	<b>2413</b>	<b>2869</b>	<b>18.90</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3593</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>4781</b>	<b>17.30</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>9383</b>	<b>7190</b>	<b>7805</b>	<b>8.55</b>

## MAP - 38

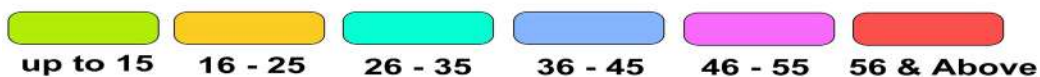
### VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.7 Lakhs	Detection 70.3 %	Murder : 58
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 53.8 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 48	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 39
AWPS : 7	2.8 %	Grave Burglary : 25
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 134</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





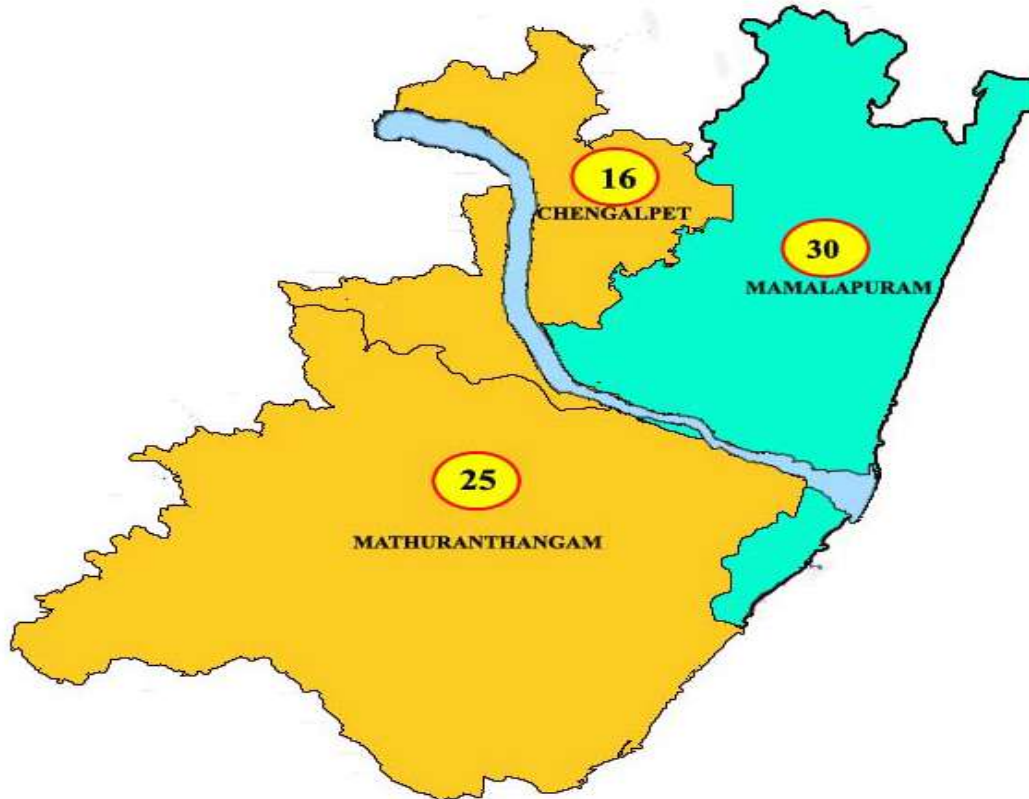
**CHENGALPATTU**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	4	5	1	-80.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	53	44	32	-27.27
5	BURGLARY	78	73	92	26.03
6	THEFT	155	155	104	-32.90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>291</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-17.56</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	26	30	30	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	40	29	43	48.28
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	8	700.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	227	399	1402	251.38
11	RIOTS	38	60	27	-55.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>331</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>190.94</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	8	8	5	-37.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	15	3	15	400.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	2	4	100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	2	8	300.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	1	0	-100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>88.24</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	3	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	0	0	1	@
21	CHEATING	2	39	34	-12.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7414	2026	3087	52.37
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7418</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>3125</b>	<b>51.33</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>8076</b>	<b>2880</b>	<b>4897</b>	<b>70.03</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>6779</b>	<b>4874</b>	<b>6211</b>	<b>27.43</b>

## MAP - 39

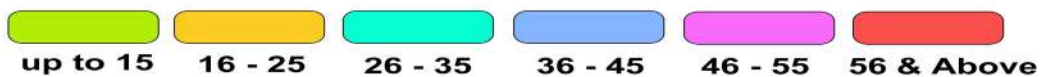
### CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.3 Lakhs	Detection 71.9 %	Murder : 30
Area : 2667.88 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 58.4 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 20	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 32
AWPS : 3	1.4 %	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 71</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



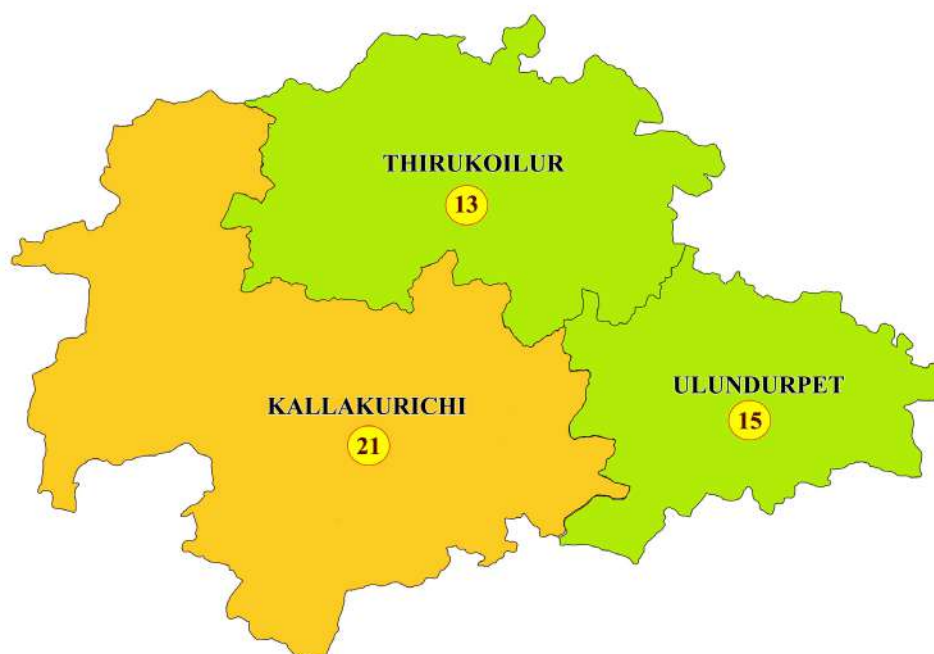
**KALLAKURICHI**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	23	12	13	8.33
5	BURGLARY	70	56	76	35.71
6	THEFT	114	124	138	11.29
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>16.92</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	27	23	23	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	51	44	32	-27.27
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	3	3	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	491	776	665	-14.30
11	RIOTS	84	144	47	-67.36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>654</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>-22.22</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	15	8	10	25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	7	38	104	173.68
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	18	21	16.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	46	20	10	-50.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>70.59</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	5	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	2	0	@
20	ARSON	7	6	6	0.00
21	CHEATING	29	56	49	-12.50
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4188	2171	2446	12.67
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4225</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>2501</b>	<b>11.65</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>5166</b>	<b>3510</b>	<b>3644</b>	<b>3.82</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7270</b>	<b>3072</b>	<b>7403</b>	<b>140.98</b>

## MAP - 40

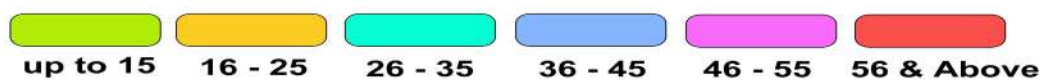
### KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.9 Lakhs	Detection 70.4 %	Murder : 23
Area : 3530.58 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 47.3 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 19	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
AWPS : 3	1.3 %	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 49</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**RANIPET**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	@
2	DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	8	7	1	-85.71
4	ROBBERY	34	26	8	-69.23
5	BURGLARY	40	45	39	-13.33
6	THEFT	149	87	113	29.89
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>231</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-2.41</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	23	25	22	-12.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	18	14	12	-14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	202	250	286	14.40
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>243</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>11.07</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	1	0	2	@
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	13	13	14	7.69
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	4	3	9	200.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	1	0	-100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52.94</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	0	1	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	0	0	0	@
21	CHEATING	50	27	58	114.81
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3276	1264	1821	44.07
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3329</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>45.62</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3822</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>2389</b>	<b>35.51</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>3941</b>	<b>4193</b>	<b>5226</b>	<b>24.64</b>

## MAP - 41

### RANIPET DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 12.8 Lakhs	Detection 95.1 %	Murder : 22
Area : 2234.32 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 92.7 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 18	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 2	1.5 %	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 36</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





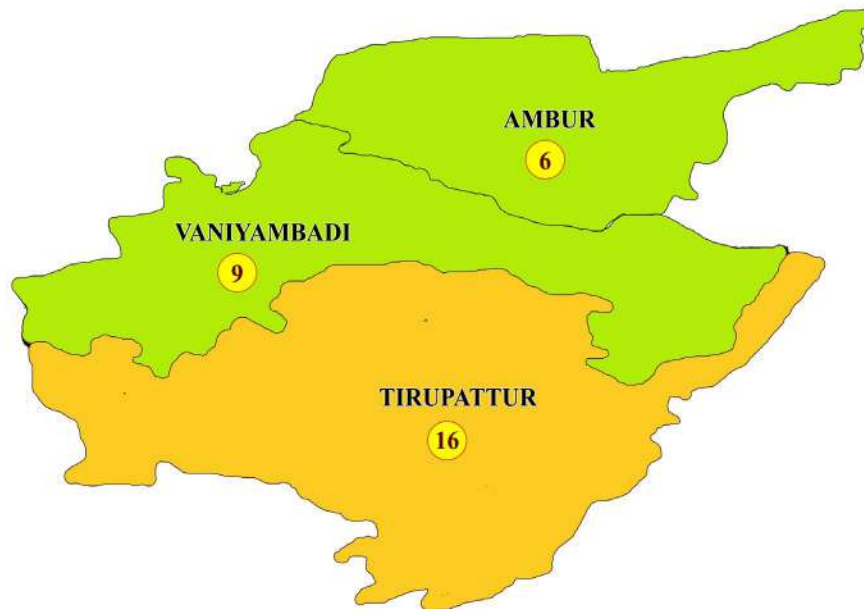
**THIRUPATTUR**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	3	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	25	26	8	-69.23
5	BURGLARY	55	71	50	-29.58
6	THEFT	133	147	103	-29.93
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>216</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-34.94</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	23	21	18	-14.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	28	15	8	-46.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	250	462	302	-34.63
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>304</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>-33.47</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	4	4	4	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	11	15	9	-40.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	4	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	4	4	6	50.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	9	2	-77.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-38.89</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	0	1	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	1	@
20	ARSON	3	5	3	-40.00
21	CHEATING	31	74	74	0.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2724	1103	1259	14.14
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2766</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>12.91</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3346</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>1854</b>	<b>-5.84</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>4498</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>6074</b>	<b>108.66</b>

## MAP - 42

### TIRUPATTUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 12.6 Lakhs	Detection 97.2 %	Murder : 18
Area : 1797.92 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 80.0 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 3	1.7 %	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 31</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



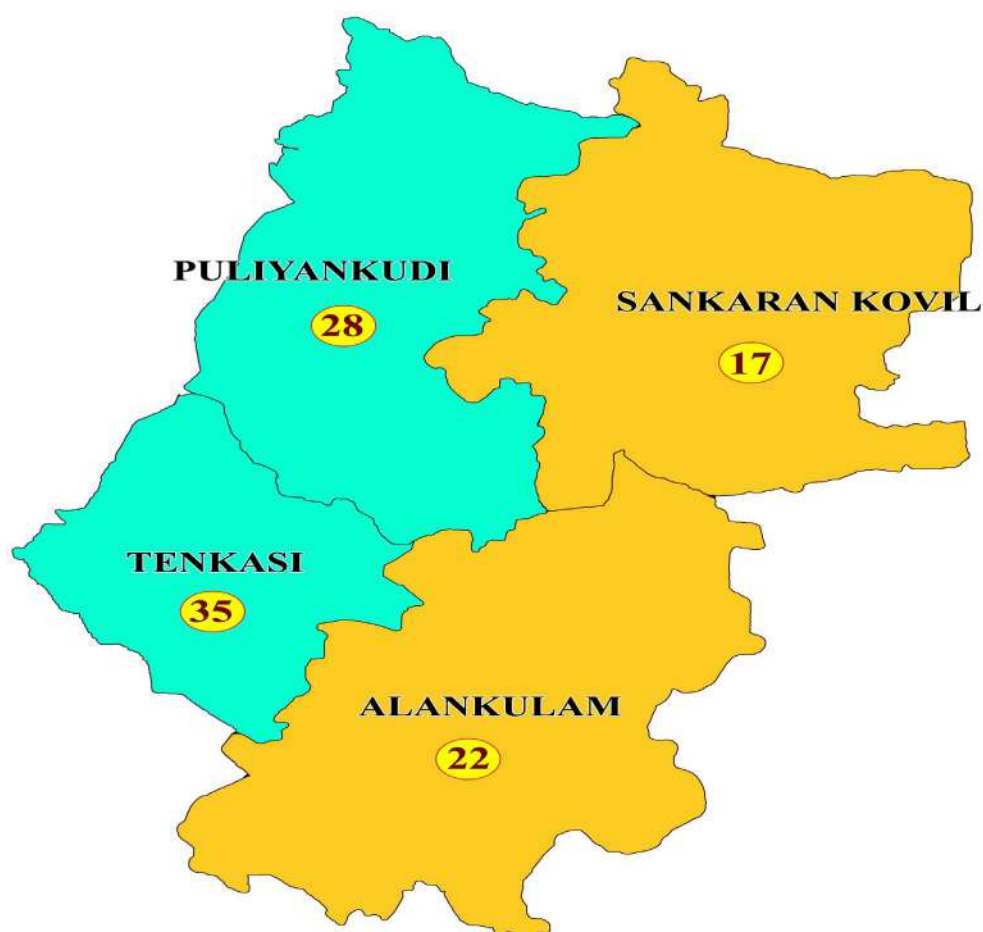
**TENKASI**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	1	1	5	400.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	@
4	ROBBERY	13	31	43	38.71
5	BURGLARY	132	159	173	8.81
6	THEFT	186	366	349	-4.64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>334</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1.96</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	46	38	37	-2.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	67	83	79	-4.82
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	4	3	-25.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	596	1335	1650	23.60
11	RIOTS	1	0	3	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>710</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>21.37</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	3	10	8	-20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	22	59	70	18.64
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	2	100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	14	12	-14.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	9	6	-33.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>5.38</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	3	7	133.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	4	2	-50.00
20	ARSON	23	25	27	8.00
21	CHEATING	58	49	69	40.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	3	1	-66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3450	2405	2247	-6.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3532</b>	<b>2489</b>	<b>2353</b>	<b>-5.46</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4616</b>	<b>4603</b>	<b>4795</b>	<b>4.17</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>5941</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>2983</b>	<b>-8.69</b>

## MAP - 43

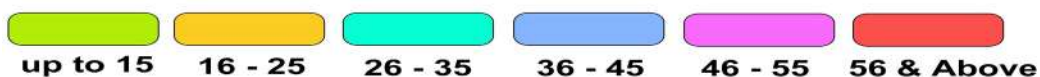
### TENKASI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.2 Lakhs	Detection 70.9 %	Murder : 37
Area : 2916.13 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 61.2 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 39
AWPS : 4	2.1 %	Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		<b>Total : 102</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**MAYILADUTHURAI**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

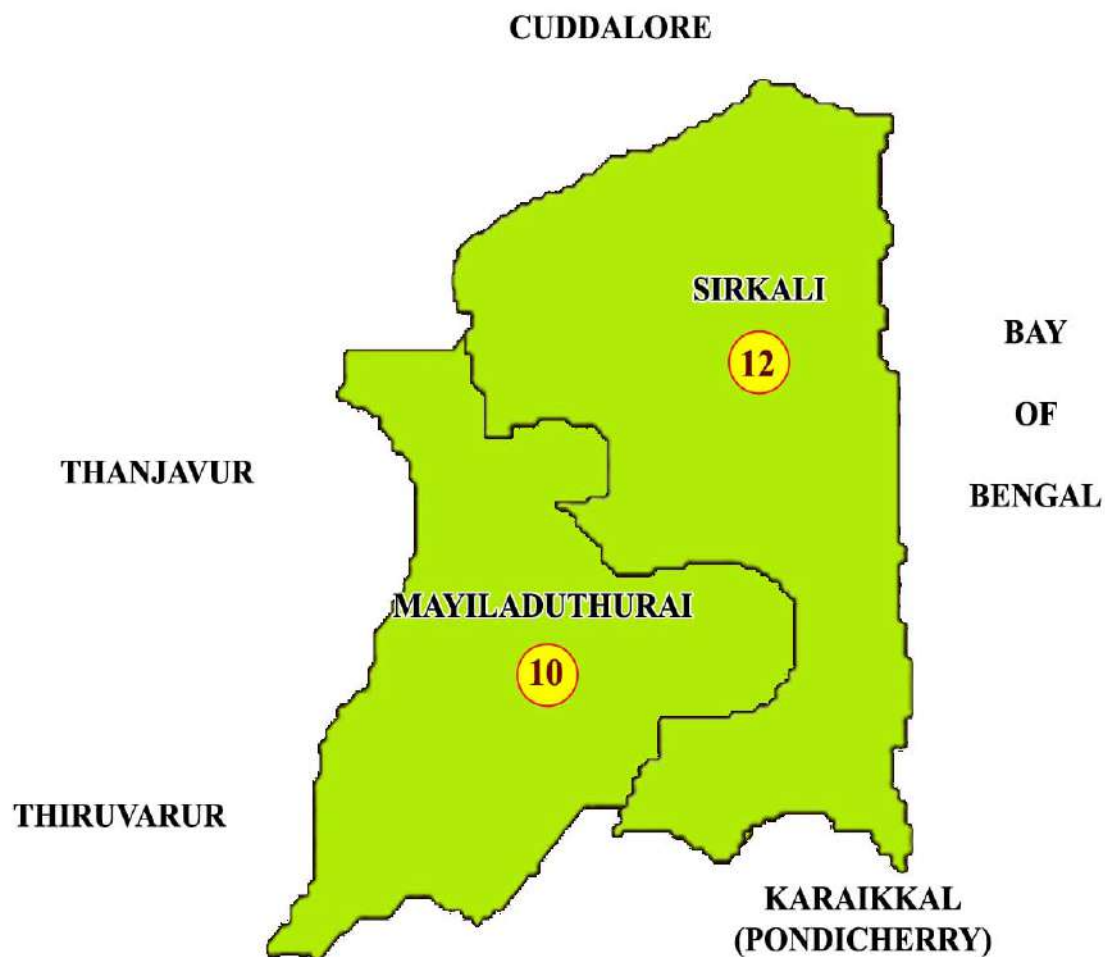
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	-	-	0	@
2	DACOITY	-	-	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	-	-	0	@
4	ROBBERY	-	-	8	@
5	BURGLARY	-	-	32	@
6	THEFT	-	-	73	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	<b>113</b>	<b>@</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	-	-	10	@
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	-	-	41	@
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	-	-	5	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	-	-	698	@
11	RIOTS	-	-	3	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	<b>757</b>	<b>@</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	-	-	3	@
13	DOWRY DEATH	-	-	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	-	-	69	@
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	-	-	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	-	-	8	@
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	-	-	3	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	<b>83</b>	<b>@</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	-	-	3	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	-	-	1	@
20	ARSON	-	-	5	@
21	CHEATING	-	-	82	@
22	COUNTERFEITING	-	-	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	-	-	1359	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	<b>1450</b>	<b>@</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
		-	-	<b>2403</b>	<b>@</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>					
		-	-	<b>4912</b>	<b>@</b>

\* - Not commenced

## MAP - 44

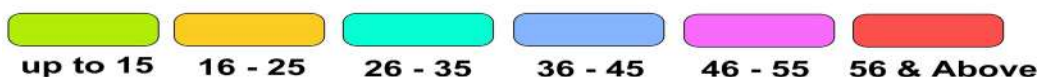
### MAYILADUTHURAI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 9.8 Lakhs	Detection 88.6 %	Murder : 10
Area : 1,169.3 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 65.4 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 14	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 2	0.9 %	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 1		<b>Total : 22</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





**AVADI**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2023 OVER 2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	-	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	-	4	2	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	-	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	-	46	34	-26.09
5	BURGLARY	-	348	238	-31.61
6	THEFT	-	816	570	-30.15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>-30.48</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	-	60	55	-8.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	-	93	66	-29.03
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	-	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	-	746	691	-7.37
11	RIOTS	-	16	5	-68.75
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>-10.60</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	-	10	9	-10.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	-	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	-	8	15	87.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	-	3	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	-	18	28	55.56
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	-	6	2	-66.67
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14.58</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	-	6	6	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	-	0	0	@
20	ARSON	-	2	2	0.00
21	CHEATING	-	143	376	162.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	-	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	-	2469	2418	-2.07
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2621</b>	<b>2803</b>	<b>6.94</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
		<b>-</b>	<b>4801</b>	<b>4522</b>	<b>-5.81</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>					
		<b>-</b>	<b>5470</b>	<b>11347</b>	<b>107.44</b>

\* - Not commenced

## MAP - 45

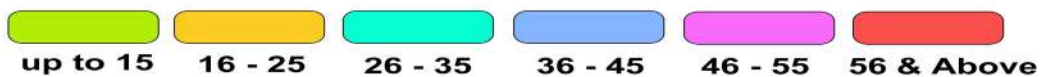
### AVADI CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.2 Lakhs	Detection 78.2 %	Murder : 55
Area : 915.11 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 127.4 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 25	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 34
AWPS : 6	2.3 %	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 2		<b>Total : 104</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



**TAMBARAM**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

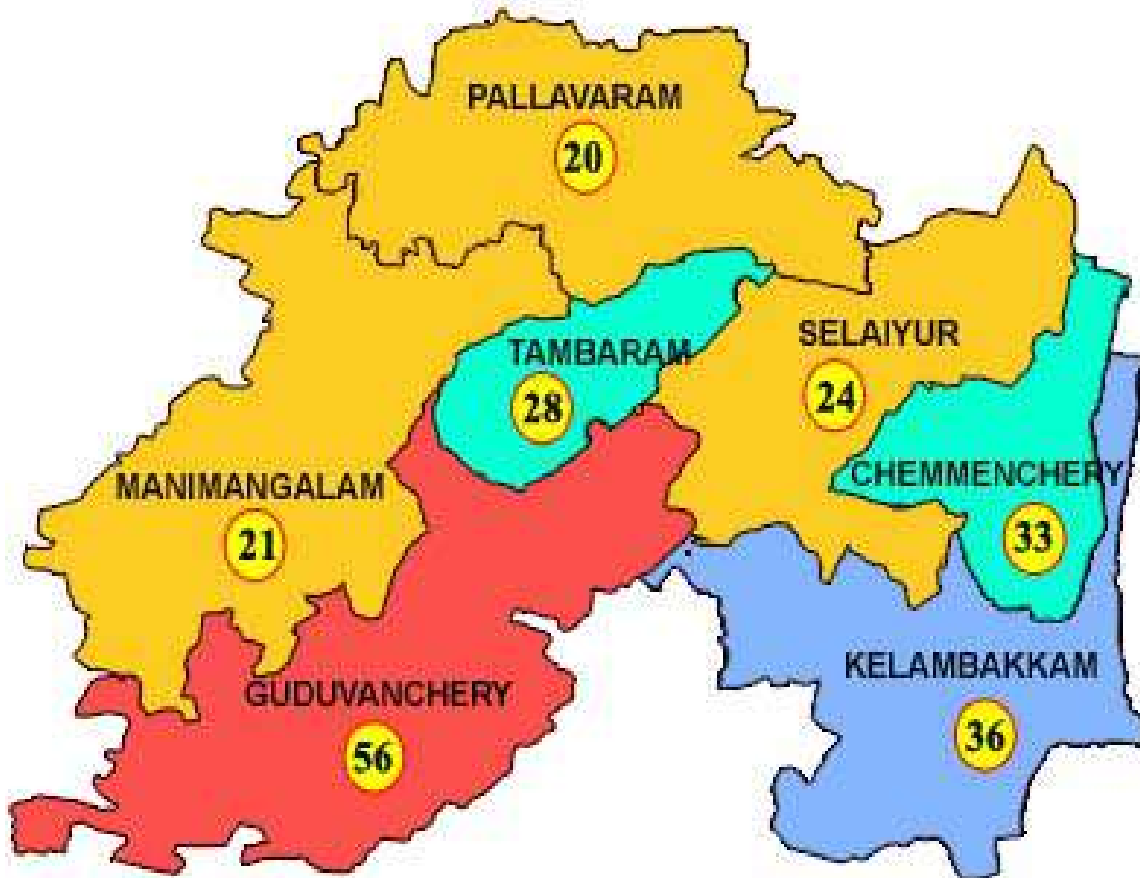
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2021	2022	2023	% VARIATION IN 2022 OVER 2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	-	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	-	16	5	-68.75
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	-	3	1	-66.67
4	ROBBERY	-	125	152	21.60
5	BURGLARY	-	245	212	-13.47
6	THEFT	-	1101	1550	40.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>28.91</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	-	61	48	-21.31
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	-	95	65	-31.58
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	-	2	3	50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	-	493	625	26.77
11	RIOTS	-	34	12	-64.71
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>9.93</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	-	17	11	-35.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	-	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	-	6	27	350.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	-	2	2	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	-	22	21	-4.55
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	-	0	0	@
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29.79</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	-	11	6	-45.45
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	-	1	5	400.00
20	ARSON	-	13	6	-53.85
21	CHEATING	-	204	262	28.43
22	COUNTERFEITING	-	0	2	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	-	2183	2543	16.49
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2824</b>	<b>17.08</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>					
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>4635</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>19.96</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>7065</b>	<b>26.16</b>

\* - Not commenced

## MAP - 46

### TAMBARAM CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2023



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.0 Lakhs	Detection 33.4 %	Murder : 48
Area : 650 Sq.Kms.	Recovery 31.2 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 20	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 152
AWPS : 5	3.9 %	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 16		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 2		<b>Total : 218</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

