



Crime in India: NCRB

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The **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** has recently released its annual '**Crime in India**' report for the year **2017**.

- However, data of death due to mob lynching, murder by influential people, killing ordered by khap panchayat and murder committed for religious reason have not been published.
- The new report has largely followed the pattern of the 2016 edition, barring **additions** in the category of **cyber crimes** and **offences against the state**.

Key Findings

- **Crime Registration and Rate:**
 - In 2017, there was an **increase of 3.6% in registration of cases** over 2016.
 - **Delhi** witnessed the **highest** crime rate in the country with **1,050** Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime incidents per lakh of the city's population.
 - This was over four times the **national average of 238**.
- **Offences against the State:**
 - There has been a **30% rise** in incidents of offences against the state as compared to 2016.
 - This category includes offences such as **sedition, waging war against the country** and **damage to public property** among others.
 - The **maximum** number of such offences were reported from **Haryana followed by UP**. The act of damage to public property was the leading reason.
 - Maximum offences were **committed by** the **Left Wing Extremist (LWE)** operatives, followed by **North East insurgents** and **Terrorists** (Jihadi and other elements).

- **Crime Against Women:**
 - The number of crimes committed against women **increased by 6%** over the year 2016.
 - Majority cases were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty'.
 - The **maximum cases** were registered in **Uttar Pradesh (UP)** followed by Maharashtra and West Bengal.
- **Cyber Crimes:**
 - **Bengaluru topped the list** among metropolitan cities across the country in terms of number of cyber crimes registered.
 - Bengaluru was **followed by Mumbai and Jaipur**.
- **Riots:**
 - Out of the total 58,880 incidents of rioting reported, communal and sectarian riots accounted for 723 and 183 incidents respectively.
 - There were **805 riots due to caste conflict** and **1909 riots due to political reasons**.
 - **Maximum** incidents were reported from **Bihar**, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- **Crime Against SC/STs:**
 - The incidents registered under the **Scheduled Caste Prevention of Atrocities Act** saw an **increase** from 5,082 incidents reported in 2016 to 5,775 in 2017.
 - Incidents of **crime related to Scheduled Tribes dipped** from 844 in 2016 to 720 in 2017.

National Crime Record Bureau

- NCRB, **headquartered in New Delhi, was set-up in 1986** under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators.
- It was set up based on the recommendations of the National Police Commission (1977-1981) and the MHA's Task Force (1985).
- NCRB brings out the annual comprehensive statistics of crime across the country (**'Crime in India' report**).
Being **published since 1953**, the report serves as a crucial tool in understanding the law and order situation across the country.

Source: IE