

## CHAPTER-3

### **VIOLENT CRIMES**

Violent crimes affect the life and safety of the people. Such crimes induce a sense of insecurity and fear in the community. The frequency and the magnitude of such crimes also affect the public peace.

The following IPC crimes reported to the Police authorities have been grouped as 'Violent Crimes' for the purpose of crime analysis in this chapter.

#### **I. Violent crimes affecting life**

Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths and Kidnapping & Abduction;

#### **II. Violent crimes affecting property**

Dacoity, Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity and Robbery;

#### **III. Violent crimes affecting public safety**

Riots and Arson;

#### **IV. Violent crimes affecting Women**

Rape.

#### **Percentage distribution of Violent crimes during 2003-2007**

The percentage share of violent crimes reported in the country during 2007 was 10.8% of the total IPC crimes. *The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased continuously from 11.5% in 2003 to 10.8% in 2007.* Out of the total 2,15,613 violent crimes

reported in the country during the year, 45.9% crimes were violent crimes affecting life (99,017 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year were 12.5% (26,920 cases); affecting the public safety were 32.0% (68,939 cases) and violent crimes directed against Women (Rape) were 9.6% (20,737 cases) of the total violent crimes.

#### **Trend of Violent Crimes (2003 – 2007)**

The quantum of total violent crimes has increased during 2003 to 2004 followed by a decline during 2005 and increase during 2006 and 2007. Though *the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has declined continuously over this period (2003- 2007), the share of violent crimes affecting life increased during 2003-2006 and then marginally decreased. The share of violent crimes affecting women has increased continually from 2003 to 2007.* On the contrary, share of violent crimes affecting Public safety has declined continually over the period 2003–2006 and then increased marginally in 2007. Share of crimes affecting Property has shown a mixed trend. This is clear indication of change in the pattern of violent crimes over the years.

#### **Incidence of Violent Crimes (Incidence... 2,15,613 Crime Rate... 19.0)**

A total of 2,15,613 incidents of Violent crimes were reported in the country during 2007 as against 2,05,656 during 2006 recording an increase of 4.8%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2007 also declined from 10.9% in 2006 to 10.8% in 2007.

**Table-3(A)**  
**Violent Crimes reported during 2003-2007**

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
1.	Total Violent Crimes	1,96,550 [11.5]	2,08,736 [11.4]	2,02,640 [11.1]	2,05,656 [10.9]	2,15,613 [10.8]
1.1	Affecting Life	88,887 (45.2)	95,786 (45.9)	93,947 (46.4)	94,855 (46.1)	99,017 (45.9)
1.2	Affecting Property	25,117 (12.8)	26,109 (12.5)	25,648 (12.7)	26,332 (12.8)	26,920 (12.5)
1.3	Affecting Public Safety	66,699 (33.9)	68,608 (32.9)	64,686 (31.9)	65,121 (31.7)	68,939 (32.0)
1.4	Affecting Women	15,847 (8.1)	18,233 (8.7)	18,359 (9.0)	19,348 (9.4)	20,737 (9.6)

Note: 1. ( ) Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total violent crimes  
2. [ ] Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total IPC crimes

### Trend of Violent Crimes

The State and UT-wise incidents of violent crimes and their rate during 2007 are presented in Table-3.1. *Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have reported high number of incidence with 26,693 and 23,039 cases representing 12.4% and 10.7% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during 2007.*

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Manipur (41.5) followed by Daman & Diu (33.7), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (31.5), Assam (31.2), Kerala (31.0), Jammu & Kashmir (29.7), Jharkhand (29.5), Arunachal Pradesh (28.9) and Delhi (26.8). *The lowest*

**Table-3 (B)**  
**Crime Rate of Violent crimes during 2003-2007**

Sl.No.	Crime Rate For Violent Crimes (IPC)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1.	Affecting life	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7
2.	Affecting Property	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
3.	Affecting Public safety	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.1
4.	Affecting Women	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
	Total crimes	18.4	19.2	18.4	18.4	19.0

*The crime rate (19.0) of total violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 3.3% during 2007 over 2006 (18.4). The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2003-2007 at the All-India level are given in Table-3 (B). The rate of total violent crimes has increased in 2004 as compared to 2003 and declined to 2005 and 2006 followed by an increase in 2007.*

*crime rate was observed in Lakshadweep (5.9), Gujarat (12.0) and Punjab (13.6).*

### Share of Violent crimes to total IPC Crimes

*A declining trend has been observed from 2003 to 2007 in the share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes. The comparative National level details are presented in*

Table-3 (A). *The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Manipur (33.2%) followed by Nagaland (25.5%) against a National average of 10.8%. This reflects that there was nearly one violent crime for every three and four IPC crimes respectively in these two States (i.e. Manipur and Nagaland).*

## **Trend Analysis of Various Violent Crimes**

### **Murder**

**(Incidence... 32,318**

**Crime Rate...2.8)**

*The incidence of Murder (32,318) has increased by 0.5% as compared to the previous year 2006 (32,481). The highest incidence (5,000) of Murder, accounting for 15.5% of total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar reported 3,034 cases accounting for 9.4% of total Murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Manipur (9.2) followed by Daman & Diu (6.5) as compared to the National average rate of 2.8 (See Table 1.8).*

### **Motives of Murder**

The prominent motives behind Murders were Personal Vendetta or Enmity and Property Dispute as in the past, which accounted for 10.9% and 8.8% respectively. The other significant causes were: 'Love Intrigues' (7.2%), 'Gain' (5.1%), 'Dowry' (3.0%) and 'Terrorists/Extremists' (21.0%). Bihar has reported 19.2% (319 out of 1,662) Murders for 'Gain', 21.0% (599 out of 2,856) Murders due to

'Property Dispute', 58.3% (14 out of 24) Murders on account of 'Casteism' and 57.1% (12 out of 21) Murders on account of 'Class Conflict'. Maharashtra has reported 13.4% (472 out of 3,534) Murders due to 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 17.4% of Murders due to 'Love Affairs/Sexual Causes'. 16.8% of Murders due to 'Dowry' were reported from West Bengal. Jharkhand accounted for 39.3% of Murders on account of 'Lunacy' and 28.2% of Murders due to 'Witchcraft'. West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Kerala and Maharashtra accounted for 75.8% Murders for 'Political Reasons'. 28.1% (186 out of 663) of Murders by 'Terrorists/Extremists' were reported from Jammu & Kashmir.

### **Attempt to Commit Murder**

**(Incidence... 27,401**

**Crime rate... 2.4)**

The incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (27,401) during 2007 has increased by 0.6% over the previous year (27,230). As in the case of Murder, Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (4,424) incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder followed by Bihar with (3,113) cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (14.5) against the National average of 2.4.

### **Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder**

**(Incidence... 3,644**

**Crime rate... 0.3)**

The incidence (3,644) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to

Murder has increased by 3.1% over previous year (3,535). As in the cases of Murder and its attempt, Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number

cases for 'Gain' (35.1%) and 4 out of 5 cases by 'Terrorists/Extremists'. Bihar has accounted for 30.4% of cases due to 'Property Dispute' and 57.9%

**Table-3 (C)**

**Percentage share of Violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2007  
(All-India Average: 10.8%)**

State/UTs With Percentage Share Above All-India Average			State/UTs With Percentage Share Below All-India Average		
Sl. No	State	% Share	Sl. No	State	% Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	MANIPUR	33.2	1.	CHHATTISGARH	10.7
2.	NAGALAND	25.5	2.	MAHARASHTRA	10.6
3.	DAMAN & DIU	23.8	3.	HARYANA	10.4
4.	MEGHALAYA	23.5	4.	PUNJAB	10.1
5.	JHARKHAND	22.8	5.	KARNATAKA	9.9
6.	BIHAR	21.1	6.	KERALA	9.7
7.	ASSAM	20.4	7.	MIZORAM	9.6
8.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	19.1	8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9.5
9.	UTTAR PRADESH	17.8	9.	GOA	8.9
10.	UTTARAKHAND	17.8	10.	DELHI UT	8.0
11.	TRIPURA	17.5	11.	MADHYA PRADESH	7.5
12.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	16.7	12.	ANDHRA PRDAESH	7.1
13.	WEST BENGAL	15.8	13.	LAKSHADWEEP	7.1
14.	ORISSA	15.5	14.	CHANDIGARH	7.0
15.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.0	15.	RAJASTHAN	6.9
16.	SIKKIM	12.1	16.	PUDUCHERRY	5.6
17.	A & N ISLANDS	11.5	17.	GUJARAT	5.4
			18.	TAMIL NADU	5.4

of cases (1,616) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder accounting for 44.3% of such cases reported at the National-level. The crime rate was highest in Uttar Pradesh (0.9) against the National average of 0.3.

**Motives of Culpable Homicide (C.H.) not amounting to Murder**

'Property Dispute' (3.1%), 'Personal Vendetta or enmity' (2.5%), 'Gain' (1.6%) and 'Love Intrigues' (1.2%) were the major motives for Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. Jharkhand has registered the highest number of Culpable Homicide

of cases due to 'Dowry'. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 17 out of 92 cases due to 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' and Assam has reported 34.9% of cases due to 'Love Affairs'. *All the 11 cases on account of 'Casteism' were reported from Orissa while all the 3 cases on account of 'Class Conflict' were reported from Bihar.* A total of 3,293 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, which accounted for 90.4% of total cases, could not be classified under the specified motives category.

**Rape**  
**(Incidence... 20,737**  
**Crime rate... 1.8)**

*The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 35.3% over 1997 level (15,330), an increase by 17.6% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and by 7.2% over the previous year (19,348). Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (3,010) of incidents accounting for 14.5% of all the Rape cases reported in the country. The crime rate among States varied from the lowest 0.6 in Gujarat to the highest 8.5 in Mizoram against the National average of 1.8.*

**Kidnapping & Abduction**  
**(Incidence... 27,561**  
**Crime rate... 2.4)**

27,561 cases of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' were reported during the year, showing an increase of 25.9% over 1997 level (23,991) and an increase of 23.0% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and an increase of 14.9% over the previous year (22,398). *The highest incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction was reported from Uttar Pradesh (4,478) accounting for 16.2% of the total cases reported in the country. The highest crime rate 10.1 was observed in Delhi followed by Assam (6.7) against the National average of 2.4.*

**Dacoity**  
**(Incidence... 4,579**  
**Crime rate... 0.4)**

*The incidence of Dacoity showed a decline of 41.8% over the 1997 level (7,867), decline of 13.9% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and decrease of 3.5% the previous*

*year (4,747). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such incidents (716) accounting for 15.6% of the total cases reported in the country. Bihar with 686 cases was the next in order accounting for 15.0% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in Meghalaya (2.2) against the National average of 0.4.*

**Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity**  
**(Incidence... 3,205**  
**Crime rate... 0.3)**

*The incidence (3,205) of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity during 2007 registered an increase of 205.5% over 1997 level (1,049), an increase of 28.8% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and an increase of 2.4% over the previous year (3,129). West Bengal has reported the largest number (1,150) of such cases accounting for 35.9% of total such cases at the National level. The crime rate of 5.6 was highest in Manipur against the National average of 0.3.*

**Robbery**  
**(Incidence... 19,136**  
**Crime rate... 1.7)**

The incidence of Robbery (19,136) showed a decline of 13.6% over the 1997 level (22,141), an increase of 5.3% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and 3.7% increase over the previous year (18,456). The highest number of incidents (2,770) accounting for 14.5% were reported from Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.3%) (2,169), Madhya Pradesh (10.3%) (1,975). Arunachal Pradesh reported high crime rate of 6.3 against the National average of 1.7.

**Table-3 (D)**  
**Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2006 & 2007**

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2006			2007			% Share (2007)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	350	290	640	379	329	708	2.1
2.	10-15 years	259	144	403	306	160	466	1.4
3.	15-18 years	447	233	680	391	193	584	1.7
4.	18-30 years	11985	3701	15686	11167	4016	15183	45.4
5.	30-50 years	10407	2624	13031	10549	2706	13255	39.7
6.	Above 50 years	2674	694	3368	2530	702	3232	9.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26122</b>	<b>7686</b>	<b>33808</b>	<b>25322</b>	<b>8106</b>	<b>33428</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

### **Riots**

**(Incidence...59,915**

**Crime rate... 5.3)**

*Incidence of Riots (59,915) registered during the year has declined by 34.7% over 1997 (91,812), increased by 0.2% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and an increase of 5.8% over the previous year (56,641). The highest number of incidents (7,993) were reported from Maharashtra accounting for 13.3% of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was the highest in Kerala (21.6) followed by Daman & Diu (16.8) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (15.2) against the National average of 5.3.*

### **Arson**

**(Incidence... 9,024**

**Crime rate... 0.8)**

The incidence of Arson during the year has decreased by 27.0% over the 1997 level (12,363) and by 3.5% over the Quinquennial Average of 2002-2006 and increased by 6.4% over 2006 (8,480). Maharashtra (1,267) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 14.0% of the total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate registered in Mizoram and D & N Haveli (3.9 each) against the National average of 0.8.

### **Dowry Death**

**(Incidence... 8,093**

**Crime rate... 0.7)**

Incidence of Dowry Deaths during the year (8,093) has increased significantly by 34.7% over 1997 level (6,006) and by 17.4% over Quinquennial average of 2002-2006 and 6.2% over previous year (7,618). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,076) like previous year followed by Bihar (1,172). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Bihar (1.3) against the National rate of 0.7.

### **Victims of Violent Crimes**

The age-wise details of victims of various crimes viz. Murder, C.H. not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction and Rape are compiled annually, besides the information on the use of firearms for Murder.

### **Victims of Murder**

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of Murder for the years 2006 and 2007 at All-India level can be seen in Table-3 (D). The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-3.3. *Nearly one-fourth (23.3%) of*

**Table-3(E)**  
**Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder**  
**for the year 2006 & 2007**

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2006			2007			% share (2007)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	28	26	54	52	28	80	2.1
2.	10-15 years	49	17	66	56	25	81	2.1
3.	15-18 years	97	23	120	139	51	190	4.9
4.	18-30 years	1405	210	1615	1501	281	1782	46.4
5.	30-50 years	1367	176	1543	1247	168	1415	36.8
6.	Above 50 years	244	31	275	251	42	293	7.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>3673</b>	<b>3246</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3841</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

*Murder victims under 10 years of age belonged to Maharashtra State alone (165 out of 708), while more than one-third (34.3%) (160 out of 466) of Murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years and 15-18 years (30.1% i.e., 176 out of 584) belonged to Uttar Pradesh.*

Incidence of Murder has decreased marginally by 0.5% during the year (from 32,481 cases in 2006 to 32,318 cases in 2007). The number of victims of Murder has also decreased by 1.1% (from 33,808 in 2006 to 33,428 in 2007).

The share of female victims

### **Victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder**

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of the victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder for the year 2006 and 2007 at all India level are presented in Table 3(E).

The share of female victims (595) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder was 15.5% of the total 3,841 victims during 2007. Nearly half (46.4%) (1,782 out of 3,841) the victims were in the age group 18-30 years. The victims in the age-group 30-50 years (1,415) were

**Table-3 (F)**  
**Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2006 & 2007**

Sl.No.	Age-group	2006			2007			% share (2007)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	298	261	559	509	338	847	3.0
2.	10-15 years	308	1085	1393	352	1281	1633	5.8
3.	15-18 years	331	3355	3686	511	3822	4333	15.5
4.	18-30 years	3806	10876	14682	3802	12765	16567	59.1
5.	30-50 years	1725	1924	3649	1968	2436	4404	15.7
6.	Above 50 years	277	46	323	198	48	246	0.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6745</b>	<b>17547</b>	<b>24292</b>	<b>7340</b>	<b>20690</b>	<b>28030</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

(8,106) was 24.2% of the total Murder victims (33,428) during 2007. *The share of victims in the youth age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 45.4% followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (39.7%).*

36.8% of the total victims under Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in Table 3.4.

## Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction

Information on motive-wise, gender-wise, State-UT wise details on the Kidnapping & Abduction cases and their victims are collected since 1999.

Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction have undergone ordeal at the hands of the criminals for various causes, viz. for adoption, begging, camel racing, marriage, prostitution, ransom, revenge, sale, slavery and others. The State/UT wise details of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction are presented in Table 3.5. The causes or motive wise break-up of Kidnapping & Abduction at all India level is presented in Table-3.6.

A total of 28,030 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2007 as compared to 24,292 in the previous year (2006), registering an

*females accounting for 61.2% (12,665 out of 20,690) of the total females Kidnapped & Abducted. Correspondingly, 'Ransom' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of males representing 8.1% of the Kidnapped & Abducted males (596 out of 7,340).*

The number of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction was higher in the age group of 18-30 years (16,567). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 59.1% of the total such victims reported during the year.

*N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 6.3% of Kidnapping & Abduction victims, reported 49.1% (416 out of 847) of child victims (upto 10 years of age) and 14.6% victims for the age-groups 10-15 years (239 out of 1,633). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims for age group 15 – 18 years (863 out of 4,333*

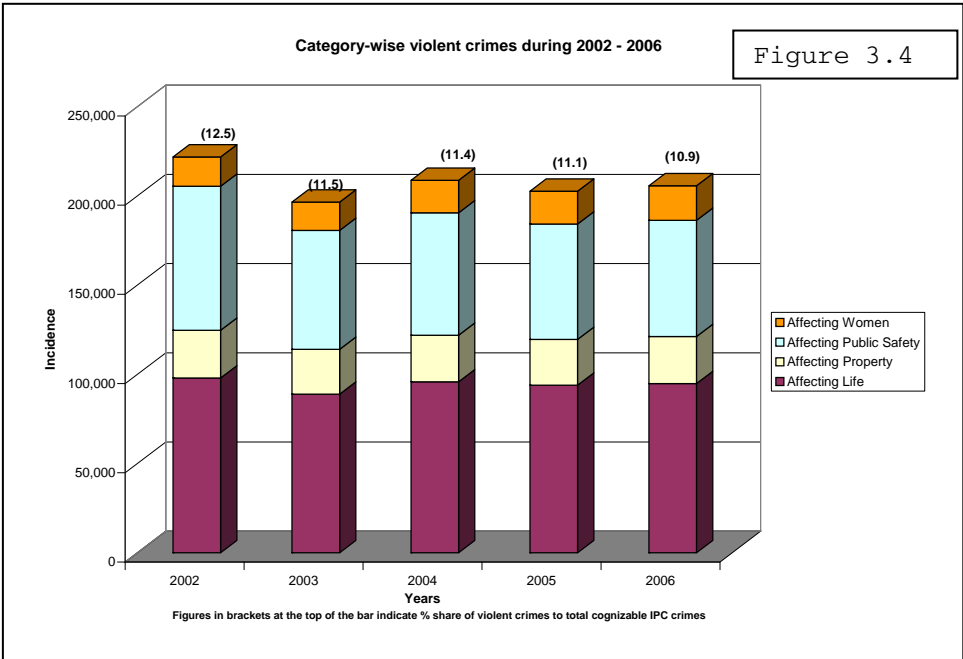
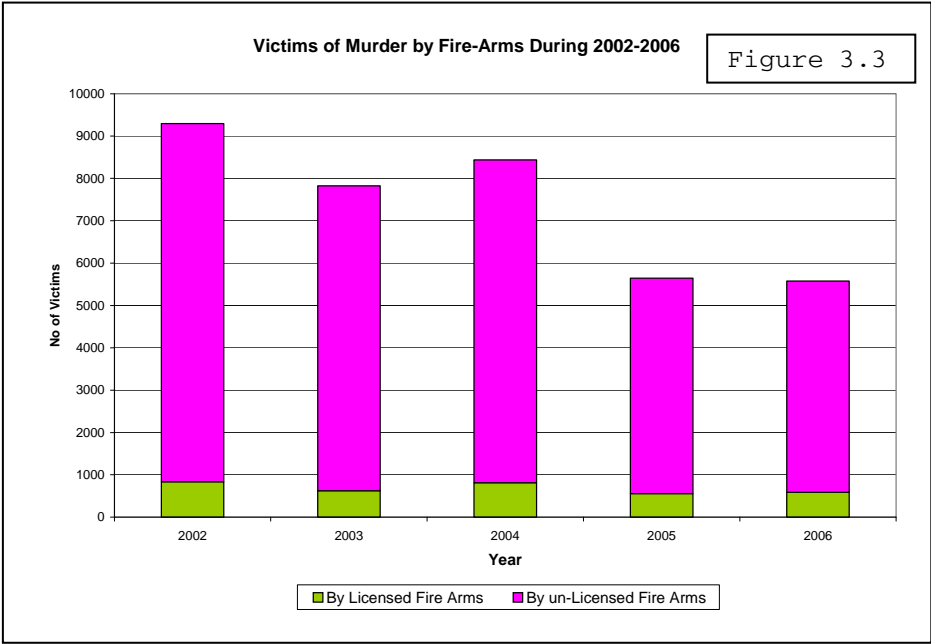
**Table-3 (G)**

### Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2003 to 2007

Year	Total Victims	Number of Victims Murdered			Proportion of victims by fire-arms
		By Licensed Fire Arms	By un-Licensed Fire Arms	Total Fire Arms victims	
2003	33,821	624	7202	7,826	23.1
2004	34,915	813	7621	8,434	24.2
2005	34,419	556	5087	5,643	16.4
2006	33,808	587	4988	5,575	16.5
2007	33,428	598	4240	4,838	14.5

increase of 15.4% over 2006. *More than double number of females (20,690) were kidnapped compared to males (7,340) accounting for 73.8% during the year. 'Marriage' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of*

*i.e., 19.9%) and 18-30 years (2,618 out of 16,567 i.e., 15.8%). Assam has reported the highest number of victims in 30 – 50 years (791 out of 4,404 i.e., 18.0%).*



## Use of Fire Arms in Murder Cases

Information on the use of firearms for murdering the victims has also been collected from States/UTs since the year 1999. The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.7.

*The proportion of Murder victims by use of Fire-arms which was 24.2% in 2003, declined to 16.4% in 2005 but increased marginally to 16.5% in 2006 and declined to 14.5% in 2007. 4,838 victims of the total 33,428 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. 598 victims of these were murdered by licensed firearms and 4,240 persons were by un-licensed fire arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (1,841), Bihar (955) and Jharkhand (461) have reported significant number of murder victims by use of fire-arms. These three States altogether accounted for 67.3% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in 2007.*

On an average 13 persons were victims of fire-arms use everyday at all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 15.5% of total Murder cases represented more than one-third (38.1%) of the victims of Murder by use of Fire arms at the National Level (1,841 out of 4,838).

## Un-Identified Dead Bodies

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in identification of un-identified dead bodies for which inquest and detailed

enquires are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, C.H. not amounting to murder as per the evidence collected by the police.

The number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during 2003-2007.

A total of 37,282 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at All India level and necessary inquest as per the law was conducted by the police. Thus, the police had to conduct inquest for around 102 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (7,107), West Bengal (5,973) and Andhra Pradesh (4,088). The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.8.

Table-3 (H)

### Un-identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest conducted during 2003 to 2007

S.No.	Year	No. Of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1.	2003	33,656
2.	2004	37,306
3.	2005	39,157
4.	2006	36,131
5.	2007	37,282