

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2470**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 02ND JANUARY, 2018/ PAUSHA 12, 1939 (SAKA)

CRIME RATE

**2470. SHRI BHAGWANT MANN:
ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE:
PROF. SADHU SINGH**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has submitted a report showing 34 per cent drop in the crime rate in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details and the authenticity of the said report;**
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to reduce crime rate in the country; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)**

(a) & (b): NCRB collects data from States/UTs, collates and publishes in its annual report Crime in India through MHA approved proformae. In the past in Crime in India Reports published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand have been including the data of non-FIR cases of other Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes (such as Motor Vehicle Act, (Challans), Gunda Act, Local Police Act, Section 106 to 110 of Cr.P.C. etc.), while rest of the States and UTs were

not including these non-FIR cases. Therefore, in order to bring uniformity across all States and UTs, NCRB removed this data with respect to these 3 States while finalizing the crime in India Report for 2016. A similar exercise has been done for other SLL cases in 2014 and 2015 data also now. The details of these reduction in other SLL cases has been presented through a corrigendum in Crime in India 2016 Report and are given at Annexure-1. There is no change in the IPC crime cases and specific SLL crime cases. The change is only in non-FIR cases of other SLL Crime Cases. As per the data presented below, there is drop of 34.05% in cases reported in Crime in India 2016 compared to the cases published in Crime in India 2015 (Old) report. However, there is increase of 2.6% in the total crime cases (IPC+SLL) in 2016 compared to the revised figures of 2015.

Year	IPC	SLL	Total	% Variation (IPC+SLL) in 2016 over 2015
2015 (Old)	2949400	4376699	7326099	-
2015 (Revised)	2949400	1761276	4710676	-34.05%
2016	2975711	1855804	4831515	2.6%

(c) & (d): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law

and order, protection of life and property rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime. The Government of India emphasizes the need to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions with the State Governments / UT Administrations. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories from time to time for the State Governments and UT administrations to handle crime cases for which advisories on crime against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, crime against children, crime against women, Advisory on Prevention, Registration, investigation & prosecution of crime and Advisory on no discrimination in compulsory registration of FIRs, which are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://mha.nic.in>. Further, Government of India through its various agencies supports State Governments/UT Administrations in building the capacity of investigation & prosecution agencies to address crime. The Central Forensic Laboratories provides forensic assistance in this regard. Central Investigation agencies such as CBI, NIA take up crime cases of a serious nature that are referred to them.

Crimes under Indian Penal Code(IPC) and Special &Local Laws (SLL) - 2014-2016

S. No.	Year	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs)	Crime Incidence +			Crime Rate ++		
			IPC	SLL	Total	IPC	SLL	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	2014	12440.4	2851563	1720100	4571663	229.2	138.3	367.5
2	2015	12591.1	2949400	1761276	4710676	234.2	139.9	374.1
3	2016	12739.9	2975711	1855804	4831515	233.6	145.7	379.3

Note :i) Population Source : Registrar General of India estimated population of 2016 based on 2001 census
ii) '+' Incidence : Number of FIRs Registered
iii) '++' Crime Rate is calculated as Crime Incidence per one lakh of population

*** Corrigendum**

Year	Sl. No.	States	Incidence Published earlier		Incidence Revised	
			Other SLL	Total SLL	Other SLL	Total SLL
2014	1	Chhattisgarh	259990	285611	653	26274
	2	Uttar Pradesh	2272444	2393330	41461	162126
	3	Uttarakhand	166999	170767	125	3893
	4	All India	3368802	4377630	711608	1720100
2015	1	Chhattisgarh	215149	245223	1653	30563
	2	Uttar Pradesh	2386227	2549421	72776	232639
	3	Uttarakhand	83893	88618	170	4796
	4	All India	3259716	4376699	659618	1761276

Note: (i) The States of Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand have revised SLL Crime figures.
(ii) The Reported Cases under SLL of the States like Motor Vehicle Act (Challans), Gunda Act, Local Police Act, Section 106 To 110 of Cr.P.C. have been excluded from 'Other SLL Crimes' from the year 2014 onwards as either FIRs are Not Registered in above cases or if registered, same are not sent to Judicial Magistrate).
