

## 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 (302 IPC), Attempt to Commit Murder (307 IPC), Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (304 IPC), Dowry Deaths (304-B IPC) and Kidnapping & Abduction (363 to 369, 371 to 373 IPC);

#### II. Violent crimes affecting property

Dacoity (395 to 398 IPC), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (399 to 402 IPC) and Robbery (392 to 394, 397 to 398 IPC);

#### III. Violent crimes affecting public safety

Riots (143-145, 147-150, 151, 153, 153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC) and Arson (435-436, 438 IPC);

#### IV. Violent crimes affecting Women

Rape (376 IPC).

#### *Percentage distribution of Violent crimes during 2001-2005*

The percentage share of violent crimes reported in the country during 2005 was 11.1 per cent of the total IPC crimes. *The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased continuously from 13.1 per cent in 2001 to 11.1 per cent in 2005.* 46.4 per cent crimes out of the total 2,02,640 violent crimes reported in the country during the year were violent crimes affecting life (93,947 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year were 12.7 per cent (25,648 cases); affecting the public safety were 31.9 per cent (64,686 cases) and violent crimes directed against Women (Rape) were 9.0 per cent (18,359 cases) of the total violent crimes.

#### *Trend of Violent Crimes (2001 – 2005)*

The quantum of total violent crimes has declined during 2001 to 2003 followed by an increase during 2004 and again a decrease during 2005. *Though the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has declined continuously over this period (2001- 2005), the share of violent crimes affecting life and affecting women have increased continually from 2001 to 2005 except a decline in violent crimes affecting women during 2003.* On the contrary, share of violent crimes affecting Public safety has declined continually over 2001–2005 and share of crimes affecting

**Table-3 (A)**  
**Violent Crimes reported during 2001-2005**

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Total Violent Crimes	2,30,930 [13.1]	2,21,810 [12.5]	1,96,550 [11.5]	2,08,736 [11.4]	2,02,640 [11.1]
1.1	Affecting Life	1,00,430 (43.5)	97,966 (44.2)	88,887 (45.2)	95,786 (45.9)	93,947 (46.4)
1.2	Affecting Property	27,669 (12.0)	26,706 (12.0)	25,117 (12.8)	26,109 (12.5)	25,648 (12.7)
1.3	Affecting Public Safety	86,756 (37.6)	80,765 (36.4)	66,699 (33.9)	68,608 (32.9)	64,686 (31.9)
1.4	Affecting Women	16,075 (7.0)	16,373 (7.4)	15,847 (8.1)	18,233 (8.7)	18,359 (9.0)

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

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... 2,02,640 Crime Rate... 18.4)

A total of 2,02,640 incidents of Violent crimes were reported in the country during 2005 as against 2,08,736 during 2004 recording a decrease of 2.9 per cent. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2005 also declined from 11.4 per cent in 2004 to 11.1 per cent in 2005.

**Trend of Violent Crimes**

The State and UT-wise incidents of violent crimes and their rate during 2005 are given in **Table-3.1**. *Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have reported the high number of incidents with 25,352 and 24,037 cases representing 12.5 and 11.9 per cent respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during 2005.*

*from 2001 to 2005 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 Meghalaya (30.4) followed by Manipur (29.0%) against a National average of 11.1%. This reflects that nearly on every three IPC crimes, there was a violent crime in two States (i.e. Meghalaya & Manipur).*

**Trend Analysis of Various Violent Crimes**

**Murder**  
(Incidence... 32,719 Crime Rate...3.0)

*The incidents of Murder (32,719) have declined by 2.6% as compared to the previous year 2004 (33,608). The highest incidents (5,711) of Murder, accounting for 17.5 percent of total cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar reported 3,471 cases accounting for 10.6 percent of total Murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Manipur (10.1) followed by Arunachal*

**Table-3 (B)**  
**Rate of Violent crimes during 2001-2005**

Sl.No.	Rate of Violent Crimes (IPC)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	Affecting life	9.8	9.3	8.3	8.8	8.5
2.	Affecting Property	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
3.	Affecting Public safety	8.4	7.7	6.2	6.3	5.9
4.	Affecting Women	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
	Total crimes	22.5	21.1	18.4	19.2	18.4

*The crime rate (18.4) of total violent crimes in the country has decreased by 4.2 percent during 2005 over 2004 (19.2). The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2001-2005 at the All-India level are given in **Table-3 (B)**. The rate of total violent crimes has continuously declined during 2001-2003 and increased in 2004 followed by decrease in 2005.*

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Jammu & Kashmir (36.4) followed by Manipur (33.3), Assam (31.0), Arunachal Pradesh (30.4), Jharkhand (29.2), Kerala (28.3), Bihar (26.8) and Delhi (26.4). *The lowest crime rate was observed in A & N Islands (10.3), Lakshadweep (10.8) and Punjab (11.2).*

**Share of Violent crimes to total IPC Crimes**

*A declining trend has been observed*

Pradesh (7.0) as compared to the National average rate of 3.0 (See **Table 1.8, Chapter 1**).

**Motives of Murder**

The prominent motives behind Murders were Personal Vendetta or Enmity and Property Dispute as in the past, which accounted for 11.8 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. The other significant causes were: 'Love Intrigues' (7.4%), 'Gain' (4.5%), 'Dowry' (3.2%) and 'Terrorists/Extremists' atrocities (3.1%). *Maharashtra has reported 60.8 percent (31 out of 51) 'Murders due to Class Conflict'. Bihar has accounted for 42.5 percent of 'Murders due to Casteism', 36.3 percent 'Murders due to Political Reasons', 23.9 percent due to 'Property Dispute' and 22.5 percent due to*

'Gain'. Almost 49.2 percent of Murders were reported from Jammu & Kashmir by 'Terrorist / Extremists'. Nearly 38% (75 out of 197) Murders were reported from Andhra Pradesh due to Witchcraft and 17.1% (416 out of 2,433) due to 'Love Affaires'. Similarly, Chhattisgarh reported 40 per cent (11 out of 27) Murder due to 'Communalism' and 37.3 per cent (22 out of 59) Murder due to 'Lunacy'.

#### Attempt to Commit Murder

declined by 9.1 percent over previous year (3,935). Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number of cases (1,520) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder as in the cases of Murder and its attempt accounting for 42.5 per cent of such cases reported at the National-level. The crime rate was highest in A & N Islands, Pondicherry, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh each at 0.8 against the National average of 0.3.

#### Motives of Culpable Homicide (C.H.) not

Table-3 (C)

**Percentage share of Violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2005  
(All-India Average: 11.1%)**

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.	MEGHALAYA	30.4	1.	CHHATTISGARH	11.0
2.	MANIPUR	29.0	2.	PUNJAB	10.7
3.	NAGALAND	25.5	3.	KARNATAKA	10.4
4.	BIHAR	24.6	4.	MAHARASHTRA	10.0
5.	JHARKHAND	23.9	5.	HARYANA	9.7
6.	TRIPURA	21.6	6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9.4
7.	ASSAM	21.2	7.	GOA	9.0
8.	UTTAR PRADESH	20.8	8.	KERALA	9.0
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20.6	9.	MIZORAM	7.9
10.	UTTARANCHAL	19.6	10.	MADHYA PRADESH	7.8
11.	LAKSHADWEEP	16.7	11.	ANDHRA PRADESH	7.4
12.	DAMAN & DIU	15.6	12.	DELHI	7.4
13.	WEST BENGAL	15.4	13.	RAJASTHAN	7.2
14.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.3	14.	A & N ISLANDS	5.9
15.	ORISSA	14.1	15.	CHANDIGARH	5.9
16.	SIKKIM	13.6	16.	GUJARAT	5.5
17.	D & N HAVELI	12.4	17.	TAMIL NADU	5.3
			18.	PONDICHERRY	5.3

(Incidence... 28,031

Crime rate... 2.5)

amounting to Murder

The incidents of Attempt to Commit Murder (28,301) during 2005 have increased marginally by 0.5 per cent over the previous year (27,890). Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (5,637) incidents of Attempt to Commit Murder as in the case of Murder followed by Bihar with (3,307) cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (9.9) against the National average of 2.5.

#### Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Incidence... 3,578 Crime rate... 0.3)

The incidents (3,578) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder have

'Property Dispute' and 'Personal Vendetta or enmity' (3.6%) each, 'Gain' (3.3%) and 'Love Intrigues' (1.2%) were the major motives for Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder as in the case of Murder.

Karnataka has registered the highest number of Culpable Homicide cases due to 'Gain' 67.2% (80 out of 119). West Bengal reported 16.9% (22 out of 130) due to 'Personal Vendatta or Enmity'. Assam has reported the highest incidents of C.H. not amounting to Murder due to 'Love Affairs' sharing 38.6% (17 out of 44). Bihar reported 27.3 per cent (35 out of 128) of C.H. not

amounting to Murder due to 'Property Dispute'. A total of 3,104 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, which accounted for 86.7 percent of total cases, could not be classified under the specified motives category.

**Rape**  
(Incidence... 18,359      Crime rate... 1.7)

The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 33.5 per cent over 1995 level (13,754), an increase by 10.6 percent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and by only 0.7 per cent over the previous year (18,233). Madhya Pradesh, as in the past few years has recorded the highest number (2,921) of incidents accounting for 15.9 per cent of all the Rape cases reported in the country. The crime rate among States varied from the lowest 0.6 in Gujarat and Karnataka to the highest 4.8 in Tripura against the National average of 1.7.

**Kidnapping & Abduction**  
(Incidence... 22,832      Crime rate... 2.1)

22,832 cases of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' were reported during the year showing an increase of 11.8 percent over 1995 level (20,426) and an increase of 3.3 per cent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and a decline of 2.1 per cent over the previous year (23,327). The highest incidents of Kidnapping & Abduction were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,955) accounting for 12.9 per cent of the total cases reported in the country. The highest crime rate 10.1 was observed in Delhi followed by Jammu & Kashmir 6.6 against the National average of 2.1.

**Dacoity**  
(Incidence... 5,411      Crime rate... 0.5)

The incidents of Dacoity showed a decline of 38.3 per cent over the 1995 level (8,335), 13.4 per cent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and increase of 3.2 per cent over the previous year (5,311). Bihar has reported the highest number of such incidents (1,212) like previous year accounting for 23.6 per cent of the total cases reported in the country. Maharashtra with 641 cases was the next in order accounting for 12.5 per cent of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was, however, highest in Meghalaya (3.3) against the National average of 0.5.

**Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity**  
(Incidence... 2,834      Crime rate... 0.3)

The incidents (2,834) of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity during 2005 registered an increase of 194.9 per cent over 1995 level (961), 47.6 percent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and an increase of 21.1 per cent over the previous year (2,340). West Bengal has reported the largest number (1,221) of such cases accounting for 43.1 percent of total such cases at the National level. The crime rate of 1.4 was also highest in West Bengal against the National average of 0.3.

**Robbery**  
(Incidence... 17,673      Crime rate... 1.6)

The incidents of Robbery (17,673) showed a decline of 21.3 per cent over the 1995 level (22,443), 7.5 per cent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and 4.3 per cent over the previous year (18,458). The highest number of incidents (2,411) accounting for 13.6 percent were reported from Maharashtra followed by Bihar (13.7%) (2,374), Uttar Pradesh 11.6% (2049), Arunachal Pradesh reported high crime rate of 6.6 against the National average of 1.6.

**Riots**  
(Incidence... 56,235      Crime rate... 5.1)

Incidents of Riots (56,235) registered during the year have declined by 41.7 percent over 1995 (96,520), 18.0 percent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and 6.2 percent increase over the previous year (59,971). The highest number of incidents (7,671) were reported from Bihar accounting for 13.6 percent of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was the highest in Kerala (19.6) against the National average of 5.1.

**Arson**  
(Incidence... 8,451      Crime rate... 0.8)

The incidents of Arson during the year have decreased by 29.7 percent over the 1995 level (12,208) and by 16.7 per cent over the Quinquennial Average of 2000-2004 and 2.2 percent over 2004 (8,637). Maharashtra (1,123) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 13.3 per cent of the

total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was registered in Manipur (6.1) against the National average of 0.8.

### **Dowry Death**

**(Incidence... 6,787      Crime rate... 0.6)**

Incidents of Dowry Deaths during the year (6,787) have increased significantly by 46.0 per cent over 1995 level (4,648). However, the increase was marginal (0.1%) over quinquennial average of 2000-2004 and there was a decline by 3.4 per cent (7,026) compared to previous year. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such incidents

is also compiled in addition.

### **Victims of Murder**

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of Murder for the years 2004 and 2005 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 (25.4%) of Murder victims under 10 years of age belonged to Maharashtra State alone (154 out of 606), while nearly one-third (33.3%) (124 out of 372) of Murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years and 15-18 years (222 out of 623 ) (35.6%) belonged to Uttar Pradesh.*

**Table-3 (D)**  
**Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2004 & 2005**

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2004			2005			% Share (2005)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	322	317	639	316	290	606	1.8
2.	10-15 years	261	138	399	220	152	372	1.1
3.	15-18 years	469	207	676	429	194	623	1.8
4.	18-30 years	12053	4006	16059	12216	3962	16172	47.0
5.	30-50 years	11206	87	13993	10715	2710	13425	39.0
6.	Above 50 years	2485	664	3149	2571	644	3415	9.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26796</b>	<b>8119</b>	<b>34915</b>	<b>26467</b>	<b>7952</b>	<b>34419</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

(1,564) like previous year followed by Bihar (1,014). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Madhya Pradesh & Bihar (1.1) against the National rate of 0.6.

Incidents of Murder have decreased by 2.6 per cent during the year as compared to 2004 (from 33,608 cases in 2004 to 32,719 cases in 2005). The number of victims of Murder has also decreased by 1.4 per cent (from 34,915 in 2004 to 34,419 in 2005).

### **Victims of Violent Crimes**

The age-wise details of victims of various crimes viz. Murder, C.H. not

The share of female victims (7,952) was 23.1 percent of the total Murder victims (34,419) during the year. *The share of victims*

**Table-3(E)**  
**Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder for the year 2004 & 2005**

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2004			2005			% share (2005)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	49	25	74	48	19	67	1.7
2.	10-15 years	90	74	164	57	14	71	1.8
3.	15-18 years	114	19	133	163	42	205	5.3
4.	18-30 years	1753	337	2090	1488	222	1710	44.0
5.	30-50 years	1520	212	1732	1327	176	1503	38.6
6.	Above 50 years	304	52	356	277	56	333	8.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3830</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>4549</b>	<b>3360</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>3889</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction and Rape are compiled annually. Information on the use of firearms for Murder

*in the youth age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 47.0 per cent followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (39.0%). This*

indicates that Murders are more directed towards youth and middle-aged people.

### ***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 2004 and 2005 at all India level are presented in **Table 3(E)**.

The share of female victims (529) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder was 13.6 percent of the total 3,899 victims during 2005. Nearly half (43.9%) (1710 out of

Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction have undergone ordeal at the hands of the criminals for various causes, viz. adoption, begging, camel racing, marriage, prostitution, ransom, revenge, for 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 23,133 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year as compared to 23,309 in the previous year (2004), registering a decline of 0.8 per cent

**Table-3 (F)**

### ***Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2004 & 2005***

Sl.No.Age-group	2004			2005			% share (2005)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1. Upto 10 years	312	210	522	253	151	404	1.7
2. 10-15 years	266	778	1044	246	846	1092	4.7
3. 15-18 years	283	1944	2227	290	1949	2239	9.7
4. 18-30 years	3921	11020	941	4215	10811	15026	64.9
5. 30-50 years	2667	1679	4346	2335	1823	4158	18.0
6. Above 50 years	188	41	229	180	34	214	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7637</b>	<b>15672</b>	<b>23309</b>	<b>7519</b>	<b>15614</b>	<b>23133</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

3889) the victims were in the age group 18-30 years. The victims in the age-group 30-50 years (1503) were 38.6 percent to the total victims under Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table 3.4**.

over 2004. More than double number of females (15,614) were kidnapped compared to males (7,519) accounting for 67.5 percent during the year. 'Marriage' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of females accounting for 61.9 per cent (9,673 out of

**Table-3 (G)**

### ***Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2001 to 2005***

Year	Number of Victims Murdered				Proportion of victims by fire-arms
	Total Victims	By Licensed Fire Arms	By un-Licensed Fire Arms	Total Fire Arms victims	
2001	38,636	591	7428	8019	20.8
2002	38,033	837	8456	9293	24.4
2003	33,821	624	7202	7826	23.1
2004	34,915	813	7621	8434	24.2
2005	34,419	556	5087	5643	16.4

### ***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.

15,614) of the total females Kidnapped & Abducted. Correspondingly, 'Ransom' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of males representing 10.3 per cent of the Kidnapped & Abducted males (776 out of 7,519).

The number of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction was higher in the age group of 18-30 years (15,026) and 30-50 years (4,158). The number of victims in these age groups accounted for 82.9 percent of the total such victims reported during the year.

*N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 6.9 per cent of Kidnapping & Abduction victims, however, reported 34.2 percent (138 out of 404) of child victims (upto 10 years of age) and 14.3 per cent victims for the age-groups 10-15 years (163 out of 1092). Uttar Pradesh (22.5%) has reported the highest number of victims for age group 15 – 18 years (503 out of 2,239). Bihar (2,156 out of 15,026) reported 14.3 percent victims in the age-group (18 – 30 years). Uttar Pradesh reported 12.4% in 30 – 50 years (540 out of 4158).*

### **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 hovering at 24.0 during last three years 2002 to 2004, has declined to 16.4 in 2005. 5,643 victims of the 34,419 total murder victims were murdered by fire-arms. 556 victims of these were murdered by licensed firearms and 5,087 persons were by un-licensed fire arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (2,144), Bihar (1,095) and Jammu & Kashmir (629) have reported significant number of murder victims by use of fire-arms. These three States altogether accounted for 68.5 percent of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in 2005.*

On an average 15 persons were victims of fire-arms use everyday at all India level during the year . Uttar Pradesh which

reported 17.5 per cent of total Murder cases represented nearly one-third (31.3%) of the victims of Murder by use of Fire arms at the National level (2,144 out of 5,643).

### **Un-Identified Dead Bodies**

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in establishing the identity of un-identified dead bodies for which inquest and detailed enquires are made in solving such cases. Such cases are re-registered under other crimes, if detected, 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 in the number of inquests conducted during 2001-2005.

**Table-3 (H)**

#### **Un-identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest conducted during 2001 to 2005**

S.No.	Year	No. Of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1	2001	35,439
2.	2002	37,699
3.	2003	33,656
4.	2004	37,306
5	2005	39,157

A total of 39,157 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at All India level on an average and necessary inquest as per the law was conducted by the police, thus the police had to conduct inquest for around 101 such cases everyday at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (6,800), Andhra Pradesh (6,461) and Tamil Nadu (5,125). The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table-3.8**.

-----