

Crime Review

2020

Compendium



Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU




PREFACE

In an age of Global terrorism and organized crime syndicate, criminal intelligence proves to be a powerful tool that gives the law enforcers an edge over criminals. Criminal Intelligence is useful for both prevention and detection of crime.

To cater the above services, "Crime Review – Tamil Nadu", an annual publication brought out by SCRB, is a statistical compilation on Crimes, Arrest of Criminals, Disposal of Cases, Road Accidents, Missing Persons, across the State that can be used as a ready reckoner. This compendium provides pointers that would help the Police agency to evolve strategies for crime prevention. All users will benefit immensely from the wealth of information this publication carries.

As the Director General of Police / Head of Police Force, Tamil Nadu, I appreciate the systematic hard work put in by all the officers of the State Crime Records Bureau who are associated with the preparation of this review for making it as comprehensive, meaningful and as interesting as possible.


**Director General of Police/
Head of Police Force,
Tamil Nadu**

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TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2020

1.	Area	1,30,058 Sq. Km.		
2.	Borders	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Pondicherry (UT)		
3.	Coast Line	1076 Kms.		
4.	Population	Male	Female	Total
	2011 (Census)	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	7,21,47,030
	2020 (Projected)	4,15,64,168	4,13,58,658	8,29,22,826
	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 31.03.2020) Road Length (In kms.)	2,65,455		
	i) National Highways	5,381 kms.		
	ii) State Highways	59,405 kms.		
	iii) Others	2,00,669		
8.	Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2020)	276.88 lakhs		
	i) Commercial	13.00 lakhs		
	ii) Non- Commercial	282.10 lakhs		

PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE
2020

1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including one Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	7
4.	Districts	31 + 5 (newly formed districts)
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
	Strength: (as on 01.01.2021)	
6.	Sanctioned Strength	1,31,162
	Actual Strength	1,18,670
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)	1347 (including Railway PS)
8.	Women Police Stations	202
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population) for Actual Strength for Sanctioned Strength	143 158
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.) for Actual Strength for Sanctioned Strength	91 101

SNAPSHOTS – 2020

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 9,91,700
increase of 430%**
 - ⊖ **SLL cases: 4,85,981
increase of 69.3%**
 - ⊖ **Total Crimes increase : 202.7%**
 - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 1075.3
SLL Crime Rate: 581.1**
 - ⊖ **Persons arrested
Under IPC: 13,45,778
Under SLL: 5,34,611**
 - ⊖ **An average of 1.4 persons
arrested per IPC case.**
 - ⊖ **Disposal by Police
IPC cases: 28.1%
SLL cases: 52.4%**
 - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate
IPC: 91.7%
SLL: 95.2%**
 - ⊖ **Conviction rate
IPC: 66.0%
SLL: 93.6%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Murders: 4.8%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Rapes: 7.4%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Dowry deaths: 42.8%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Robberies: 17.2%**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 62.1%**
 - ⊖ **Crimes against Women: 6,630
Increase: 11.7%**
 - ⊖ **Crimes against Children: 4,338
Increase: 4.8%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in NDPS Act cases:
24.8%.**
 - ⊖ **Preventive Detention
NSA: 18, Goondas: 2,466. Others:
442,**
 - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases
Against Finance Institutions: Nil
Number of depositors: Nil,
Amount involved: Rs.0.00 crores.
Amount refunded: Rs.0.00 crores**
 - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 782**
 - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC
Cases: Chennai City 88,388
Crime Rate: Tiruppur City 1724.7**
 - ⊖ **Road accidents: 45,484
Deaths: 8,059
Decrease: 23.4%**
 - ⊖ **Police personnel
Killed on duty: 55
Injured on duty: 107**
 - ⊖ **No civilians were neither killed
nor injured in by various Police
operations.**
 - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 6**
-

CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2020

★ **Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered an increase of about 202.7% during the year 2020 with a total registration of 13.77 lakh cases, out of which 8.91 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.**

★ **Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code increased by 430.4% this year. This increase was majorly due to increase in COVID-19 Lock down violation cases registered under Other IPC cases, Attempt to commit Murder, Attempt to commit Suicides, Grievous Hurt, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty, Rape, Attempt to commit Rape, Riots, Dacoity, Making preparation & Assembly for committing Dacotiy, Arson, Circulate False / Fake News/ Rumors, Criminal intimidation, Insult to modesty of Women.**

★ **Cases registered under The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, The Explosives Act, Indian Railways Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, The Copy Right Act, SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act (Against SCs), The Child Labour Act, The prevention of Damage to public property Act, The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, The official secret Act, The Defacement of public property Act, The Copy right Act, The Passport Act, The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act and The Registration of Foreigners Act have decreased.**

★ **Violent Crimes accounted for 1.2% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 1.9% of the cases.**

★ **Totally 4,300 Grave Crimes were reported during the year-2020 in the State – a decrease of 11.6%. Murders constituted 38.6% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder decreased by 1% during 2020. An increase of 11.6% has been found when compared to the three years average (2018 – 2020).**

★ **A decrease of 20.4% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 12,492 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,041 cases each month.**

★ **In Property crimes, Rs.113.1 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth value Rs.70.3 crore was 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 32.6% of all thefts reported were of Cash/Jewelry, and these thefts amounted to the loss of 58.8% of the total property.**

★ **Crime against Women has increased by 11.7% when compared to 2019. Of the cases**

reported, POCSO Act cases, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, and Molestation together, account for more than half (85.4%) of the cases.

★ Children in conflict with law registered an increase of 26.4% during the year 2020 with 3,394 cases, out of which 85.2% were IPC cases. The most common crimes committed by children were thefts, burglary, Hurt and Rash Driving on Public way.

★ Under Special and Local Laws, the most prevalent offence was violation of Prohibition Act (34.7%). Registration of cases under The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, The Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against STs), The Protection of Civil Rights Act against SCs., The Arms Act, The Explosives substances Act, The Information Technology Act, The Trade Mark Act, The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, The Cigarette and Other

Tobacco Products Act, The Gambling Act and The Essential Commodities Act have increased.

★ Only 11.9% of IPC cases and 24.1% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.

★ Totally, 2,892 IPC cases were registered due to children in conflict with law during 2020, an increase of 23.7% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 1 female per 1000 males in IPC Cases. 502 SLL cases were registered due to children in conflict with law during 2020, indicating an increase of 43.8% over 2019. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 2 females per 1000 males in SLL Cases.

★ Accidents have decreased by 20.5% during this year. Totally 45,484 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2020, out of which 7,559 (16.6%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 46% of total accidents and were responsible for 37.2% of the fatalities.

TAMIL NADU

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2011 TO 2020

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	123	137	121	127	107	92	94	81	67	64
2	DACOITY	101	97	83	101	93	109	97	100	113	128
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	11	19	55	74	80	83	134	197	62	68
4	ROBBERY	2066	1898	2186	1969	1763	1680	1841	2295	2444	2023
5	BURGLARY	4848	4457	5125	5266	5131	4535	4751	4516	4392	4275
6	THEFT	13924	11996	11950	11969	11196	12128	15422	17570	15684	12492
TOTAL		21073	18604	19520	19506	18370	18627	22339	24759	22762	19050
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES											
7	MURDER	1754	1812	1815	1678	1641	1511	1466	1488	1678	1597
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2962	2954	3007	2922	2935	2666	2460	2571	2478	2548
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	44	33	50	59	36	51	55	68	72
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	21167	22100	20984	1519	1158	612	41363	38284	39050	36569
11	RIOTS	3009	3136	2701	2784	2648	2002	1935	2240	1722	2122
TOTAL		28920	30046	28540	8953	8441	6827	47275	44638	44996	42908
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN											
12	RAPE	677	737	923	471	450	319	283	331	362	389
13	DOWRY DEATH	152	110	118	95	65	58	48	55	28	40
14	MOLESTATION	1467	1494	1271	1102	1163	854	744	814	803	892
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	464	382	313	229	20	27	9	14	7	31
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1812	1965	2471	2103	1900	1256	984	789	781	689
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1743	1693	1516	1479	1324	791	860	896	699	633
TOTAL		6315	6381	6612	5479	4922	3305	2928	2899	2680	2674
(iv) OTHERS											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	241	252	263	267	279	432	167	201	199	132
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	238	262	238	242	252	122	160	138	154	141
20	ARSON	706	726	645	675	677	513	402	434	395	463
21	CHEATING	3872	4151	4647	4536	4816	3093	3298	3652	3294	2719
22	COUNTERFEITING	275	377	320	161	186	99	53	75	69	38
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	16076	15499	14944	14704	14933	16661	15817	12114	10637	8365
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	115163	124176	127850	138677	134682	130217	86397	97002	82930	815210
TOTAL		136571	145443	148907	159262	155825	151137	106294	113616	97678	827068
TOTAL IPC CASES (i+ii+iii+iv)		192879	200474	203579	193200	187558	179896	178836	185912	168116	891700
TOTAL SLL CASES		526208	549064	493099	311879	254604	287473	242040	313276	286978	485981

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2015 TO 2019 AND % OF SHARE TAMILNADU TO ALL-INDIA

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			% Variation in 2019 over 2018
		ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	
(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	2408	107	4.44	2270	92	4.05	2103	94	4.47	2995	81	2.70	2573	67	2.60	-17.28
2	DACOITY	3972	93	2.34	3795	109	2.87	3575	97	2.71	3492	100	2.86	3176	113	3.56	13.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3163	80	2.53	3051	83	2.72	3463	134	3.87	3452	197	5.71	3338	62	1.86	-68.53
4	ROBBERY	36188	1763	4.87	31906	1680	5.27	30742	1841	5.99	30822	2295	7.45	31065	2444	7.87	6.49
5	BURGLARY	114123	5131	4.50	111746	4535	4.06	110711	4751	4.29	99940	4516	4.52	100897	4392	4.35	-2.75
6	THEFT	467833	11196	2.39	494404	12128	2.45	589058	15422	2.62	625441	17570	2.81	675916	15684	2.32	-10.73
TOTAL		627687	18370	2.93	647172	18627	2.88	739652	22339	3.02	766142	24759	3.23	816965	22762	2.79	-8.07
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES																	
7	MURDER	29719	1641	5.52	28180	1511	5.36	26550	1466	5.52	26022	1488	5.72	26345	1678	6.37	12.77
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	46471	2935	6.32	49667	2666	5.37	51621	2460	4.77	51489	2571	4.99	51254	2478	4.83	-3.62
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3176	59	1.86	3203	36	1.12	3401	51	1.50	3635	55	1.51	3470	68	1.96	23.64
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT #	92996	1158	1.25	89039	612	0.69	494617	41363	8.36	530076	38284	7.22	545061	39050	7.16	2.00
11	RIOTS	65255	2648	4.06	61974	2002	3.23	58880	1935	3.29	57828	2240	3.87	46209	1722	3.73	-23.13
TOTAL		237617	8441	3.55	232063	6827	2.94	635069	47275	7.44	669050	44638	6.67	672339	44996	6.69	0.80
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																	
12	RAPE *	39088	450	1.15	44676	336	0.75	36713	296	0.81	37453	344	0.92	35977	370	1.03	7.56
13	DOWRY DEATH	7634	65	0.85	7621	58	0.76	7466	48	0.64	7166	55	0.77	7115	28	0.39	-49.09
14	MOLESTATION	82422	1163	1.41	84746	854	1.01	86001	744	0.87	89097	814	0.91	88367	803	0.91	-1.35
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	8685	20	0.23	7305	27	0.37	7451	9	0.12	6992	14	0.20	6939	7	0.10	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	113403	1900	1.68	110378	1256	1.14	104551	984	0.94	103272	789	0.76	125298	781	0.62	-1.01
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	59277	1335	2.25	64519	1043	1.62	66328	860	1.30	72751	896	1.23	72780	699	0.96	-21.99
TOTAL		310509	4933	1.59	319245	3574	1.12	308510	2941	0.95	316731	2912	0.92	336476	2688	0.80	-7.69
(iv) OTHERS																	
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	23722	268	1.13	23489	180	0.77	29560	167	0.56	32983	201	0.61	32257	199	0.62	-1.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	19218	252	1.31	18708	122	0.65	20371	160	0.79	20456	138	0.67	20833	154	0.74	11.59
20	ARSON	9710	677	6.97	11196	513	4.58	9186	402	4.38	9252	434	4.69	8420	395	4.69	-8.99
21	CHEATING	115405	4816	4.17	109611	3093	2.82	127430	3298	2.59	134546	3652	2.71	143909	3294	2.29	-9.80
22	COUNTERFEITING	1701	186	10.93	1476	99	6.71	1171	53	4.53	1266	75	5.92	1040	69	6.63	-8.00
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	6	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	4	0	0.00	3	0	0.00	-
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	134384	14933	11.11	140215	16661	11.88	142794	15817	11.08	144031	12114	8.41	144842	10637	7.34	-12.19
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1469441	134682	9.17	1472531	130200	8.84	1048831	86384	8.24	1038493	96989	9.34	1048617	82922	7.91	-14.50
TOTAL		1773587	155814	8.79	1777231	150868	8.49	1379348	106281	7.71	1381031	113603	8.23	1399921	97670	6.98	-14.03
TOTAL IPC (i+ii+iii+iv)		2949400	187558	6.36	2975711	179896	6.05	3062579	178836	5.84	3132954	185912	5.93	3225701	168116	5.21	-9.57
TOTAL SLL		4376699	254604	5.82	1855804	287473	15.49	1944465	242040	12.45	1941680	313276	16.13	1930471	286978	14.87	-8.39
GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)		7326099	442162	6.04	4831515	467369	9.67	5007044	420876	8.41	5074634	499188	9.84	5156172	455094	8.83	-8.83

* INCLUDING ATTEMPT TO RAPE

HURT FROM THE YEAR 2017 INCLUDING SIMPLE HURT

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2019
(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	1,68,116	5.2	221.8	62.1	2,86,978	14.9	378.5	91.8	4,55,094	8.8	600.3
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,19,229	3.7	227.9	38.4	26,522	1.4	50.7	80.8	1,45,751	2.8	278.6
3	KARNATAKA	1,20,165	3.7	182.1	36.6	43,526	2.3	66.0	68.1	1,63,691	3.2	248.1
4	KERALA	1,75,810	5.5	499.7	85.5	2,77,273	14.4	788.0	99.1	4,53,083	8.8	1,287.7
5	TELANGANA	1,18,338	3.7	317.4	42.5	12,916	0.7	34.6	49.4	1,31,254	2.5	352.0
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KL	KL	KL	TN	TN	TN	KL	KL	TN	TN	KL
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	TL	TL	182	KA	TL	TL	TL	TL	TL	TL	KA
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	8	8	11	6	2	2	4	9	3	3	5
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	UP	UP	DL	MZ	GJ	GJ	AN	KL	UP	UP	DL
11		3,53,131	10.9	1501.9	95.0	2,91,563	15.1	871.9	99.1	6,28,578	12.2	1,586.1
12	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	LD	DN	DN	DN	DD	DD	DD	LD	LD	LD	DN
13		123	0.010	40.6	2.1	48	0.002	11.3	0.0	182	0.004	52.2
14	ALL-INDIA	32,25,701	--	241.2	50.4	19,30,471	--	144.3	80.8	51,56,172	--	385.5

UTTAR PRADESH	3,53,131	10.95	156.3	59.2	2,75,447	14.3	121.9	81.9	6,28,578	12.2	278.2
MAHARASTRA	3,41,084	10.57	278.4	49	1,68,349	8.7	137.4	35.9	5,09,433	9.9	415.8

AN- ANDAMAN & NICOBAR, AP-ANDHRA PRADESH, KA- KARNATAKA, KL-KERALA, TN-TAMILNADU, TL-TELANGANA, UP- UTTAR PRADESH, DL-DELHI (UT), LD-LAKSHADWEEP, MZ-MIZORAM, DD-DAMAN & DIU, MH- MAHARASTRA, DN- D&N Haveli,

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

Crime Rate = Number of Cases / Population in lakhs

Conviction Rate = (Conviction / Trial Completed) x 100

**COMPARTIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2019
(VARIOUS CRIME HEADS)**

Sl. No.	Head	Violent Crimes		Crimes Against Body		Crimes Against Property		Crimes Against Public Order		Crime Against Women		Crime Against Children		Crime Against Senior Citizen	
		Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	TAMILNADU	10,946	14.4	57,333	75.6	24,275	32.0	5,605	7.4	5,934	15.6	4,139	20.5	2,509	33.4
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	7,670	14.7	40,322	77.1	16,960	32.4	1,649	3.2	17,746	67.9	2,524	16.1	2,430	50.3
3	KARNATAKA	16,445	24.9	41,934	63.6	27,267	41.3	4,512	6.8	13,828	42.5	6,305	32.2	1,172	20.2
4	KERALA	12,736	36.2	33,333	94.7	6,857	19.5	6,031	17.1	11,462	62.7	4,754	50.9	683	16.3
5	TELANGANA	8,661	23.2	39,650	106.3	18,779	50.4	1,141	3.1	18,394	99.3	4,212	37.7	1,523	44.2
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KA	KL	TN	TL	KA	TL	KL	KL	TL	TL	KA	KL	TN	AP
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	AP	TN	KL	KA	KL	KL	TL	TL	TN	TN	AP	AP	KL	KL
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	3	5	1	4	2	4	2	2	5	5	4	4	1	3
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	14	31	7	13	10	23	5	7	18	34	16	30	4	9
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	UP	AS	UP	AS	DL	DL	MH	LD	UP	AS	MH	LD	MH	DL
11		55,519	83.4	1,33,731	128.9	2,51,548	1261.5	9,107	35.3	59,853	177.8	19,592	144.4	6,163	93.8
12	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	LD	DN	LD	NL	LD	DN	NL	NL	DD	NL	LD	NL	PY	PY
13		16	8.3	36	8.8	19	9.2	1	0.0	33	4.1	26	8.8	0	0.0
14	ALL-INDIA	4,17,732	31.2	10,50,945	78.6	8,54,618	63.9	63,359	4.7	4,05,861	62.4	1,48,185	33.2	27,696	26.7

UTTAR PRADESH	55,519	24.6	1,33,731	59.2	71,778	31.8	6,008	2.7	59,853	55.4	18,943	21.4	475	3.1
MAHARASTRA	44,074	36.0	87,432	71.4	1,22,846	100.3	9,107	7.4	37,144	63.1	19,592	51.8	6,163	55.5

AP-ANDHRA PRADESH, KA-KARNATAKA, KL-KERALA, MH-MAHARASHTRA, TN-TAMIL NADU, TL-TELANGANA, LD-LAKSHADWEEP, DL-DELHI/UT, BR-BIHAR, PJ-PUNJAB, PY-PUDUCHERRY, UP-UTTAR PRADESH, CH-CHANDIGARH, MZ-MIZORAM, NL-NAGALAND, DN-DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI

* - No Cases reported in PY

Violent Crimes = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Dowry Deaths + Infanticide + Foeticide + Attempt to Commit Murder + Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Kidnapping & Abduction + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Rioting + Robbery + Dacoity + Arson
Crimes Against Body = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Causing Death by Negligence + Dowry Deaths + Attempt to Commit Murder + Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Causing Injuries by Rash Driving/Act + Molestation + Kidnapping & Abduction + Human Trafficking + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Unnatural Offences
Crimes Against Property = Theft + Burglary + Extortion + Robbery + Dacoity + Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity + Criminal Misappropriation + Criminal Breach of Trust + Dishonestly Recv/Dealing Stolen Property
Crimes Against Public Order = Unlawful Assembly + Rioting + Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups
Crimes Against Women = Dowry Deaths + Abetment of Suicide of Women + Causing miscarriage without consent + Deaths caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage + Acid Attack + Attempt to Acid Attack + Cruelty by Husband or his relatives + Kidnapping of Women + Human Trafficking + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Unnatural Offences + Molestation + Sexual Harassment + Dowry Prohibition Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act + 67A IT Act + Indecent Rep.of Women (P) Act
Crimes Against Children = Murder + Abetment of suicide of child + Attempt to commit Murder + Infanticide + Foeticide + Exposure & Abandonment + Kidnapping & Abduction + Human Trafficking + Selling of minors for prostitution + Buying of minors for prostitution + Unnatural Offences + POCSO Act + JJ Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Child Labour (P) Act + Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
Crimes Against Senior Citizen = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Attempt to commit murder + Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Rape + Extortion + Robbery + Dacoity + Cheating

CRIME REVIEW TAMIL NADU -2020

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.

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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 dishonour
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;

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 upto 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
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 Boot Leggers, 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
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 2020 is 829.2 lakhs.

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, 24,84,816 complaints were received by police as compared to 16,69,449 complaints were received during the year 2019 showing an increase of 48.8% over 2019. Out of Total complaints received by Police, 23% are oral complaints (5,79,691), 77% are written complaints (19,05,125) which include complaints initiated suo-moto by Police (10,63,183). 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

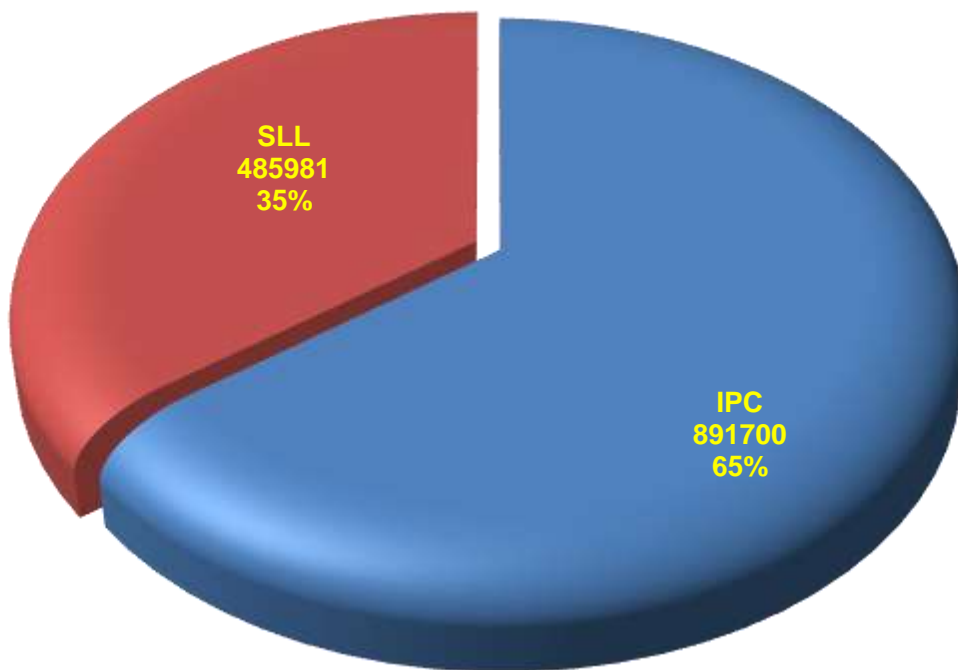
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2010 to 2020 is presented in [Table-1.1A](#).

Head-wise incidence and Crime Rate distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 3 years from 2018 to 2020 is presented in [Table-1.2](#).

- IPC 8,91,700 – 64.7%
- SLL 4,85,981 – 35.3%

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered **1,49,276** cognizable crimes.

CHART-1.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF
IPC AND SLL CRIMES DURING 2020



(Refer [Table 1.1A](#))

Cognizable Crimes registered during 2016-2020

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2016	179896	287473	467369	1:1.6	599.6
2017	178836	242040	420876	1:1.4	531.7
2018	185912	313276	499188	1:1.7	620.9
2019	168116	286978	455094	1:1.7	557.4
2020	891700	485981	1377681	1:05	1661.4

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2020**

S. No.	Agency	Act Under Which Cases Registered	No. of Cases Registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Vigilance & Anti-Corruption Wing	Prevention of Corruption Act & IPC	304
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	1,48,218
3	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	74
4	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	620
5	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	46
6	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860	0
7	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	14
Total			1,49,276

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)
(Incidence...13,77,681)**

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...1661.4)**

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 2020 (from 557.4 to 1661.4) over the year 2019. *The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased from 205.9 in 2019 to 1075.3 in 2020 and that for SLL crimes has also increased from 351.5 in 2019 to 581.1 in 2020.*

**Crime Incidence- IPC
(Incidence...8,91,700)**

A total of 8,91,700 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2020 against 1,68,116 in 2019 recording increase of 430.4%, which can be attributed to increase in the incidence of crimes under

few heads, namely Attempt to commit Murder, Attempt to commit Suicides, Grievous Hurt, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty, Rape, Attempt to commit Rape, Riots, Dacoity, Making preparation & Assembly for committing Dacoity, Arson, Circulate False / Fake News/ Rumors, Criminal intimidation, Insult to modesty of Women and Other IPC Cases.

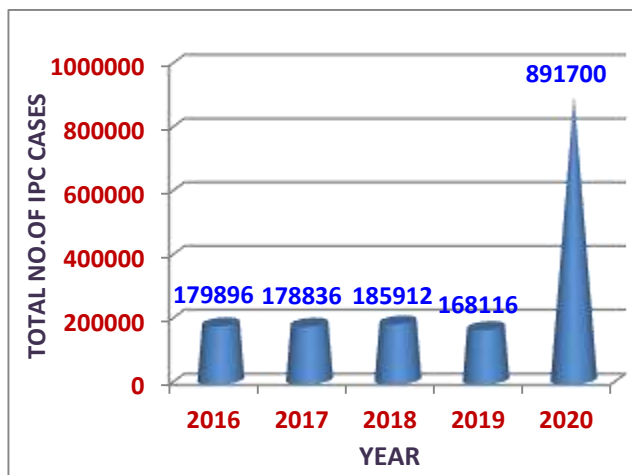
The Chennai registered 88,388 cases accounted for about 9.9% of total crimes reported in the state during 2020.

**Crime Rate - IPC
(Crime rate: 1075.3)**

Dist. / City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.4 & Map-1.3. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2020 is 1075.3 whereas the same for 2019 was 205.9. The IPC crime rate has increased by 422.2% during the year 2020 over the year 2019.

Crimes Under IPC:

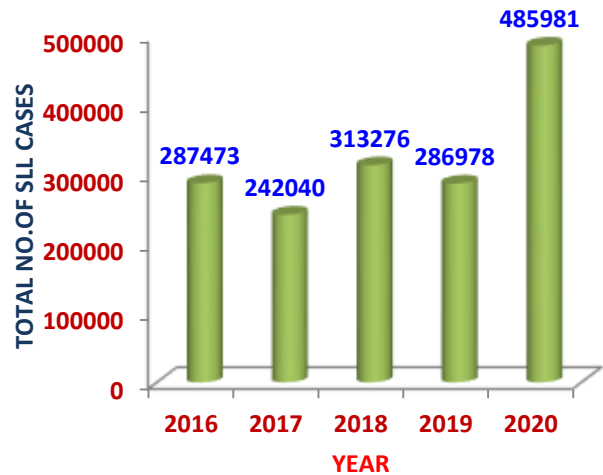
**CHART -1.2
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(IPC) CRIMES 2016 - 2020**



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

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (88,388) followed by Thiruvannamalai (82,696) and Madurai (54,067). Table-1.4 shows district / city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

**CHART -1.3
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(SLL) CRIMES 2016 - 2020**



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: 4.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.1 to 1.9**

Incidence of Murder (1,661) has decreased by 4.8% compared to previous year (1,745). Chennai recorded the highest, i.e. (150) contributing 9.0% of the total followed by Thanjavur (81) and Madurai (68). Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidents (1) followed by Railway Chennai (2) and Nilgiris (7).

(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Increase: 2.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change 3.0***

Incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (2,548) has increased to 2.8% compared to last year (2,478). Highest incidence (335) was reported from Chennai, contributing 13.1% of the total cases followed by Thirunelveli (135) and Thoothukudi (131). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Chennai (7) followed by Nilgiris (13) and Namakkal (17).

(iii) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

[Increase: 5.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change (0.1)**

There were 72 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest incidence was reported in Ramanathapuram (9) followed by Thiruvannamalai (8), Kallakurichi (7), Dharmapuri, Virudhunagar and Villupuram (each 5), Krishnagiri, Theni and Thirupattur (each 4), Kanniyakumari (3), Chennai, Railway Chennai, Salem, Thiruvallur and Thiruvarur (each 2), Dindigul, Madurai City, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City and Tenkasi (each 1). No case registered in remaining districts / cities.

(iv) Rape

[Increase: 7.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.4 to 0.5**

389 incidences of **Rape** reported in 2020 which shows an increase of 7.5% over the previous year (362). Highest incidence of rape was reported in Cuddalore (32) followed by Chennai (31) and Villupuram (21). Lowest incidence was reported in Salem City (1) followed by Tiruppur City, Thirunelveli City, Namakkal and Coimbatore City (each 2), Ranipet, Thanjavur and Perambalur (each 3). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy under this head.

(v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Decrease: 14.8%]

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

A total of 765 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during this year, 14.8% lower than the previous year (898). Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (71) followed by Thiruvarur (61), and Kallakurichi (55). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris and Railway Chennai (each 1) followed by Theni and Perambalur (each 2), Tenkasi and Ranipet (each 3), Tiruppur City and Coimbatore City (each 4), Tiruppur, Thiruvallur and Thirunelveli City (each 5), Thirunelveli, Coimbatore and Ariyalur (each 6).

(vi) Dacoity

[Increase: 13.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.1***

128 incidences of **Dacoity** were reported in 2020, 13.3% has increased than the previous year (113). Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (21) followed by Villupuram (10), Thirunelveli (7) and Dindigul (6). Lowest incidence was reported in Thirupattur, Kallakurichi, Virudhunagar, Vellore, Thiruvarur, Thiruvallur, Railway Chennai, Nagapattinam, Kanniyakumari and Erode (each 1 case). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Karur, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railway Trichy and Thanjavur.

CHART-1.4
INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2011

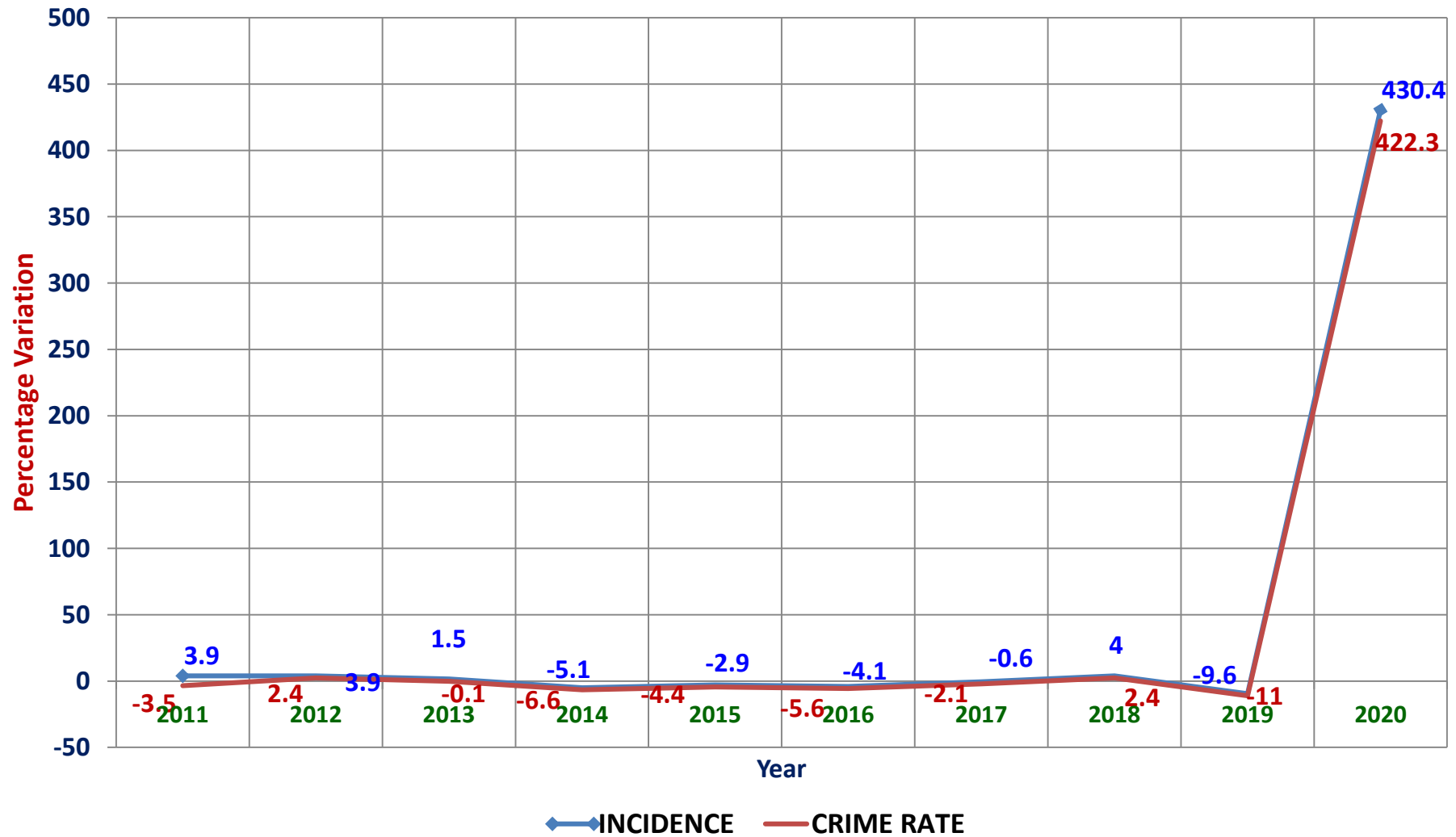


CHART-1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2020

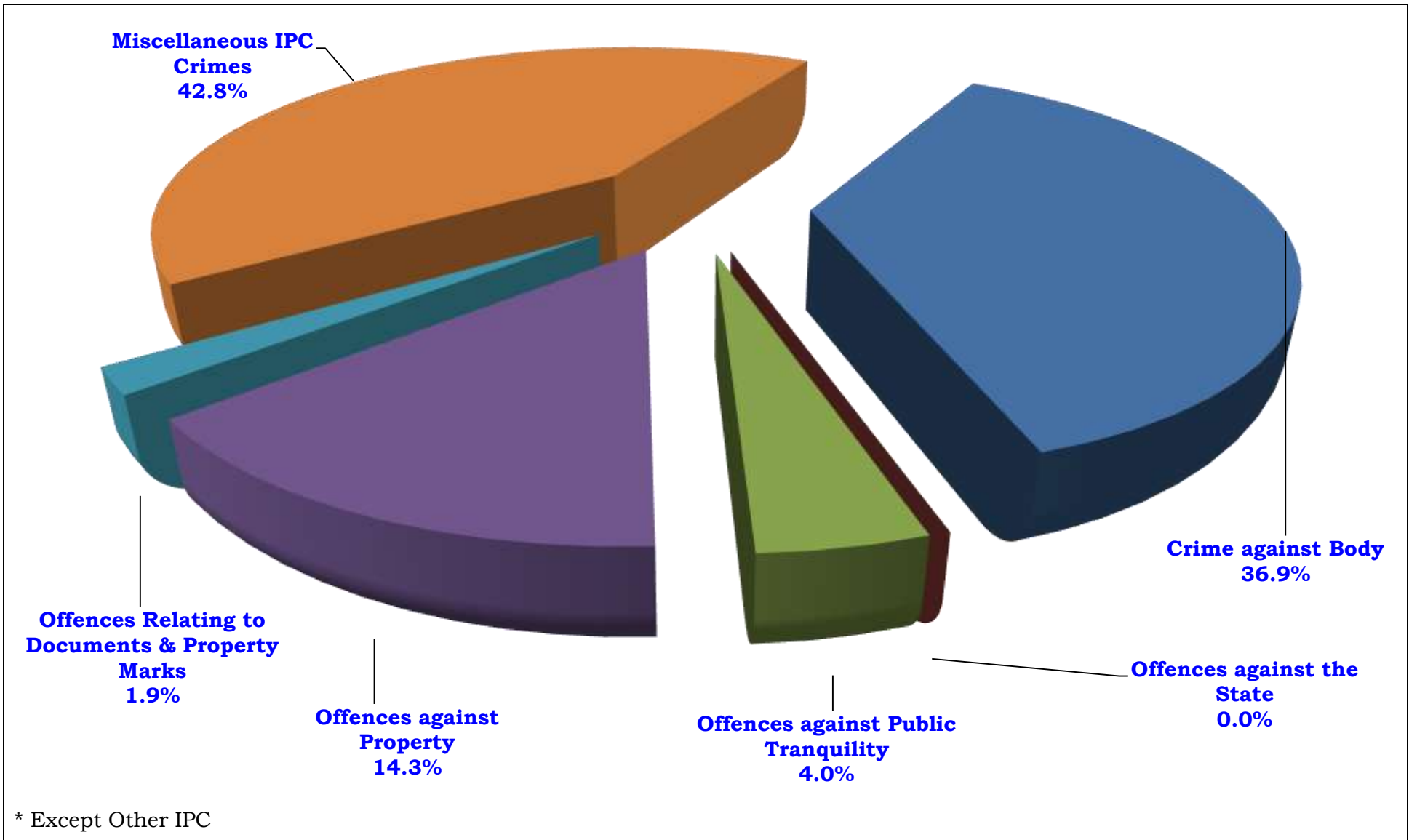
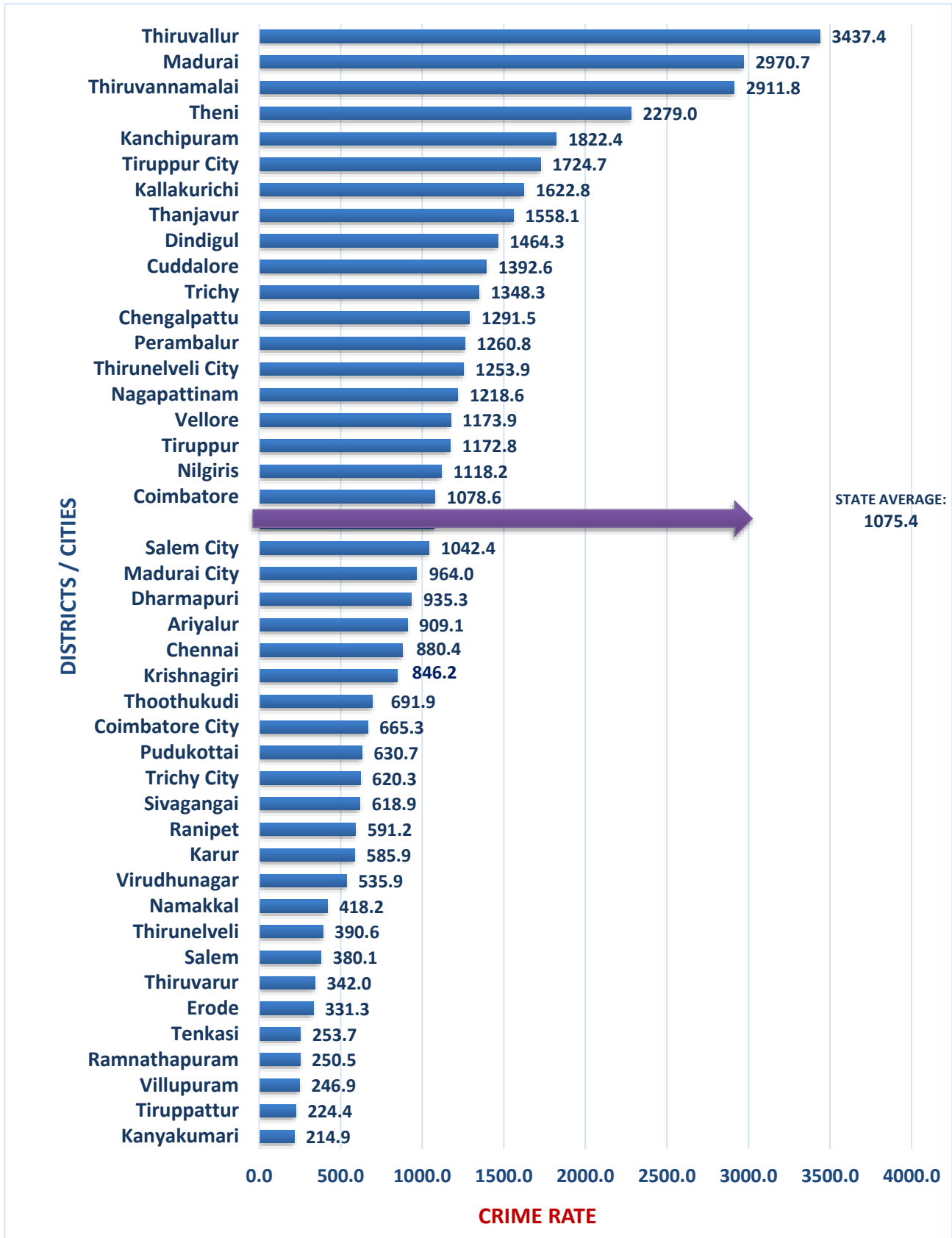


CHART-1.6

RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT / CITY WISE DURING – 2020



(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity
[Increase: 9.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change (0.1)***

62 cases were reported in 2019, whereas the number of cases has increased to 68 cases in 2020, an increase of 9.7%. Highest number of cases under this head has registered in Thanjavur (22) followed by Thiruvannamalai (9), Madurai (6), Villupuram (5), Dindigul and Tiruppur City (each 4), Chennai, Trichy and Ranipet (each 3), Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, Sivagangai, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur, Vellore and Kallakurichi (each 1). Remaining 27 districts had no case under this head.

(viii) Robbery
[Decrease: 17.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 3.0 to 2.4***

2,023 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2020, as against 2,444 during the previous year showing a decrease of 17.2%. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (658) followed by Madurai (104) and Madurai City (98). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (3) followed by Railway Trichy (6), Tenkasi (7), Krishnagiri (8), Erode and Dharmapuri (each 9 cases).

(ix) Burglary
[Decrease: 2.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 5.4 to 5.0***

The incidence of **Burglary** (4,275) recorded a decrease of 2.7% during the year 2020 as compared to 2019 (4,392). Highest number (817) was reported in Chennai followed by Kanniyakumari (259) and Thiruvallur (156). Lowest incidence was reported in Ariyalur (24) followed by Ranipet (28), Dharmapuri (30). No case was reported in Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy.

(x) Theft
[Decrease: 20.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 19.2 to 14.5***

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (12,492) a decrease of 20.4% during the year 2020 over the previous year 2019 (15,684). Chennai reported the highest incidence (4,788) followed by Railway Chennai (1,097), Kanniyakumari (333), Madurai City (308) and Thoothukudi (272). Lowest incidence was reported in Ariyalur (32) followed by Nilgiris (37) and Chengalpattu (69 cases).

(xi) Riots
[Increase: 23.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.1 to 2.5***

Cases of **Riots** (2,122) recorded a Increase of 23.2% over the previous year (1,722). Highest incidence was reported from Thanjavur (171) followed by Madurai (163), and Ramanathapuram (144). Lowest incidence was reported in Railways Trichy (1) followed by Nilgiris (3), Tenkasi (4), Railways Chennai (5) and Ranipet (6). No case was reported in Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli City, Thoothukudi and Vellore.

(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust
[Decrease: 8.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change 0.2**

141 cases have been reported under this head, showing a decrease of 8.4%, compared to previous year (154). Maximum number of cases were reported in Pudukottai (33) followed by Chennai (27) and Virudhunagar (10). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Karur, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railways Chennai, Railways Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Trichy, Trichy City, Vellore, Villupuram, Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi, Ranipet and Thirupattur.

(xiii) Cheating

[Decrease: 17.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 4.0 to 3.2***

2,719 cases of **Cheating** (including forgery and fraud) were reported during 2020, showing a decrease of 17.5% over 2019 (3,294). Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (667) followed by Madurai City (208), Pudukottai (99) and Thirunelveli City (98). Railway Chennai recorded the lowest incidence (1) followed by Nagapattinam (4), Nilgiris (12) and Perambalur (13).

(xiv) Counterfeiting

[Decrease: 44.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.1 to 0.0***

38 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2020. 44.9% lower than the previous year (69). Highest number of cases have been registered in Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur (each 4) followed by Erode, Pudukottai, Vellore and Tenkasi (each 3), Chennai, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City and Thirunelveli (each 2), Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur City, Trichy and Chengalpattu (each 1). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Trichy City, Villupuram, Virudhunagar, Kallakurichi, Ranipet and Thirupattur.

(xv) Arson

[Increase: 17.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change 0.5***

463 **Arson** cases were reported in the year 2020 showing an increase of 17.2% over 2019 (395). Kanniyakumari reported the highest number of cases (35) followed by Chennai (34), Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli (each 31), Thoothukudi (29) and Pudukottai (25). Lowest number of incidence have been reported in Krishnagiri City (1) followed by Tiruppur City,

Perambalur, Kanchipuram and Erode (each 2), Tiruppur, Karur and Ariyalur (each 3), Thiruvannamalai, Nilgiris and Coimbatore City (each 4). No case was recorded in Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Chengalpattu, Ranipet and Thirupattur.

(xvi) Grievous Hurt

[Increase: 9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased 0.8 to 0.9***

741 cases of **Grievous Hurt** were reported during 2020, showing an increase of 9% over the previous year as against 679 cases were reported in the year 2019. Thanjavur has reported the highest incidence (173) followed by Chennai (107) and Krishnagiri (36). Lowest numbers of cases were reported in Kanchipuram (1) followed by Tiruppur City, Theni and Railway Chennai (each 2), Namakkal, Madurai and Karur (each 3), Tirupattur, Kallakurichi and Trichy City (each 4). No case was recorded in Nagapattinam, Railways Trichy, Vellore and Chengalpattu.

(xvii) Dowry Deaths

[Increase: 42.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible.**

40 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, showing an increase of 42.9% over the previous year (28). Highest incidence were reported in Cuddalore (18) followed by Chennai & Theni (each 3), Thanjavur, Villupuram and Ranipet (each 2), Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Salem, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai and Virudhunagar (each 1 case). No case has reported in 29 districts under this head.

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

[Increase: 11.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 1.0***

892 cases were reported in 2020, showing an increase of 11.1% over the previous year (803). Highest incidences of

84 cases were reported in Thanjavur followed by Salem (69) and Chennai (61). Lowest number of cases were reported in Railways Chennai and Kanchipuram (each 1 case) followed by Coimbatore City (2) and Coimbatore (4).

(xix) Insult to Modesty of Women

[Increase: 342.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible**

31 cases were reported in 2020, showing an increase of 342.9% over the incidence in 2019 (7). Highest incidence were reported in Chennai (7), followed by Madurai City and Thirunelveli City (each 5), Thiruvarur (4), Thanjavur and Vellore (each 2), Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Railway Trichy, Thoothukudi Trichy and Trichy City (each 1 case). No case was reported in remaining 33 districts.

(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives

[Decrease: 11.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.0 to 0.8***

689 cases were reported during 2020, showing a decrease of 11.8% over the last year (781). Highest number of (87) was reported in Madurai City followed by Chennai (56) and Trichy (50). Lowest number of cases were reported in Perambalur & Nilgiris (each 1 case) followed by Ranipet, Chengalpattu, Kanniyakumari and Kanchipuram (each 3) and Salem (4 cases). No case was recorded in RP Chennai and RP Trichy.

(xxi) Importation of Girls

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

(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence

[Decrease: 21.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 13.1 to 9.7***

8,365 cases were reported in 2020 which was 10,637 in the year 2019, a decrease of 21.4% over previous year. Highest number was reported in Chennai (956) followed by Villupuram (420) and Coimbatore (381). Lowest number of cases

were reported in RP Chennai (1) followed by Nilgiris (14) and Thirunelveli City (42).

(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes

[Increase: 5708%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 15.8 to 872.7***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **“Other IPC crimes”**. 7,50,300 other IPC crimes accounting for 84.1% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2020 showing an increase of 5708% over the previous year (12,919).

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**

Due to implementation of COVID-19 Lock down, the total IPC Cases have increased by 430.4% and 422.2% decreased in the Crime Rate over previous year 2019.

SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2020 are presented in **Table-1.5**. **Map-1.12** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

4,85,981 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2020, an increase of 69.3% in registration over the previous year (2,86,978).

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 12 specified crime heads (discussed below para i to xiii) accounted for 38% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 62% of cases have been clubbed under ‘Other SLL crimes’ discussed at para xiv.

(i). Arms Act

[Increase: 33.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.30 to 0.40***

Registrations of cases (341) under the **Arms Act** constitute 0.07% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown an increase of 33.7% during 2020 when compared to 2019 (255). Highest incidence (63 cases) were reported from Thanjavur followed by Thiruvannamalai (31), Ramanathapuram (29), Madurai City (18), Vellore & Thirupattur (each 17), Kallakurichi (16), Cuddalore (13), Erode, Namakkal and Salem (each 10), Chennai (9), Chengalpattu (8), Virudhunagar (7), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Pudukottai (each 6), Dindigul, Madurai, Perambalur, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Trichy and Villupuram (each 5), Thoothukudi and Ranipet (each 4), Sivagangai, Thiruvallur (each 3), Ariyalur, Krishnagiri, Thiruvarur and Tenkasi (each 2). No case was reported in Kanchipuram, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Railway Trichy and Trippur.

(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

[Increase: 24.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 5.3 to 6.3***

5,403 cases amounting to 1.5% of all SLL cases reported in 2020 were registered under **NDPS Act**. This shows an increase of 24.8% over 2019 (4,329). Highest incidence of 620 cases were reported in NIB followed by Chennai (537) and Madurai City (343). Lowest cases were reported in Perambalur (18) followed by Ariyalur (19) and Thirupattur (25).

(iii). Gambling Act

[Increase: 61.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 5.5 to 8.5***

Cases registered (7,270) under **Gambling Act** constitute 1.5% of the total SLL crimes. It has increased by 61.7% over 2019 (4,495.) Highest number (458) have registered in Krishnagiri followed by Pudukottai (403) and Coimbatore (384). Lowest incidence was reported in Chengalpattu (22) followed by Ariyalur (36) and Thirunelveli City (37).

(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: 11.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 185.3 to 196.1***

1,68,629 cases were registered under this head during 2020, constituting 34.7% of the total SLL cases. There is an increase of 11.5% over 1,51,281 cases reported in 2019. Highest number (8,831) was registered in Chennai followed by Thiruvannamalai (8,115) and Nagapattinam (7,780). Lowest number was registered in RP Chennai (3) followed by Thirunelveli City (713), Chengalpattu (1,242) and Nilgiris (1,382).

(vi). a. Explosives Act

[Decrease: 3.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.3***

229 cases were registered under this Act in 2020 showing a decrease of 3.4% over 2019 (237). Highest number (219) has reported in Virudhunagar followed by Thanjavur (9) and Madurai City (1). No case was registered in 42 Cities/Districts.

b. Explosive Substances Act

[Increase: 31.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No change 0.2***

183 cases were registered under this Act in 2020 showing an increase of 31.7% over 2019 (139). Highest number (17) has reported in Virudhunagar followed by Tenkasi (13), Trichy (11), Villupuram (10), Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli and Thiruvannamalai (each 9), Salem City and Thoothukudi (each 7), Coimbatore and Salem (each 6), Chennai, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Theni (each 5), Erode, Pudukottai, Vellore and Ranipet (each 4). No case has registered in 12 Cities/Districts.

(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

[Decrease: 16.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.5 to 0.4***

Incidence of 348 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act) showing a decrease of 16.9% during 2020 over 2019 (419). Highest number (106) was reported in Chennai followed by Coimbatore City (22) and Dindigul and Kanniyakumari (each 18). Lowest cases were reported in Ranipet, Kallakurichi, Vellore, Trichy, Thiruvarur, Sivagangai and Dharmapuri (each 1), followed by Thirupattur, Salem, Namakkal and Kanchipuram (each 2 cases). No case was reported in 8 districts.

(viii). Indian Railways Act

[Decrease: 35.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

20 cases were registered under the Indian Railways Act showing a decrease of 35.5% during 2020 over 2019 (31 cases). Railways Chennai has registered highest number (18 cases) followed by Railway Trichy (2 cases). No case was reported in 43 districts.

(ix). Protection of Civil Rights

[Increase: 100%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

1 case was registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act (against SCs) showing an increase of 100% over 2019 (0). Virudhunagar district has reported 1 case under this category.

(x). Dowry Prohibition Act

[Decrease: 12.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.3 to 0.2 ***

207 cases were registered during 2020, showing a decrease of 12.7% over 2019 (237). Kanniyakumari registered the highest number of cases (48) followed by Kallakurichi (24) and Ramanathapuram (17). Lowest cases were reported in Tiruppur City, Thiruvallur and Perambalur (each 1 case) followed by Thoothukudi and

Thirunelveli (each 2). No case was reported in 19 districts / cities.

(xi). Copyright Act

[Decrease: 66.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.1 to 0.0***

39 cases were registered under the Copyright Act during 2020 showing a decrease of 66.7% over the previous year 117. Chennai has registered the highest number (14), followed by Thanjavur (6), Madurai, Namakkal, Tiruppur and Trichy City (each 3), Erode (2). No case was reported in 33 districts / cities and 5 districts registered each 1 case.

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

[Decrease: 57.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.1 to 0.0***

36 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs), showing a decrease of 57.1% over 2019 (84).

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

[Increase: 66.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

5 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against STs), showing an increase of 66.7% over 2019 (3).

(xiv) Others:

[Increase: 142%]

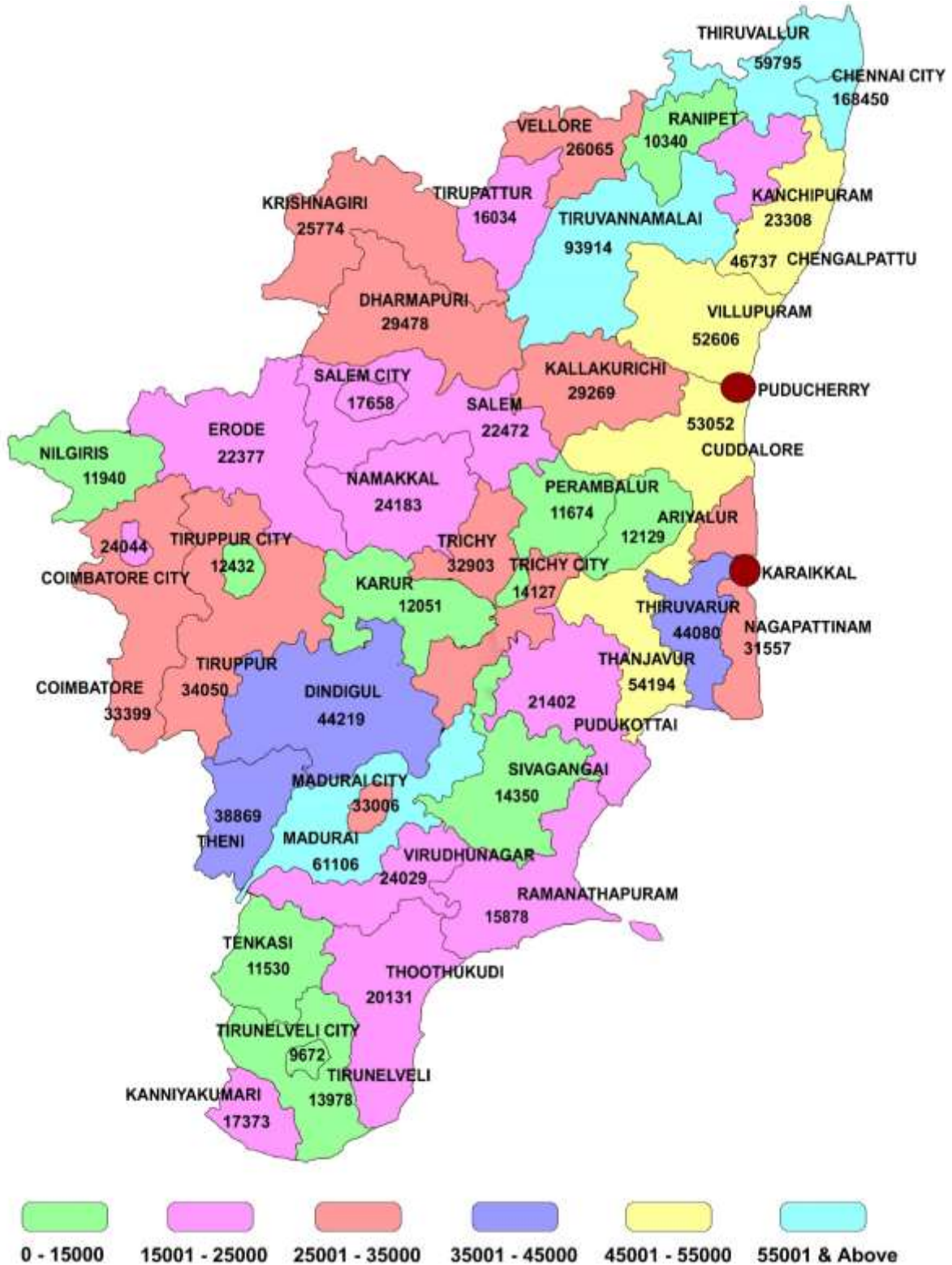
- Registration of Foreigners Act
- Indian Passport Act
- Essential Commodities Act
- Antiquity & Art Treasure Act
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Indecent Representation of women Act
- Forest Act
- Other SLL

3,03,270 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 142% higher than the previous year (1,25,351).

MAP - 1.1

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2020

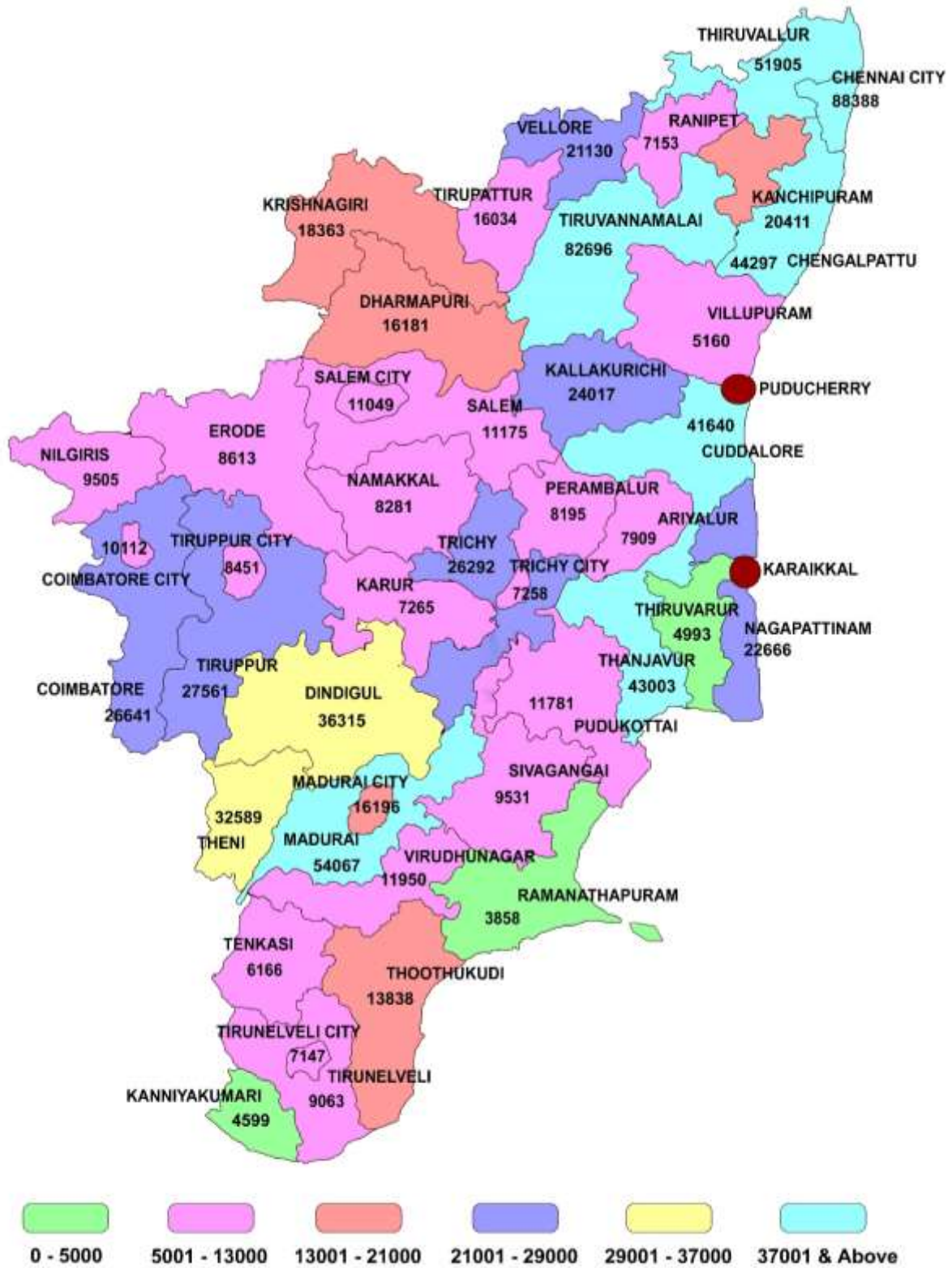
(All over Tamil Nadu 13,77,681)



MAP - 1.2

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 8,91,700)



MAP - 1.3

RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2020

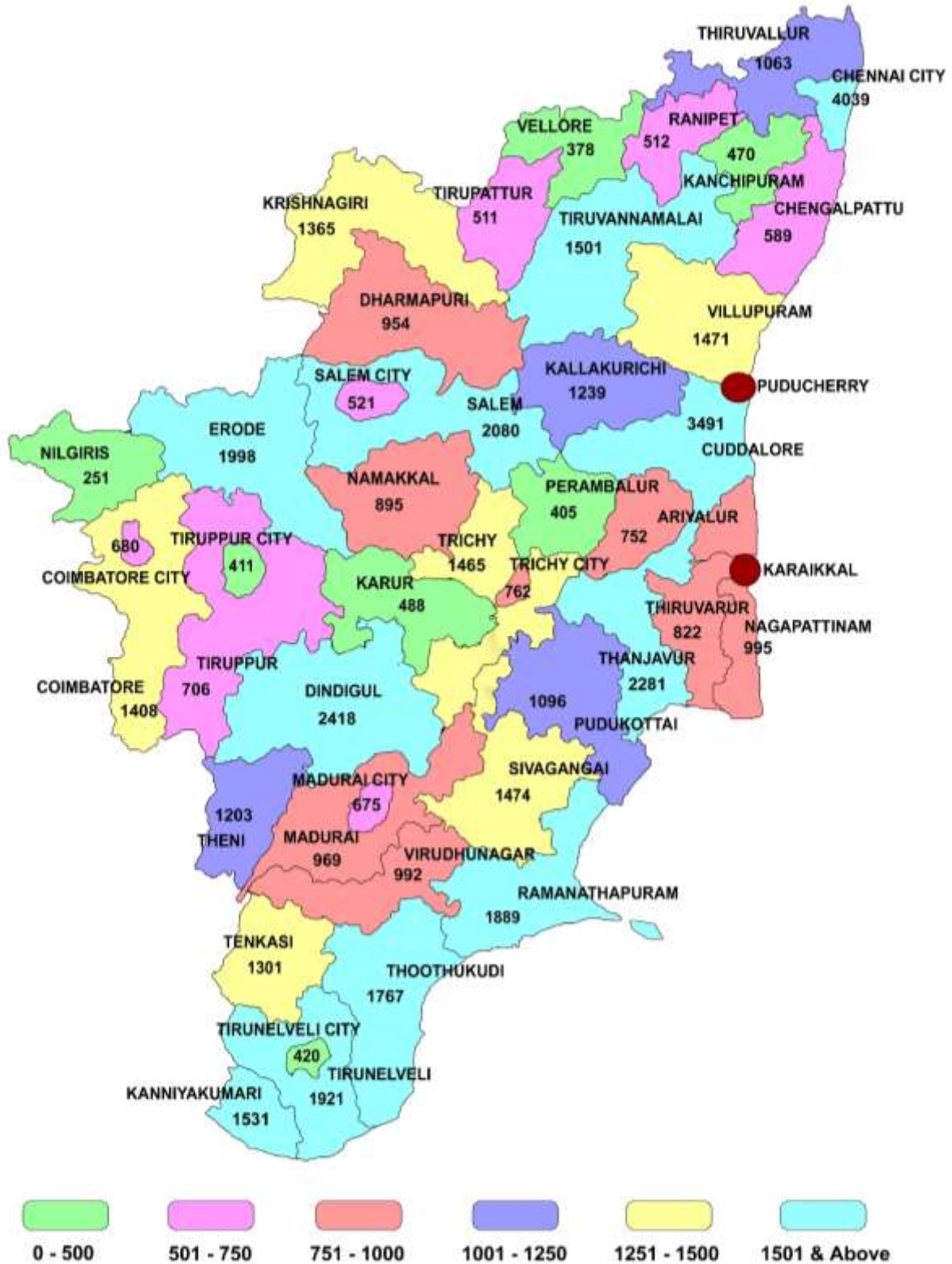
(All over Tamil Nadu 1075.4)



MAP - 1.4

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 52,235)



MAP - 1.5
RATE OF IPC CRIMES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN BODY DURING - 2020

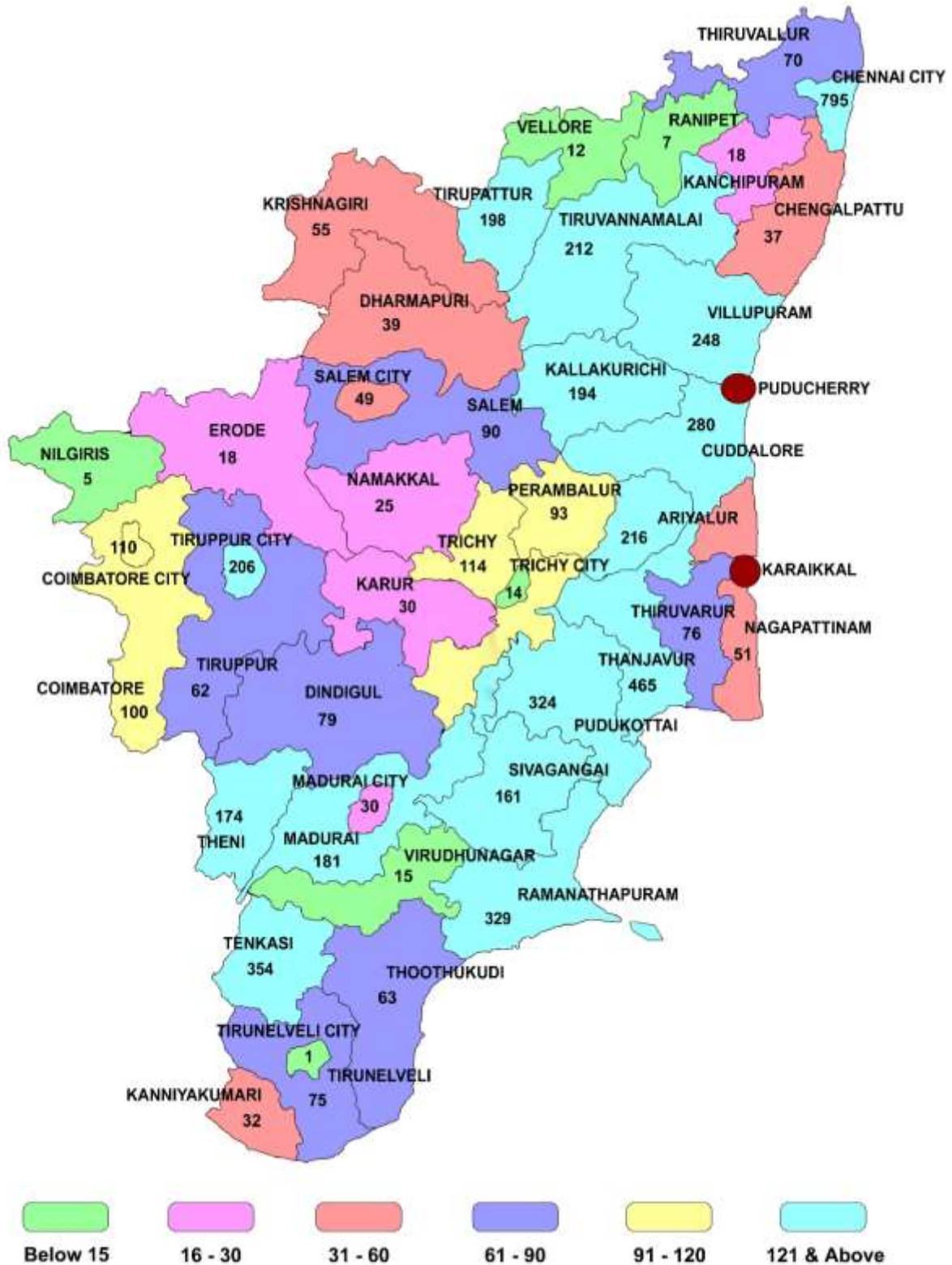
(All over Tamil Nadu 63.0)



MAP - 1.6

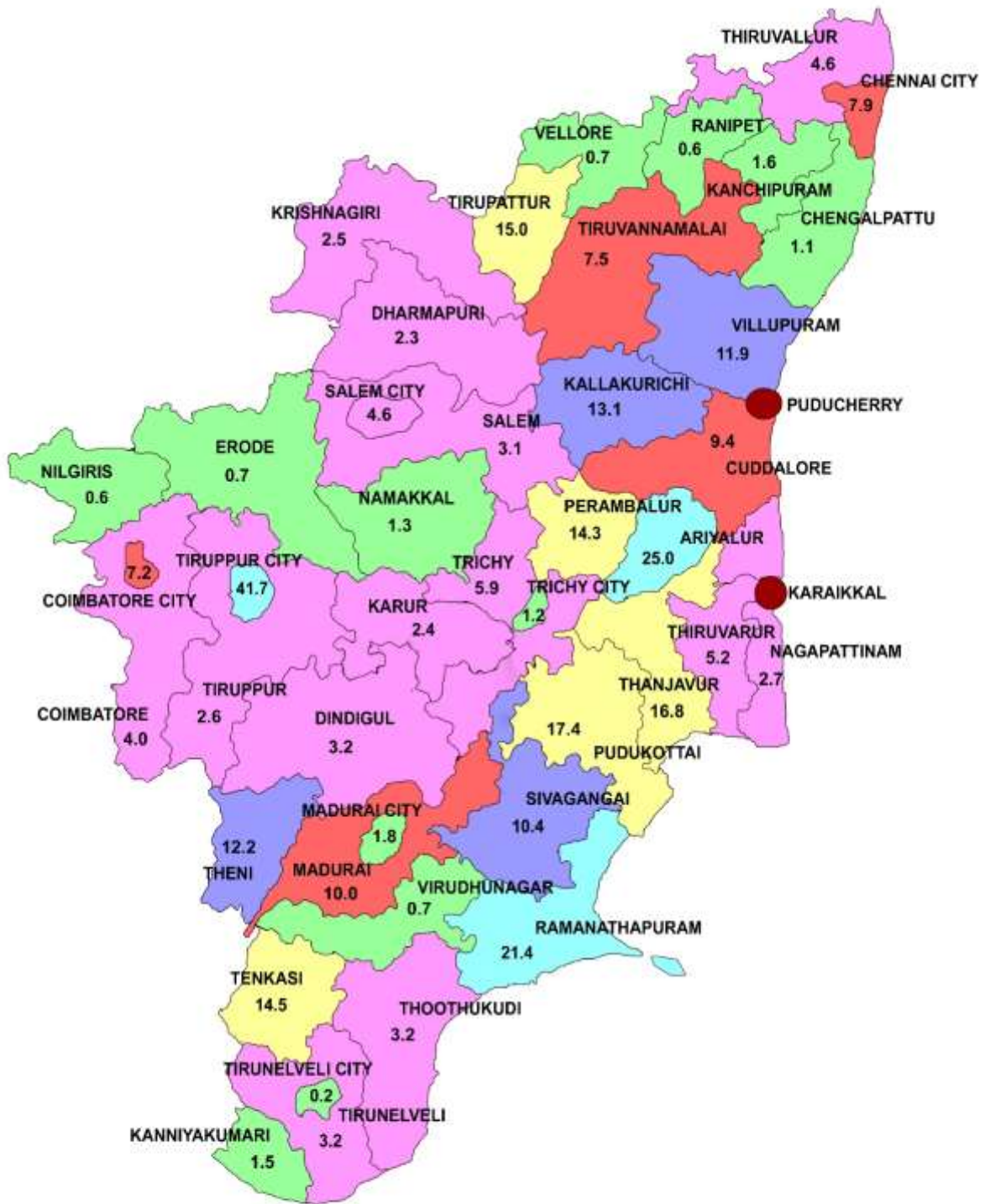
**INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY
DURING - 2020**

(All over Tamil Nadu 5,713)



MAP - 1.7
RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST
PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING - 2020

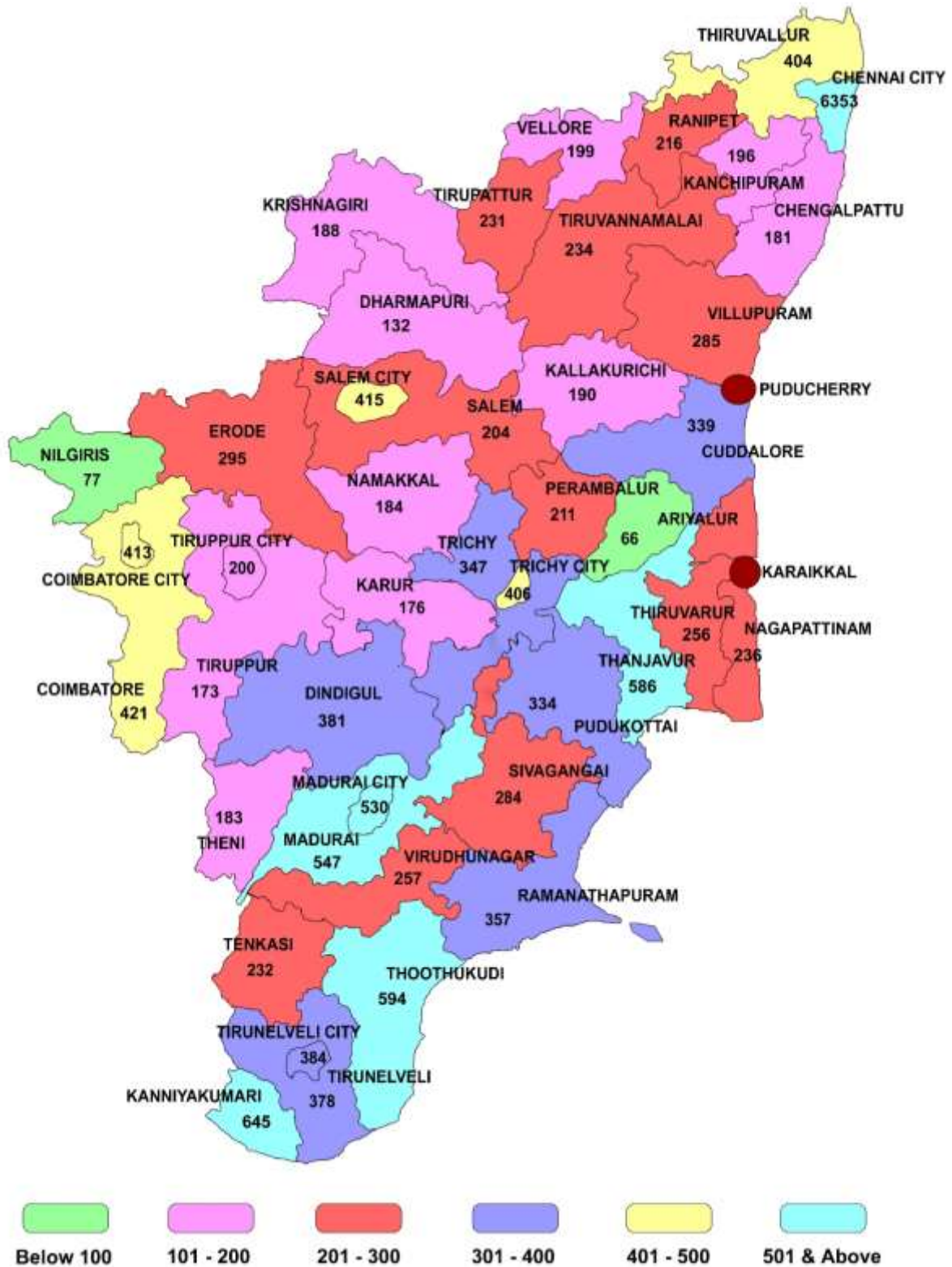
(All over Tamil Nadu 6.9)



MAP – 1.8

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING – 2020

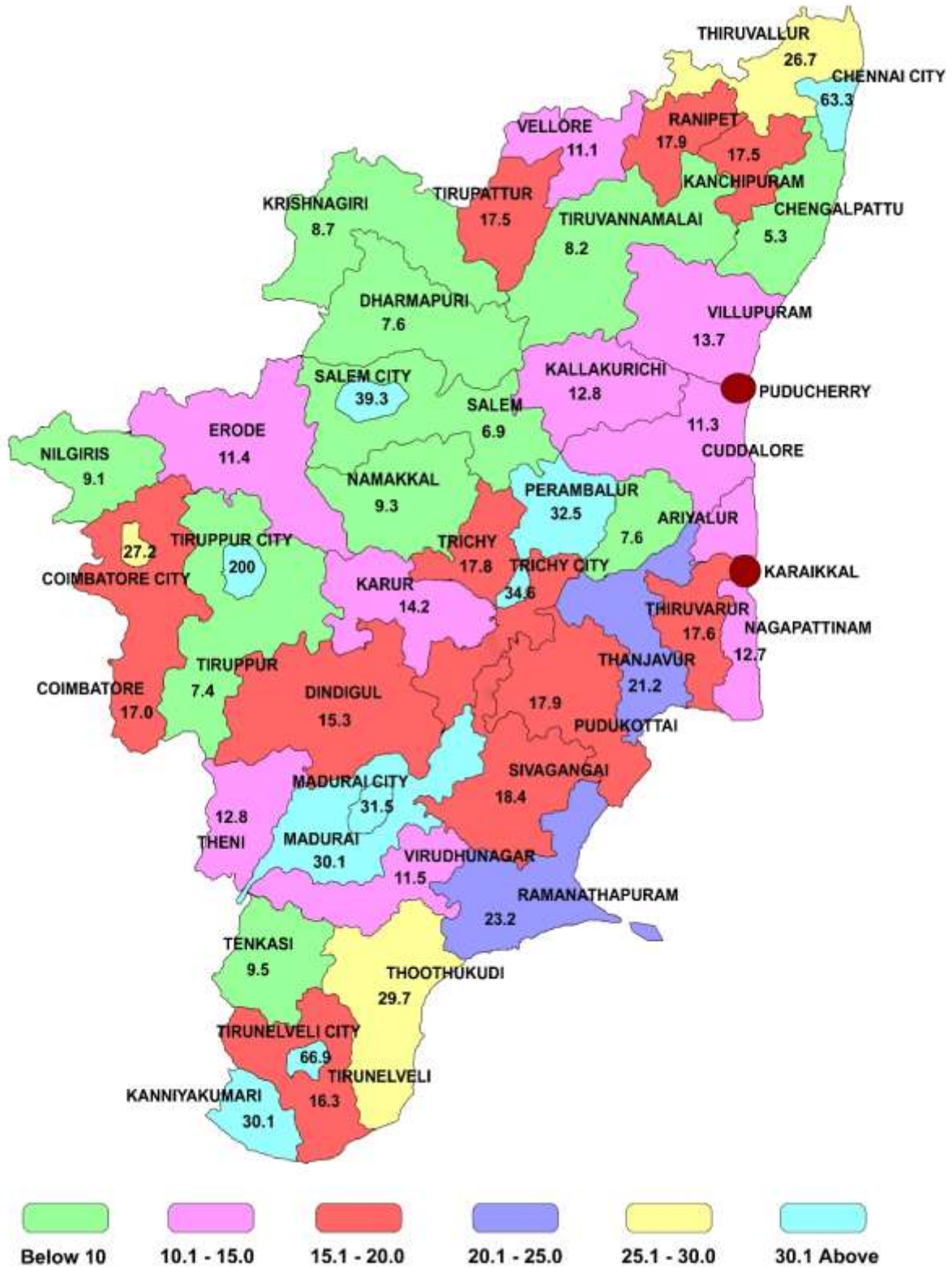
(All over Tamil Nadu 20,173)



MAP - 1.9

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2020

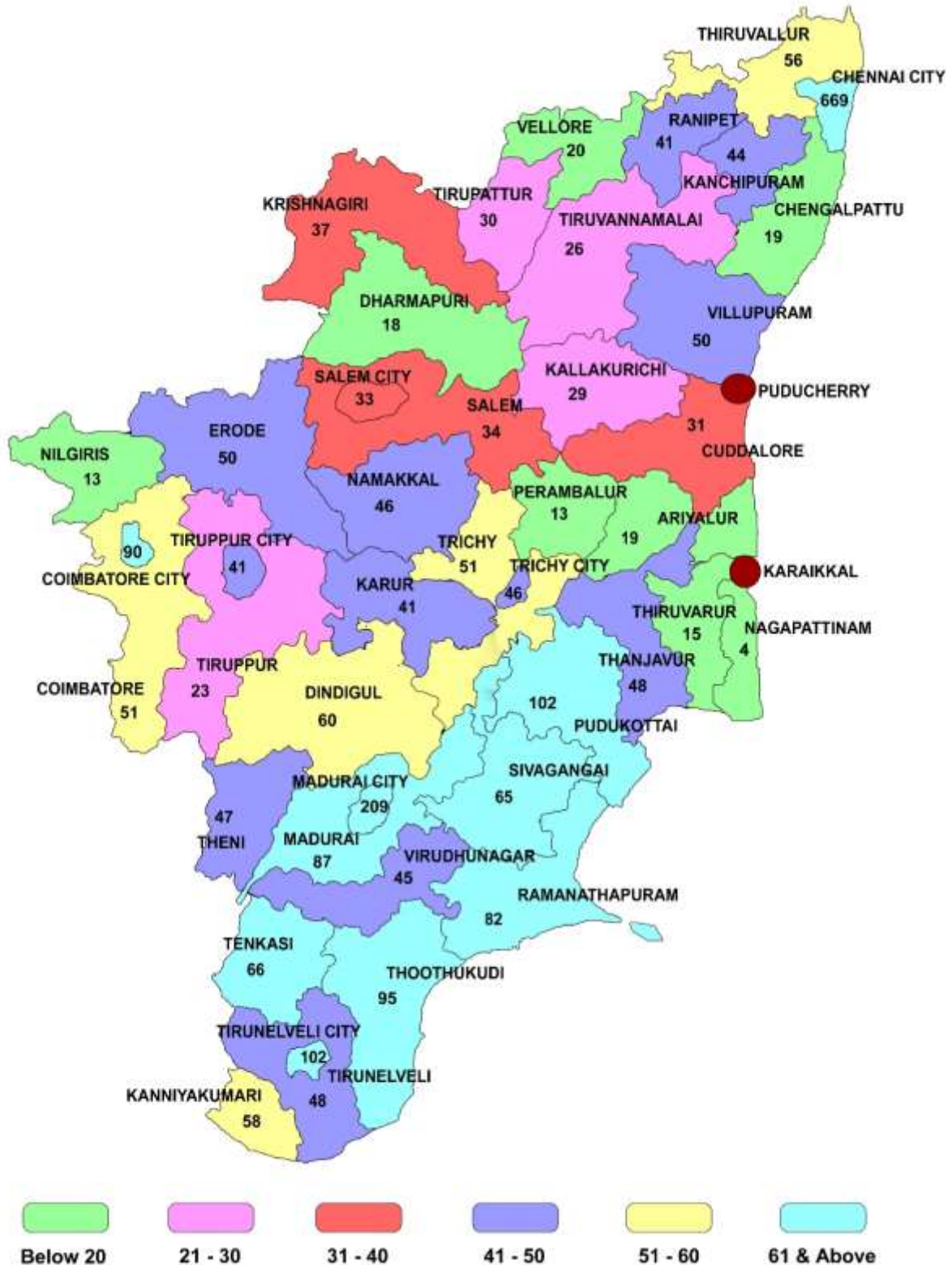
(All over Tamil Nadu 24.3)



MAP - 1.10

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING - 2020

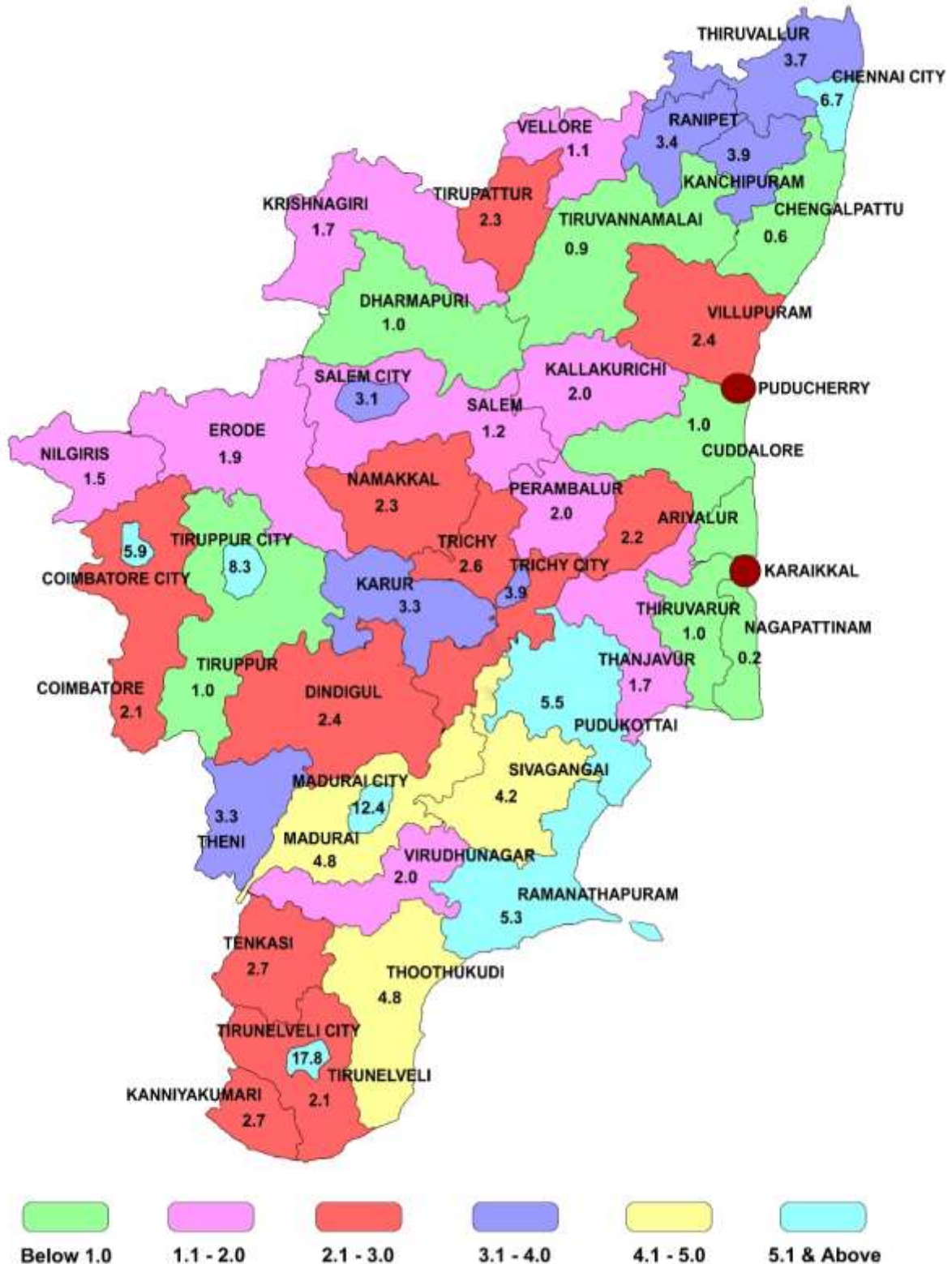
(All over Tamil Nadu 2,757)



MAP - 1.11

RATE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING - 2020

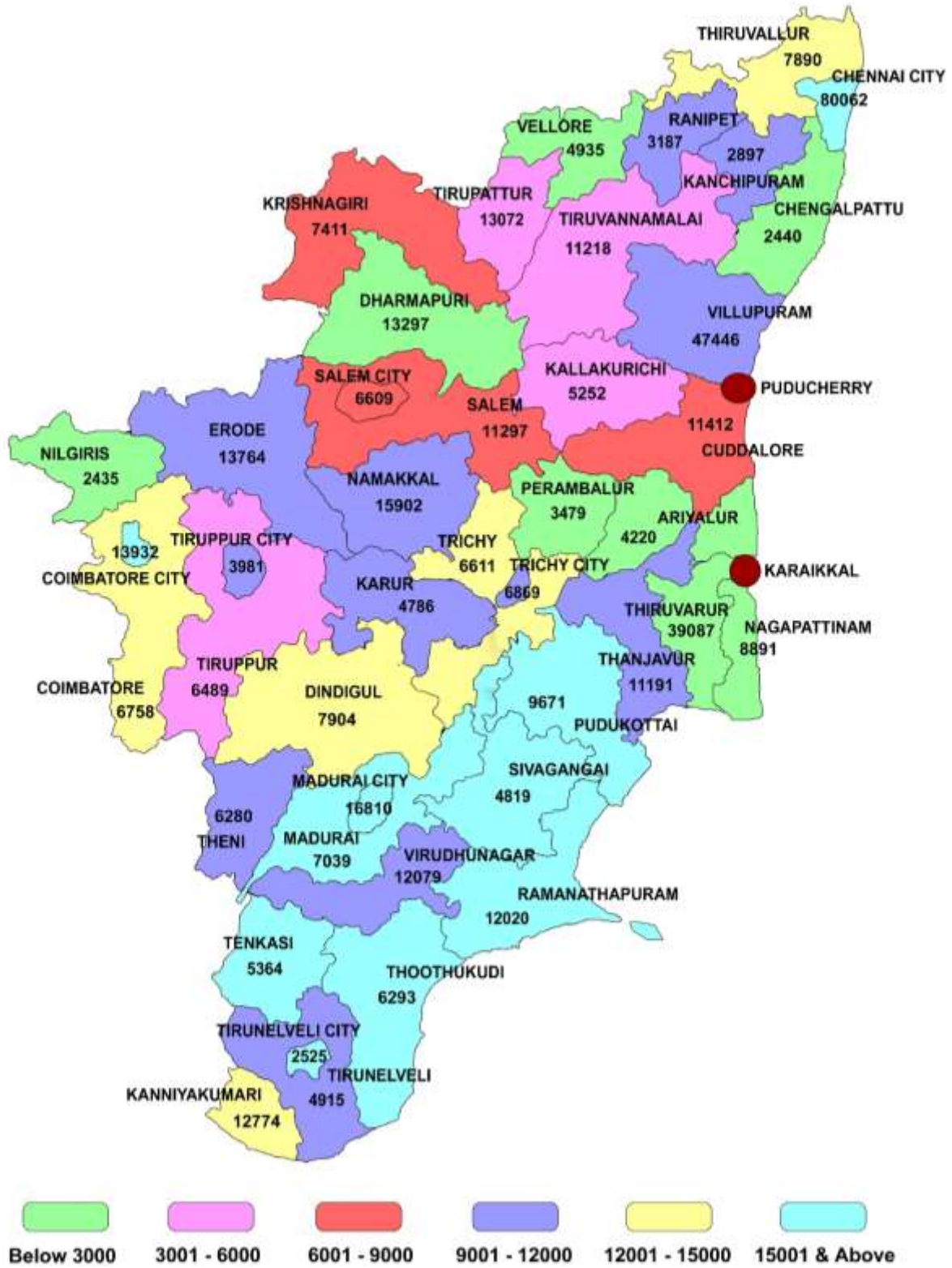
(All over Tamil Nadu 3.3)



MAP - 1.12

INCIDENCE OF SLL CRIMES DURING - 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,85,981)



CHAPTER - 2

CRIME IN CITIES

INTRODUCTION:

Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 7 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Thirunelveli, Tiruppur and Trichy. 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 2020 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 2,79,389 cognizable crimes were reported in these 7 cities during 2020 comprising 1,48,601 cases registered under the IPC and 1,30,788 cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 46.8% of cases during 2020 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (53.2%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 1690.2 was observed in these cities as compared to crime rate of 1661.4 at State level, showing a more or less equal crime rate as compared to State average.

Trend analysis - Major IPC crimes

Murder

(Incidence: 302 Rate: 1.8)

The offences of murder with 302 cases in 2020 showing a decrease of 12.7% as compared to 346 cases in 2019.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of murder (150 cases) followed by Madurai City (40 cases), Coimbatore City (31 cases) and Salem

City (27 cases) during 2020. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 2 murder cases in the year 2020. The highest crime rate of 4.5 murders per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2020.

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 564 Rate: 3.4)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 564 cases in 2020 showed an increase of 2% as compared to 553 cases in 2019.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of attempt to murder (335 cases) followed by Madurai city (58) and Thirunelveli City (45) during 2020. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 3 attempt to commit murder cases in the year 2020. The highest crime rate (7.9) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Tirunelveli City during the year 2020.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 4 Rate: 0.02)

A total of 4 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 7 cities during 2020 showing a decrease of 63.6% when compared to previous year (11 cases). Chennai alone has reported highest cases (2 cases) followed by Madurai and Thirunelveli City (each 1 case). No case was reported in the remaining 4 Cities during 2020.

Rape

(Incidence: 52 Rate: 0.3)

The offence of Rape with 52 cases in 2020 showing a decrease of 13.3% as compared to 60 cases in 2019.

Incidents of Rape were reported highest in Chennai (31) followed by Madurai city (8), Trichy City (6), Coimbatore City, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur City (each 2 cases), Salem (1 case) were reported during the year 2020.

Kidnapping & abduction

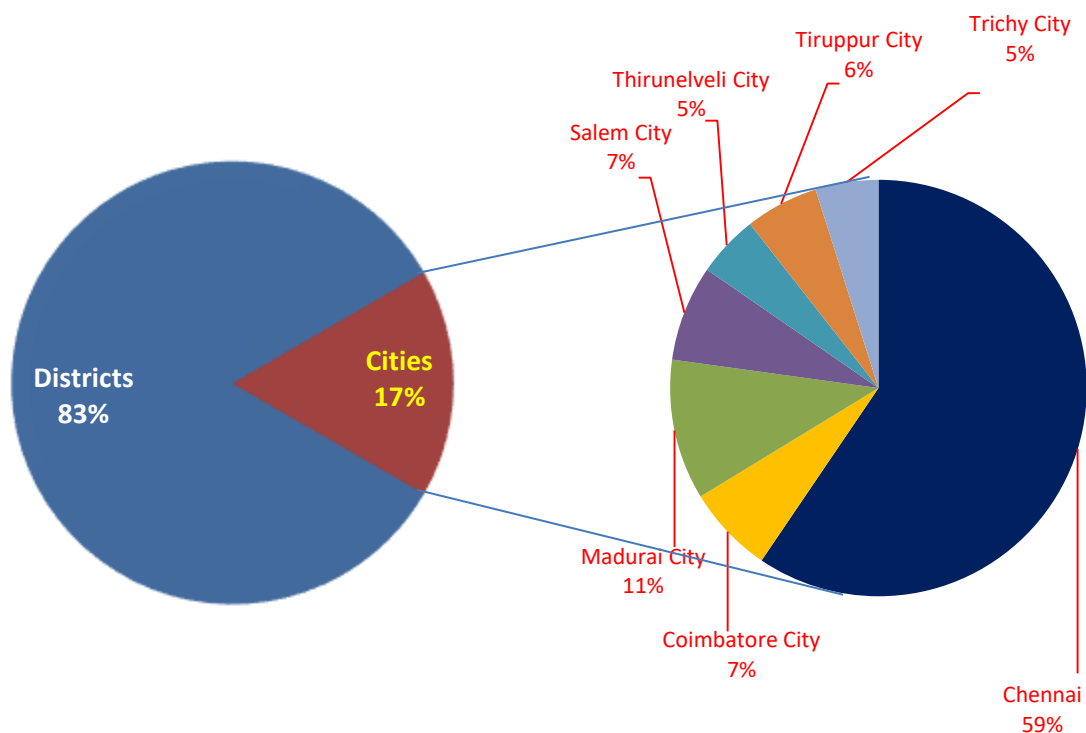
(Incidence: 83 Rate: 0.5)

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 83 cases in 2020 showing a decrease of 23.9% as compared to 109 cases in 2019.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (37 cases) followed by Madurai City (15 cases), Salem City (11), Trichy City (7), Thirunelveli City (5 cases), Coimbatore and Tiruppur City (each 4 cases) during 2020. The highest crime rate of 1.0 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Salem City as compared to 0.5 in all Cities during the year 2020.

Chart – 2.1

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2020



Dacoity

(Incidence: 36 Rate: 0.2)

The offence of dacoity with 36 cases in 2020 showing an increase of 71.4% as compared to 21 cases in 2019.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of dacoity (21) followed by Coimbatore City, Salem City and Trichy City (each 3 cases), Madurai City, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur City (each

2 cases) were reported during the 2020. The highest crime rate of 0.4 under dacoity per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City followed by Salem City, Thirunelveli City and Trichy City (each 0.3), Chennai and Coimbatore City (each 0.2) and Madurai City (0.1) were reported during the year 2020.

Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity

(Incidence: 7 Rate: 0.04)

The offence of preparation and assembly for dacoity with 7 cases in 2020 showing an increase of 600% as compared with 1 case reported in the previous year.

Tiruppur City has reported the maximum cases (4) followed by Chennai City (3) of Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity remaining 5 cities no cases were reported during the year 2020.

Robbery

(Incidence: 941 Rate:5.7)

The offence of Robbery with 941 cases in 2020 showing a decrease of 12.9% as compared to 1080 cases in 2019.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of robbery (658 cases) followed by Madurai City (98 cases) and Coimbatore City (54 cases) during 2020. The highest crime rate of 6.6 per lakh population was reported from Chennai compared to 5.7 at all Cities level.

Burglary

(Incidence: 1,235 Rate: 7.5)

Burglary offences with 1,235 cases in 2020 showing an increase of 7.2% as compared to 1,152 cases in 2019.

Chennai has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (817 cases) followed by Salem City (94 cases) and Madurai City (83 cases), Thirunelveli City (77), Trichy City (59), Coimbatore City (56) and Tiruppur City (49) among cities. The highest rate of 13.4 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Thirunelveli City during the year 2020.

Theft

(Incidence:6,141 Rate:37.2)

Theft cases (6,141) have shown an increase of 10.7% during the year 2020 compared to the year 2019 (5,548 cases).

Chennai has reported highest number of 4,788 theft cases during the year 2020 which accounted for 78% of the total theft cases reported in the 7 cities. An average 37.2 Theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the Cities during 2020. Chennai has reported highest crime rate of Theft cases at (47.7) followed by Thirunelveli City (46.9), Tiruppur City (22.7), Trichy City (21.4), Madurai City (18.3), Salem City (16.6) and Coimbatore City (15.7).

Unlawful assembly

(Incidence:950 Rate: 5.8)

A total of 950 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in the commissionerates during 2020 showing an increase of 76.6% as compared with previous year (538). Chennai (692 cases) followed by Tiruppur City (184 cases), Coimbatore City (41) and Salem City (33) have reported the cases of unlawful assembly, remaining 3 Cities have not reported such cases during the year 2020.

Riots

(Incidence: 142 Rate: 0.9)

A total of 142 cases of riots were reported in 7 cities during 2020 showing a decrease of 17% as compared with previous year (171). Chennai (47 cases) followed by Madurai City (29), Coimbatore City (23 cases), Salem City (16), Trichy City (14) and Tiruppur City (13). No case was reported in Thirunelveli City. The highest crime rate was reported in Tiruppur City (2.6) followed by Madurai City (1.7), Coimbatore City and Salem Cities (each 1.5), Trichy City (1.2), Chennai (0.5) and Thirunelveli City(0.0).

Criminal breach of trust

(Incidence:43

Rate: 0.3)

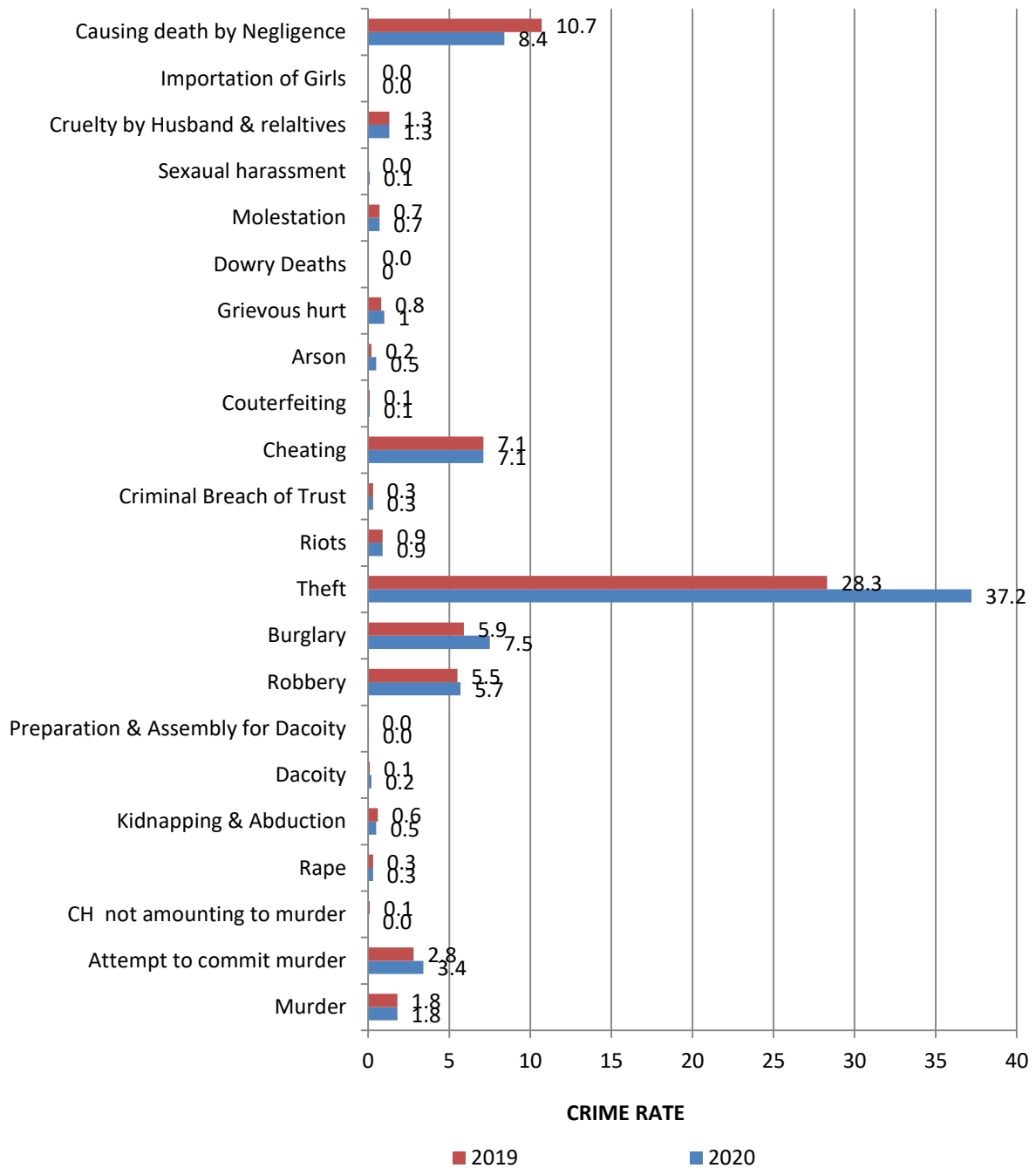
A total of 43 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in Commissionerates during the year 2020 which was shown a decrease of 14% compared to previous year (50). Chennai City has (27 cases) followed by Madurai

City (7), Salem City (5), Coimbatore and Tiruppur Cities (each 2). No case was reported in Thirunelveli and Trichy Cities during this year.

Salem City has reported high crime rate of 0.5 followed by Madurai and Tiruppur Cities (each 0.4) as compared to 0.3 at average cities level.

Chart – 2.2

Rate of Cognizable IPC Crimes in Cities Under Different Crime Heads during 2020 and 2019



Forgery, Cheating and Fraud*(Incidence: 1,180**Rate: 7.1)*

A total of 1,180 cases under Cheating (including Forgery and Fraud) were reported in these Commissionerates during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 15.7% in 2020 over 2019 (1,399 cases). Chennai has reported the highest number of cheating cases (667 cases) accounting for 56.5% of total such crimes. The highest rate of such crimes (17.1) was reported from Thirunelveli City.

Counterfeiting*(Incidence: 10**Rate: 0.1)*

A total of 10 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 41.2% as compared to previous year (17 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Thirunelveli City (4 cases) followed by Chennai & Coimbatore Cities (each 2 cases), Madurai & Tiruppur Cities (each 1 case). No case was reported in Salem and Trichy Cities during 2020.

Grievous hurt*(Incidence: 161**Rate: 0.9)*

A total of 161 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2020, showing an increase of 8.1% over the year 2019 (149 cases). Chennai (107 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (19 cases) and Thirunelveli City (17) have together accounted for 89% of total such crimes reported during 2020.

Dowry deaths*(Incidence: 4**Rate: 0.0)*

4 cases of dowry deaths were reported during the year 2020, showing an increase of 100% over the year 2019 (0 case). Chennai (3 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Madurai City (1).

Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty**(MOLESTATION)***(Incidence: 115**Rate: 0.7)*

A total of 115 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (MOLESTATION) were reported during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 14.8% over the year 2019 (135 cases). Chennai with 61 cases accounting for 53% of total cases reported followed by Madurai City (18 cases) and Thirunelveli City (12 cases). Thirunelveli City has reported the highest rate (2.1) of such crimes in comparison to the cities average rate of 0.7.

Insult to the modesty of women
(SEXUAL HARASSMENT)*(Incidence: 18**Rate: 0.01)*

18 cases of insult to the modesty of women (Sexual harassment) were reported during the year 2020, showing an increase of 100% as compared to the previous year (0 case). Chennai (7 cases) followed by Madurai & Thirunelveli Cities (each 5 cases) and Trichy City (1 case).

Cruelty by husband or his relatives*(Incidence: 218**Rate: 1.3)*

A total of 218 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported, showing a decrease of 14.8% over the year 2019 (256 cases). Madurai City (87 cases) followed by Chennai (56 cases) have accounted for 40% and 26% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2020. Madurai City has reported highest crime rate of 5.2 as compared to 1.3 at cities average level.

Importation of girls from foreign country

No incidence of importation of Girls case was reported during this year also.

Causing death by negligence

(Incidence: 1,391 Rate: 8.4)

A total of 1,391 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 7 cities during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 66.4% as compared to the previous year (2,094 cases). Chennai (956 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Salem & Trichy Cities (each 90 cases) they accounted for 68.7% and 12.9% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2020. Chennai has reported highest crime rate of 9.52 compared to 8.4 at cities average level.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence: 1,30,788 Rate: 791.2)

A total of 1,30,788 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2020, showing an increase of 37.3% over the year 2019 (95,242 cases).

Arms Act

(Incidence :36 Rate:0.2)

A total of 36 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 10% as compared to the previous year (40 cases). Madurai City (18 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Chennai (9 cases), Thirunelveli City (5 cases), Coimbatore City, Salem City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City (each 1 case) Madurai City were reported highest crime rate of 1.1 compared to 0.2 at cities average rate.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act

(Incidence: 1,372 Rate: 8.3)

A total of 1,372 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2020, showing an increase of 51.4% as compared to the previous year (906 cases). Chennai (537 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Madurai City (343 cases) have accounted for 39.1% and 25% respectively of total such case

reported during the year 2020. Tiruppur City recorded highest crime rate (22.5) followed by Madurai City (20.4) have accounted for highest Crime Rate compared to 8.30 at cities average rate.

Gambling Act

(Incidence: 917 Rate:5.5)

A total of 917 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the Cities during the year 2020, showing an increase of 0.5% as compared to the previous year (912 cases). Coimbatore City (260 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Chennai (181 cases) have accounted for 28.3% and 19.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2020. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 21.7 compared to 5.5 crime rate at cities average level.

Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 20,437 Rate: 123.6)

A total of 20,437 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the 7 commissionerates during the year 2020, showing an increase of 5.8% as compared to the previous year (19,325 cases). Chennai (8,831 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Coimbatore City (2,745 cases), they accounted for 43.2% and 13.4% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2020. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 407.7 as compared to crime rate of 123.6 at cities average level.

Explosives Substances Act

(Incidence: 18 Rate:0.1)

A total of 18 cases under the Explosive Substances Act were reported in 7 Cities during the year 2020 showing an increase of 260% compared to the previous year (5 cases). Salem City has reported highest incidence (7 cases), followed by Chennai (5), Thirunelveli City (3), Trichy City (2) and Coimbatore City (1) cases reported during the year 2020. No case was reported from Madurai and

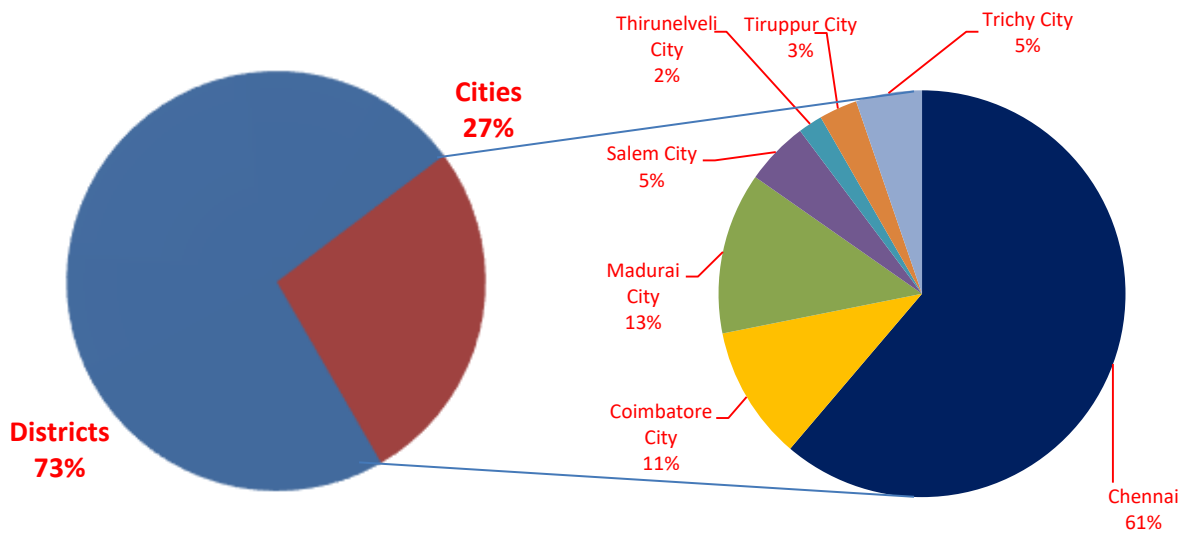
Tiruppur City. Salem City has also reported highest crime rate of 0.7 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
(Incidence: 186 Rate: 1.1)

A total of 186 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during

the year 2020, showing a decrease of 33% as compared to the previous year (277 cases). Chennai (106 cases) registered highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (22 cases), they accounted for 57% and 12% of total such cases respectively during the year 2020. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 1.6 as compared to crime rate of 1.1 at average cities level.

Chart - 2.3
Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities During 2020



Registration of Foreigners Act
(Incidence: 3 Rate: 0.02)

A total of 3 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2020 showing a decrease of 50% as compared to the previous year (6 case). Chennai (2 cases) registered highest cases followed by Salem City (1 cases) during the year 2020. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 0.1 as compared to crime rate of 0.02 at average cities level.

Passport Act were reported in these 7 Commissionerates during the year 2020 showing a decrease of 79.3% as compared to the previous year (150 cases). Chennai (24 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (7 cases), they accounted for 77.4% and 22.6% of total such cases respectively during the year 2020. Chennai has reported highest crime rate of 0.2 as compared to 0.2 at cities average level.

Indian Passport Act
(Incidence: 31 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 31 cases under Indian

Essential Commodities Act
(Incidence: 7 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 7 cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2020 showing an increase of 250% as compared to the

previous year (2 cases). Chennai City (6 cases) and Madurai City (1 case) recorded such cases during the year 2020.

Dowry Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 29 Rate:0.2)

A total of 29 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2020 showing an increase of 21% as compared to the previous year (24 cases). Chennai and Thirunelveli City (each 9 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Salem and Trichy City (each 5 cases) and Tiruppur City (1 case) they accounted for 62%, 35% and 3% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2020. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of 1.6 as compared to crime rate of 0.2 at cities average level.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 1 case under the Indecent Representation of Women Act was reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 50% as compared to the previous year (2 cases). Chennai alone recorded such case (1) during the year 2020.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 18 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 18 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2020, showing a decrease of 59% as compared to the previous year (44 cases). Chennai (14 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (3) and Coimbatore City (1 case), they accounted for 78%, 17% and 5% of total such cases respectively during the year 2020. Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 0.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs)

(Incidence: 12 Rate: Negligible)

Data are being collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act congruence with IPC crimes. A total of 12 cases under this Act were registered in the 7 Commissionerates showing an increase of 33.3% as compared to the previous year (9 cases). Chennai (7 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Coimbatore City (3) and Salem City (2) recorded such cases. Remaining 4 cities have not reported any case during 2020.

Forest Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during the year 2020.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(Incidence: 7 Rate: 0.4)

A total of 7 cases were reported under this Act during 2020, showing an increase of 133.3% as compared to the previous year (3 case). Trichy City (4 cases) has reported highest cases followed by Madurai City (2 cases) and Chennai (1 case) during this year. Remaining 4 cities have not reported any cases during 2020.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2020. Previously also no case was registered under this crime head during 2019.

Information Technology Act

(Incidence: 106 Rate: 0.6)

A total of 106 cases were reported under this Act during 2020, showing an increase of 26.2% as compared to the previous year (84 cases). Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act

were reported in Chennai (85 cases) followed by Madurai City (14 cases), Thirunelveli City (4 cases), Trichy (2 cases) and Coimbatore City (1 case). No case was reported in Salem and Tiruppur Cities during the year 2020.

Official Secret Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

One case was reported under this head in Chennai during 2020 showing a decrease of 50% as compared to previous year (2 cases).

Electricity Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: 0.02)

3 cases were reported under this head during 2020 showing a decrease of 75% as compared to previous year (12 cases) 2019.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act

(Incidence: 0 Rate: 0)

No case was reported under this Act during 2020 thus showing a decrease of 100% when compared with previous year (3 cases).

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

one case was reported in Chennai under this head during 2020 same as in previous year(1 case) also thus showing no changes in reporting such cases.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act

(Incidence: 117 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 117 cases were reported under this Act during 2020 showing a decrease of 46.5% as compared with previous year (219 cases). Chennai City (79 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Coimbatore City (19 cases), Tiruppur City (10 cases), Trichy City (5 cases), Madurai and Thirunelveli Cities (each 2 cases). No case was reported in Salem City under this crime head.

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: 0.02)

3 cases were reported under this Act during 2020 showing an increase of 100% as compared to the previous year (0 cases). Trichy City alone has reported such cases during the year 2020.

Lotteries (Regulation) Act

(Incidence: 943 Rate: 5.7)

A total of 943 cases were reported under this Act during 2020, showing a decrease of 28.1% when compared with previous year (1,311 cases). The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Salem City (345) followed by Trichy City (228), Coimbatore City (150), Tiruppur City (97), Chennai (89), Thirunelveli City (24) and Madurai City (10).

Representation of People Act

(Incidence: 0 Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this crime head during this year showing a decrease of 100% as compared to previous year (33 case).

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

(Incidence: 10 Rate: 0.06)

10 cases were reported under this head during this year 2020 showing an increase of 66.7% as compared to previous year (6). The maximum cases were reported in Chennai (6) followed by Madurai City (2), Tiruppur and Trichy Cities (each 1 case). No case was reported in remaining 3 cities.

Other SLL

(Incidence:47,221 Rate:285.7)

A total of 47,221 cases were reported under other SLL Act of which not mentioned in above crime heads showing a decrease of 34.3% as compared to the previous year (71,866).

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,
- 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

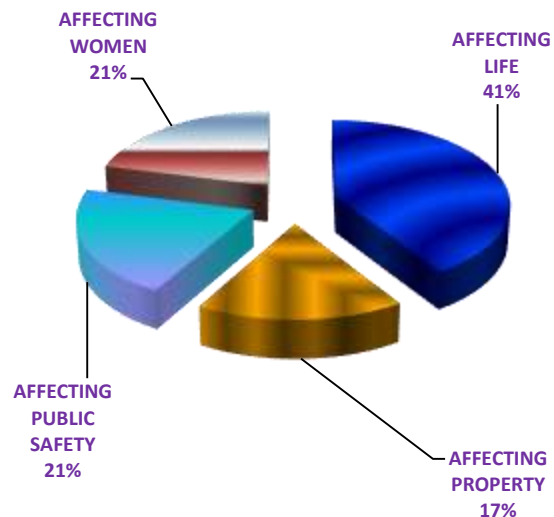
- Rape
- Attempt to commit Rape

Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted of 1.2% the total IPC crimes (8,91,700) in 2020. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 46.4% of the total violent crimes. 23.5% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 19.6%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 3.7%(excluding POCSO Rape) of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

CHART- 3.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES DURING - 2020



Incidence of Violent crimes:

[Decrease:0.1%]

4. Violent crimes have increased by 0.4% compared to 2019. 10,995 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2020 as against 10,946 cases reported during 2019. The incidence of violent crimes during 2020 district/city wise are presented in Table -3.1. District/City-wise Incidence of Violent Crimes is shown in Map-3.1.

Violent crimes Affecting Life:

[Decrease:2.4%]

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life between 2016 to 2020 is given below. These cases have decreased by 2.4% compared to 2019. Murder and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE (2016– 2020)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1603	1560	1569	1745	1661
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2666	2460	2571	2478	2548
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	40	51	55	68	72
4	ATTEMPT TO C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	--	3	0	4	11
5	DOWRY DEATH	58	48	55	28	40
6	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1223	1027	1097	898	765
	TOTAL	5590	5149	5347	5221	5097

Violent Crimes for Gain:
[Decrease: 15.9%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2016 to 2020 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has decreased by 15.9% compared to 2019. Dacoity and Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this decrease.

(II) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN (2016 – 2020)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	109	97	100	113	128
2	ROBBERY	1680	1841	2295	2444	2023
	TOTAL	1789	1938	2395	2557	2151

Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:
[Increase: 22.1%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2016 to 2020 are given below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has an increased by 22.1% when comparing with 2019. An increase of 2.8% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2020 (2,585) as compared to 2016 (2,515).

(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2016– 2020)

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	2002	1935	2240	1722	2122
2	ARSON	513	402	434	395	463
	TOTAL	2515	2337	2674	2117	2585

Violent crimes Affecting Women:
[Increase: 24%]

8. Cases of Rape between 2016 to 2020 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (389+2229) has increased by 24% compared to 2019.

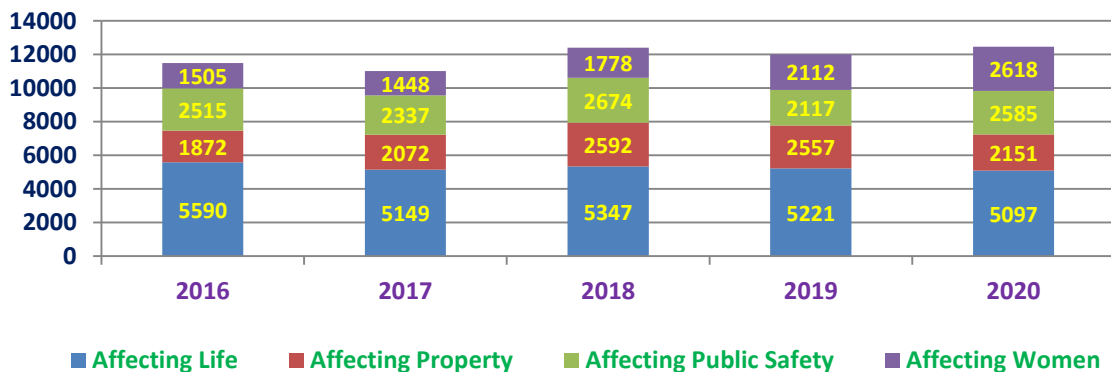
(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2016 – 2020)

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	1505	1437	1788	2112	2618

Category wise violent crimes during 2016 -2020 is depicted in Chart – 3.2

CHART – 3.2

Category – Wise Violent Crimes during 2016 - 2020



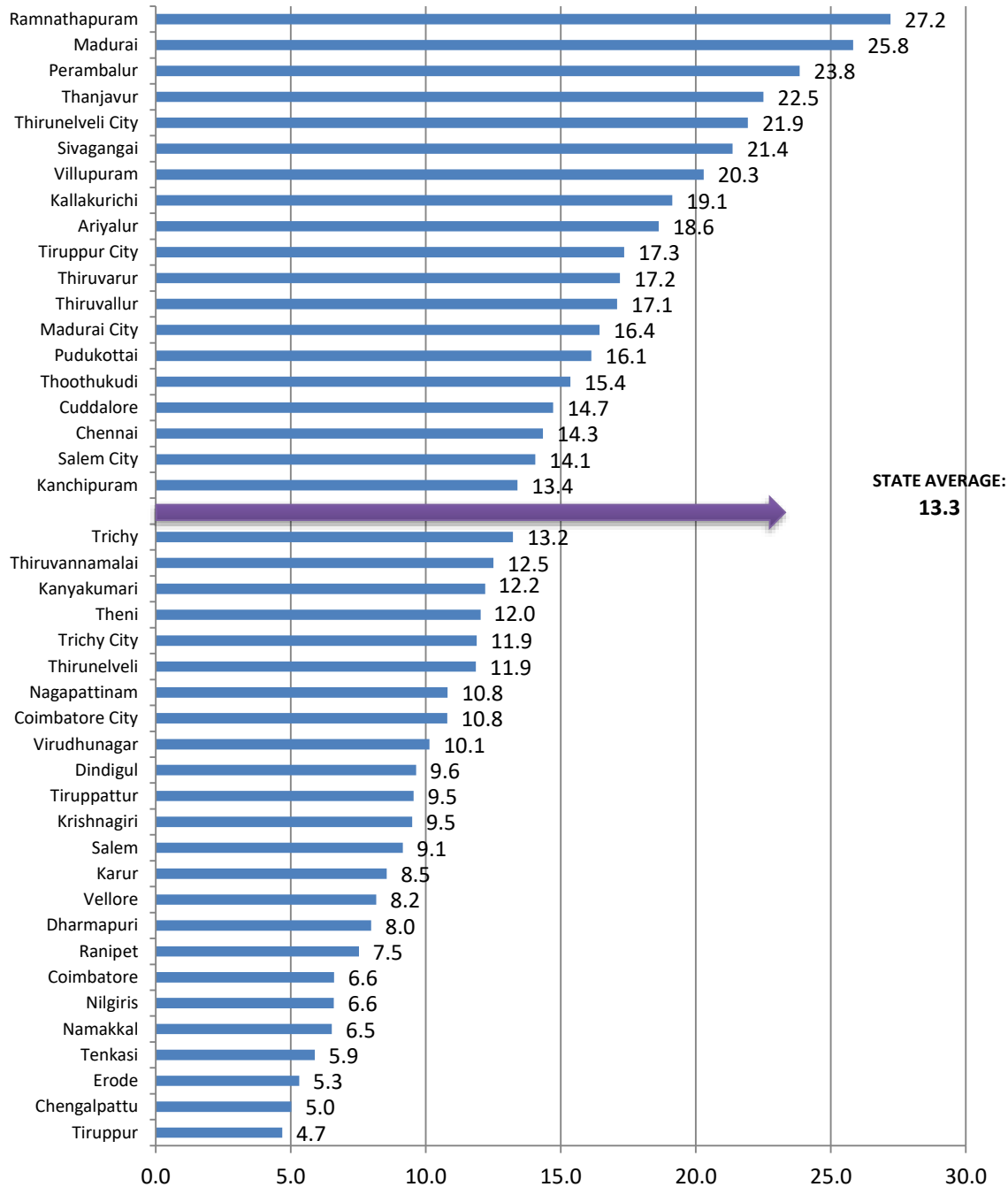
Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

9. Crime head-wise and district-wise Incidence of violent crimes during 2020 are presented in **Table-3.1**. The

State average of violent crime rate is 13.3. **Chart-3.3** gives ranking of the district/city on the basis of violent crime rates. Dist/City-wise Rate of Violent Crimes is shown in **Map-3.2**.

CHART-3.3

CRIME RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING- 2020
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2020 is given in **Table-3.1**. Chennai reported the highest incidence of 1,439 cases accounting for 13.1% of the total violent crimes. The other districts/ cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Thanjavur (621; 5.6%), Madurai (470; 4.3%), Cuddalore (440; 4.0%), Villupuram (424; 3.9%), Ramanathapuram (419; 3.8%). The remaining districts/ cities reported below 300 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	600 – 1439	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chennai City • Thanjavur
2	400 – 600	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madurai • Cuddalore • Villupuram • Ramanathauram
3	Less than 400	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thiruvannamalai • Sivagangai • Thoothukudi • Pudukottai • Kallakurichi • Madurai City • Thirunelveli • Salem • Kanyakumari • Thiruvallur • Trichy • Thiruvarur • Dindigul • Virudhunagar • Krishnagiri • Nagapattinam • Theni • Chengalpattu • Coimbatore City • Coimbatore • Ariyalur • Perambalur • Kanchipuram • Salem City • Vellore • Tenkasi • Trichy City • Dharmapuri • Erode • Namakkal • Tiruppattur • Thirunelveli City • Tiruppur • Karur • Ranipet • Tiruppur City • Railway Chennai • Nilgiris • Railway Trichy

11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Disputes (Property dispute, Family dispute, petty quarrel, Money & Water disputes) accounted for 953 cases out of 1,661 cases reported (57.4%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Personal Vendetta or Enmity 276 cases (16.6%), Illicit Relationship Cases 195 (11.7%), Murder for gain 64 (3.9%), Love Affairs 54 (3.0%), Casteism 3 Cases (0.2%), Psychopath or Serial Killers 4 cases (0.2), Murder due to dowry demand 5 cases (0.3%). Remaining 107 (6.4%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Honour Killing and Road Rage.

Attempt to Commit Murder (Increase 2.8%) (Cr.Rate... 3.1)

Incidence of **Attempt to commit Murder** (2,548) during 2020 has increased by 2.8% over 2019 (2,478). Chennai has registered the highest (335) incidence followed by Thirunelveli (135).

12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

(i) Victims of Rape: -

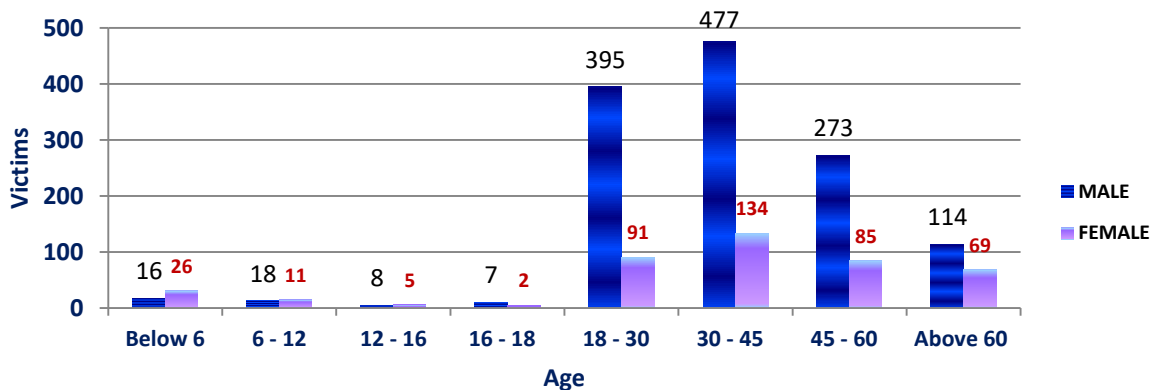
Details of **victims of rape** are given in **Table-7.3**. An analysis of the victims of Rape is available in **Chapter-7: “Crime against Women”**

(ii) Victims of Murder: -

Almost one-fourth of **Murder victims** were women. Of the total victims (1,741) during this year, the share of female victims was 24.9% (433). Approximately 30.5% (132) of them were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 21.0% (91) of them were adult women aged 18 to 30 years. 36.6% (477) of the male **victims** were in the age group of 31 to 45.

The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 18-30 years accounted for 36.5% (477 out of 1,305). Of the total victims, 49 (2.8%) were below 6 years of age and 28 (1.6%) victims were between 6 – 12 years. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2020 as per age & gender from the districts is available in **Table-3.3** and **Chart 3.4**

CHART – 3.4
VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2020



Of the total 1,741 Victims, Chennai (160) followed by Thanjavur (85), Madurai (72), Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar (each 69), Krishnagiri (55), Cuddalore (54), Dindigul (53), Salem (51), Chengalpattu (48), Trichy and Villupuram (each 46), Coimbatore and Thiruvallur (each 44), Thiruvannamalai (43), Thirunelveli (42), Erode, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram and Vellore (each 41), Namakkal (40), Pudukottai (39), Salem City and Theni (each 34) and Kanniyakumari (32) account for larger number of victims (78.4%). Chennai (38), Salem (29), Thanjavur (26), Thoothukudi (22), Madurai and Virudhunagar (each 19) and Krishnagiri (17) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. Above 7 districts accounted for 41.2% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Railway Chennai, Nilgiris, and Karur (each 1) followed by Tenkasi, Ranipet, Kallakurichi, Chengalpattu, Thirunelveli City, Sivagangai, Kanchipuram, and Coimbatore City (each 4 cases). Chennai City (122 victims) followed by Thanjavur (59), Madurai (53), Virudhunagar (50), Thoothukudi (47), Chengalpattu (44), Dindigul (43), Cuddalore (42), Krishnagiri (38), Nagapattinam and Thiruvallur (each 36), Trichy (35), Erode, Madurai City and Villupuram (each 33), Coimbatore, Ramnad and Thiruvannmalai (each 32) and Pudukottai (31) reported the highest

number of male victims in murder cases. The above nineteen districts accounted for 63.7% of the total male victims. The lowest numbers of male victims were reported in Railways Trichy and Railway Chennai (each 1), Nilgiris (7) Thirunelveli City and Perambalur (each 10).

Rape

(Increase: 24%) Cr.Rate: 3.2

The number of **rape** cases 2,618 (Rape 389+ POCSO Rape 2229) showing an increase of 24% over 2019 (2,112). Chennai has recorded the highest number (186) of incidence accounting for 7.1% of all the rape cases reported in the state. RP Chennai has recorded the lowest incidence (1 case).

Kidnapping & Abduction

(Decrease: 14.8%) Cr.Rate: 0.9

765 cases of **“kidnapping & abduction”** were reported during this year, showing a decrease of 14.8% over 2019 (898). Villupuram has recorded the highest number (71) of incidents accounting for 9.3% of all the **‘kidnapping & abduction’** cases reported in the state. Nilgiris and Railway Chennai has recorded the lowest number of case (each 1).

Dacoity

(Increase:13.3%) Cr.Rate: 0.2

The incidence of dacoity is 128 showing an increase by 13.3% over 2019 (113). Chennai (21), Villupuram (10), Thirunelveli (7), Dindigul (6),

Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai (each 5), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Madurai and Namakkal (each 4), Coimbatore City, Krishnagiri, Salem, Salem City, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Trichy, Trichy City, Chengalpattu and Ranipet (each 3), has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 81.3% of the total cases reported in the State. Madurai City, Pudukottai, Theni, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur City and Tenkasi (each 2) cases was the next in order accounting for 11% of the total cases. Ten districts have recorded each 1 case. No case was recorded in 7 districts.

Robbery

(Decrease: 17.2%) Cr.Rate: 2.4

The incidence of robbery (2,023) is showing a decrease of 17.2% over 2019 (2,444). Chennai has the highest number of incidents (658) accounting for 32.5% of the total cases reported followed by Madurai (104) and Madurai City (98). Nilgiris has recorded the lowest number of incidence (3 cases) followed by Railway Trichy (6).

Riots

(Increase 23.2%) Cr.Rate: 2.6

Incidence of riots (2,122) showing an increase of 23.2% over 2019 (1,722). Thanjavur has the highest number of incidents (171) accounting for 8.1% reported in the state followed by Madurai (163), Ramanathapuram (144) and Sivagangai (135). Railway Trichy has recorded the lowest number of incidents (1) followed by Nilgiris (3) and Tenkasi (4). No case was reported in Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli City, Thoothukudi, Thirupattur and Vellore districts.

Arson

(Increase: 17.2%) Cr.Rate: 0.6

The incidence of arson (463) during the year an increased by 17.2% over 2019 (395). Kanniyakumari has reported the

highest number of incidents (35) followed by Chennai (34) and Ramanathapuram (31). Krishnagiri have reported the lowest number of incidents (1 case) followed by Tiruppur City, Perambalur, Kanchipuram and Erode (each 2 cases).

Dowry Death

(Increase: 42.9%) Cr.Rate: Negligible

Incidence of dowry deaths during the year (40) an increased by 42.9% over 2019 (28). Cuddalore (18), Chennai, and Theni (each 3) has reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Thanjavur, Villupuram and Ranipet (each 2), Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Salem, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai and Virudhunagar (each 1). No case was reported in 29 districts.

(iii) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.4 gives the age groups break-up of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction, district-wise. 765 cases were reported during this year involving 792 victims. Victims in the age group 18 years to 30 years (394) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 85.3% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Villupuram (81). The lowest number of victims was from Railway Chennai and Nilgiris (each 1 victim), followed by Theni and Perambalur (each 2 victims).

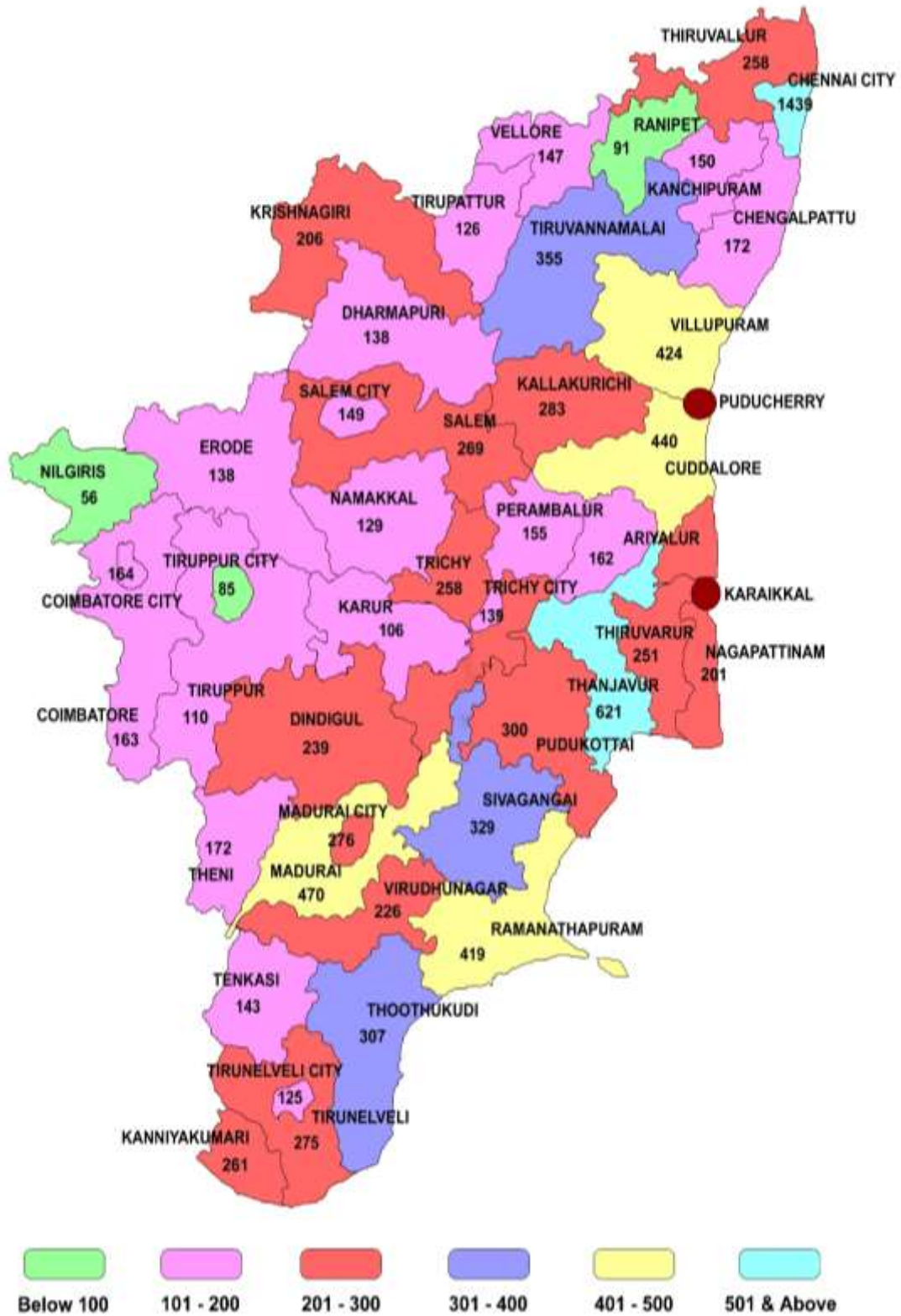
(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.5 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 378 out of 788 recovered victims of kidnapped/abducted (including kidnapped in previous year) during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 48% of the total victims. This was followed by Elopement / Love relationship 141 (17.9%).

MAP – 3.1

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2020

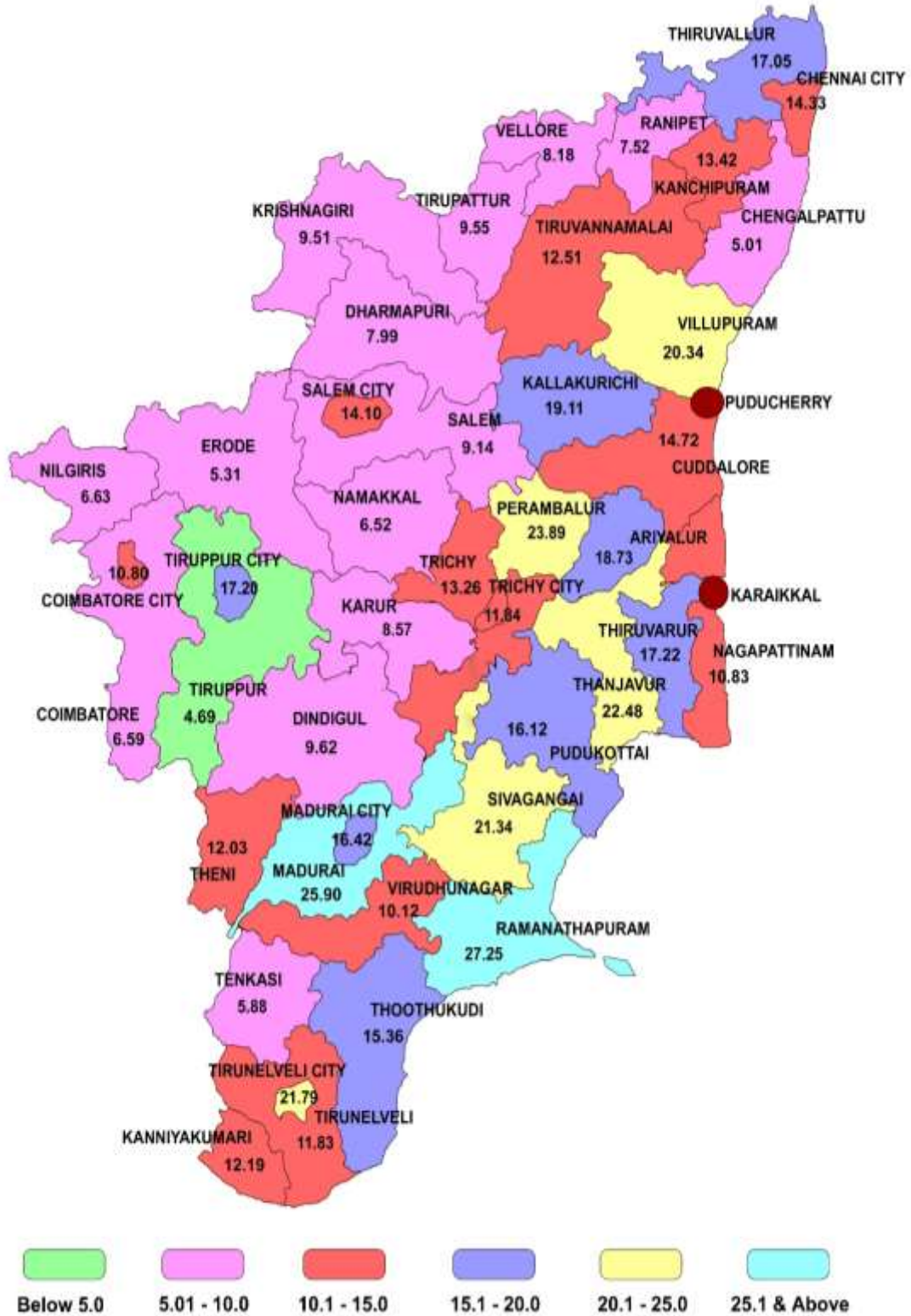
(All over Tamil Nadu 10,995)



MAP – 3.2

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 13.3)



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 2.1% of the total IPC offences.

Incidence of Property Crimes: [Decrease: 16.4%]

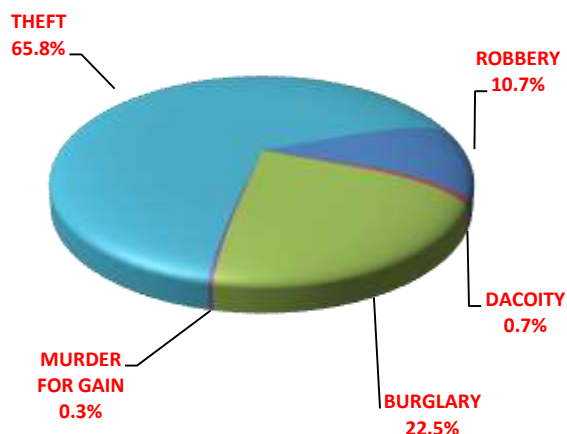
3. Table 4.1 depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2019 & 2020 with percentage variation. A total of 18,982 Property Crimes were reported during 2020 as against 22,700 cases during 2019 (Decrease of 16.4%). Incidence of property crimes between 2016 and 2020 is presented in Table-4.2.

INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2020

S. NO	HEADS	NO.OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENT-AGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	64	0.3
ii	DACOITY	128	0.7
iii	ROBBERY	2023	10.7
iv	BURGLARY	4275	22.5
v	THEFT	12492	65.8
TOTAL		18982	100

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.3% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.7%, 10.7%, 22.5% and 65.8% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2020 is presented in Chart-4.1.

CHART- 4.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES
DURING- 2020



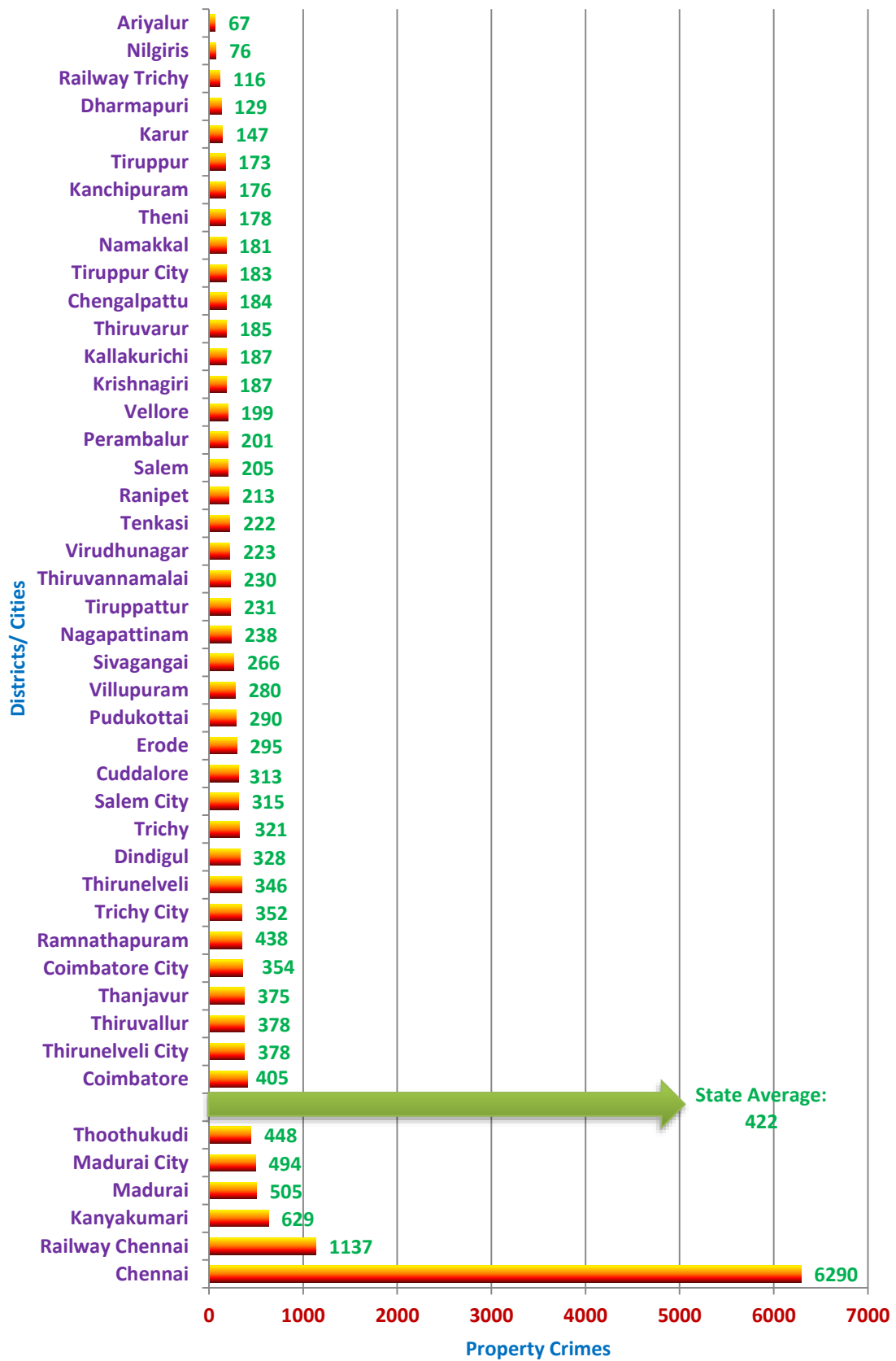
5. Chennai (6,290 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by RP Chennai (1,137), Kanniyakumari (629) and Madurai City (505). The lowest number of cases was reported in Ariyalur (67), Nilgiris (76) and Railway Trichy (116). Comparative statement of property crimes for 2019-2020 (district wise) is presented in Table-4.1.

6. Head-wise analysis of Property Crimes have been done in Chapter-1.

7. Figures of Property crimes (district/city wise) are presented in Chart-4.2.

CHART-4.2

PROPERTY CRIMES DURING - 2020 (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 0.5% of the total IPC offences in 2020, whereas it was 2.9% for 2019.

3. The object of this review is to focus on the Grave Crimes in Districts/Commissionerates with particular reference to Police sub-divisions. 45 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: 11.6%]

4. A total of 4,300 Grave Crimes were reported during 2020 as against 4,865 during 2019 (a decrease of - 11.6%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2017 - 2020 and head wise grave crimes are presented in [Table-5.1](#). [\(Map -5\)](#)

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2020

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1661	38.6
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	64	1.5
III	DACOITY	128	3.0
IV	ROBBERY	2023	47.1
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	276	6.4
VI	GRAVE THEFT	148	3.4
TOTAL		4300	100

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (85.7%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Theft constituted 9.9% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 4.5% of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2020 is presented above. [Chart 5.1](#) depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2020.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were reported in Chennai (915) followed by Madurai (184), Madurai City (157) and Thanjavur (145). The lowest number of cases were reported in Railway Trichy (7) followed by Nilgiris (12) and Ariyalur (34). District wise incidence of crimes is presented in [Table-5.2](#).

7. The incidence, percentage of grave crimes to IPC crimes (District / City wise) during 2020 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 2019 and 2020 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 Ambattur (172) Sub-division of Chennai followed by Anna Nagar (148) Sub-division of Chennai and Madhavaram (97) Sub-division of Chennai and Kilpauk (89) Sub-division of Chennai.

12. Lowest number of Grave Crimes was reported in Ooty Rural (1) Sub-divisions of Nilgiris district followed by Thirunelveli Sub division of Thirunelveli

District, Gudalar and Devala sub divisions of Nilgiris district and Kodaikanal Sub-division of Dindigul district (each 2) similarly, each 3 cases were reported in Muthupet Sub-division of Thiruvarur, Ooty Town Sub-division of Nilgiris district, each 4 cases were reported in Coimbatore Sub-division of Coimbatore, Conoor Sub-division of Nilgiris, Valparai sub-division of Coimbatore district, while, Trichy RP sub-division of Trichy RP, Thiruthuraipoond sub-division of Thiruvarur, Dharapuram sub-division of Tiruppur, Kottaipattinam sub-division of Pudukottai, Rasipuram sub-division of Namakkal and Gobichettipalayam sub-division of Erode district have recorded each 5 Grave Crime cases.

CHART- 5.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2020

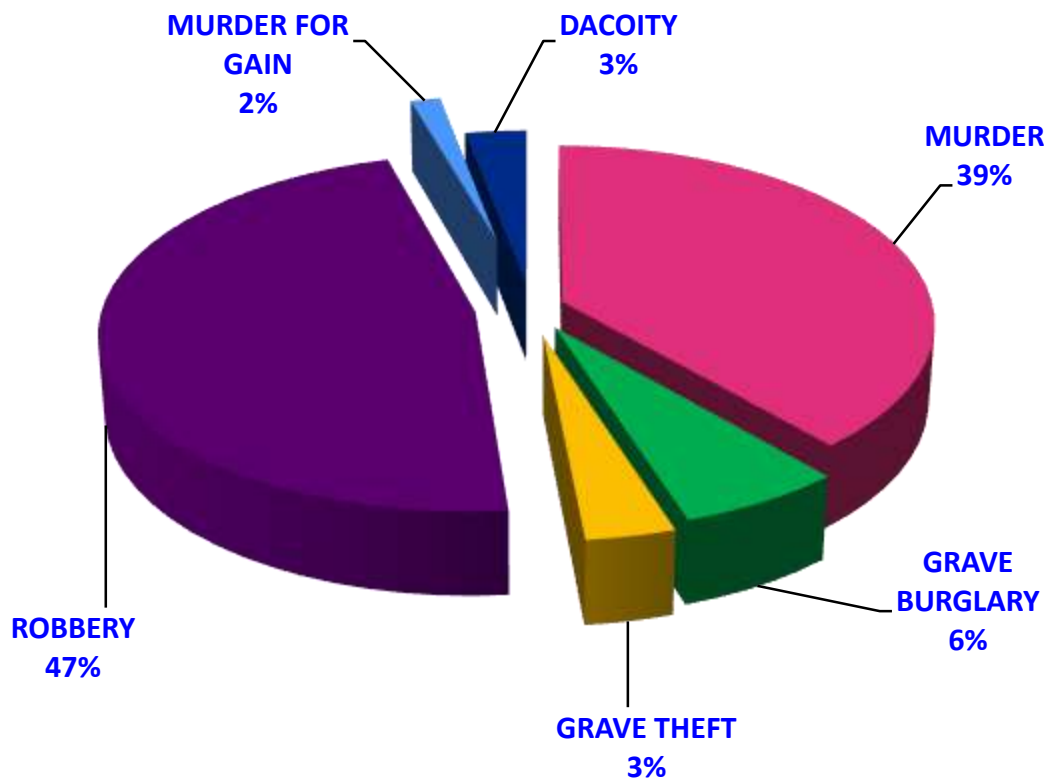
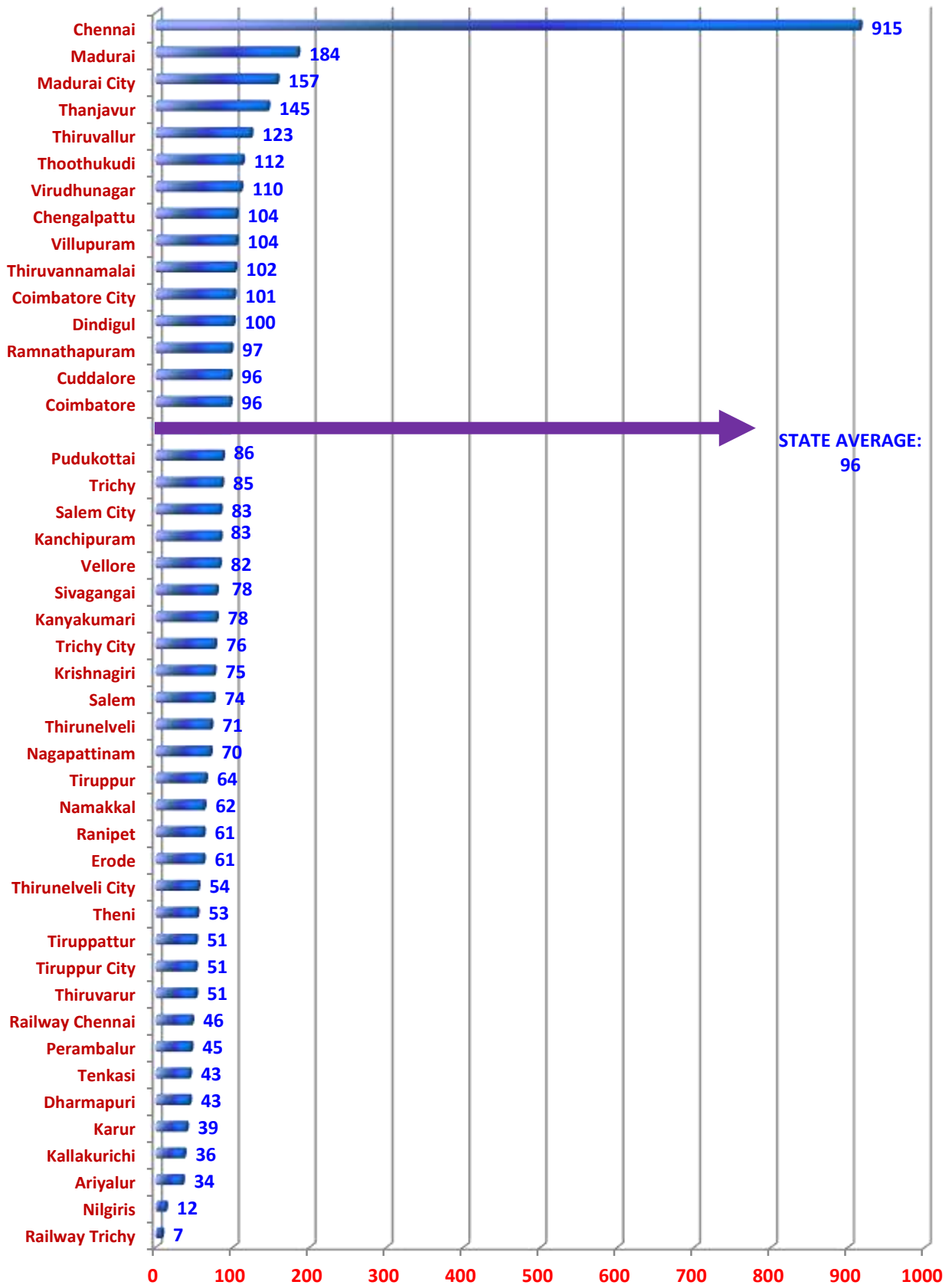


CHART - 5.2

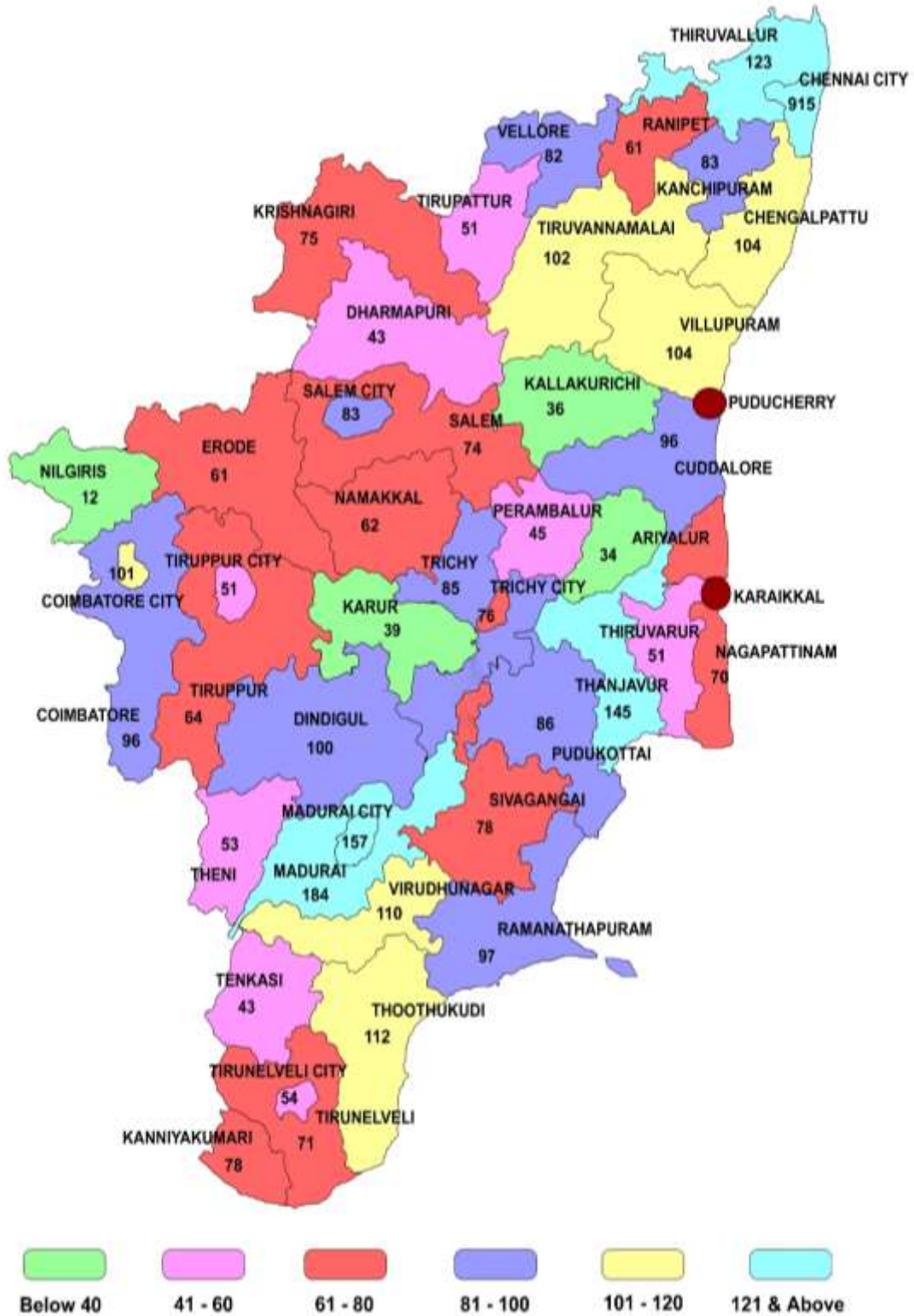
GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2020 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



MAP – 5.1

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,300)



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 1st July 2004.

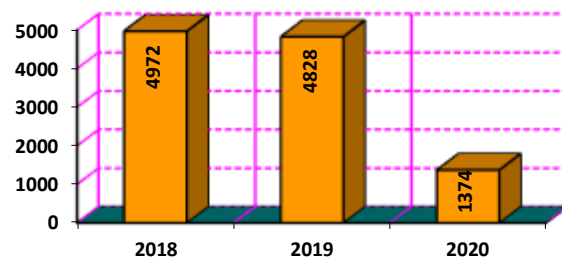
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian Railways Act, 1989.

Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2018 to 2020 is presented in Table-6.2. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2018 to 2020.

CHART-6.1

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2018-2020



5. 4,972, 4,828 and 1,374 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2018 to 2020 respectively at the state level reflecting a decrease of 2.9% in 2019 over 2018 and a further decrease of 71.5% in 2020 over 2019. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP& TRP) shows a decreasing trend.

6. Chennai RP reported a decrease of 71% in 2020 over 2019 (from 4,209 cases in 2019 and 1,223 cases in 2020). Trichy RP reported a decrease of 75.6% in 2020 over 2019 (from 619 cases in 2019 and 151 cases in 2020).

7. District-wise incidence of Indian Railways Act crimes registered by Railway Police during 2018-2020 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 2018 to 2020. District/city wise details are presented in [Table-6.2](#).

9. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded a decreasing trend in Trichy Railway with 16, 12 and 2 from 2018 to 2020 respectively and Chennai Railway witnessed an increasing trend with 16, 18 and 18 cases from 2018 to 2020 respectively.

10. In the year 2020, Trichy Railway has shown a decrease of ten cases (2 cases reported in 2020 while 12 cases in 2019) whereas Chennai Railway has shown remain unchanging in reporting cases in the year 2020. (18 cases reported in 2020 same as in the year 2019).

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

11. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 52.4% (i.e., 3,07,526 out of 5,86,769) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases in the state) by police. 45.1% of these were charge-sheeted (2,64,730 out of 5,86,769). 64.6% (42 cases were disposed out of 65 cases for investigation) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 19.0% (8/42) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 19.9% as against 95.2% 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 1,19,896 SLL cases out of 4,98,176 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2020, resulting in 24% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 93.6% (1,12,050 out of 1,19,649 Trial completed). Comparatively, 16.7% (Trial were completed in 5 case out of 30 cases for trial) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. 3 cases were convicted and 25 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 60% as against 93.6% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by courts may be seen in [Table-19.7 and 19.8](#).

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. 1,207 cases of theft was reported in railways for the year 2020, out of the total 12,492 cases of theft reported in the state during 2020. A total amount of 27.1 lakh worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.506.5 lakhs worth of property stolen / taken away in all the theft reported in the State. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.2](#).

15. It is observed that theft cases (1,207) account for 87.8% of total IPC crimes in railways (1,374).

16. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (87.8%) is higher as compared to robbery (3.3%), attempt to commit to murder (0.5%), riots (0.4%) and Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder (0.2%) **Chart-6.2**. Similarly, the percentage share of stolen property in railways theft to total theft in the state is higher (5.4%) as compared to Robbery (0.9%).

Burglary in Railways

17. No cases of burglary were reported in Railways. Whereas, 4,275 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2020 in which Rs.440.9 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all burglary cases reported in the State during 2020. District / City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.2**.

Robbery in Railways

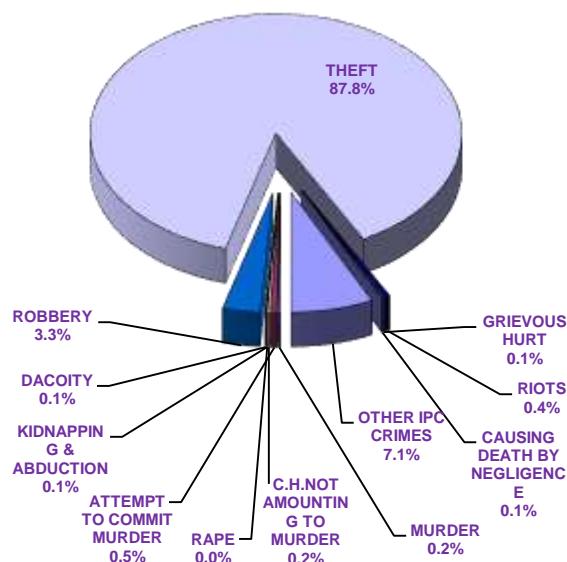
18. 45 cases of robbery in railways were reported out of total 2,023 cases reported in the state during 2020. A total amount of Rs.10.0 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.110.5 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all the robbery cases reported in the state during 2020. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.2**.

Dacoity in Railways

19. One case of dacoity in railways was reported out of total 128 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2020. A total amount of Rs.0.065 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways, whereas it was Rs.63.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Dacoity reported in the state during 2020. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.2**.

CHART- 6.2

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2020



20. **Chart 6.3** depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2018-2020.

21. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2020 is presented in **Chart-6.4**.

CHART- 6.3

Incidence of Total IPC Crimes Reported by Railway Police during 2018-2020

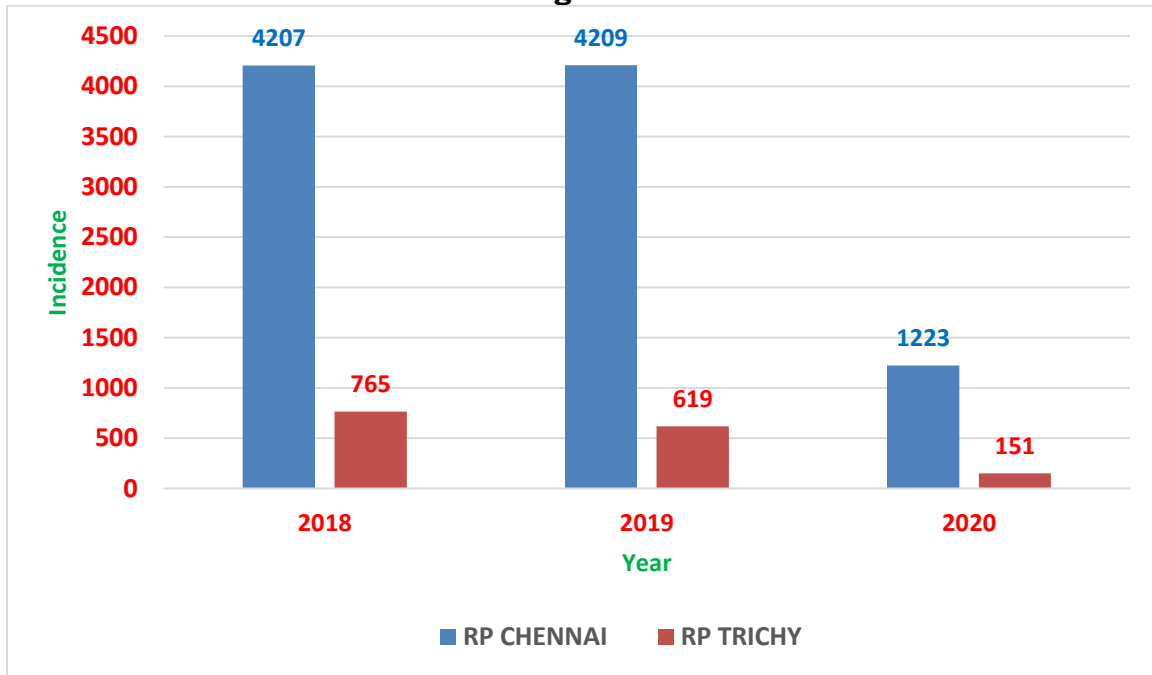
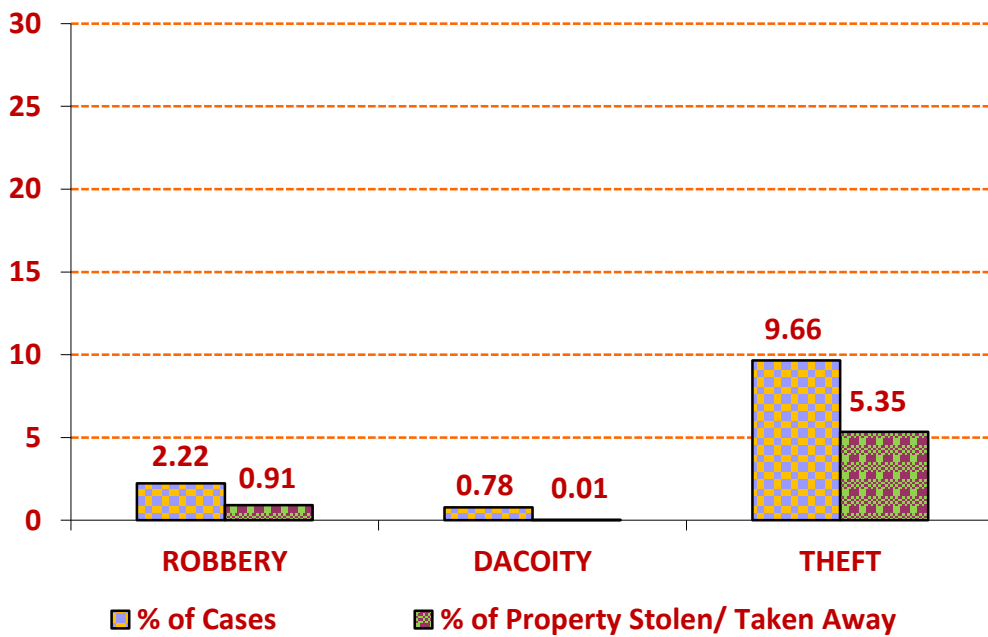


CHART-6.4

Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways During 2020



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 crimes 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 crimes against Women.

2. Trafficking related crimes are not included in this chapter even though they are mostly committed by women and against women but have been discussed in a different chapter allocated for Human Trafficking.

3. Provisions under IPC dealing with Crimes 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) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of Girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

4.Provisions under SLL dealing with Crimes 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. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act 1929.
- iii. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
- iv. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- v. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act 2002.
- vi. Protection of Children from Sexual abuse Act (POCSO)

5. INCIDENCE OF **CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN:-**

Head-wise incidences of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2016 to 2020 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
1	MURDER OF WOMEN (WITH RAPE)	NA	2	1	8	3	(-) 62.5
2	HONOUR KILLING	NA	2	0	NA	0	--
3	RAPE	319	283	331	362	389	7.5
4	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	17	11	13	8	15	87.5
5	POCSO ACT	1567	1568	2016	2358	3057	29.6
6	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1043	859	896	699	633	(-) 9.4
7	DOWRY DEATH	58	48	55	28	40	42.9
8	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1256	984	789	781	689	-11.8
9	MOLESTATION	854	744	814	803	892	11.1
10	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	27	9	14	7	31	342.8
11	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	--
12	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	122	220	244	236	247	4.7
13	MISCARRIAGE	NA	1	2	3	0	(-) 100
14	ACID ATTACK	NA	3	2	4	0	(-) 100
15	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	NA	7	14	11	4	-63.6
16	CYBER CRIMES (IT ACT)	NA	27	29	38	188	394.7
17	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	432	403	386	349	231	(-) 33.8
18	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROH.) ACT	1	2	4	2	3	50
19	DOWRY PROH. ACT	295	225	206	237	207	(-) 12.7
20	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT-2005	0	1	0	0	0	--

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2019 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2019 Tamil Nadu	2019 All India	% to All India
1	RAPE *	362	32033	1.1
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	8	3944	0.2
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	699	72780	1.0
4	DOWRY DEATH	28	7115	0.4
5	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	781	125298	0.6
6	MOLESTATION	803	88367	0.9
7	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7	6939	0.1
8	MISCARRIAGE	3	221	1.4
10	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	236	5009	4.7
11	ACID ATTACK	4	150	2.7
12	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	11	966	1.1
13	POCSO ACT	2358	46005	5.1
14	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	349	1185	29.5
15	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	2	23	8.7
16	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	237	13297	1.8
17	CYBER CRIME (IT ACT)	38	1621	2.3
18	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT	0	533	--

* Excluding Rape u/s 4& 6 of POCSO

6. **Chart-7.2** depicts percentage distribution of **Crimes against Women** in 2020.

7. The incidence of **Crimes against Women** during the period 2020 has shown an increase of 11.7% over the previous year.

8. Highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been reported under the head:- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (3,057)

followed by Molestation (892), Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (689 cases) and Kidnapping and Abduction (633). Cases of POCSO, Molestation, Cruelty by husband and his relatives and Kidnapping and Abduction together constitute the largest part (79.5%). Rape accounted for 5.9% of the Crimes against Women. (**Map 7.1**)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of **Crimes against Women** during 2020 is presented in **Table-7.1**. **Chart-7.1** depicts the rate of **Crimes against Women** reported during 2019 and 2020.

10. **Table-7.2** shows the incidence of **Crimes against Women** district wise/head wise during 2020.

11. An analysis of **Crimes against Women** reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been witnessed in Chennai (576), followed by Cuddalore (294) and Villupuram district (257) while it was the lowest in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Railway Chennai (6), Chengalpattu and Tiruppur City (each 59). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Kidnapping and Abduction was highest in Villupuram (68), Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act was highest in Chennai City (106), Cruelty by husband and his relatives was highest in Madurai City (87), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was highest in Chennai (230), Molestation was highest in Thanjavur (84), Dowry Prohibition Act was highest in Kanyakumari (48), Abetment of Suicide of Women was highest in Cuddalore (29), Rape highest in Cuddalore (32), Dowry Deaths were the highest in Cuddalore (18) followed by Chennai & Theni (each 3).

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

CHART- 7.1
RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING 2019 AND 2020

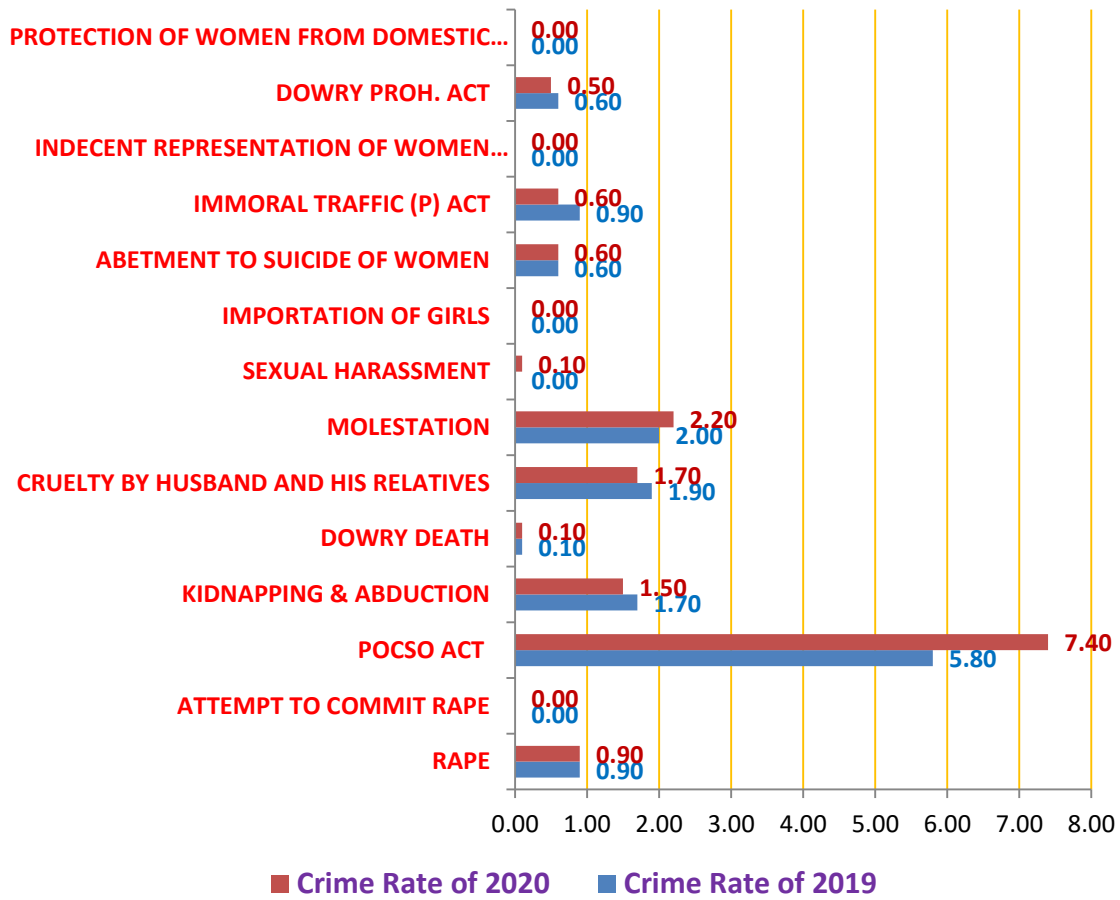


CHART- 7.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING - 2020

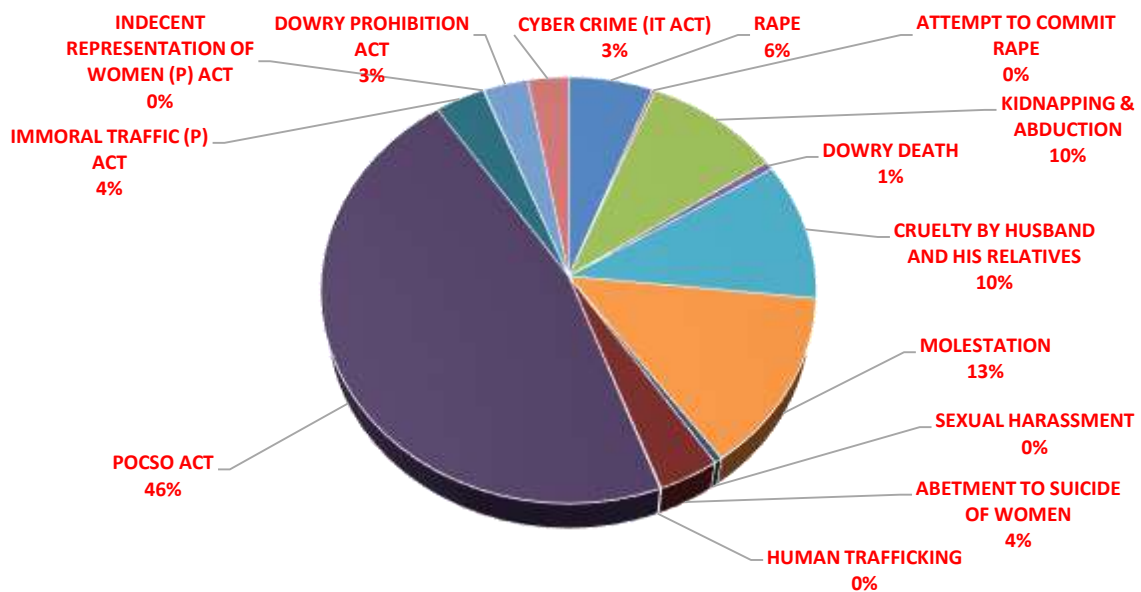
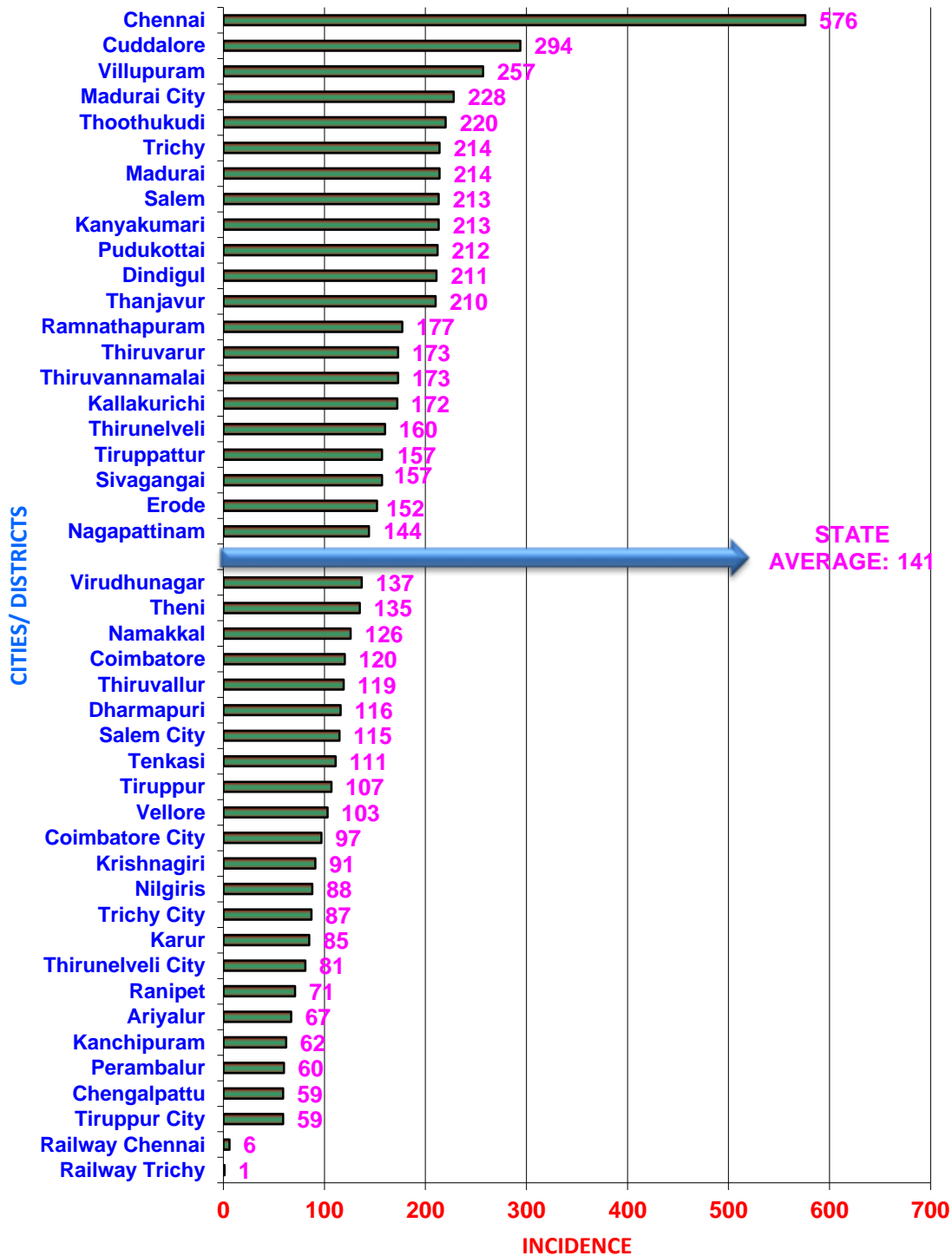


CHART – 7.3
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN
DISTRICT/CITY WISE – DURING 2020



1. RAPE:
[Increase: 7.5 %]

Incidence of Rape cases under IPC sec.376 alone (389) registered during 2020 has shown an increase of 7.5% over 2019 (362). Cuddalore reported

the highest (32), followed by Chennai (31), Villupuram (21). Salem City reported the least number of incidences followed by Tiruppur City, Thirunelveli City, Namakkal and Coimbatore City (each 2).

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

78.5% 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 18.2% of the total victims. **Table-7.3** shows city/ district-wise victims of rape under different age groups.

97.9% of rapes on adult victims were committed by persons known to the victims (381 cases out of 389 cases). **Table-7.4** deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 2 cases were committed by family members (Grand father, Father, Brother or Son), 38 cases were committed by other family members, 38 cases were committed by family friends, 219 cases were committed by friends of victims on pretext to marry, 45 cases by neighbors, 6 cases were by employer / co-worker, 33 cases were committed by other known persons and 8 by Unknown or Not Identified.

99.5% of POCSO rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (2,218 cases out of 2,229 cases). **Table-8.10** also deals with the offender's relation and proximity to POCSO rape victims. 1,420 cases were committed by friends/online friends of victims on pretext to marry, 292 cases were committed by neighbors and 170 by family friends, 17 case was by guardian, 106 cases were by other known persons and 11 cases by Unknown or Not Identified. In 35 cases offenders were other family members (Grand Father /Father/Brother/Son) to the victims, and 178 cases of offenders were other family members to the victim.

2. Kidnapping & Abduction: **[Decrease: 9.4%]**

Cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** (633) a decreased by 9.4% as compared

to previous year (699). Villupuram recorded the highest (68) followed by Thiruvarur (57) and Kallakurichi (55). Lowest incidence was reported in Tirruppur City, Theni, Perambalur, Nilgiris and Coimbatore City (each 1), followed by Tenkasi, Ranipet and Thirunelveli City (each 2cases).

42.4% of Kidnapping and Abduction victims were girls in the age group of 18 years & above below 30 years. Girls in the age group of 16 years & above below 18 years accounted for 24.1% 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 head during 2020.

4. MOLESTATION: **[Increase: 11.1%]**

Cases of **Molestation** (892) registered during the year 2020 shown an increase of 11.1% as compared to previous year (803). Thanjavur recorded the highest (84) followed by Salem (69) and Chennai (61). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Chennai and Kanchipuram (each 1) followed by Coimbatore City (2 cases) and Coimbatore (4 cases).

5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: **[Increase: 342.8%]**

31 cases were booked during 2020, an increase of 342.8% over 2019 (7 cases). Chennai (7) registered the highest number of cases followed by Madurai City and Thirunelveli City (each 5), Thiruvarur (4), Thanjavur and Vellore (each 2cases). Similarly, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Railway Trichy, Thoothukudi, Trichy and Trichy City have recorded each 1 case under this crime head.

7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Decrease: 11.8%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 10.4% (689 cases) of total cases (6,630) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend of 11.8% is seen under this head with 689 cases reported during 2020. Highest number of cases has registered in Madurai City (87) followed by Chennai (56) and Trichy (50). Lowest incidence is seen in Perambalur & Nilgiris (each 1 case) followed by Ranipet, Chengalpattu, Kanniyakumari and Kanchipuram (each 3 cases)

8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

[Increase: 50.0%]

3 cases were booked under this Act during 2020, an increase of 50% was witnessed when compared to the year 2019 (2 cases). Each one case has registered in Chennai City, Nilgiris and Trichy.

9. DOWRY DEATH:

[Decrease: 27.3%]

Incidence of Dowry Death (40) has shown a decrease of 27.3% during 2020 as compared to 2019 (55 cases). Cuddalore reported the highest

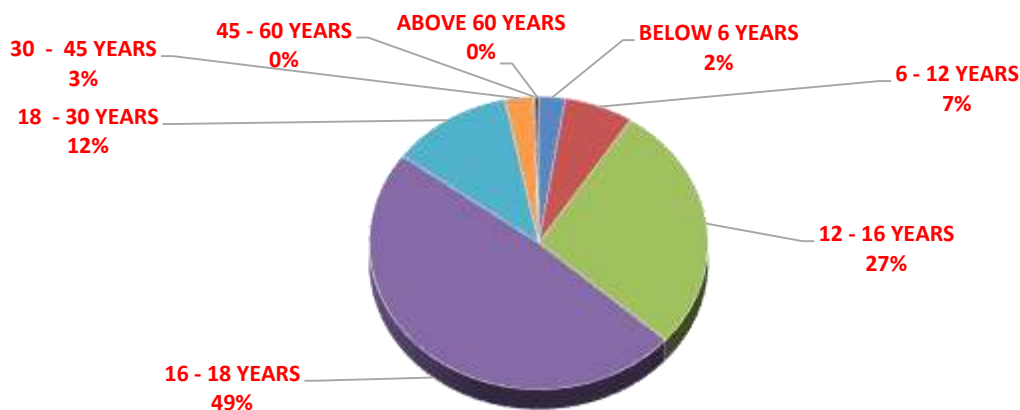
incidence (18) followed by Chennai (3), Theni (3), Thanjavur, Villupuram and Ranipet (each 2), Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Salem, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai and Virudhunagar (each 1 case) were among the lowest. No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dharmauri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy, Trichy City, Vellore, Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi, Thirupattur and Tenkasi

10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

[Decrease: 12.6%]

A decreasing trend is seen under this head with 207 cases reported during 2020 compared to 237 cases in 2019. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases were decreased by 12.6%. Kaniyakumari recorded the highest (48), followed by Kallakurichi (24) and Ramanathapuram (17). Tiruppur City, Thiruvallur and Perambalur have recorded lowest incidence under this crime head (each 1). Similarly, no case was reported in remaining 19 districts.

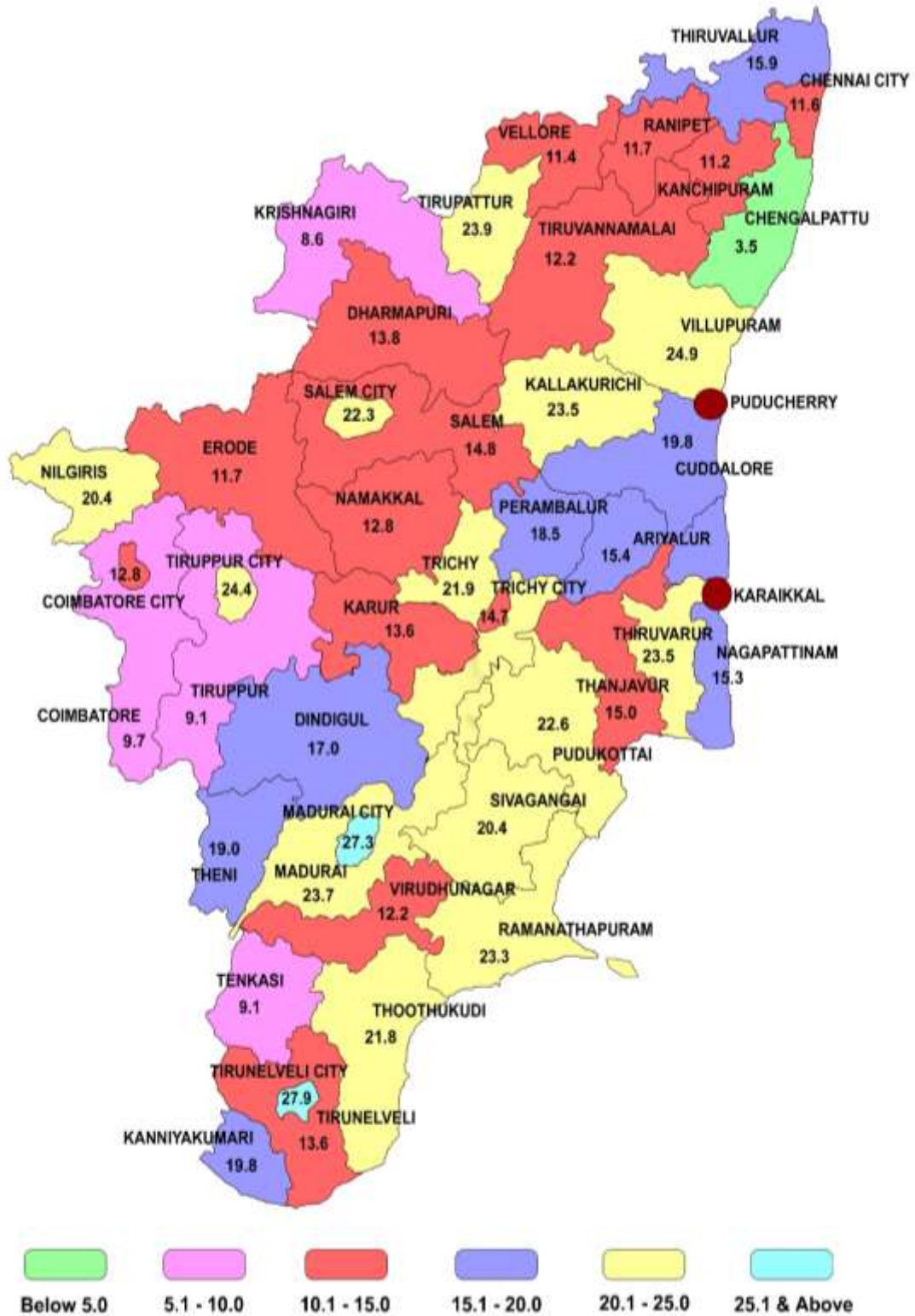
CHART - 7.4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2020



MAP – 7.1

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN - 2020

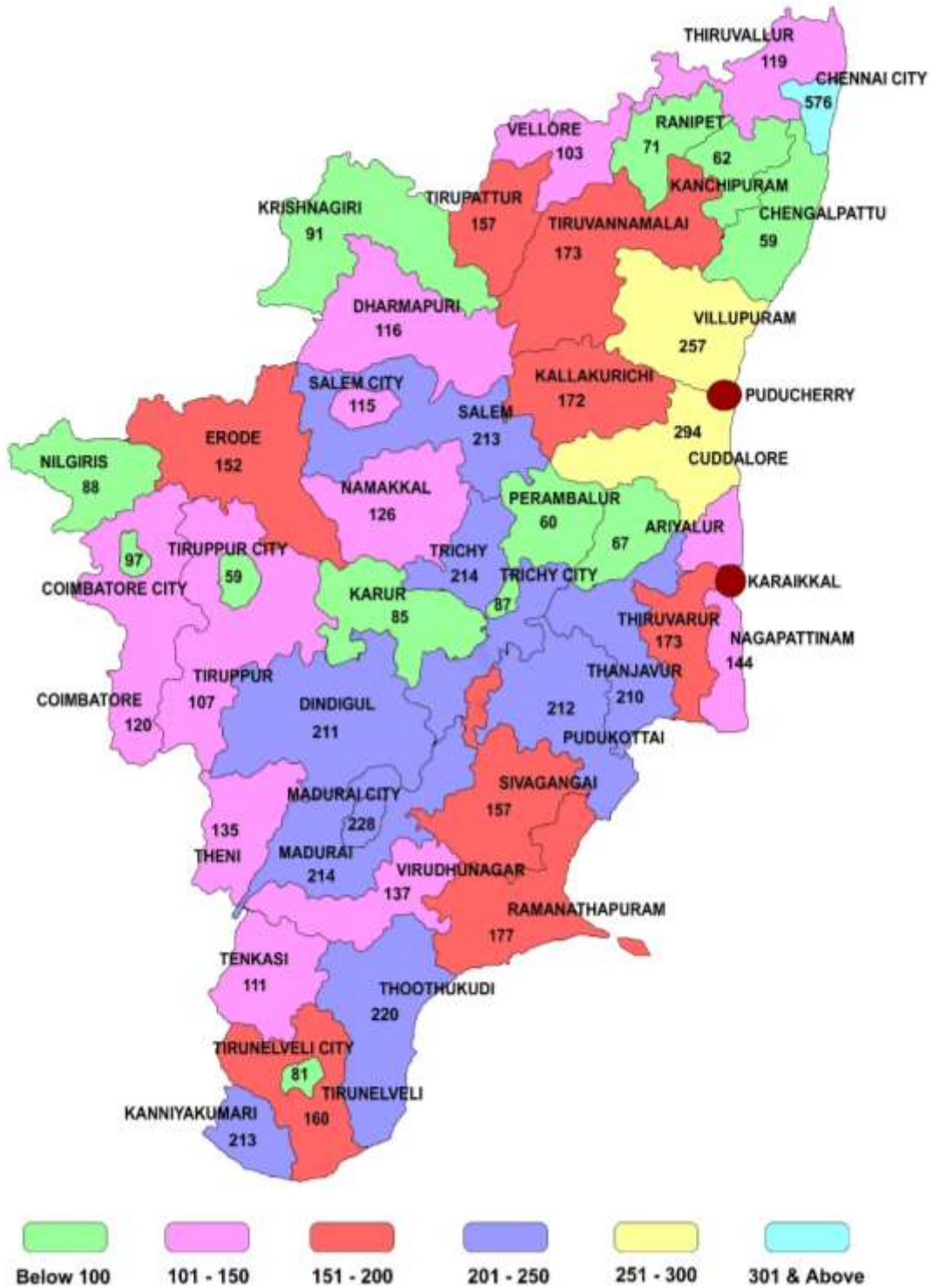
(All over Tamil Nadu 16.0)



MAP – 7.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN - 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 6,630)



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) Molestation (354 IPC)

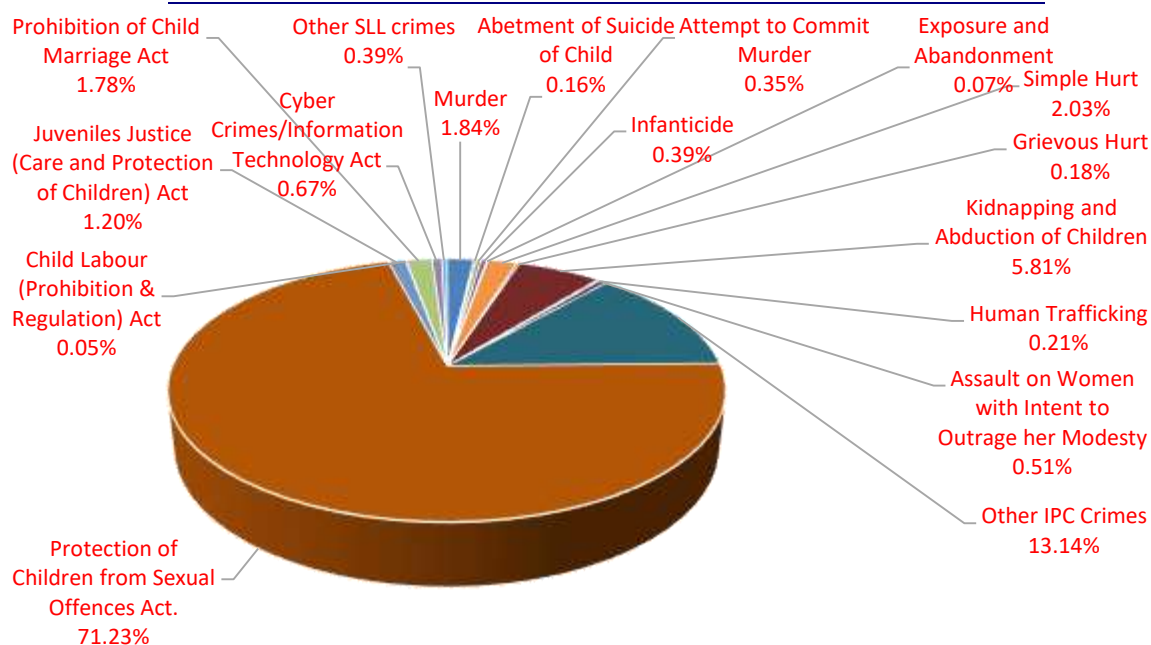
- vii) Kidnapping and Abduction (363 IPC)
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procuration of minor girls (below 18) (366-A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (373 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to child by 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 4.8%]

4,338 cases were reported during 2020 as compared to 4,139 in 2019, indicating an increase of 4.8%. Highest incidence of POCSO (236 cases) was reported in Chennai, followed by Thoothukudi (125) and Madurai (123). Other district with least number of cases is Railway Chennai (1). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2020. **Map8.1**

CHART – 8.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2020



5. Crime Rate:

➤ **No change (5.2)**

Perambalur district has reported the highest crime rate at 10.6 followed by Thirupattur 10.2 and Thoothukudi 9.5.

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. 4,338 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, POCSO-Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procuration of minor girls, Juvenile Justice Care Act and other SLL crimes in the State. 80 cases of Murder (1.8%) were reported during 2020. Maximum number of murders were reported in Madurai (8) followed by Chennai & Virudhunagar (each 7), Thoothukudi and Trichy (each 6), Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Salem City, Thanjavur, Kallakurichi and

Thirupattur (each 3), Coimbatore City, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Theni, Vellore, Ranipet and Thenkasi (each 2 cases). Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Madurai City, Namakkal, Sivagangai, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur, Trichy City, Villupuram and Chengalpattu (each 1 case). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem, Thirunelveli, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur and Tiruppur City.

9. **Trends of Infanticide:**

[Increase 750%]

17 cases of Infanticide were reported during 2020, as against 2 cases in 2019. Chennai & Perambalur (each 4) have recorded highest number of cases followed by Thirunelveli (2), Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Trichy & Tenkasi (each 1 case).

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

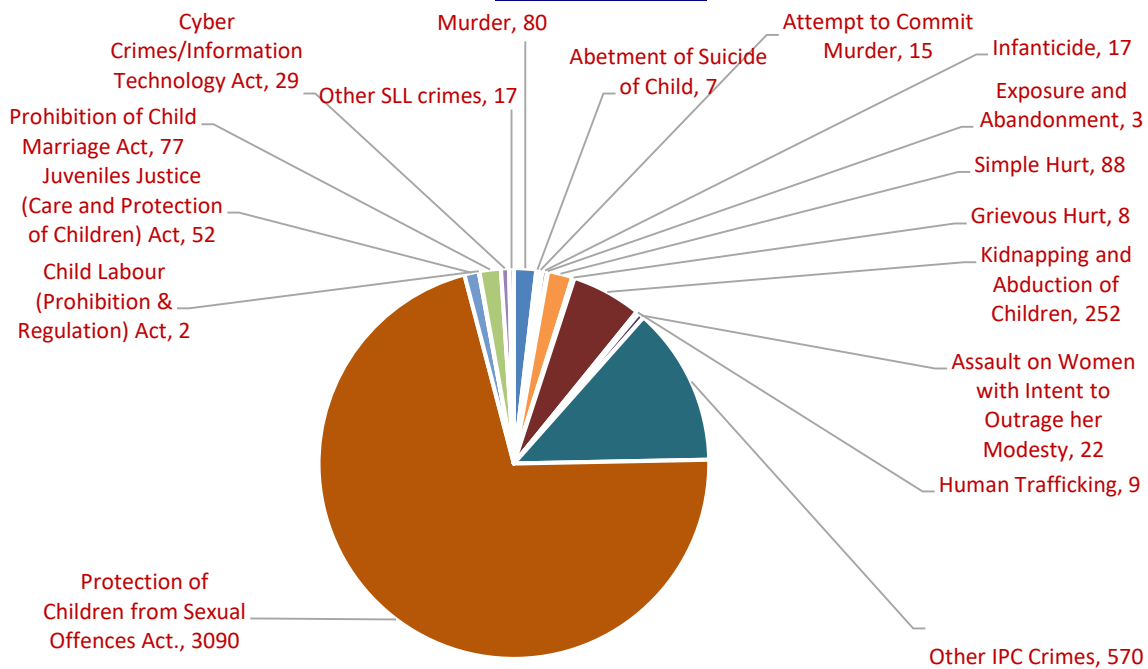
[Increase 17.5%]

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the single-most contributor to Crime against Children. This accounted for 3,090 cases (71.2%).

Highest number of cases were reported in Chennai City (236) followed by Thoothukudi (125) and Madurai (123 cases). Railway Chennai (1) reported least number of such cases.

CHART - 8.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2020



Total No. of Incidence: 4338

11. 2,229 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Rape', contributing thereby, 51.4% of the total incidence of Crimes Against Children. Highest incidence was reported in Thoothukudi (155 cases) followed by Kallakurichi (92 cases), Theni and Perambalur (each 81 cases), Cuddalore (79) and Chengapattu (75 cases). No case was reported in Salem City, Tiruppur City and Ranipet.

12. 861 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Others', contributing thereby 19.8% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (81) followed by Madurai (50), Ramanathapuram (41), Kanniyakumari (40), Erode (36), Thoothukudi (33), Theni (31), Madurai City (29), Cuddalore

and Dindigul (each 28), Thirunelveli and Tenkasi (each 25), Coimbatore City (23), Coimbatore (21), Nagapattinam (20), Salem City and Tiruppur (each 19), Nilgiris, Pudukottai and Thiruvallur (each 18), Salem (16), Thiruvarur, Trichy and Thirupattur (each 15) and Chengalpattu (14). No case was reported in Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy.

13. 7 cases of 'abetment of suicide' were reported during 2020, whereas it was 6 cases in 2019.

14. 81 cases were reported under Procuration of minor girls during 2020, whereas 99 cases were reported during the year 2019.

15. 586 cases of other crimes against Children were reported during 2020 contributing 13.5% of the total Incidence of the **Crimes Against Children**. Highest incidence of other crimes were reported in Cuddalore (150), followed by Dindigul (56), Namakkal and Thirupattur (each 45), Chengalpattu (41), Coimbatore City and Thoothukudi (each 39), Dharmapuri (38), Thirunelveli (30), perambalur (22), Thanjavur (13), Trichy (12), Thiruvannamalai (10), Kanniyakumari & Tenkasi (each 8), Railway Chennai and Virudhunagar (each 7), Ariyalur and Thiruvarur (each 4), Chennai, Thiruvallur and Vellore (each 2), Railway Trichy and Trichy City (each 1). No case was reported in remaining 21 districts. Head-wise and district wise incidence and crime rate of **Crimes Against Children** is presented in **Table-8.2**. Crime head-wise incidence of Crime against Children during 2016-2020 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 90.6%. Out of 7,333 cases for

investigation under this category (43.4%) 3184 case were charge-sheeted. 100% charge-sheeting rate was done under the heads Murder with Rape (POCSO), Infanticide, Human Trafficking, Assault on Women with intend to outrage her modesty.

17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at (32.9%). The conviction rate for Other SLL under Crime Against Children stood at 100% followed by Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) 60% and Murder with Rape/POCSO 50%.

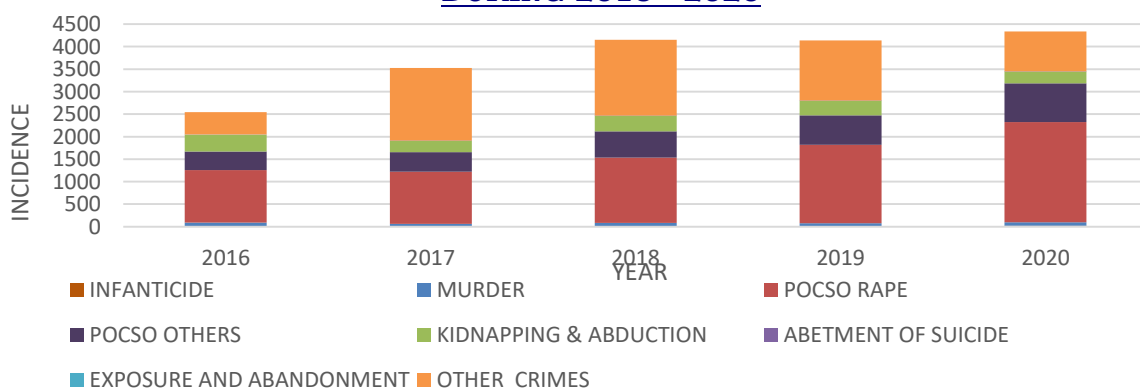
18. Crime head-wise Disposal of cases by Police and Courts have been depicted in **Table 8.3 & 8.5**.

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 5,341 persons arrested including Persons arrested out of previous year cases, 3,892 (72.9%) were charge-sheeted by the Police of which 454 persons were convicted.

CHART- 8.3

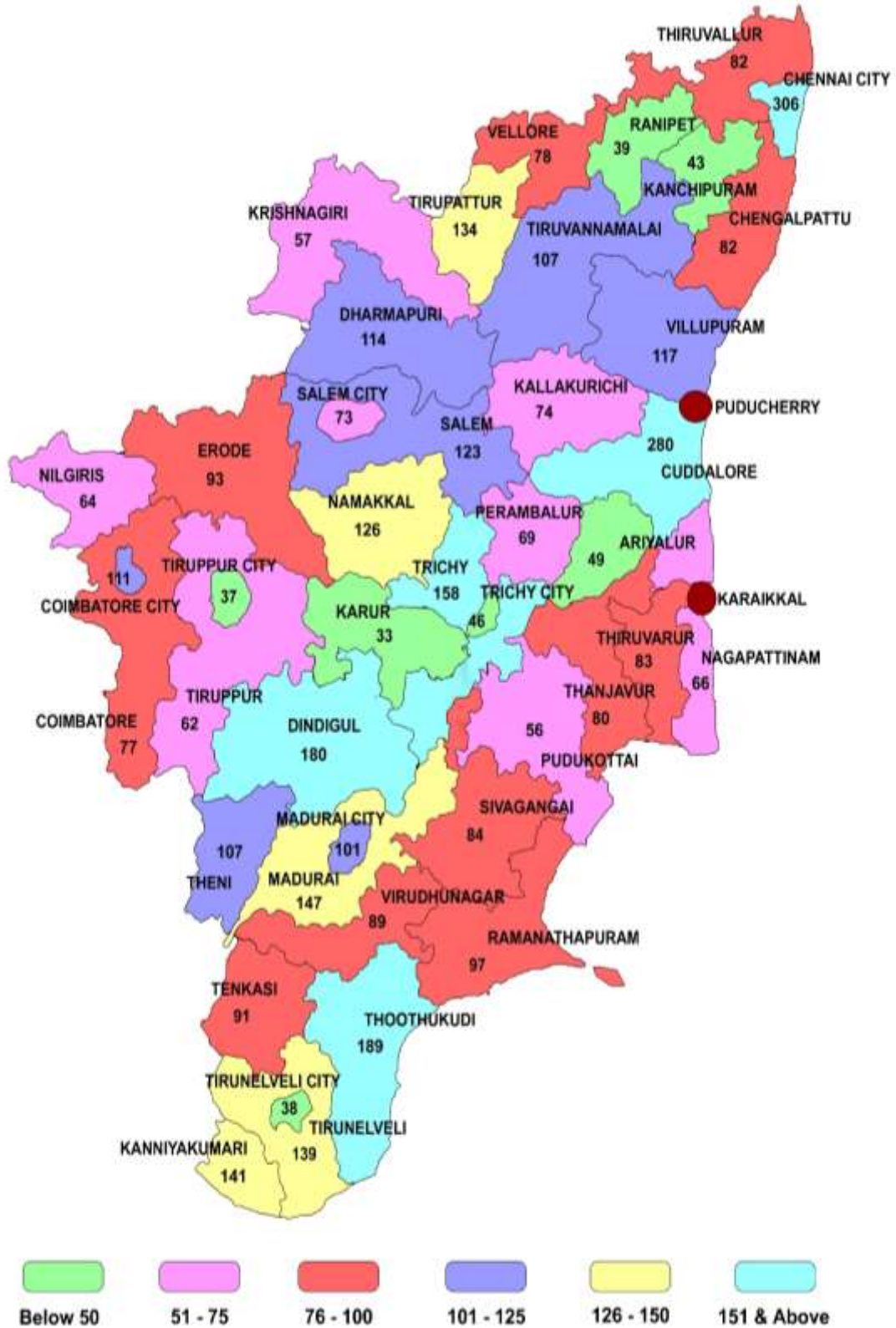
CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2016 - 2020



* RAPE Case from 2016 (includes rape under POCSO Act).

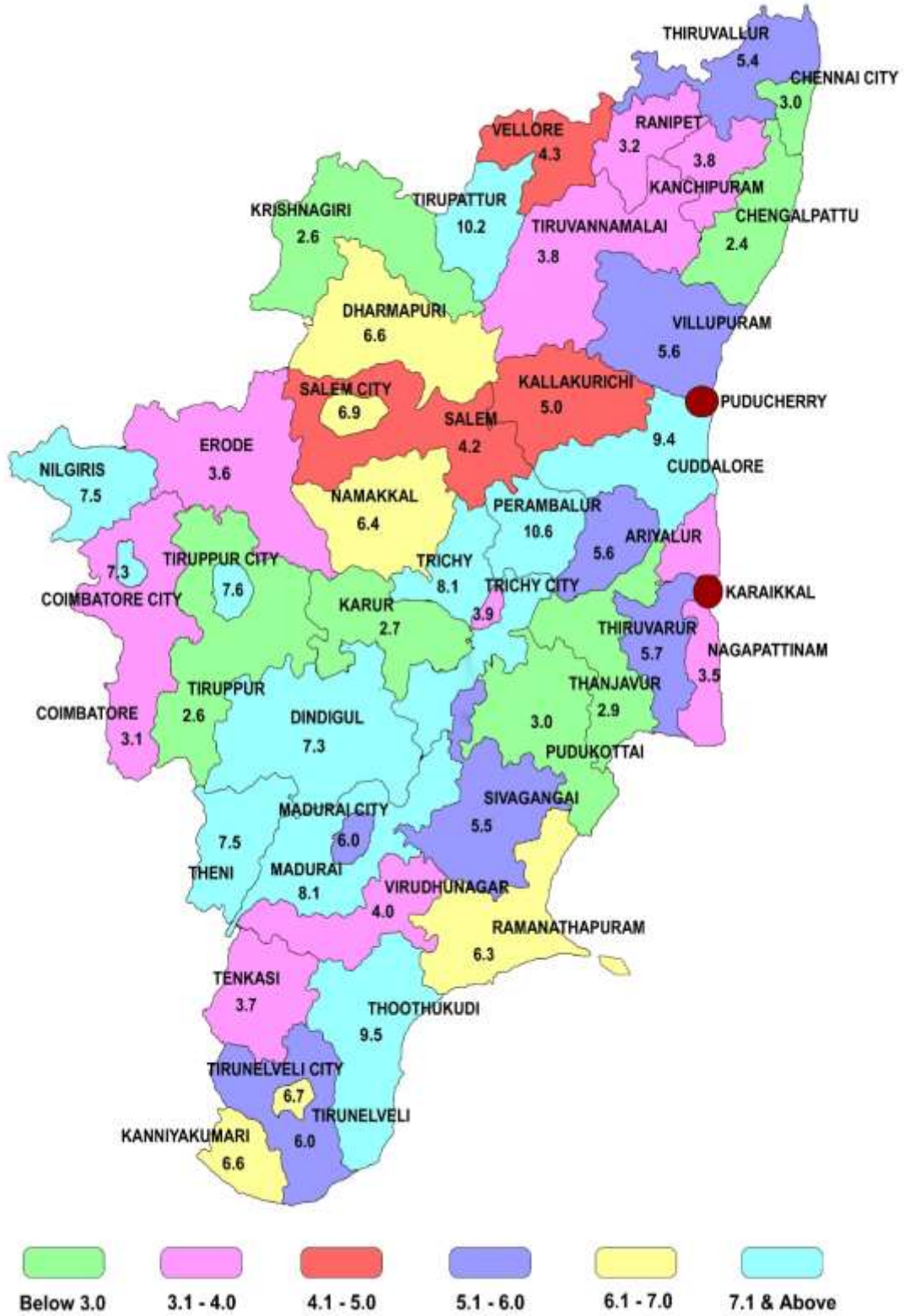
MAP – 8.1

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2020
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,338)



MAP – 8.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2020
(All over Tamil Nadu 5.2)



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 2020 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

Share of Children crimes:

2. Crimes committed by children shown a decreasing trend (1.6% to 0.4%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the state during 2019 to 2020. Whereas it was observed increasing trend in the children crime rate (2.9 to 4.09) between the years 2019 and 2020. Incidence and rate of children in conflict with law under IPC and SLL during 2020 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

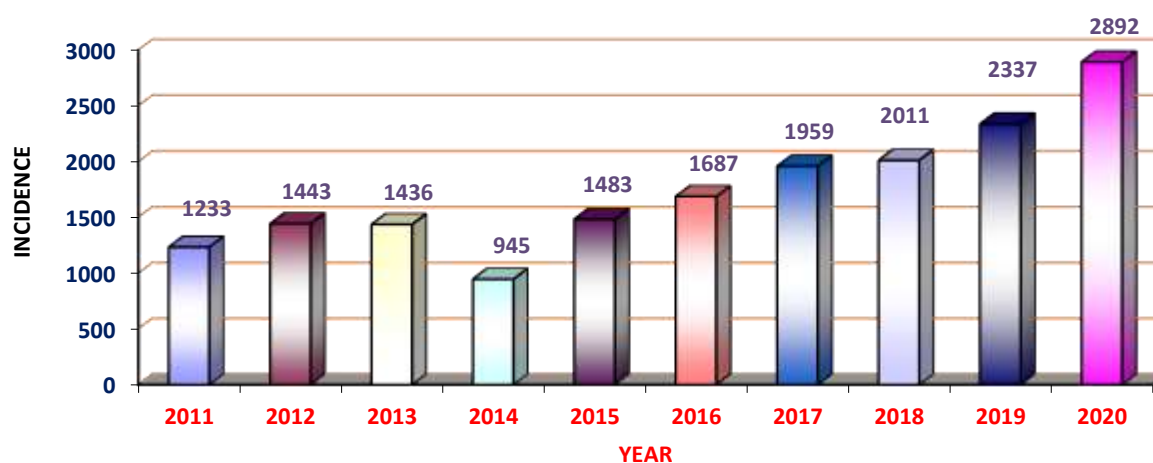
IPC Crimes:

3. 2,892 IPC cases were registered against children during 2020, which is 23.7% higher than 2019 (2,337). [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of children in conflict with law under IPC crimes registered during 2011 – 2020.

4. Prevalence of children in conflict with law under various crime heads of IPC during 2020 is presented in [Table- 9.2](#). Theft (392–13.6%) accounted for the highest incidence of children in conflict with law cases followed by Hurt (326–11.3%), Burglary (174–6.01%), Robbery (128–4.4%), Attempt to Commit Murder (61–2.1%), Murder (104–3.6%), Causing Death by Negligence (25–0.9%), Riots (50–1.7%), Unlawful Assembly (3–0.1%) and Dacoity (16–0.6%) of 2,892 cases under IPC registered against them during 2020.

CHART- 9.1

INCIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER IPC 2011 – 2020



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 (133 – 26.5%) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (44 – 8.8%), Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act (26 – 5.2%), Prohibition Act (13 – 2.6%), Prevention of Damage To Public Property Act (4 – 0.8%), Other SLL Crimes (192–38.2%), Information Technology Act (5 – 1.0%) and Gambling Act (2 – 0.4%) of 502 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**. Madurai (1137) recorded the highest incidence followed by Chennai (553) and Thoothukudi (162). **Chart – 9.2** depicts the children apprehended district/city-wise during 2020.

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 (220) recorded the highest incidence followed by Thoothukudi (52), Dindigul (27), Theni (19,) Madurai and Thiruvallur (each 13).

Children apprehended:

8. Details of children apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in **Table-9.4**. 3,306 (99.9%) of 3,309 children apprehended under

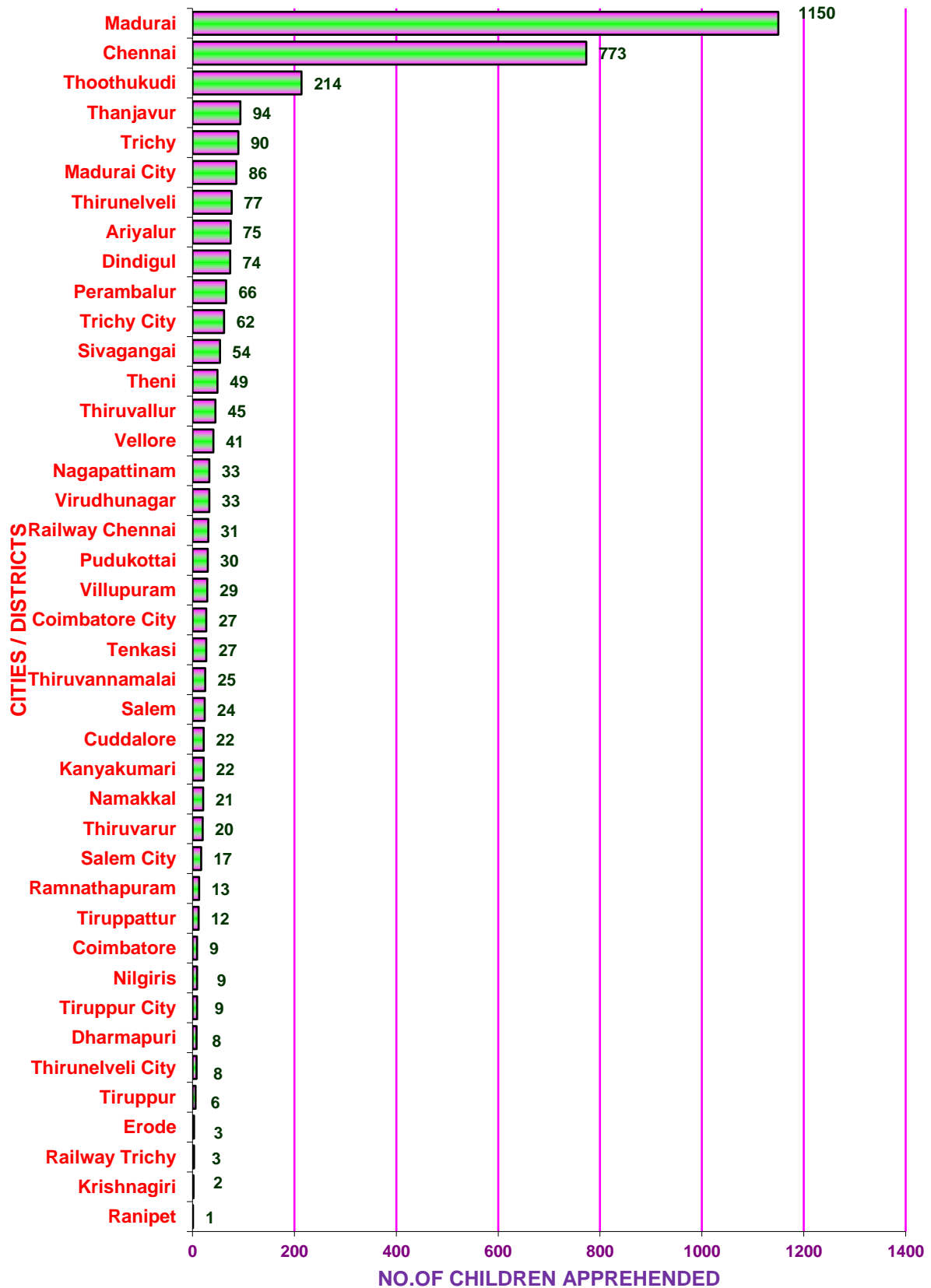
IPC crimes were boys and 3 (0.1%) were girls.

9. Children (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in **Table-9.4**. 3,048 (92.1%) Children apprehended under IPC crimes were in the age-group 16-18 years, 253 (7.6%) in 12-16 years and 8 (0.2%) in below 12 years. Whereas 439 (82.2%) children were apprehended under SLL crimes in 16-18 years age-group followed by 90 (16.9%) were in 12-16 years age group and 5 (0.9%) in the age-group of below 12 years. Number of children apprehended (3843) during 2020 has increased by 16.3% comparing with previous year (3,304).

10. Among the children, boys 16.4% (542) were apprehended in theft cases whereas no girl was apprehended in this crime head. Girls were involved Murder (2) and in Hurt (1). The details may be seen in **Table-9.4**.

CHART - 9.2

**CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW (IPC)
DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING - 2020**



Children apprehended: Disposal

13. The figures on disposal of children arrested have been presented in Table-9.5 56.5 % of children were awaiting trial at the end of 2020. Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Madurai City, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvarur and Thirupattur achieved a centum percentage of disposals of cases against the arrested children. 74.8% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 8.90% were placed under care of Special Home/fit institutions, 2.3% children were dealt with fine, 3.2% children were awarded imprisonment and 9.5% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested children.

Children: Classified by attributes

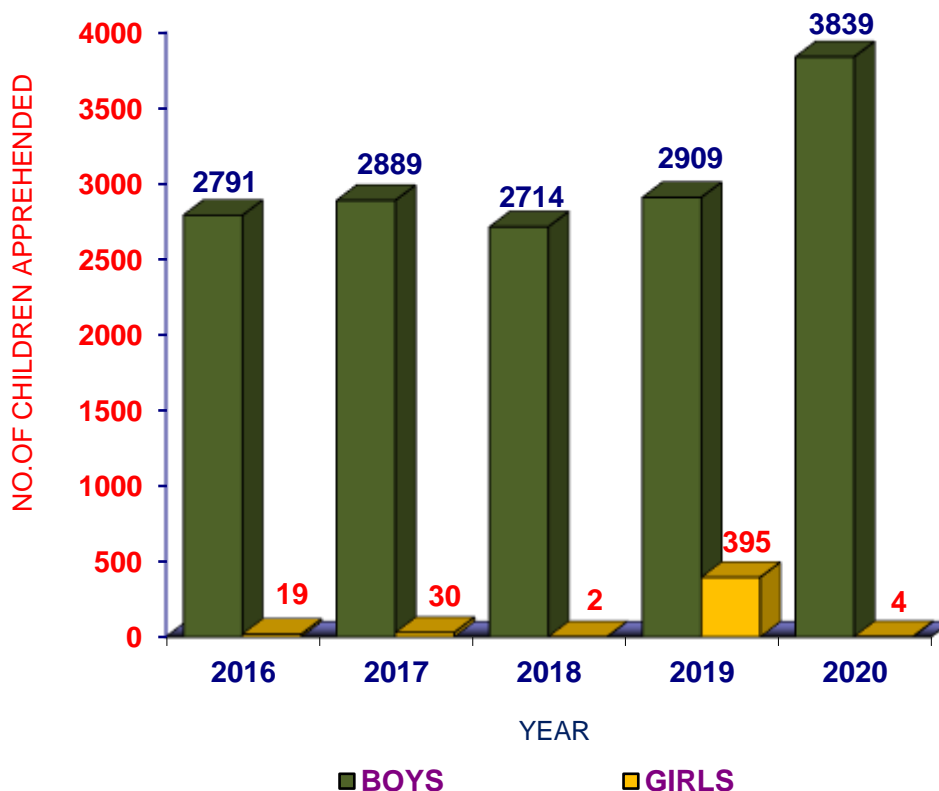
14. 60 of the total children involved in various crimes were illiterate while 712 children had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 20.1% of total children arrested during the year. Children living with parents / guardians (3,588) constituted 93.4% of the children arrested. Only 55 (1.4%) homeless children were involved in various crimes.

15. Table-9.6 deals with the classification of children arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2020 (district/city wise).

16. Chart-9.3 depicts the children apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2016 - 2020. (gender wise classification).

CHART-9.3

**CHILDREN APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2016 – 2020
(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 19% of Tamil Nadu's total population while STs constitute only 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 upliftment 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 SC/ST (PoA) Act has not been applied and only IPC sections have been involved.

Besides these three major heads data on the following heads have also been collected under crime against SCs & STs in the year 2019:-

- (iv) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1923.
- (v) Other SLL crimes.

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 efforts 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) along with incident of such crimes in offices, public transport, other places related to works; 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 population of SC and ST respectively.

Crime against Scheduled Caste (Incidence: 1,274 Rate: 8.1)

A total of 1,274 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the state as compared to 1,144 cases reported in 2018, showing an increase of 11.4% in 2020 over 2019. It may be mentioned that, out of 1,274 cases of crime against SCs 1,237 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 36 cases in which SC/ST (POA) Act only applied. One case under the crime head the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2020.

The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Madurai (88 cases) followed by Thanjavur (75 cases) and Sivagangai (62 cases) they accounted for 6.9%, 5.9% and 4.9% respectively. During 2020, crimes rate of 8.1 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

Protection of Civil Rights Act (Against SCs)

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

During this year, one case was reported under this crime head, thus showing an increase of 100% as compared to previous year (0 cases).

Incidence of atrocities against SCs (Incidence: 1,237 Rate: 6.9)

A total of 1,237 cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were reported in the State during 2020. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Madurai (87 cases) followed by Thanjavur (73 cases) and Sivagangai (62 cases).

The highest crime rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Madurai (38.5) followed by Sivagangai (24.8), Theni (19.6), Ramanathapuram (17.6) and Pudukottai (17.4). The Lowest Crime Rate was reported in Thiruvallur

(0.2) followed by Ranipet and Chennai (each 0.7) and Chengalpattu (1.7).

Besides, A total of 36 cases of SC/ST(POA) Act only (in which IPC sections are not applied) were reported in the State. The Chennai and Thiruvallur District (each 7 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Coimbatore (5 cases), Coimbatore City (3 cases), Cuddalore, Salem, Salem City and Thanjavur (each 2 cases), Dindigul, Erode, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Namakkal and Trichy (each 1 case). **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 2020.

Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police

Out of 1,847 cases of crime against SCs for investigation (including 1,274 cases reported during 2020), 1,145 cases were disposed of by police during 2020. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 968 cases and in 177 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 84.5. A total of 694 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2020. The details may be seen in **Table 10.3**.

Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes by courts

A total of 5,835 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the State during 2020. Out of 512 cases trials were completed, 129 cases ended in conviction, 376 cases were acquitted. A total of 5,313 cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate of 25.2% and pendency rate of 91.1% under crime against SCs were reported during 2020. The details may be seen in **Table 10.5**.

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes during 2020 by police

During this year 3,284 persons arrested. Charge-sheets were submitted (including pending investigations) against 2,399 persons (consisting of 2,315 males and 84 females) during the year 2020. Investigation was pending in respect of 885 persons at the end of 2020. The details may be seen in **Table 10.7.**

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

A total of 188 persons (consisting of 185 males and 3 females) were convicted and 903 persons (consisting of 870 males and 33 females) were acquitted. Details may be seen in **Table 10.7.**

Crime against Scheduled Tribes

Incidence of crimes

(Incidence:23 Rate:2.6)

A total of 23 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the State during 2020 against 31 cases reported in 2019, indicating a decrease of 25.8% during 2020 as compared to 2019. It may be mentioned that, out of 23 cases of crime against STs 18 cases reported under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 5 cases of Simple Hurt, 3 cases of Rape, 2 case of Murder, 1 case of Molestation, 1 case of Kidnapping & Abduction, 6 cases of other IPC and 5 cases of SC/ST (POA) Act only. Thiruvannamalai District (4 cases) has reported the highest number of such cases which accounted for 17.4% of the total cases, followed by Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruppur and Chengalpattu (each 2 cases), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri,

Nilgiris, Salem City, Theni, Thiruvallur and Thoothukudi (each 1 case). No case was reported in the remaining 31 districts. The details are shown in **Table 10.9 & 10.10.**

Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police

A total of 31 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the State during 2020. Of these cases, charge sheets were submitted in 14 cases, in 2 cases charge-sheet was not laid but final report as true submitted. 15 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2020. The charge-sheeting rate at all State level was 87.5%. The details are shown in **Table 10.11.**

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2020:

A total of 100 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the State during 2020. During this year trial not completed in any case and all the 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 48 persons (47 Male and 1 Female) arrested during the year 2020. Charge sheets were laid against 26 persons and all are males only. Investigation by police was pending in respect of 22 persons at the end of 2020. The details may be seen in **Table 10.15.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crimes against scheduled tribes by courts

The trials were not completed in respect of any accused persons, and all accused are in pending trial during the year 2020. The details may be seen in **Table 10.15**

MAP - 10.1

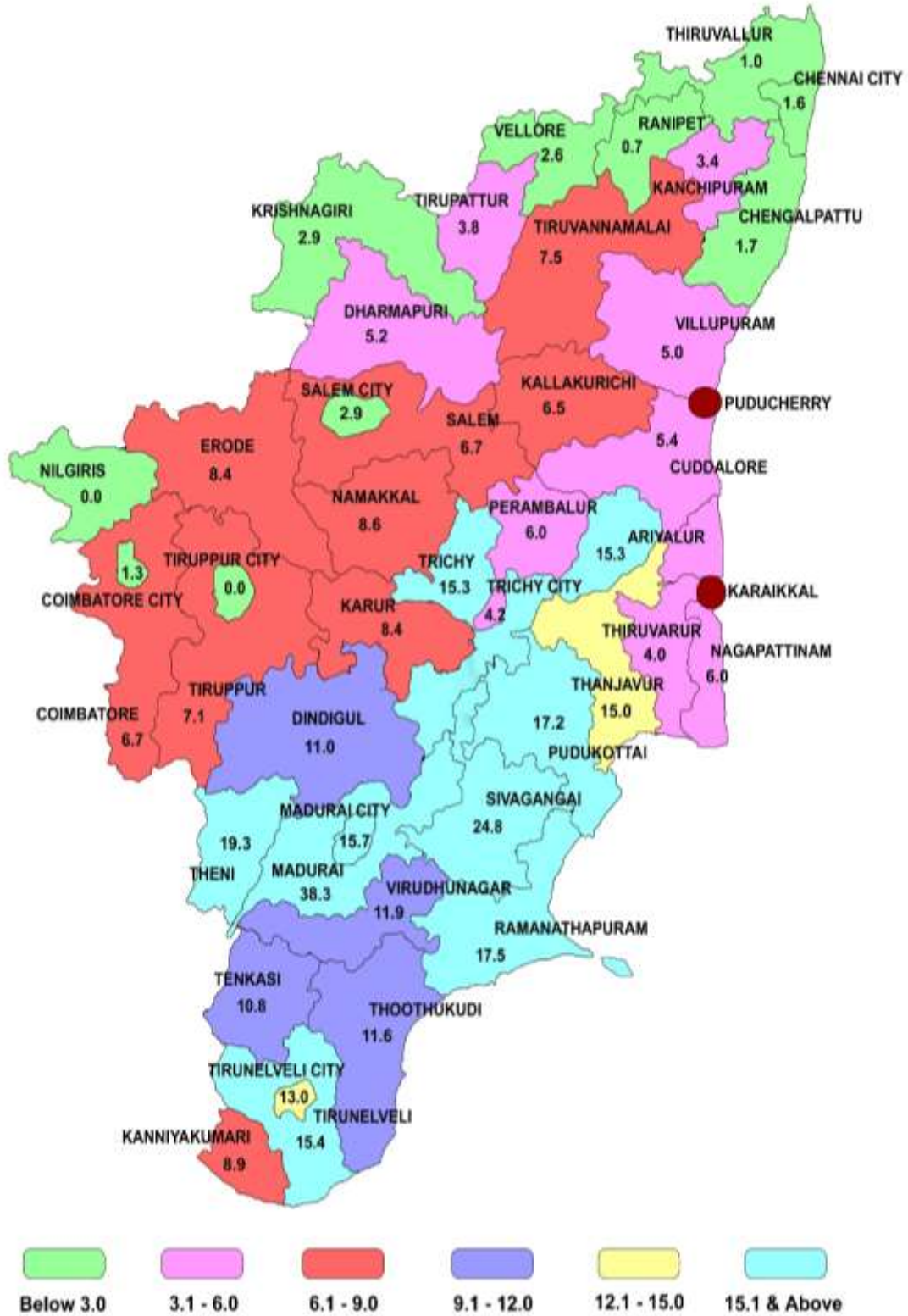
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2020 (All over Tamil Nadu 1,274)



MAP - 10.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2020

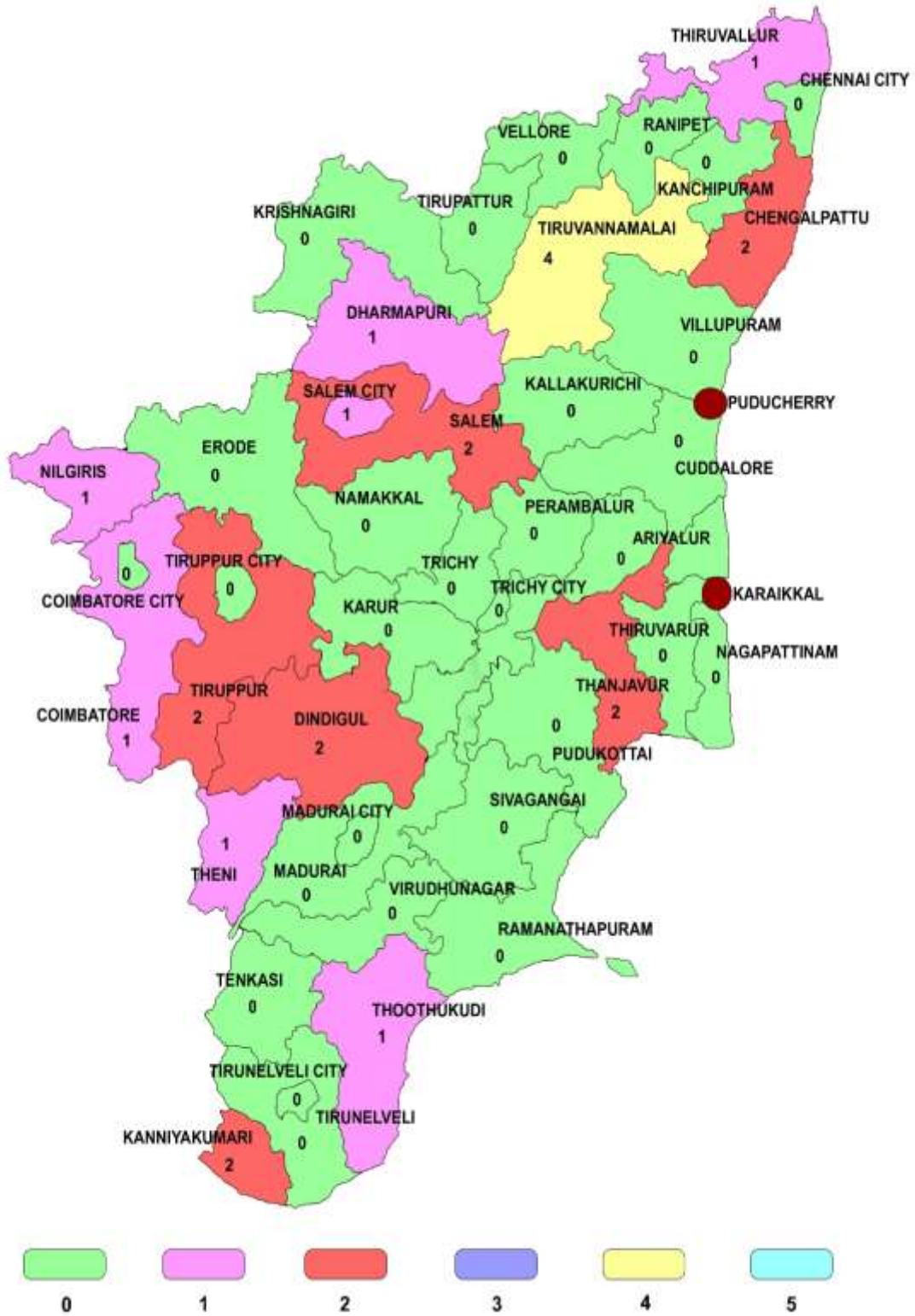
(All over Tamil Nadu 8.1)



MAP – 10.3

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING – 2020

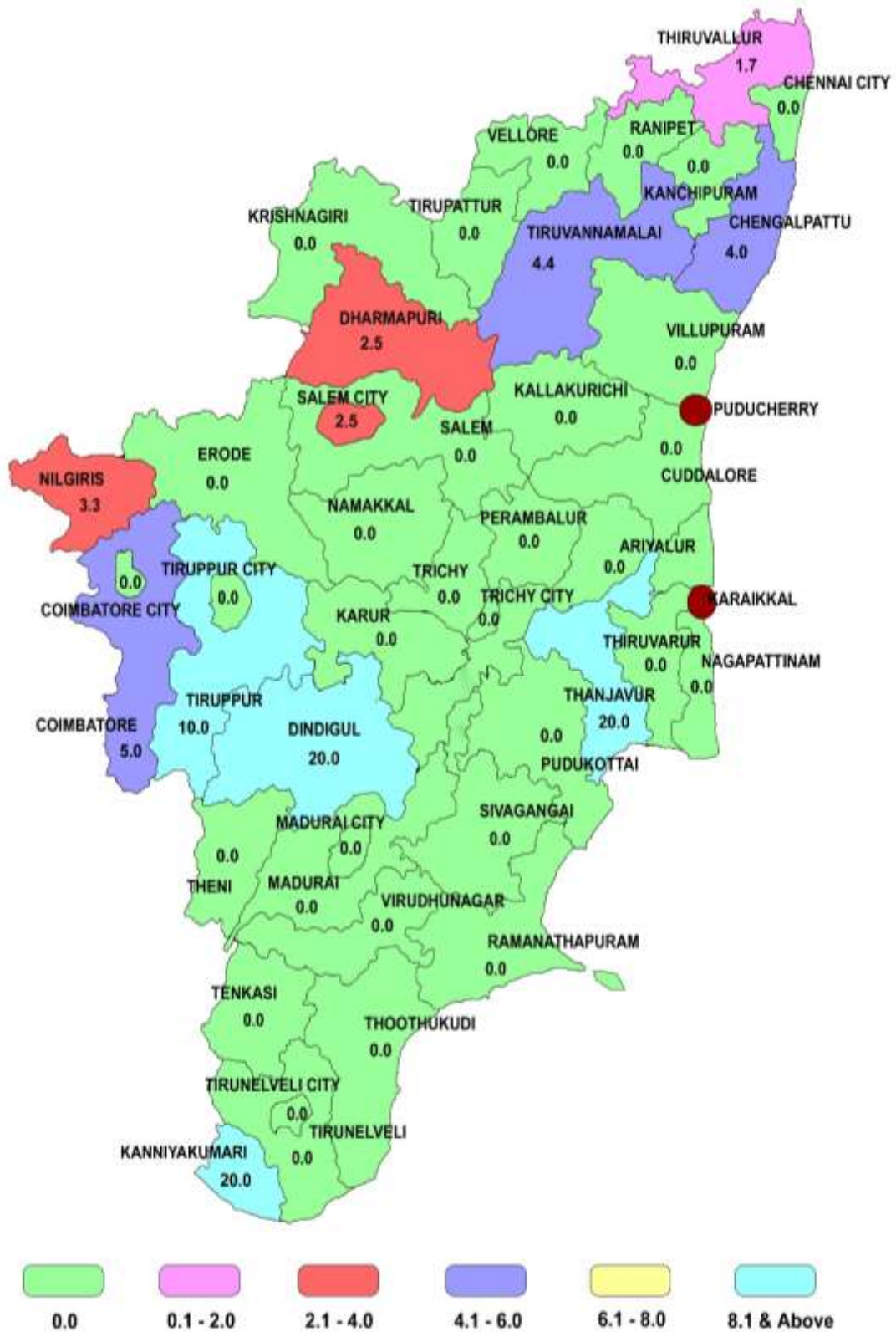
(All over Tamil Nadu 23)



MAP – 10.4

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING – 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 2.6)



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. For the first time effort was made by the Bureau to analyze the types and patterns of 'Crime Against Senior Citizens' under this exclusive chapter. 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: 1,581; Rate: 1.9)

A total of 1,581 cases of IPC crimes were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2020. These cases have decreased by 37% compared to 2019 (2,509 cases). Out of 1,581 IPC crimes under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under simple hurt (381 cases) followed by theft (214 cases), Murder (177), Robbery (159 cases), Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (145), Attempt to commit murder (71), Criminal intimidation (35), Grievous hurt (20) and extortion (11). These cases are contributing 24.1%, 13.5%, 11.2%, 10.1%, 9.8%, 4.5%, 2.2, 1.3 and 0.7% respectively of total such crimes during 2020 [Table 10A.2](#).

District / City wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Chennai accounting for 20.3% (321 cases out of 1,581 cases) followed by Thirunelveli at 11.1% (176 cases), Tenkasi 8.0% (127 cases) and Pudukottai 5.6% (88 cases) during 2020.

During 2020, nearly 2 elderly persons are victims of various IPC crimes per lakh population. A crime rate of 2.0 was observed at State level.

Perambalur has reported the maximum rate of such crime with 9.9 crime rate followed by Thirunelveli (7.6), Ariyalur (6.8), Tenkasi (5.2) and Sivagangai (4.8).

During this year a total of 2,202 persons (consisting of 2,047 male and 155 female) were arrested under crime against senior citizens [Table 10A.7](#).

A large number of persons arrested for crime against senior citizens were reported in Chennai (307) followed by Thirunelveli (226), Tenkasi (195), Thoothukudi (157), Pudukottai (137) and Ariyalur (129) during 2020.

Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

Murder

(Incidence: 177; Rate: 0.2)

A total of 177 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported during the year 2020, showing an increase of 2.3% as compared to previous year (173 cases). Of the 177 cases of murder reported, 183 elderly people were murdered during 2020. Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (15 cases) followed by Virudhunagar (10), Cuddalore, Madurai and Thoothukudi (each 9), Thanjavur, Thirunelveli, Thiruvannamalai and Tenkasi (each 8), Ariyalur (7), Salem City and Trichy (each 6), Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari and Namakkal (each 5), Coimbatore City, Theni, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Villupuram and Chengalpattu (each 4), Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai City, Perambalur and Thirupattur (each 3), Dindigul, Pudukottai, Tiruppur City and Trichy City (each 2), Railway Chennai, Sivagangai, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur, Kallakurichi and Ranipet (each 1). No case was reported in the remaining 7 districts.

A total of 317 persons were

arrested for committing murder of elderly people in the State during 2020.

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 71; Rate 0.1)

A total of 71 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2020, showing an increase of 40% as compared to previous year (55 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Pudukottai (12) followed by Chennai (8) Thiruvavur and Thoothukudi (each 7), Villupuram (5), Sivagangai, Kallakurichi and Tenkasi (each 4), Ariyalur, Perambalur, Thiruvallur and Trichy (each 3), Thanjavur and Virudhunagar (each 2), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Thirunelveli City (each 1). No case was reported from the remaining 27 districts.

A total of 182 persons were arrested for attempt to commit murder of elderly people was reported in the State during 2020.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 20; Rate: Negligible)

A total of 20 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2020, showing an increase of 17.6% as compared to previous year (17 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai and Perambalur (each 4 cases) followed by Sivagangai (3 cases), Thirunelveli and Thoothukudi (each 2 cases), Ariyalur, Namakkal, Thiruvavur, Virudhunagar and Kallakurichi (each 1 case). No case was reported in the remaining 35 districts / cities.

Arrest of total 35 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people was reported in the State during 2020.

Cheating (Including Forgery & Fraud)

(Incidence: 145; Rate 0.2)

A total of 145 cases of cheating under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2020, showing a

decrease of 15.2% as compared to previous year (171 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (79 cases) followed by Sivagangai (13), Pudukottai (10), Tenkasi (8), Thanjavur (6), Coimbatore City and Thoothukudi (each 5), Coimbatore and Trichy (each 3), these 9 districts together accounted for 91.0% (132 cases out of 145 cases).

A total of 102 persons arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2020.

Robbery

(Incidence: 159; Rate 0.2)

A total of 159 cases of robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the State during 2020, showing a decrease of 16.3% as compared to previous year (190 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (58 cases) followed by Coimbatore (13 cases), Coimbatore City (11), Thiruvannamalai and Tiruppur (each 10), Sivagangai (7) and Thoothukudi (6), these seven districts together accounted for 72.3% (115 cases out of 159 cases).

A total of 228 persons were arrested for robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2020.

Disposal of IPC - crime against senior citizens during 2020

Table 10(A)

Sl. No	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons
1	Reported	1,581	2,202
2	Charge-sheeted	1,113	1,529
3	Convicted	167	201
4	Acquitted	295	446

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-10(A)3&10(A)7**. Out of 1,113 cases

charge-sheeted under various IPC crimes against elderly persons, 1,529 persons were charge-sheeted during 2020. Similarly, 201 persons were convicted in 167 cases ended in

conviction during 2020. However, 295 cases and 446 persons were acquitted from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2020.

Chart 10A-1
Incidence of Crime against Senior Citizen during 2020

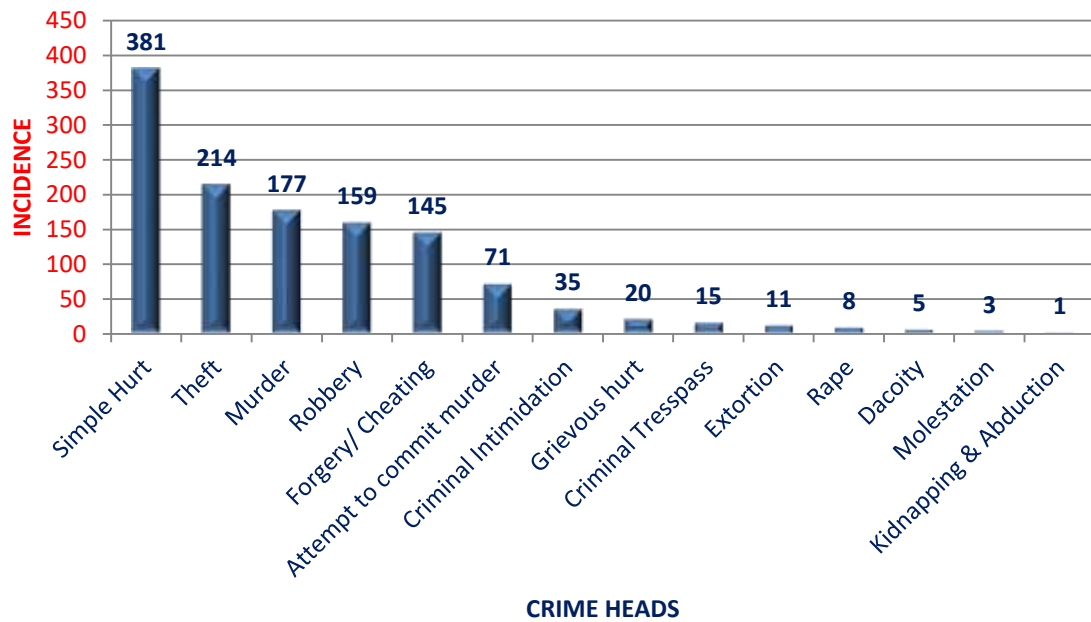
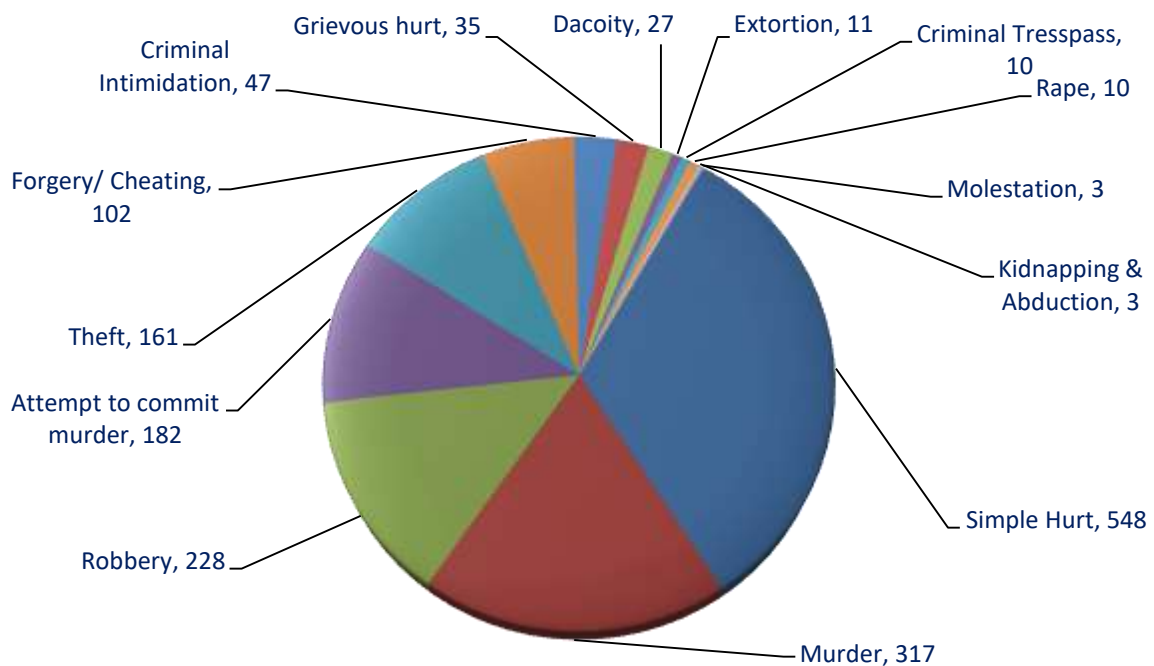


Chart 10A-2
Persons Arrested for committing Crime against Senior Citizen during 2020



CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of Children (Below 18 years) missing and traced for 2020. 71.2% of (4,373 out of 6,142) missing Children during the year were traced (Including previous year missing Children). 1,769 Children, including 1,035 girls remained missing at the end of the year. 76.6% of (3,385 out of 4,420) missing girl children were traced. (Chart-11.1)

2. An analysis of the district-wise total missing person reveals that Chennai has reported largest number of missing persons (8,599) followed by Thiruvallur (1,155), Erode (898), Madurai (892) and Madurai City (823). Railway Trichy has reported lowest number of missing persons (12), followed by Railway Chennai (60), Nilgiris (151), Perambalur (187), Kallakurichi (190) and Thirunelveli City (238).

3. The highest percentage of tracing was reported in Kanchipuram (94) followed by Villupuram (84), Chengalpattu (80), Thiruvallur (79), Nilgiris (76), Vellore (75),

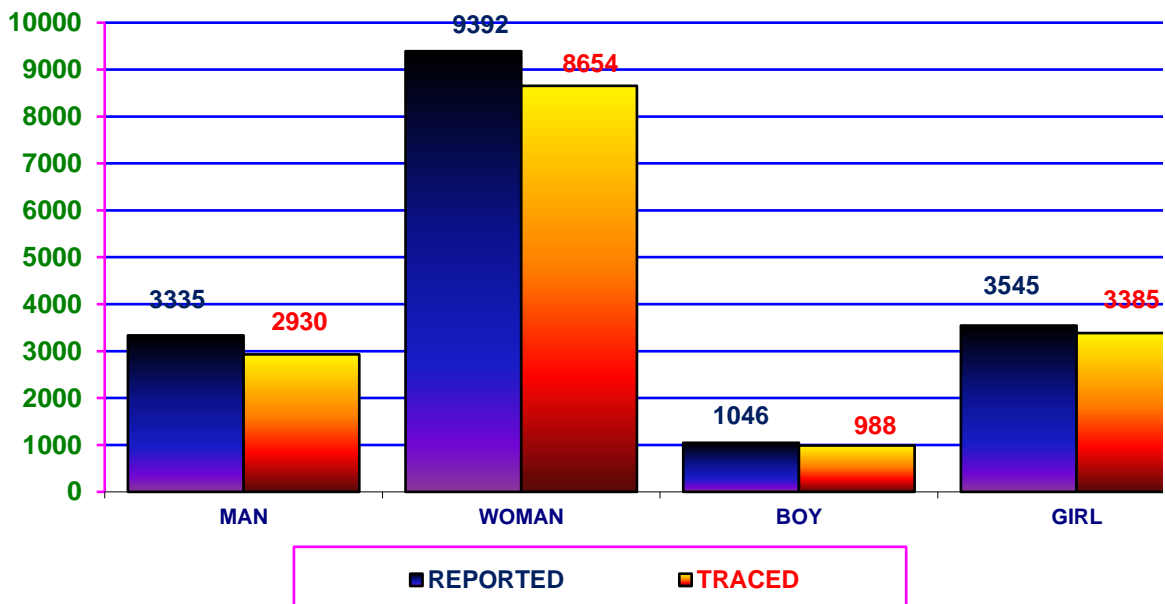
Virudhunagar (74) and Kallakurichi (73). Chennai has reported the lowest percentage of tracing (20.4) followed by Railway Chennai (30), Kanniyakumari (47) and Railway Trichy(50).

4. The incidence of missing persons was increased during the year 2020 by 7% over the year 2019. During this year 17,320 persons were reported missing, whereas it was 16,238 during the year 2019. The tracing percentage of missing persons (53) was increased by 0.2% when compared with previous year (52.9).

5. The fate of 14,155 missing persons, including 1,769 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 - 2020



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 statewide 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.

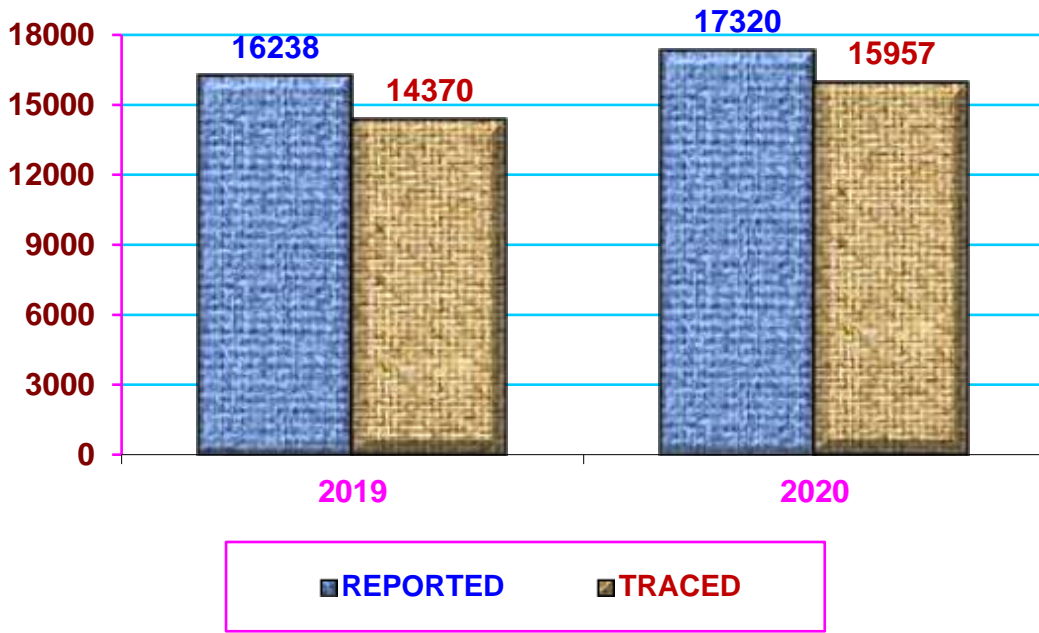
13. The software application is built in a way in which it facilitates easy matching/ comparison between missing persons and unidentified dead bodies. Initially, data is filtered through the location/ area of search, age and period between registration of the cases. This basically filters only the relevant 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 2019. Number of persons missing has increased by 4.5% and number of persons traced has increased by 29.0% persons comparing with 2018. (Chart-11.2)

CHART - 11.2

TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS - 2020
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)



Missing Persons reported from 2015 to 2020

Year	Missing Persons reported					Missing Persons yet to be traced				
	Adult		Children		Total	Adult		Children		Total
	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl		Man	Woman	Boy	Girl	
2015	3497	6465	1373	2907	14242	620	279	30	24	953
2016	3222	6434	1470	3162	14288	752	428	81	59	1320
2017	3591	6630	1252	2966	14439	938	561	87	111	1697
2018	3900	7360	1232	3043	15535	1593	1527	194	392	3706
2019	3761	7958	1195	3324	16238	6754	4487	676	875	12792
2020	3335	9394	1046	3545	17320	7159	5227	734	1035	14155

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.

This Bureau 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 Bureau has also started collecting data under these sections.

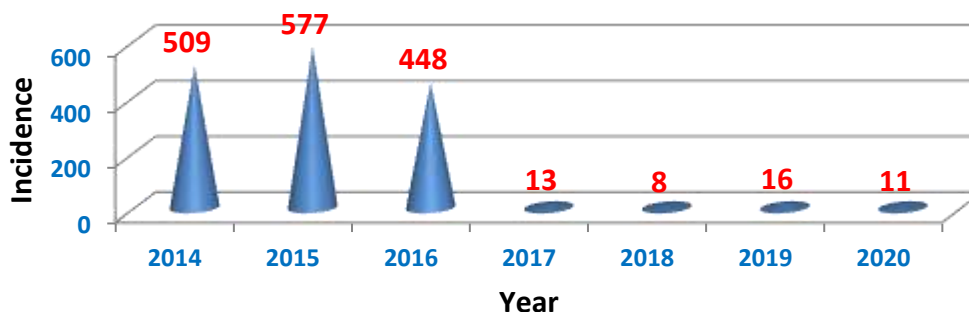
viii) Until the year 2016, the data was collected based on the section were applied. From the year 2017 onwards, as per the guidelines and revised proforma of NCRB the data was captured based on Principal Offence Rule.

Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 11)

A total of 11 incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the State during the year 2020 as compared to 16 during the year 2019 showing a decrease of 31.3%.

Chart 12.1
Trend of Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2014 - 2020



A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a fluctuating trend during 2017 - 2020. A total of 13 cases were reported in 2017 which was decreased to 8 cases in 2018. It was

again increased to 16 cases in 2019. During the year 2020 human trafficking cases were decreased to 11 cases. 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 2017 onwards.

The gender-wise and age group-wise details of Trafficked victims during 2020 presented in **Table-12.2**. Out of 37 Trafficked victims, 13 victims are adult victims (35.1%), whereas, 24 victims are child victims (64.9%).

The gender-wise and age group-wise details of Rescued Trafficked victims during 2020 presented in **Table-12.3**. During this year 36 Trafficked victims were rescued (including Trafficked in previous year). Out of 36 Rescued victims, 13 victims are adult victims (36.1%), whereas, 23 victims are child victims (63.9%).

The District-wise and gender-wise Nationality of Rescued Trafficked victims during 2020 presented in **Table-12.4**. As many as 36 rescued Trafficked victims (Male-15 and Female-21) were Indians, and no victims are rescued from foreign country.

The District-wise purpose of Trafficked victims during 2020 presented in **Table-12.5**. As many as 19 victims were Trafficked for the purpose of Forced Labour (52.8%). Highest such incidents were reported in Cuddalore (17 Victims) followed by Trichy (2 Victims). Chennai and State Anti-Trafficking Unit have rescued each 1 victim who were Trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation for prostitution. While, 15 victims were Trafficked for other reasons which not mentioned above. Railway Chennai has rescued 11 victims followed by Virudhunagar (2 victims), Chennai and Thirunelveli (each 1 victim).

Disposal of crimes by police

Out of 11 cases reported during this year, 5 cases were disposed of by police (investigation completed). Charge-sheets were submitted in all 5 cases resulting in 100% charge-sheet rate under crimes related to human trafficking during 2020. A total of 6 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2020 **[Table-12.6]**.

Disposal of crimes by courts

Out of 5 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials have not been completed in any cases during 2020. A total of 5 such cases remained pending for trials at the end of the year 2020. **[Table-12.6]**.

Disposal of person arrested by police

Out of 43 persons were arrested during this year, 20 persons were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2020.

Investigation of 23 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2020 **[Table 12.7]**.

Disposal of person by Court

Out of 20 persons sent for trials during 2020, trials have been completed for 11 persons. 4 persons have been convicted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2020.

A total of 7 persons were acquitted from all charges of offences relating to human trafficking.

Trials of 9 persons remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2020 **[Table-12.7]**.

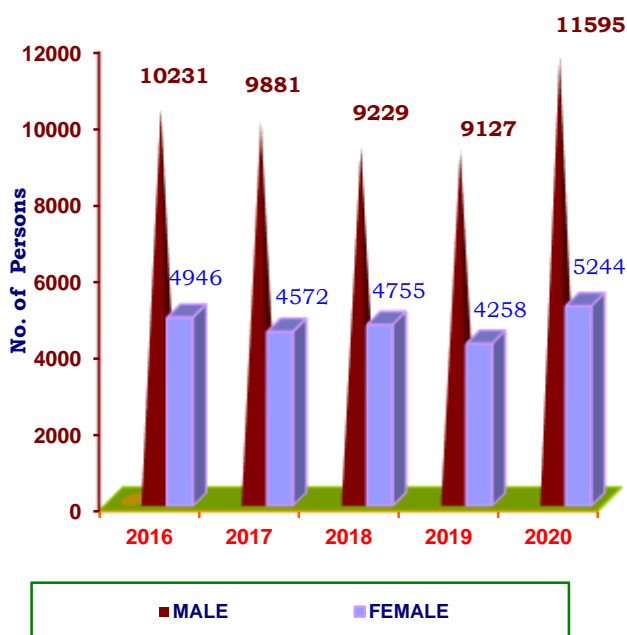
CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

1. 16,839 persons committed suicide during 2020 as against 13,385 in 2019, indicating an increase of 25.8%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (2,430) followed by Coimbatore (632), Kanniyakumari (570), Thoothukudi (569), Thanjavur (535), Erode (517), Tiruppur (493), Cuddalore (464), Krishnagiri (454), Thirunelveli (449), Coimbatore City and Tenkasi (each 443), Madurai (423), Virudhunagar (408) and Thiruvannamalai (401). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 400 cases of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2016-2020 are presented in [Chart-13.1](#)

CHART-13.1
SUICIDES 2016 – 2020



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2020 is available in [Table-13.1](#) & [\(Map -13.1\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2016- 2020

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES			TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANS GENDER	
1	2016	10231	4946	5	15182
2	2017	9881	4572	6	14459
3	2018	9229	4755	2	13986
4	2019	9127	4250	8	13385
5	2020	11595	5234	10	16839
% CHANGES IN 2020 OVER 2019		27.0	23.1	25	25.8

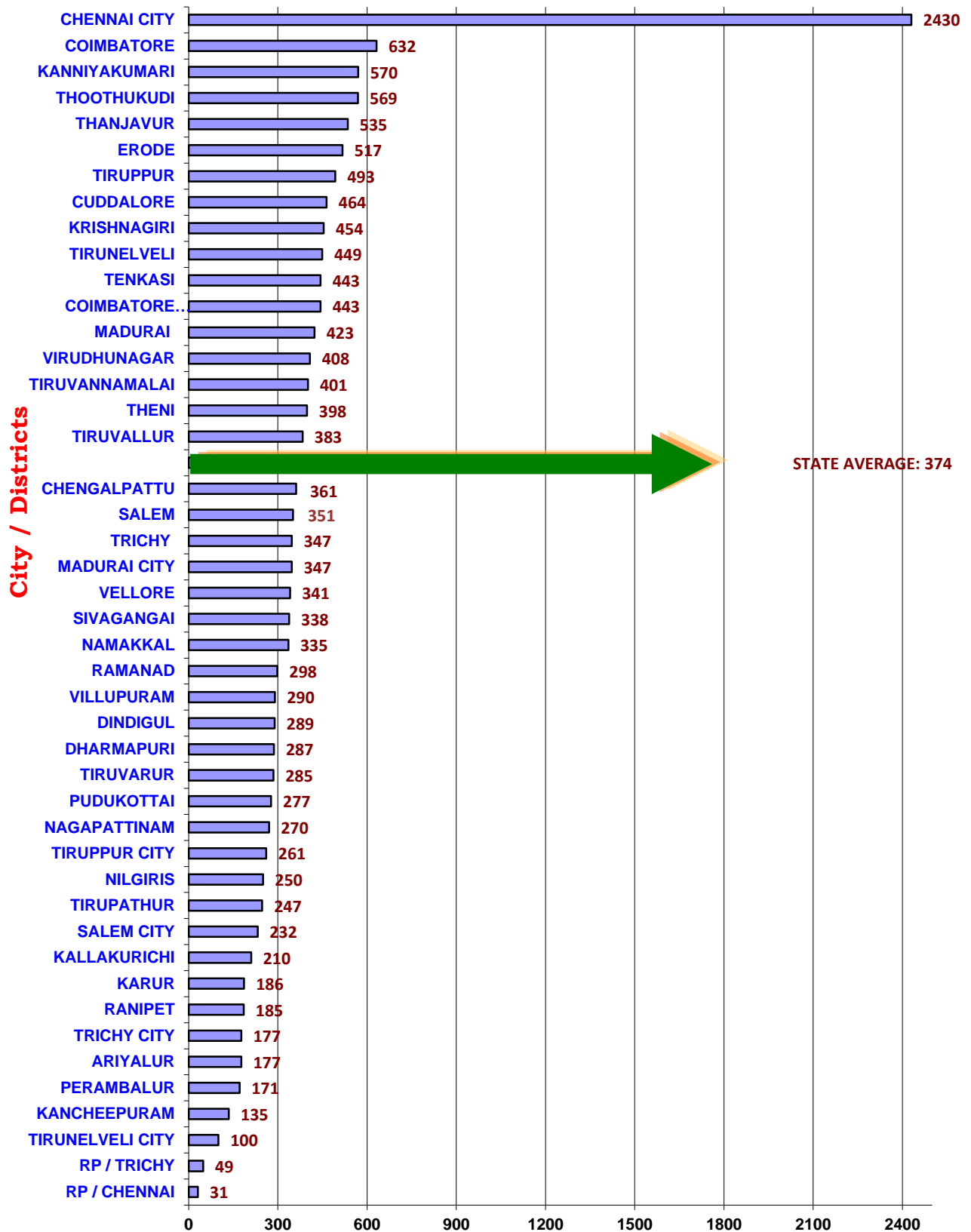
5. The 5-year trend shows that about 60% persons committing Suicide were males. During this year 69% of males were committed suicides, whereas it was 68.2% in the previous year 2019. The fluctuating trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2016 to 2020.

6. Increase in suicides by men and women have been witnessed in the year 2020. The suicides by males have increased by 27.0% suicides by women has increased by 23.1% over 2019.

7. Chennai (2430 Persons) has shown a decrease (1.3%) in suicides, compared to 2019 (2461 Persons).

8. [Chart-13.2](#) depicts Suicides during 2020 District/City wise in descending order.

CHART - 13.2
SUICIDES 2020

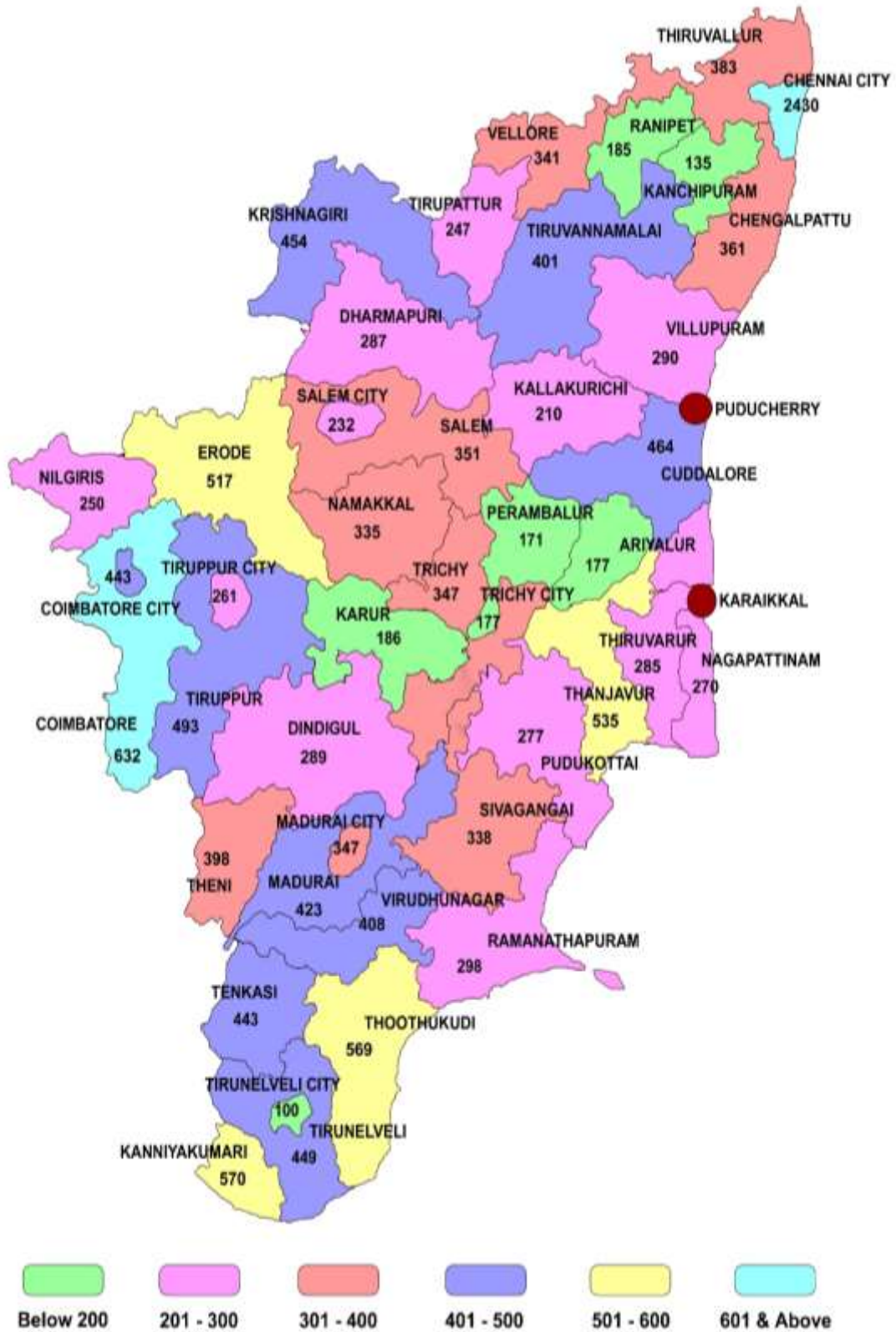


Total Persons: 16,839

MAP 13.1

SUICIDES 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 16,839)



CHAPTER 14
ROAD ACCIDENTS & DEATHS *

Note: * - The data will be updated shortly

CHAPTER 15 ECONOMIC OFFENCES

1. The Economic Offences Wing comprises: -

(i) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW) -I

(a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing.

(b) Idol Wing CID.

(ii) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING – II

EOW – I

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

2. 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 – 2020:

3. 64 cases were registered during 2020. A total of 45 cases were charge-sheeted and 43 cases were disposed. 26 cases ended in conviction, 8 cases ended in acquittal and 9 cases were referred. 93 cases are UI and 943 cases are PT as on 31.12.2020.

Recovery of misappropriated funds:

4. A sum of Rs.48.86 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2020 and a sum of Rs.2.36 crores was remitted back from the accused persons.

IDOL WING –CID (Estd. 1983)

5. 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

6. 14 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2020, in which 29 idols were lost and all are under investigation. Whereas it was 3 cases were registered and 7 articles were seized in 2019.

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 2020. No case was registered during the year 2020.

10. During the year 2019, 52,568 depositors had deposited Rs.1183.25 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.6.71 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.125.87 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. Chart-15.1 depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2018 & 2019.

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

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

13. Economic offences have decreased by 17.6% compared to 2019. 2,898 Economic offences were reported in the State during 2020 as against 3,517 cases reported during 2019. The incidence and crime rate of Economic offences during 2020 district/city wise are presented in Table 15.1.

14. Chennai has registered highest Economic offences (696 cases) followed by Madurai City (216 cases), Pudukottai (135 cases) and Thirunelveli City (102 cases). Railway Chennai has registered lowest Economic offences (1 case) followed by Cyber Cell (2 cases), Nagapattinam (4 cases), Perambalur and Nilgiris (each 13 cases).

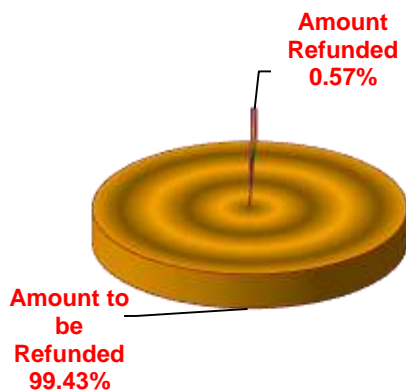
15. Crime head-wise and district-wise Incidence of Economic offences during 2020 are presented in Table-15.2.

CHART 15.1

PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2019 & 2020

YEAR-2019

YEAR-2020



NO CASE REPORTED

CHAPTER 15-A INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs

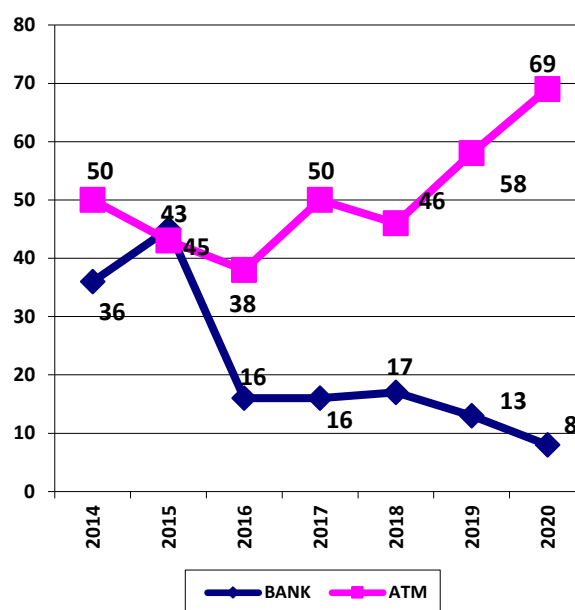
The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with its corresponding increase in the incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks have always been targeted by criminals, incidences have been largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The 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 2014 to 2020 is presented in [Chart 15A-1](#) and [Table-15A-1](#).

Chart 15A-1
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs FROM 2014 TO 2020



Incidence in Banks:

Out of 8,91,700 IPC cases registered during this year, 77 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 8 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2020 as against 13 in 2019. Head-wise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2020 is depicted in [chart 15A-2](#).

Chart 15A-2
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES
AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2020



During this year, out of 8 cases reported 5 cases were detected. The percentage of detection has increased by 8.7% when compared with the previous year 2019. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 13 persons were arrested. While 38.5% of accused were in the age group of 18-25 years, 30.8% were on the age group of 30-40 years and 23.1% were on the age group of 25-30 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 2019.

(ii) Dacoity
(No variation)

During this year also no case was reported under this head, as in the previous year 2019.

(iii) Robbery
(No variation)

During this year also no case was reported under this head, as in the previous year 2019.

(iv) Burglary
(Decrease: 20%)

During this year, 8 cases of **Burglary** were reported, whereas it was 10 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 20%.

(v) Theft
(No variation)

During this year also no case was reported under this head, as in the previous year 2019.

(vi) Others
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year no case was reported under “**other crimes**”, whereas, it was 3 cases reported in the year 2019, showing a decrease of 100%.

Districts and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of Bank crimes are presented in [Table 15A-4](#).

Incidence in ATM

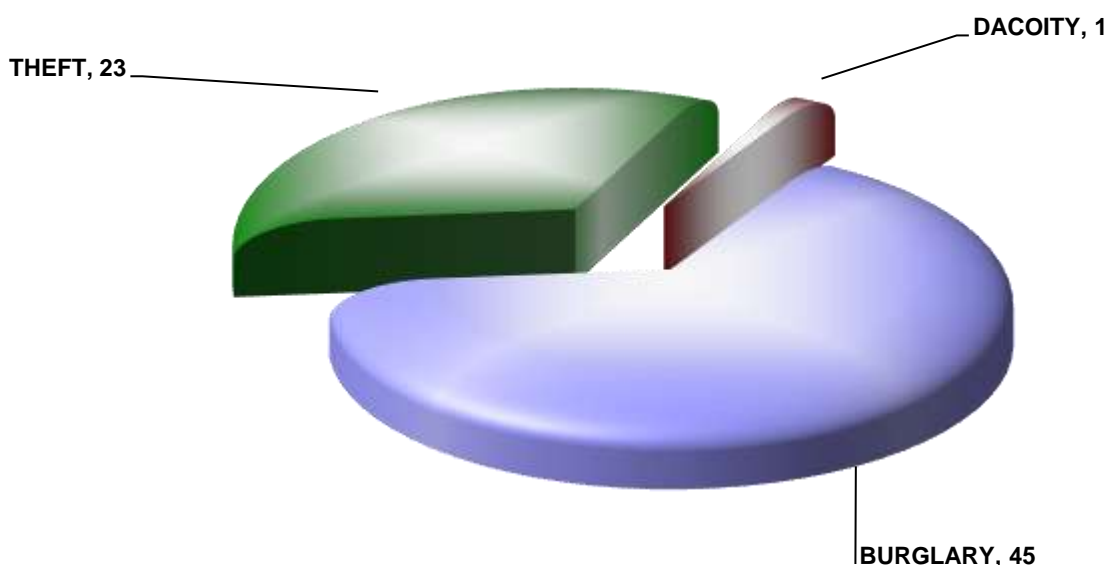
A total of 69 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2020 against 58 in 2019 recording an increase of 19%.

During this year, out of 69 cases reported 49 cases were detected. The percentage of detection increased by 11.4% when compared with the year 2019.

During this year 64 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. 46.9% of accused were in the age group of 18-25 years, 32.8% in 25-30 and 12.5% in 30-40 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-2020.

Chart 15A-3
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT ATM_s FOR YEAR 2020



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
(Increase 100%)

During this year 1 case was reported under **dacoity** as against 0 case in the previous year showing an increase of 100%.

(iii) Robbery
(Decrease 100%)

During this year, no case was reported under **robbery**, whereas it was 1 case reported in the previous year showing a decrease of 100%.

(iv) Burglary
(Increase: 15%)

During this year, 45 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 39 cases in 2019, showing an increase of 15%.

(v) Theft
(Increase: 53%)

During this year, 23 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas it was 15 cases in the year 2019 showing an increase of 53%.

(v) Others
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year no case was reported under "**other crimes**", whereas it was 3 cases in the year 2019.

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, drawl 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 unauthorizely 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)

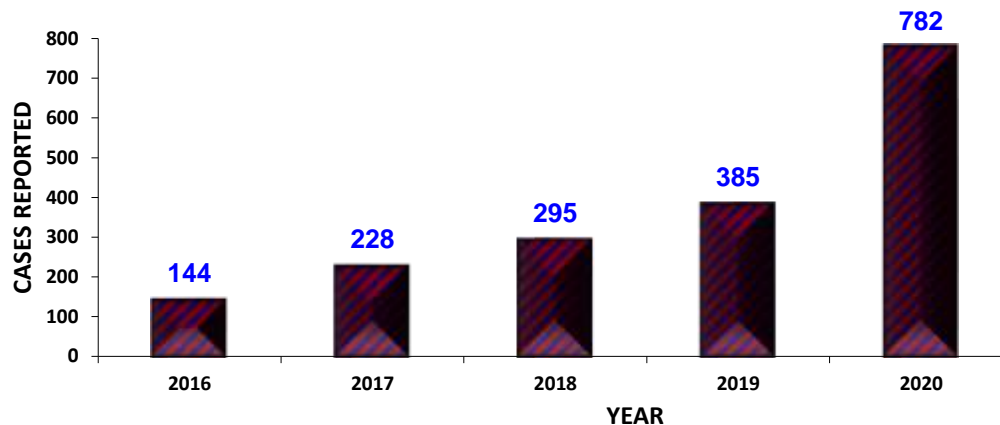
- (i) Computer related frauds.
- (ii) Computer forgery.
- (iii) Damage to computer data or computer programs.
- (iv) Computer Sabotage.
- (v) Unauthorised access.
- (vi) Unauthorised interception.
- (vii) Unauthorised reproduction of a protected computer programs.
- (viii) Unauthorised reproduction of 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 2018-2020. 782 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2020 as compared to 385 in the previous year an increase of 103.1%. Highest cases registered in Chennai (186) followed by Kanniyakumari (72), Pudukottai (69), Ramanathapuram (66), Thanjavur (35), Thirunelveli (28), Sivagangai (27), Thiruvarur and Trichy City (each 24), Thirunelveli City (22), Madurai (20), Trichy (19), Virudhunagar (18), Madurai City and Tiruppur City (each 14), Tenkasi (13), Dindigul and Nagapattinam (each 12), Coimbatore (11), Ariyalur and Karur (each 10), Perambalur & Villupuram (each 9), Theni and Thiruvallur (each 8), Dharmapuri and Tiruppur (each 7), Cyber Cell (6), Thirupattur (5), Coimbatore City and Ranipet (each 4), Namakkal, Kallakurichi (each 3),

Krishnagiri (2) and Thoothukudi (1). No case was reported from the remaining 11 districts / cities. Chart 16.1 depicts

the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2016-2020.

CHART-16.1
INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2016 – 2020



Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IT Act, 2000

7. 535 cases have reported in 2020 as against 268 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 99.6% in 2020.

Cases under IT Act 2000

8. Table 16.2 deals with Incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IT Act). Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form accounted for 74.6% (399) of 535 cases registered under IT Act-2000. Kanniyakumari (72) registered maximum cases in the above crime head under Sec. 67, 67A, 67B, 67C out of total 399 such cases at the State level followed by Ramanathapuram (66), Pudukottai (57), Chennai (31), Sivagangai (22), Virudhunagar (16), Thiruvavur (15), Tenkasi (13), Madurai (12), Coimbatore and Perambalur (each 9), Dindigul and Villupuram (each 8), Karur and

Tiruppur (each 7), Thanjavur and Trichy (each 6), Ariyalur (5), Madurai City (4), Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Thiruvallur, Kallakurichi, Ranipet, and Thirupattur (each 3), Krishnagiri, Trichy City and Cyber Cell (each 2), Thirunelveli and Thoothukudi (each 1). 262 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 123 cases of Computer related offences (hacking) were reported during the year wherein 70 persons were arrested. Chart 16.2 depicts the cyber crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2016 – 2020.

9. Analysis of head-wise crime and gender-wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 76.4% (262/343) of the offenders arrested were under Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form, 20% (70/343) was under Hacking(Computer related offences), 1.5% (5/343) was under Cyber Terrorism. 1.5% (5/343) was arrested under Tampering Computer source document.

10. Out of 535 cases, 399 cases were registered for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form followed by 123 cases in Hacking (Computer related offences), 2 cases in Cyber Terrorism, 10 cases in other sections of IT Act and 1 case in Tampering Computer source documents has been registered. **Table 16.2** carries the details with incidence of Cyber Crime Cases registered under IT Act, Offences under IPC r/w IT Act and Offences under SLL r/w IT Act during 2020 (District / Crime Head Wise).

11. **Table 16.3** carries the details with district / city wise cases registered under cyber-crimes categorized (IT) by motives during 2020.

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)

12. Chennai (85) followed by Madurai City (14), Thirunelveli City (4), Trichy City (2) and Coimbatore City (1). No case was reported in Salem City and Tiruppur City. All cities reported 106 cases out of 535 cases registered under IT Act in the state, accounting for 19.8% of the cases. Cities recorded 26.2% increase in the number of cases (84 in 2019 to 106 in 2020) over the year 2019 under IT Act.

13. Except Salem City and Tiruppur City, all other cities have reported Cyber Crime cases during this year. 5 cities reported 106 cases under IT Act as well as 158 cases under various section of IPC & SLL.

Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC

14. 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 2016-2020.

233 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2020 as compared to 104 in 2019, an increase of 124%. Categories viz. Cheating (78) was accounted for 33.5% of the 233 cases registered. Fake News on Social Media (64) was accounted for 27.5% and Cyber blackmailing / Threatening (43) was accounted for 18.5%.

15. **Table 16.8** deals with number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act, IPC & SLL). 516 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes during 2020. 51% offenders (262) of these were taken into custody for offences under Publication/transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form and 13.6% offenders (70) were booked under "Hacking" Computer related offences. 5.0% offenders (26) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Cheating, Fraud and Forgery'. Chart 16.3 depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases registered and arrested under IPC act during 2016 - 2020.

16. **Table 16.10** deals with the cases registered under cyber-crimes against Women during 2020.

17. **Table 16.11** carries the details on the district/city wise cases registered under cyber -crimes against Children during 2020.

Table-16 (B)

Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2016-2020

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered					% Variation in 2020 over 2019	Persons Arrested					% Variation in 2019 over 2018
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1.	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	NA	0	0	0	0	@	NA	0	0	0	0	@
2.	Cyber Stalking	NA	2	1	6	7	16.7	NA	1	0	7	9	28.6
3.	Cheating	13	15	11	12	78	550	14	8	15	18	22	22.2
4.	Forgery	1	2	3	2	4	100	1	17	0	5	2	-60
5.	Data Theft	0	1	0	1	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	@
6.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	0	21	5	11	5	-54.5	0	9	4	19	2	-89
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	NA	1	9	15	43	186.7	NA	1	7	30	54	80
9.	Fake News on Social Media	NA	3	30	41	64	56.1	NA	2	14	48	56	16.7
10.	Others	NA	8	15	16	32	100	NA	4	16	12	18	50
	Total	26	53	74	104	233	124	16	42	56	139	163	17.3

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

CHART – 16.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2016 – 2020

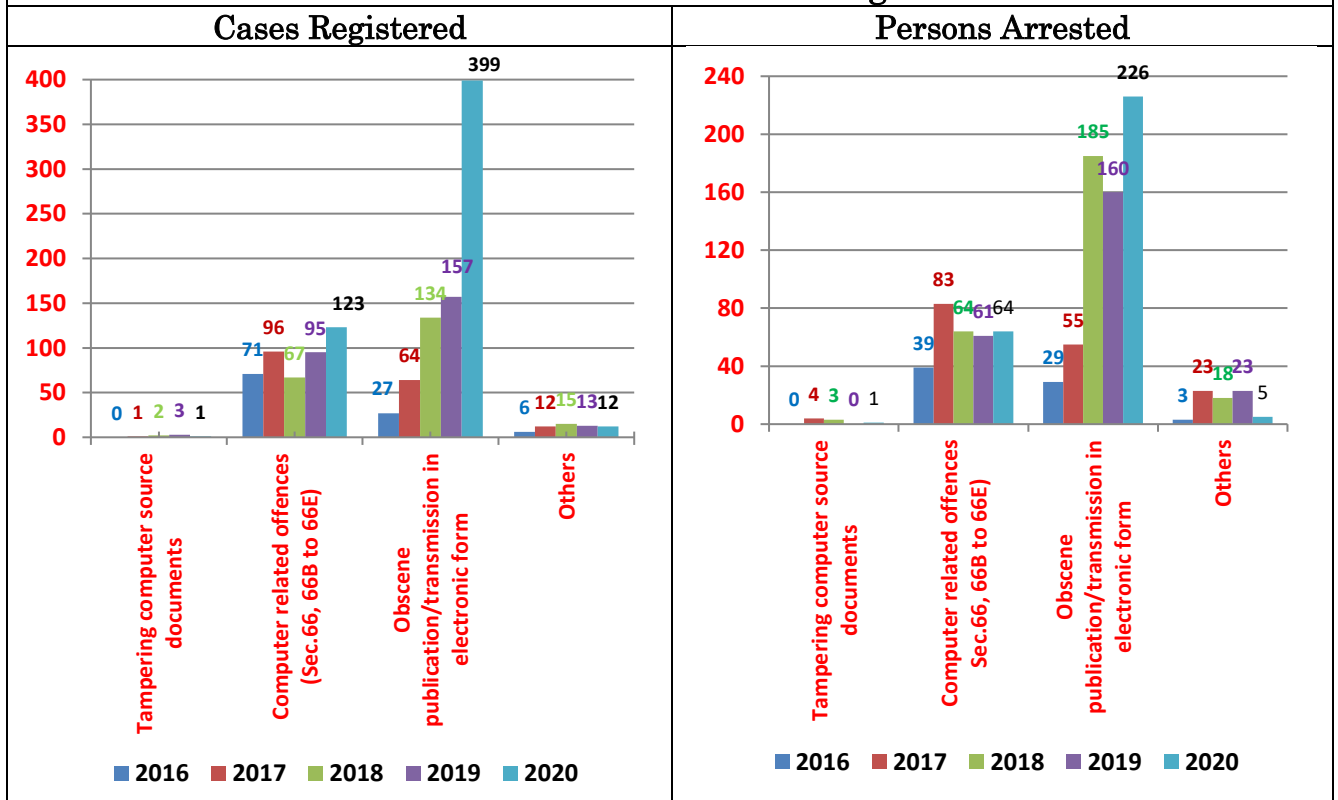
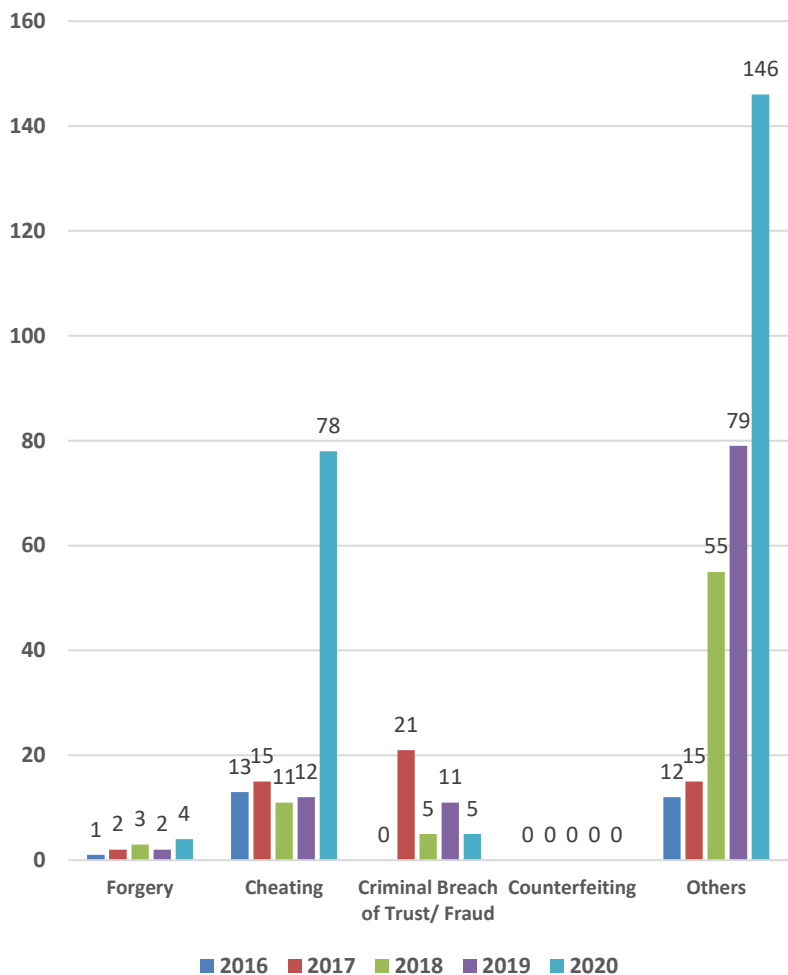


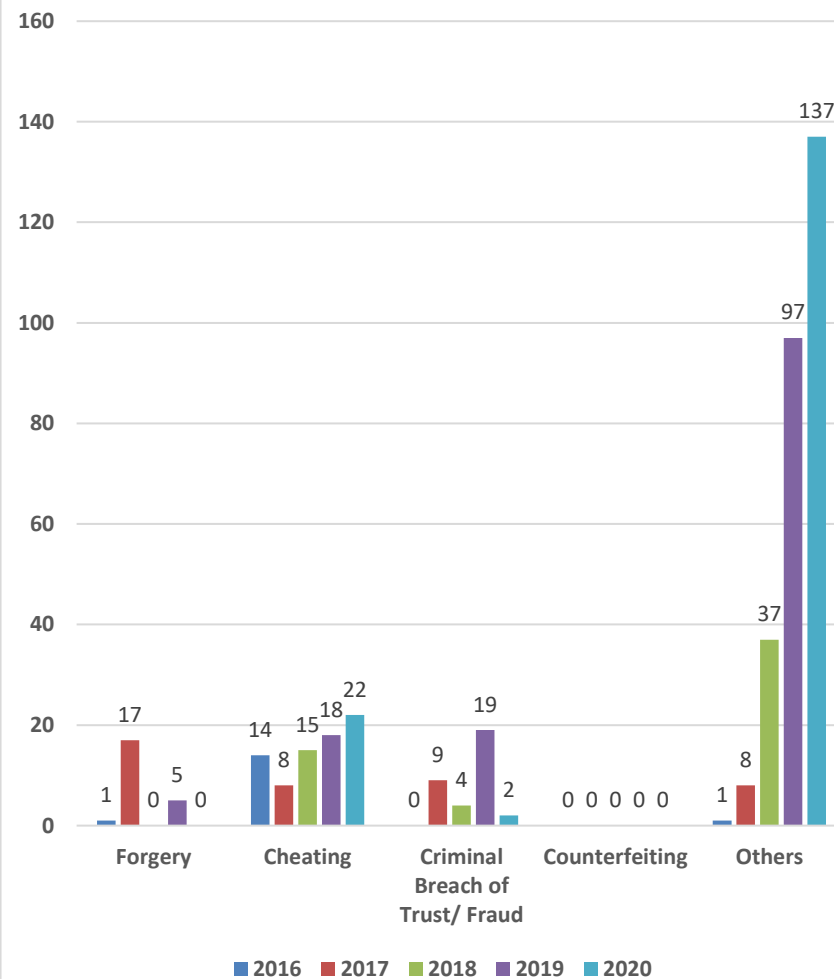
CHART – 16.3

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2016 – 2020**

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.113.07 crores (approximately) was reported stolen in 18,982 cases during 2020. There is a decrease of 34.5% when compared to 2019 (172.67 Crores in 22,700 cases).

2. Property worth Rs. 70.27 crores (approximately) was recovered during 2020 (% of recovery is 62.1%). The figure has decreased by 9.6% over the previous year.

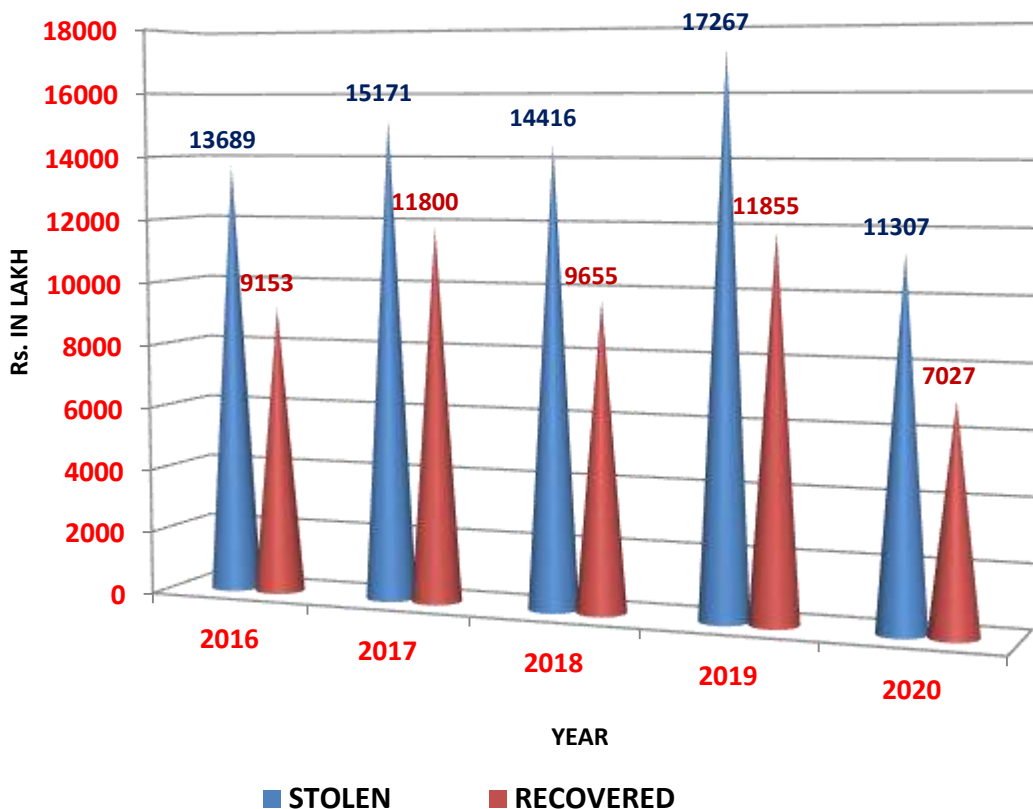
3. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of year-wise recovery from 2018 to 2020 are given in Table-17.1.

4. Chart-17.1 depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2016-2020.

5. Table -17.2 depicts crime head-wise number of cases registered and value of property stolen, during 2020.

CHART- 17.1

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2016 - 2020



6. Loss of property was highest in Chennai (Rs.23.06 Crores) followed by Salem (Rs.4.32 Crores), Coimbatore (Rs.3.85 Crores), Kanchipuram (Rs.3.81 Crores), Thiruvallur (Rs.3.73 Crores), Kanniyakumari (Rs.3.56 Crores), Vellore (Rs.3.48 Crores), Madurai (Rs.3.17 Crores), Dindigul (Rs.3.17 Crores) and Thoothukudi (Rs.3.12 Crores).

7. Chennai (Rs.11.85 Crores) recorded the highest recovery followed by Salem (Rs.4.12 Crores), Coimbatore (Rs.3.23 Crores), Kanchipuram (Rs.3.08 Crores), Thiruvallur (Rs.3.00 Crores), Trichy City (Rs.2.33 Crores), Vellore (Rs.2.26 Crores), Coimbatore City (Rs.2.24 Crores) and Dindigul (Rs.1.98 Crores).

8. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Salem (95.3%) followed by Dharmapuri (86.5%), Salem City (85.9%) and Krishnagiri (84.5%).

9. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Railway Chennai (9.8%), followed by Railway Trichy (23.5%), Thirunelveli City (29.7%), Kanniyakumari (33.7%), Perambalur (35.5%) and Ramanathapuram (36.8%).

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. 50.65 Crores (44.8%), Burglary Rs.44.9 Crores (39.7%), Robbery Rs.11.05 (9.8%), Dacoity Rs.6.31 Crores (5.6%) and other kinds of property offences Rs.0.73 Crores (0.6%).

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 32.6% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under this head 58.8%.

13. Theft of Motor Vehicles constituting 31.5%, of which Theft of Motor cycles/scooters alone constituted 29.6% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under these heads are Rs.26.82 Crores.

CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:

14. Rupees 0.19 Crores worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2020 in 49 cases. This constitutes 0.17% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2020 are available in [Table-17.3](#). Recovery was made in 24 out of 49 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**.

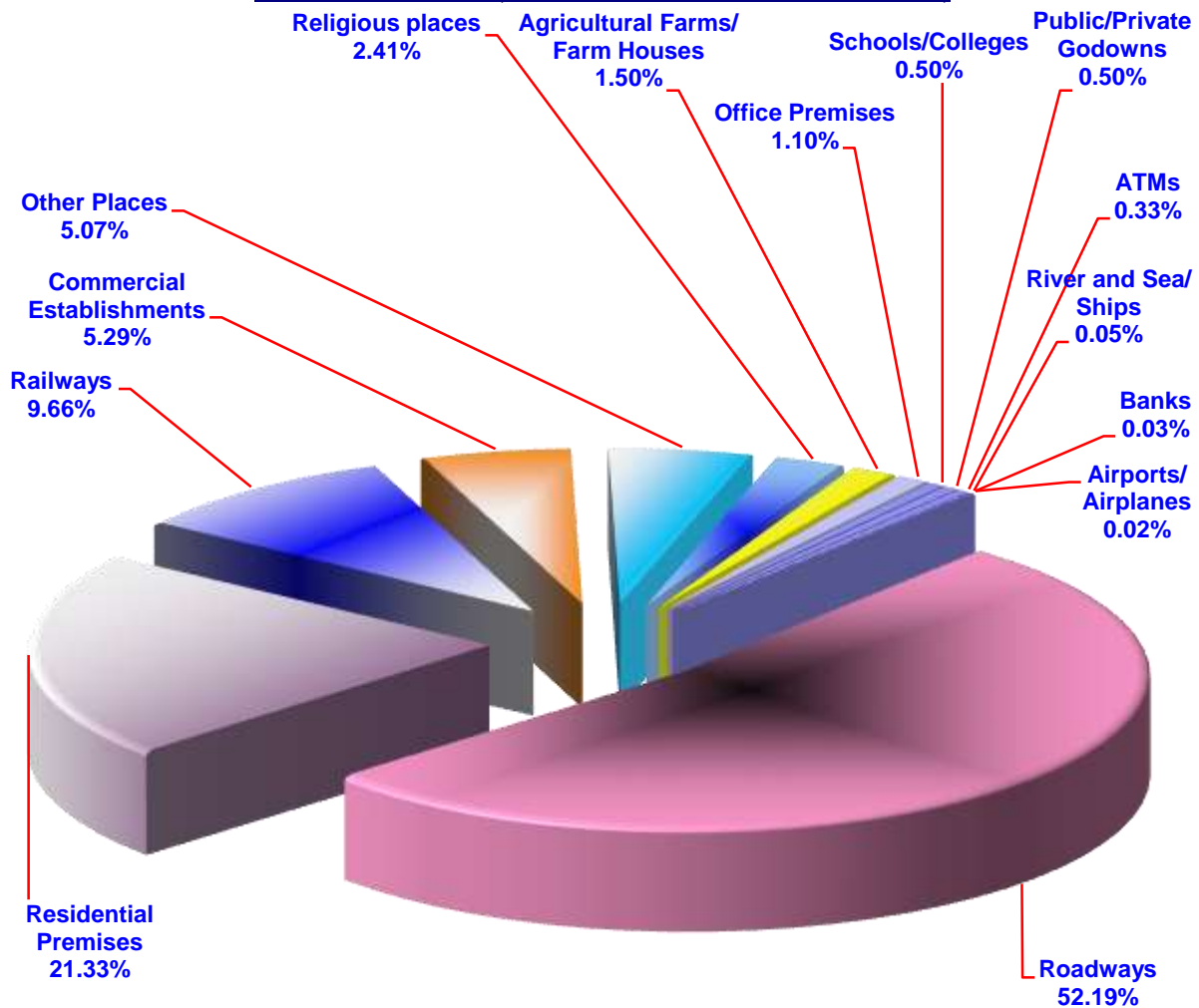
THEFT:

16. Maximum number of Theft (52.2%) took place at highways/ road

followed by Residential premises (21.3%), Railways (9.7%), Commercial Establishments (5.3%), other places (5.0%), Religious places (2.4%), Agricultural Farms/Farm Houses (1.5%), Office Premises (1.1%), Public/Private Godowns (0.5%), Schools/Colleges (0.5), Banks and ATMs (0.4%), Airports/Airplanes, River and Sea/Ships (0.07%). **Chart-17.2** depicts the percentage distribution of theft cases during 2020 premises-wise.

CHART- 17.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING - 2020 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



ROBBERY:

17. Incidence of Robbery premises-wise and district/city-wise is presented in **Table-17.2.**

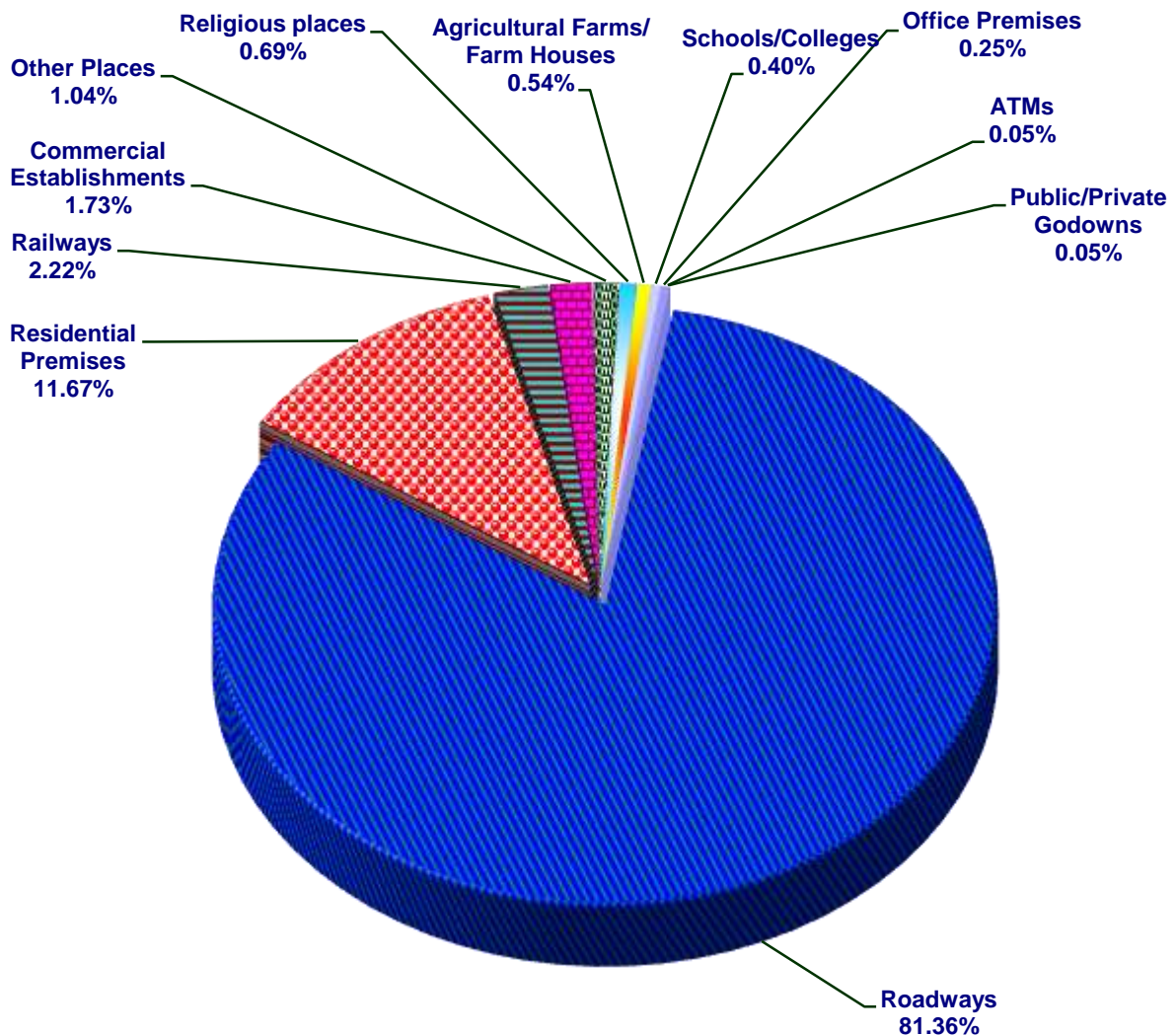
18. Maximum number of Robberies (81.4%) occurred at Highways/ Road followed by Residential premises (11.7%), Railways (2.2%), Commercial Establishments (1.7%), Religious places, Schools / Colleges and ATM

(1.1%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (0.5%), Office premises, Public / Private Godowns (0.3%). Robbery was not reported at Airport, River & Sea, Vital Government Installations and Banks.

19. **Chart -17.3** depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2020 (by place of occurrence).

CHART- 17.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2020 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



BURGLARY:

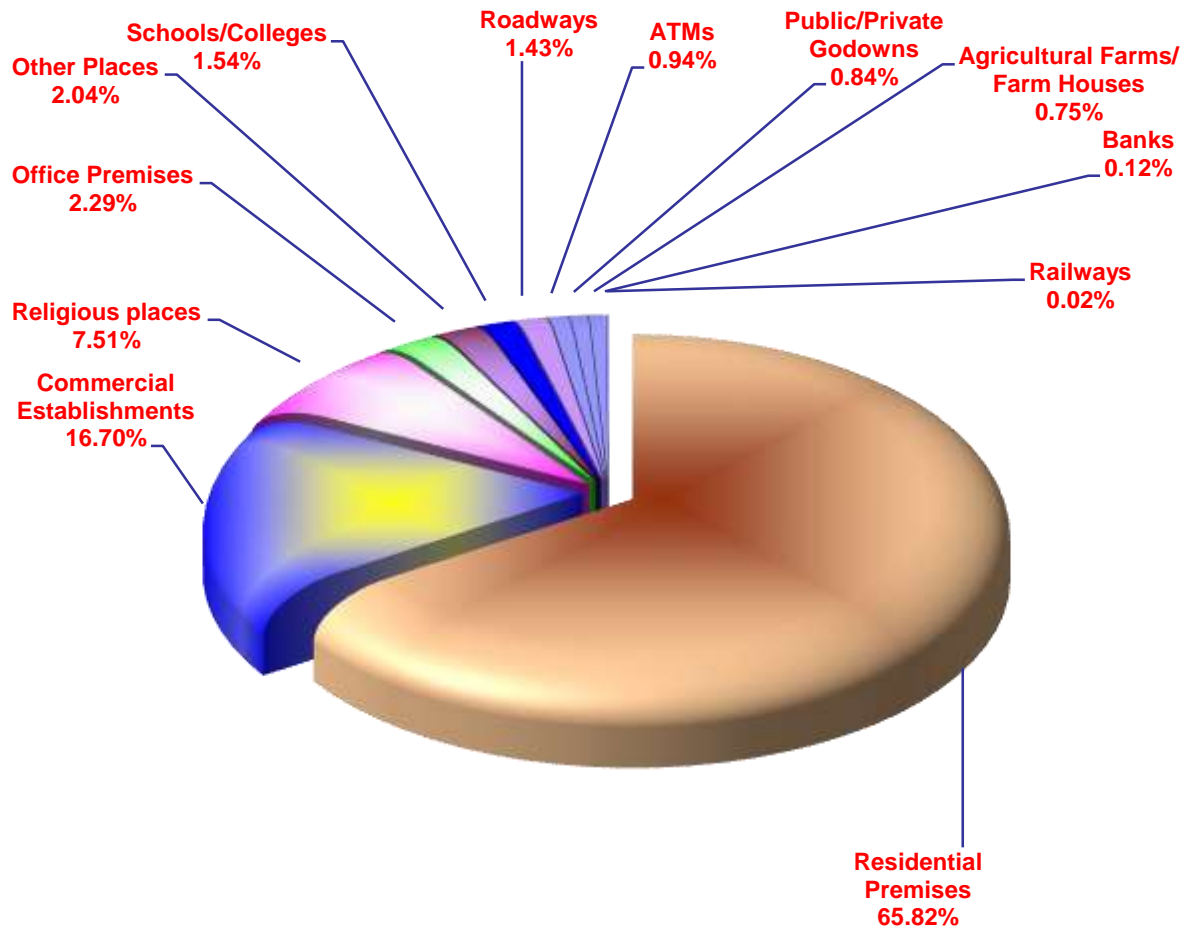
20. Maximum number of burglaries (65.8%) took place at Residential Premises followed by Commercial Establishments (16.7%), Religious places (7.5%), Office premises (2.3%), Other Places (2.0%), Schools / Colleges (1.5%), Roadways (1.4%), Bank & ATMs (1.0%), Public / Private Godowns (0.8%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses

(0.7%) and Railways (0.02%). No Burglary was reported at 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 2020 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2020 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



DACOITY:

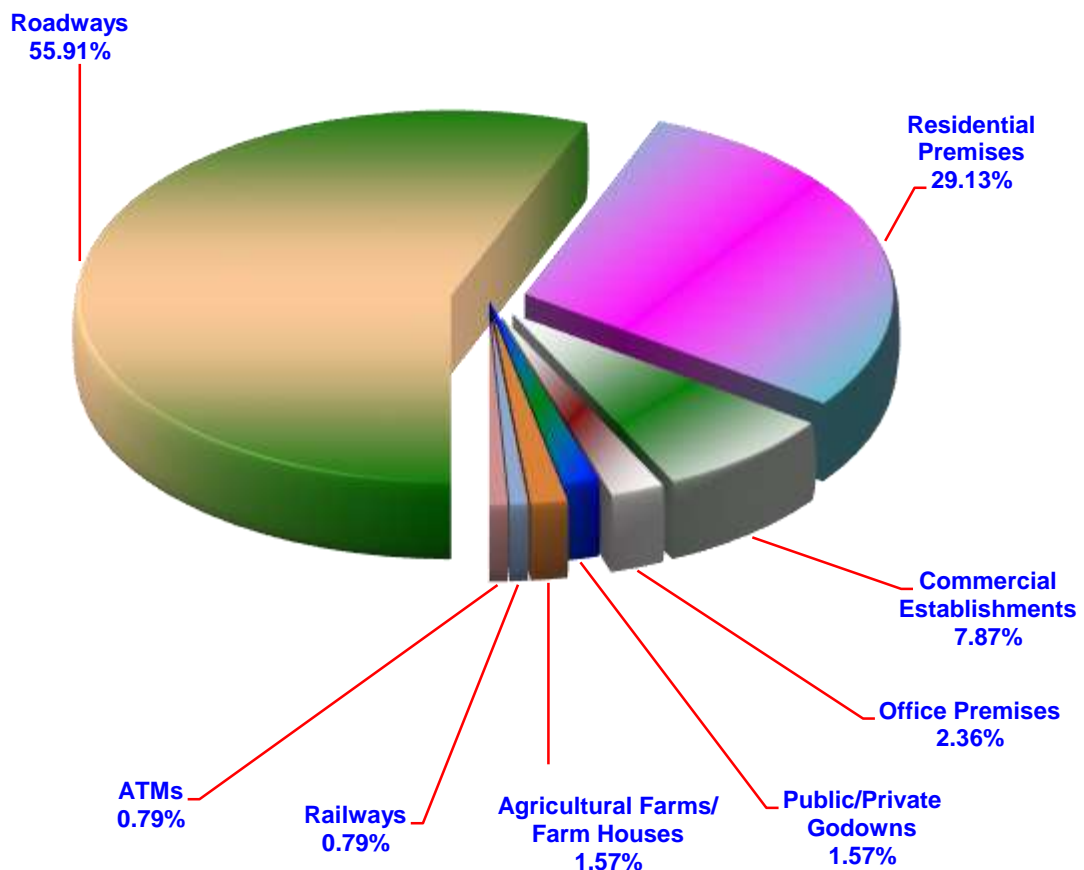
22. Maximum number of dacoity occurred at Roadways (55.5 %) followed by Residential Premises (28.9%), Commercial Establishments (7.8%), Office Premises (2.3), Agricultural Farms/Farm (1.6%), Public/Private Godowns (1.6%), Railways (0.8%), ATMs (0.8%) and Other Places (0.8). Dacoity was not reported at Airports, River & Sea, Vital Government Installations,

School/Colleges, Religious places and Banks. (Table -17.2)

23. Chart-17.5 depicts percentage distribution of dacoity cases reported during 2020 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING 2020 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)



CHAPTER 18

ARRESTS & TRIALS

ARRESTS: -

1. 18,80,389 persons (13,45,778 under IPC & 5,34,611 under SLL) were arrested during 2020 in 13,77,681 cases (8,91,700 IPC + 4,85,981 SLL). This shows an increasing trend of 182% over 2019 figures of 6,66,735 persons (3,39,801 under IPC & 3,26,933 under SLL) arrested.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 13,45,778 persons were arrested in 8,91,700 IPC cases this year as against 3,39,801 persons in 2019. Chart-18.1 depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2014 - 2020.

3. Table-18.1 presents details of arrests made during 2020. Map-18.1

4. Chennai City tops in arresting 2,41,746 persons (88,388 cases) during 2020 followed by Thiruvannamalai 1,03,224 (82,696 cases), Madurai 94,750 (54,067 cases), Dindigul 76,081 (36,315 cases), Thiruvallur 56,515 (51,905 cases), Thanjavur 46,844 (43,003 cases) and Chengalpattu 45,872 (44,297 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 2020 is available in Table -18.2.

5. Chart-18.2 depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2020.

6. Chart-18.3 depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2020 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

CHART- 18.1
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC
CRIMES DURING 2014 - 2020

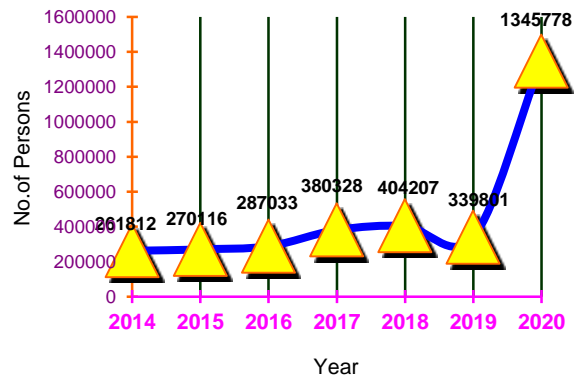
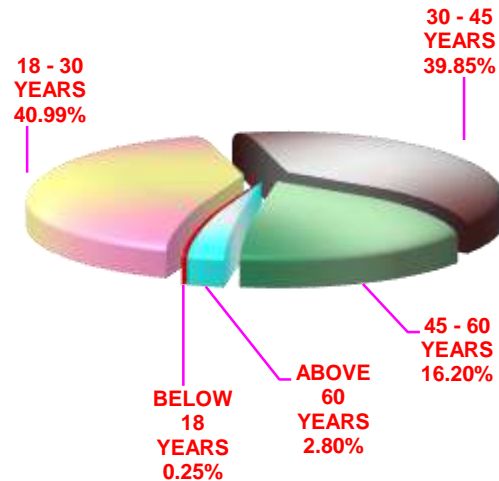


CHART-18.2
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS
ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES
DURING - 2020



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 2020 are presented in Table-18(A) below,

TABLE 18(A)
CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2020

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per case
1	Murder	4613	2.0	5.6	2.8
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	121	0.1	0.1	1.7
3	Causing Death by Negligence	8674	10.1	10.5	1.0
3.1	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Road Accidents	8479	9.7	10.2	1.0
3.1.1	Hit and Run	158	0.7	0.2	0.3
3.1.2	Other Accidents	8321	9.0	10.0	1.1
3.2	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Rail Accidents	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.3	Deaths due to Medical Negligence	2	0.0	0.0	2.0
3.4	Deaths due to Negligence of Civic Bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.5	Deaths due to other Negligence	193	0.3	0.2	0.7
4	Dowry Deaths	79	0.0	0.1	2.0
5	Abetment of Suicide	563	0.4	0.7	1.6
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	6703	3.1	8.1	2.6
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	17	0.0	0.0	1.5
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	156	0.2	0.2	1.0
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	9	0.0	0.0	0.4
10	Hurt	53857	44.1	65.0	1.5
10.1	Simple Hurt	52486	43.2	63.3	1.5
10.1.1	Voluntarily Causing Simple Hurt	22846	20.6	27.6	1.3
10.1.2	Voluntarily causing hurt by Dangerous weapons or means	26773	20.6	32.3	1.6
10.1.3	Voluntarily Causing hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	2171	1.2	2.6	2.1
10.1.4	Causing Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	642	0.7	0.8	1.0
10.1.5	Other Simple Hurt	54	0.0	0.1	1.4
10.2	Grievous Hurt	1371	0.9	1.7	1.9
10.2.1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	473	0.3	0.6	1.9
10.2.2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	697	0.4	0.8	2.3
10.2.3	Acid Attack	6	0.0	0.0	3.0
10.2.4	Attempt to Acid Attack	3	0.0	0.0	1.0
10.2.5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	161	0.2	0.2	1.3
10.2.6	Causing Grievous Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	30	0.1	0.0	0.5
10.2.7	Other Grievous Hurt	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
11	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	648	0.5	0.8	1.7
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	1202	1.1	1.4	1.3
12.1	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	997	0.8	1.2	1.4
12.2	Sexual Harassment	128	0.1	0.2	1.1
12.2.1	at Work or Office Premises	4	0.0	0.0	0.7

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per case
12.2.2	In Public Transport System	4	0.0	0.0	1.3
12.2.3	In Shelter Homes for women and Children	9	0.0	0.0	1.5
12.2.4	Other Places	111	0.1	0.1	1.1
12.3	Assault or use of Criminal Force on women with intent to Disrobe	32	0.0	0.0	1.3
12.4	Voyeurism	20	0.0	0.0	0.8
12.5	Stalking	25	0.0	0.0	0.9
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	920	0.9	1.1	1.2
13.1	Kidnapping and Abduction	141	0.1	0.2	1.5
13.1.1	Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped	11	0.0	0.0	1.6
13.1.2	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	130	0.1	0.2	1.5
13.2	Kidnapping and Abduction for the Purpose of Begging	6	0.0	0.0	6.0
13.3	Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder	4	0.0	0.0	2.0
13.4	Kidnapping for Ransom	73	0.0	0.1	2.4
13.5	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	407	0.6	0.5	0.9
13.6	Procuration of Minor Girls	57	0.1	0.1	0.7
13.7	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.8	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	232	0.1	0.3	2.4
14	Human Trafficking	40	0.0	0.0	4.4
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	513	0.5	0.6	1.3
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	16	0.0	0.0	1.1
20	Unnatural Offences	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Offences Affecting the Human Body (Total)	78132	63.0	94.2	1.5
21	Offences against State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.1	Sedition	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.2	Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Offences against the State (Total)	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Unlawful Assembly	131603	3.6	158.7	43.8
23	Riots	12589	2.6	15.2	5.9
23.1	Communal/Religious	44	0.0	0.1	11.0
23.2	Sectarian	305	0.1	0.4	5.4
23.3	Industrial	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.4	Political	418	0.1	0.5	5.7
23.5	Caste Conflict	494	0.1	0.6	7.2
23.6	Agrarian	229	0.1	0.3	2.9
23.7	Students	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.8	Vigilants	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.8	Money Dispute	587	0.2	0.7	4.7

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per case
23.9	Water Dispute	203	0.0	0.2	5.0
23.10	Land/Property Dispute	3645	0.6	4.4	6.8
23.11	Family Disputes	1618	0.4	2.0	4.6
23.12	Enmity/Rivalry	2122	0.6	2.6	4.4
23.13	Electricity/Power Supply Disputes	10	0.0	0.0	10.0
23.14	Rioting while in Aandolan/Morcha	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.15	Rioting/Attacks on Police Personnel or Govt Servants	13	0.0	0.0	4.3
23.16	Other Riots	2878	0.4	3.5	9.6
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	194	0.4	0.2	0.6
24.1	Promoting enmity between groups	176	0.4	0.2	0.6
24.2	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration	18	0.0	0.0	0.7
25	Affray	2327	0.3	2.8	9.1
	Offences against Public Tranquility (Total)	146713	6.9	176.9	25.7
26	Theft	10091	15.1	12.2	0.8
26.1	Auto/Motor Vehicle Theft	4017	7.2	4.8	0.7
26.2	Other Thefts	6074	7.9	7.3	0.9
27	Burglary	4664	5.2	5.6	1.1
27.1	Day Time	957	1.0	1.2	1.2
27.2	Night	3707	4.2	4.5	1.1
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	1371	1.2	1.7	1.4
29	Robbery	3191	2.4	3.8	1.6
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	88	0.1	0.1	1.4
31	Dacoity	814	0.2	1.0	6.4
31.1	Dacoity	814	0.2	1.0	6.4
31.2	Dacoity with Murder	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	401	0.1	0.5	5.9
33	Criminal Misappropriation	23	0.0	0.0	1.8
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	169	0.2	0.2	1.2
35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	2	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Offences against Property (Total)	20814	24.3	25.1	1.0
36	Counterfeiting	45	0.0	0.1	1.2
36.1	Counterfeit Coin	3	0.0	0.0	1.0
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	42	0.0	0.1	1.2
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	2964	3.3	3.6	1.1
37.1	Fraud	365	0.5	0.4	0.9
37.1.1	Bank	61	0.2	0.1	0.4
37.1.2	ATMs	5	0.0	0.0	0.2
37.1.3	Credit Card/Debit Card	13	0.0	0.0	0.8
37.1.4	Other Frauds	286	0.2	0.3	1.5

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No.of Arrest per case
37.2	Other Cheating	2416	2.5	2.9	1.1
37.3	Other Forgery	183	0.3	0.2	0.8
	Offences Rel.to Documents & Property Marks (Total)	3009	3.3	3.6	1.1
38	Offences relating to Elections	127	0.0	0.2	31.8
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	18735	5.6	22.6	4.1
40	Harbouring an Offender	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	16	0.0	0.0	1.3
42	Rash Driving on Public way	40035	46.0	48.3	1.0
42.1	Rash Driving on Public Way	1200	0.6	1.4	2.2
42.2	Causing Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public Way	35084	41.3	42.3	1.0
42.3	Causing Grievous Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on	3751	4.1	4.5	1.1
43	Obstruction on Public way	7339	4.3	8.9	2.1
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	3	0.0	0.0	1.0
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	7555	7.9	9.1	1.2
46	Offences relating to Religion	99	0.0	0.1	4.3
47	Cheating by Impersonation	5	0.0	0.0	1.3
48	Offences related to Mischief	390	0.3	0.5	1.7
49	Arson	509	0.6	0.6	1.1
50	Criminal Trespass	801	0.7	1.0	1.4
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	1520	0.8	1.8	2.2
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	100	0.2	0.1	0.5
53	Criminal Intimidation	7443	6.6	9.0	1.4
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	29	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Miscellaneous IPC Crimes(Total)	84706	73.0	102.2	1.4
55	Other IPC crimes	1012404	904.8	1220.9	1.3
	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	1345778	1075.3	1623.0	1.5

* Arrest Rate - Number of persons arrested per one lakh population

8. Arrest rate for theft, were reported to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates.

(Map-18.2)

Persons arrested under SLL cases

9. 5,34,611 persons were arrested under 4,85,981 SLL crimes during 2020 as compared to 3,26,933 persons in 2019, an increase of 63.5%.

10. Chart-18.4 depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2014-2020.

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 2020.

13. In 2020, highest number of persons were arrested in Chennai 86,940 (80,062 cases) followed by Villupuram 47,914 (47,446 cases), Thiruvavur 39,506 (39,087 cases), Virudhunagar 19,167 (12,079 cases),

Namakkal 18,780 (15,902), Madurai City 18,562 (16,810 cases) and Dharmapuri 18,479 (13,297 cases).

14. Chart-18.6 depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/ city wise during - 2020 in descending order.

15. An average of 44 persons was arrested per case under Unlawful

Assembly followed by Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant (4) in IPC crimes.

16. An average of 4 persons was arrested per case under Gambling Act and 1 person was arrested per case under Indian Railways Act.

CHART-18.3

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2020
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**

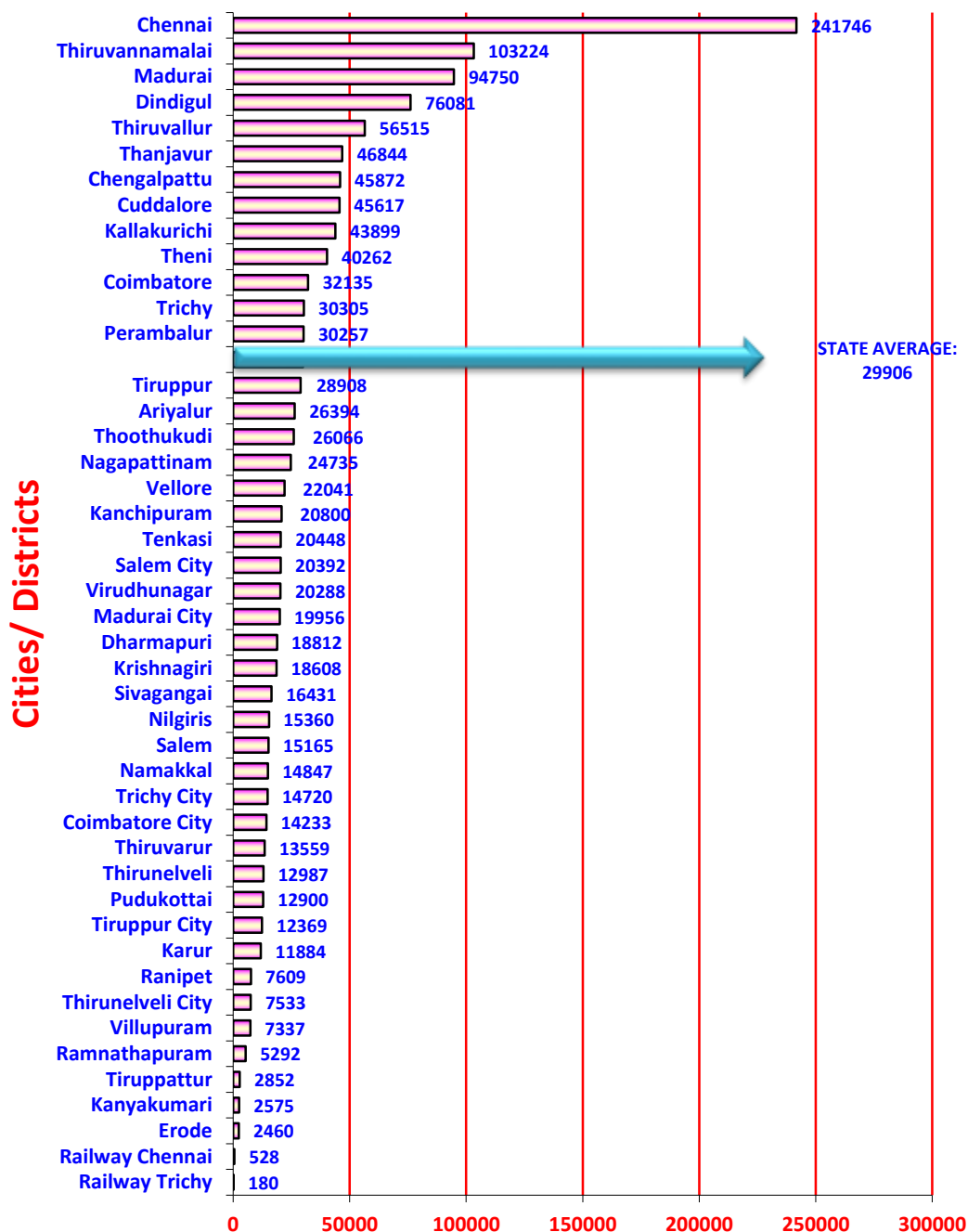


CHART-18.4
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2014 - 2020

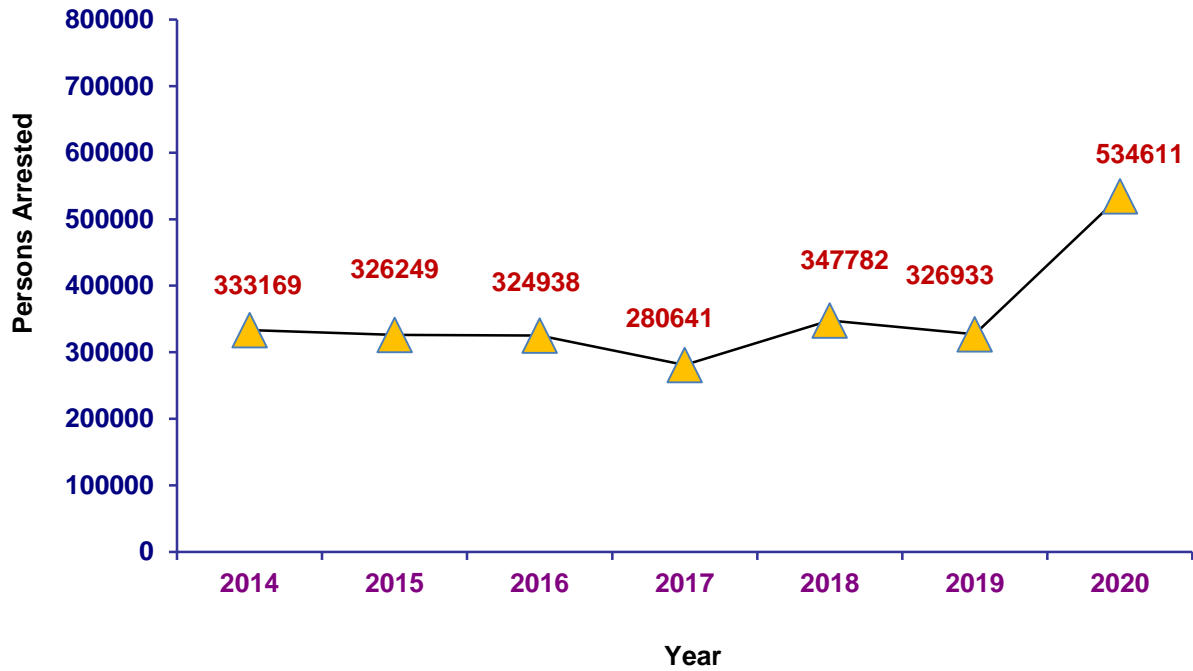


CHART-18.5
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED
UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2020

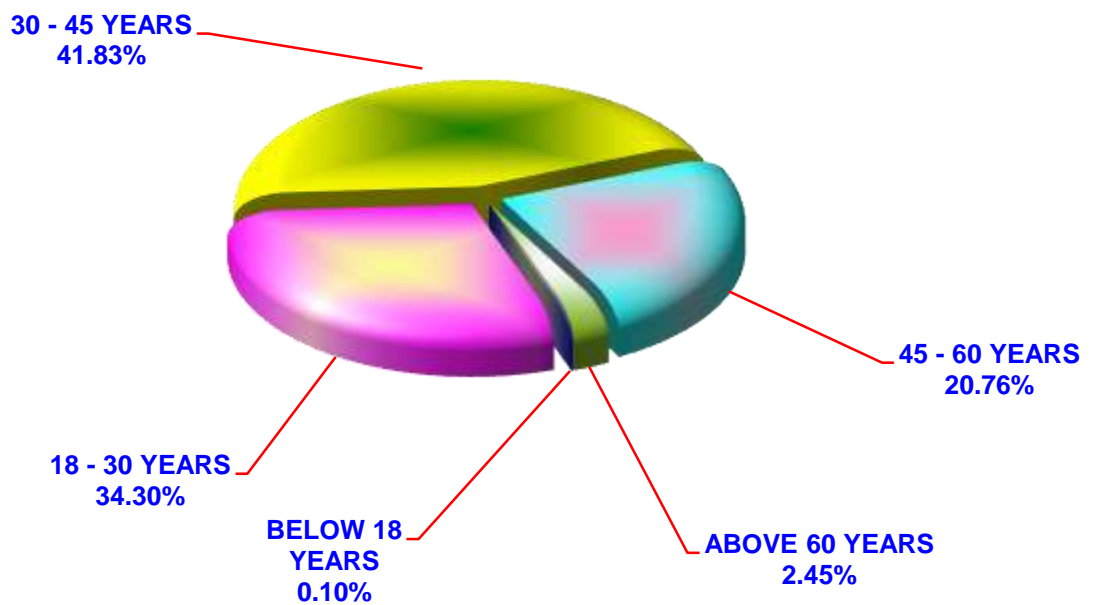
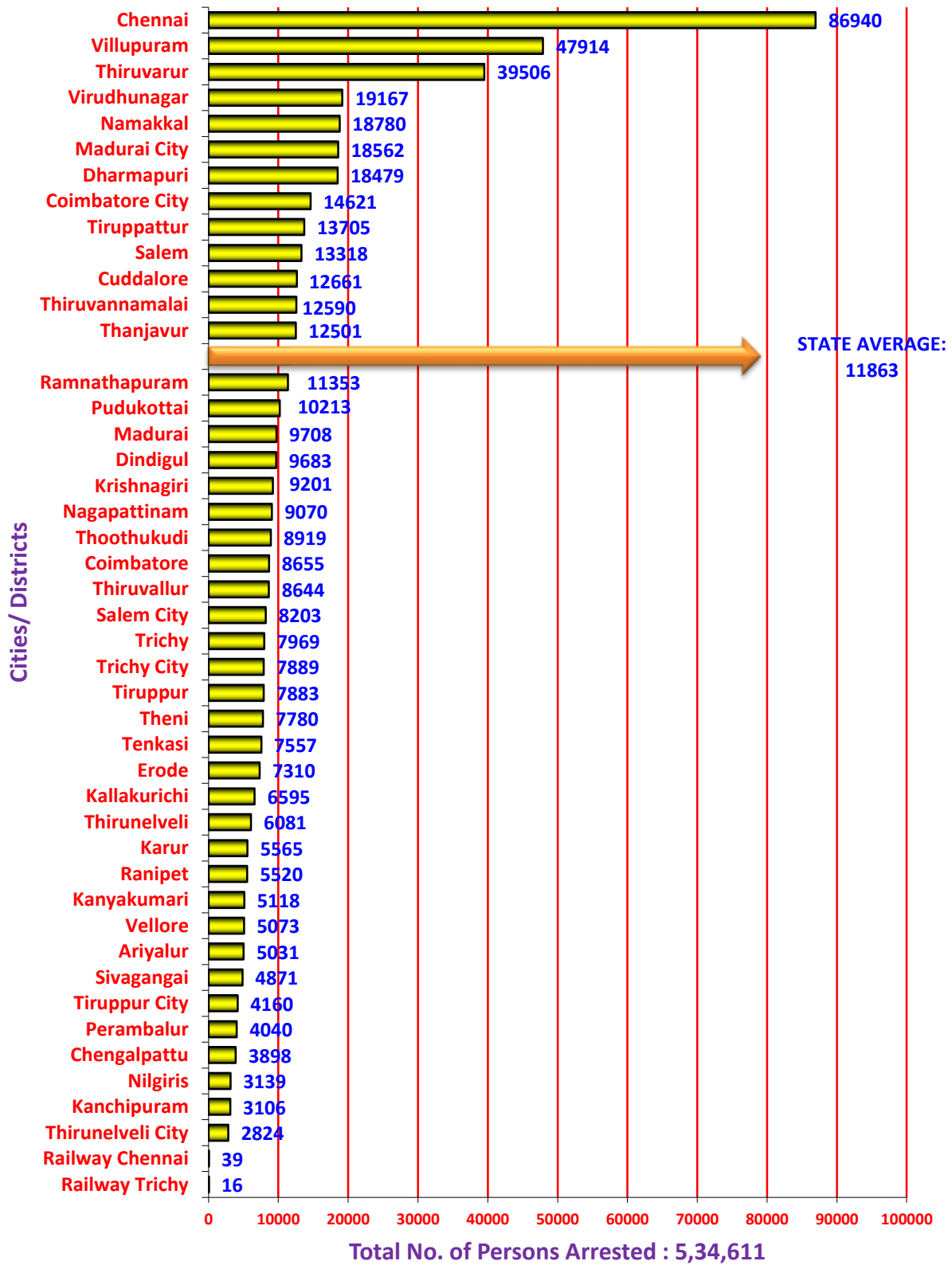


CHART- 18.6

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2020
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



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

17. 13,45,778 persons were arrested during this year (including persons arrested out of previous years cases) for various crime heads of IPC cases. 29.5% 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. 5,34,611 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 61.4% 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 13,45,778 persons arrested, 66,194 (4.9%) persons were convicted, 4281 (0.3%) persons were discharged and 43,070 (3.2%) were acquitted during 2020. 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 5,34,611 persons arrested, 1,26,887 (23.7%) persons were convicted, 282 (0.05%) persons were discharged and 9,884 (1.8%) were acquitted during 2020. 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 2020

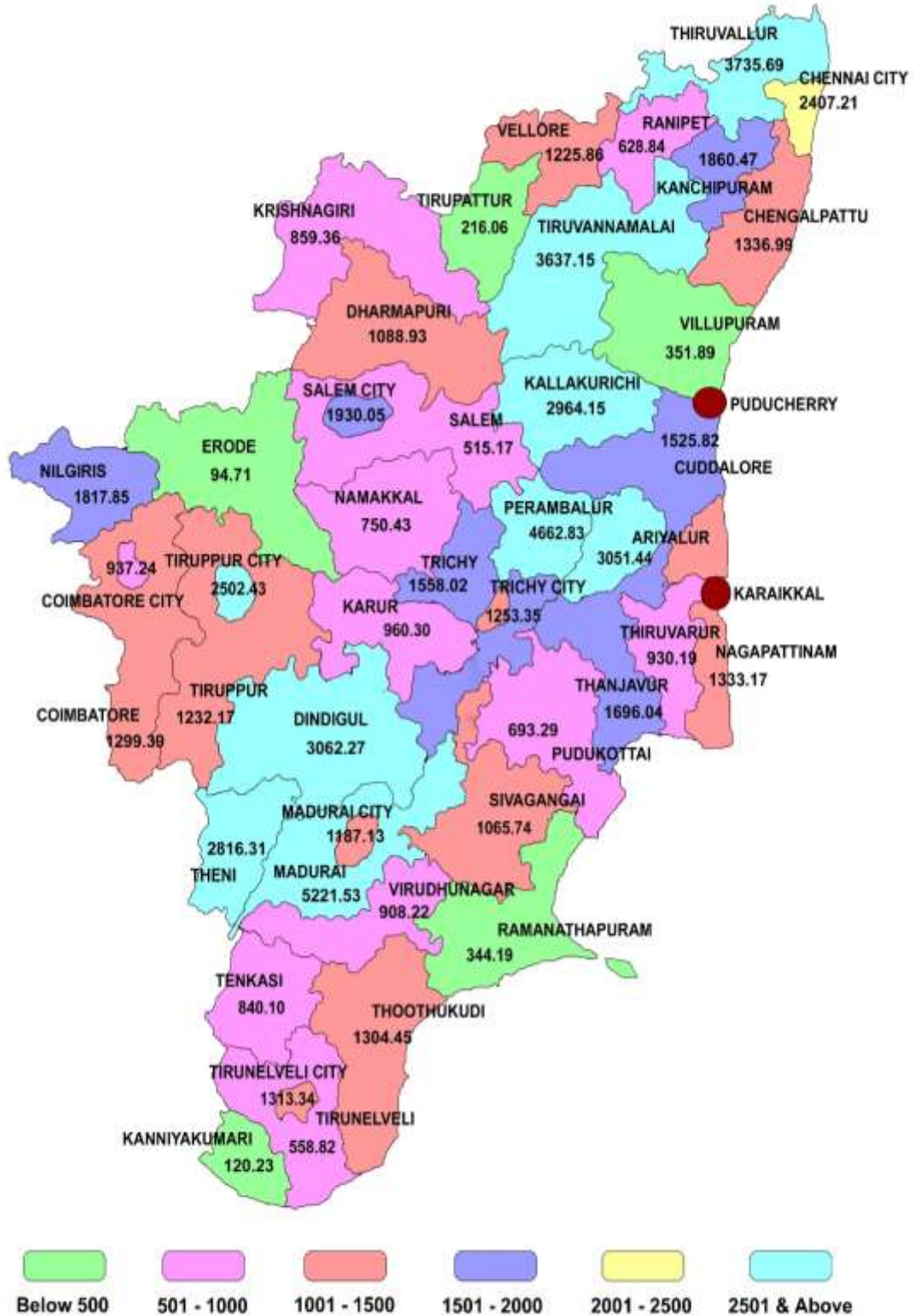
(All over Tamil Nadu 13,45,778)



MAP-18.2

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 1623.0)



MAP-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 5,34,611)



CHAPTER 19 DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

I. Disposal by Police

Cases under IPC

1. A total of 10,28,052 cases (including pending from the previous years and reopened) were under investigation with Police. 2,88,769 (28.0%) cases were disposed during this year. 7,39,204 (71.9%) cases remained pending at the end of the year-2020. **Table-19.1** gives details of disposal crime-head wise and percentage of disposal. District-wise disposal by Police during 2020 is presented in **Table-19.2**. Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2020 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 of by police during last two years shows that the cases charge sheeted to total true cases investigated has increased from 87.2% in 2019 to 91.7% in 2020, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 52.2% in 2019 to 28.0% in 2020.

3. Over 25.7% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting Rate has been highest for Dowry Deaths, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Acid Attack, Human Trafficking, Attempt to commit Rape and Criminal Misappropriation (each 100%), followed by Obstruction on public way (99.7%), Affray (99.3%), Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places (99.0%), Circulate false /Fake News/Rumours (98.5), Extortion & Blackmailing (98.1%), Making preparation & Assembly for committing dacoity (97.1), Attempt to Commit

dacoity/Robbery (96.3%), Wrongful Restraint/Confinement (96.2%), Murder (96.0%), Attempt to commit Murder (95.2%), Grievous hurt (94.6%) and Dacoity (93.3%).

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

4. **Pendency :-** 71.9% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2020. District/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Thiruvannamalai	- 96.4%
Thiruvallur	- 96.1%
Chennai	- 94.1%
Kanchipuram	- 91.9%
Madurai City	- 91.5%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Coimbatore City	- 10.3%
Sivagangai	- 13.3%
Railway Chennai	- 16.2%

Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2020 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 91.7%. **Map-19.2** Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Thanjavur	: 99.1%
Ranipet	: 98.6%
Coimbatore	: 98.5%
Salem City	: 98.5%
Tiruppur City	: 98.5%
Nilgiris	: 98.4%
Vellore	: 98.3%
Pudukottai	: 98.0%

CHART-19.1

% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2020

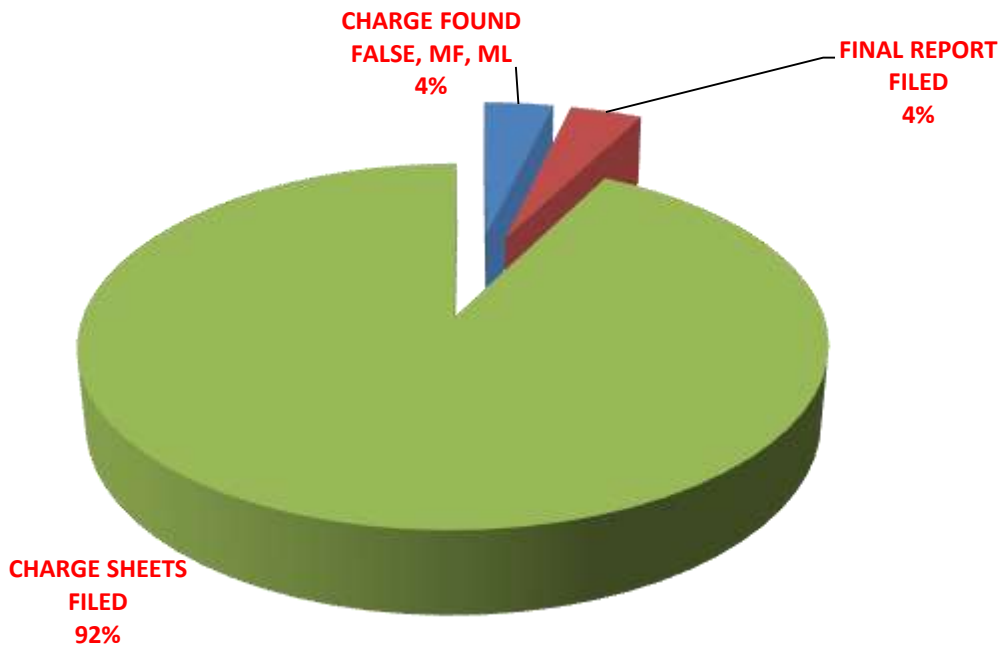


CHART-19.2

IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE

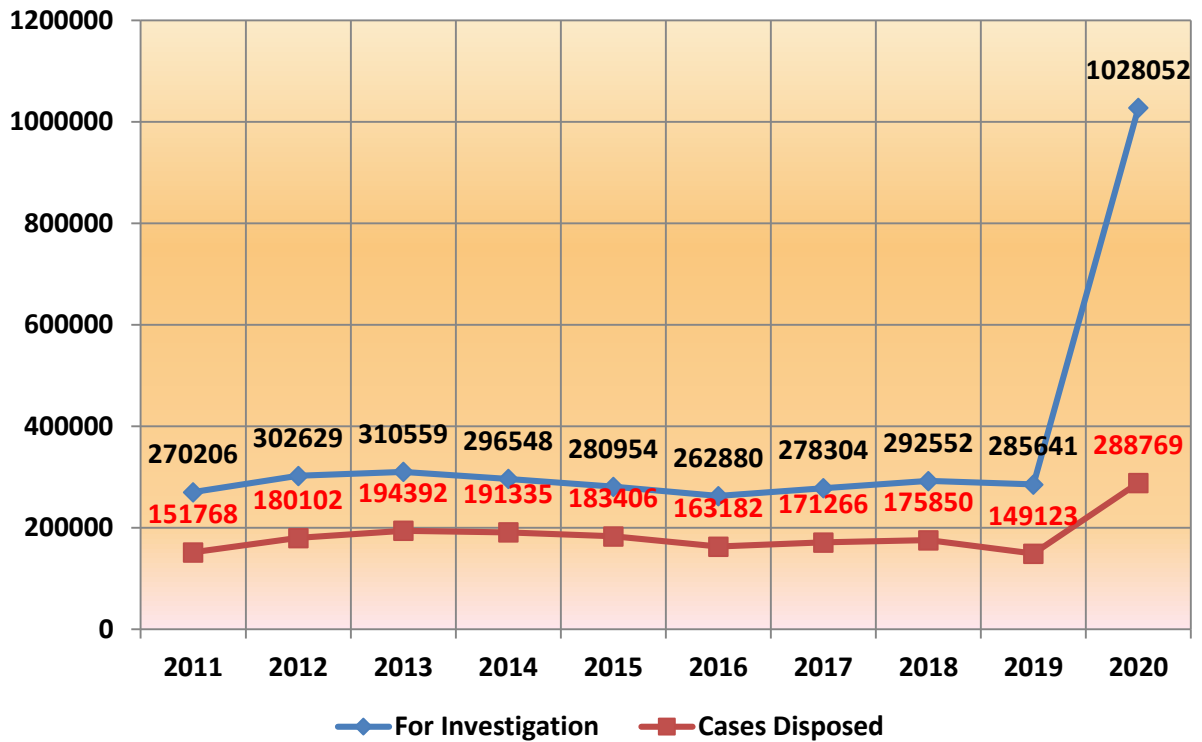


CHART-19.3
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES
BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2020

	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	Murder	65.6	34.4
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	38.2	61.8
3	Causing Death by Negligence	54.1	45.9
4	Dowry Deaths	59	41
5	Abetment of Suicide	30.4	69.6
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	35.6	64.4
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	14.3	85.7
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	22	78
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	13.6	86.4
10	Hurt	47.7	52.3
11	Wrongful Restraint/ Confinement	37.5	62.5
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	44.7	55.3
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	41.8	58.2
14	Human Trafficking	50	50
15	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	0	0
16	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	0	0
17	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	0	0
18	Rape	52.1	47.9
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	45.8	54.2
20	Unnatural Offences	0	100
21	Offences against State	0	100
22	Unlawful Assembly	27.1	72.9
23	Riots	30.1	69.9
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	17.6	82.4
25	Affray	87.7	12.3
26	Theft	40.5	59.5
27	Burglary	29.8	70.2
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	40.1	59.9
29	Robbery	35.5	64.5
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	27.6	72.4
31	Dacoity	42.3	57.7
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	36.6	63.4
33	Criminal Misappropriation	20	80
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	14.1	85.9

35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	0	100
36	Counterfeiting	2.5	97.5
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	12.9	87.1
38	Offences relating to Elections	55.3	44.7
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	22.8	77.2
40	Harbouring an Offender	0	100
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	0	100
42	Rash Driving on Public way	50.6	49.4
43	Obstruction on Public way	95.4	4.6
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	2.7	97.3
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	70.2	29.8
46	Offences relating to Religion	24.4	75.6
47	Cheating by Impersonation	4.2	95.8
48	Offences related to Mischief	15.4	84.6
49	Arson	25.6	74.4
50	Criminal Trespass	17.5	82.5
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	37	63
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	23.5	76.5
53	Criminal Intimidation	44.3	55.7
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	13.3	86.7
55	Other IPC crimes	22.1	77.9
Total Cognizable IPC crimes		28.1	71.9

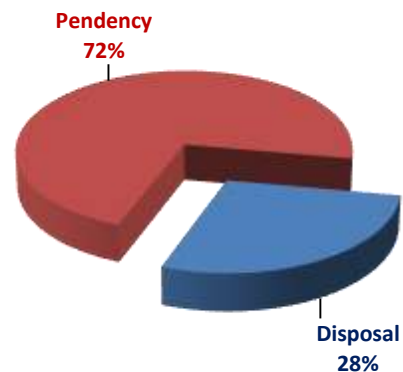


CHART-19.4

DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)
DURING- 2020 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE

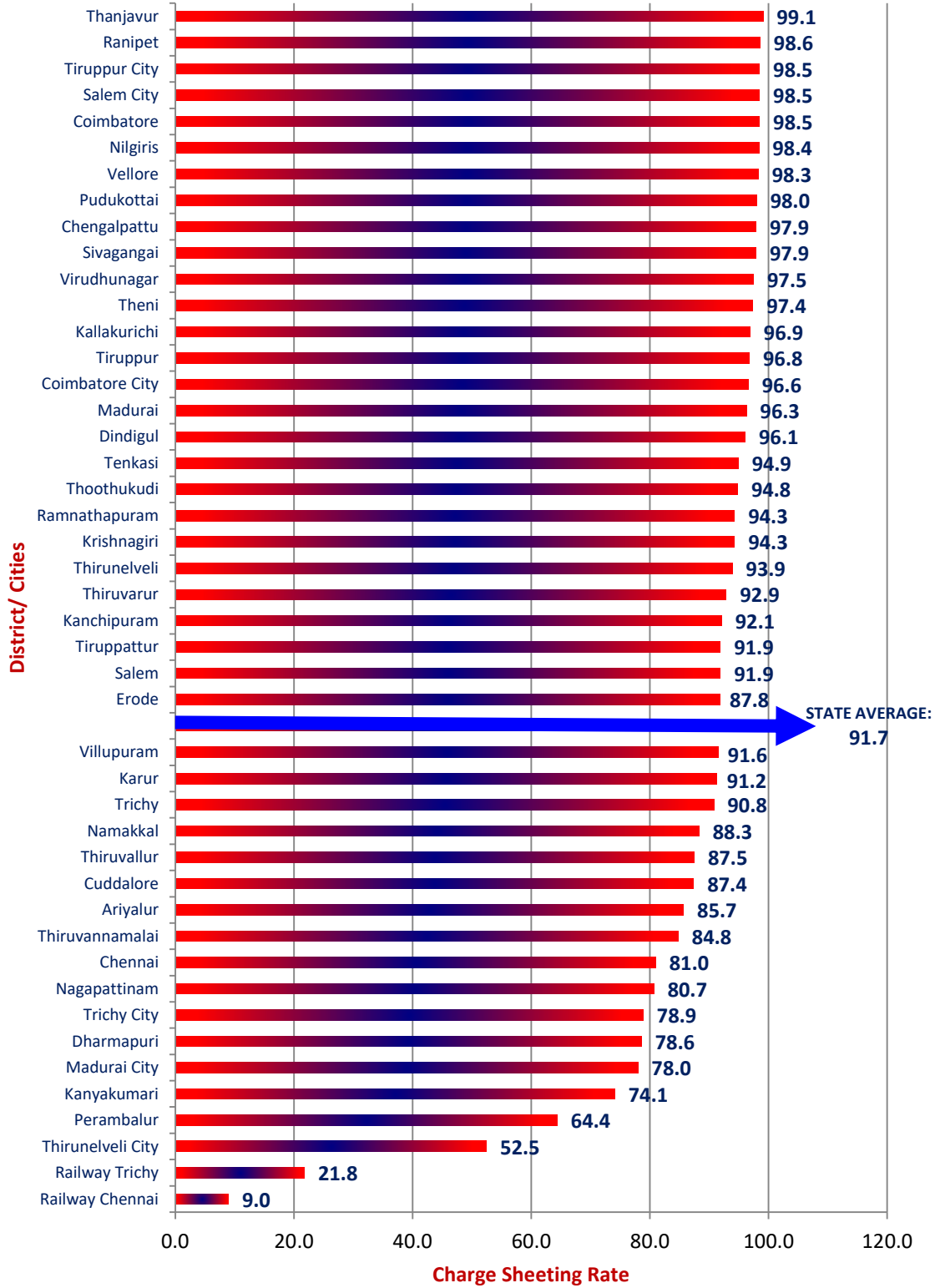


CHART-19.5
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES
BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2020

	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	The Dowry Prohibition Act	44.7	55.3
2	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	21.7	78.3
3	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	0	100
4	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	0	100
5	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	62.6	37.4
6	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	29.1	70.9
7	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	47.2	52.8
8	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act	0	100
9	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act	0	100
10	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs	17.2	82.8
11	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against STs	37.5	62.5
12	The Protection of Civil Rights Act against SCs	0	100
13	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act	23.1	76.9
14	The Unlawful Activities (P) Act	47.4	52.6
15	The Official Secrets Act	0	100
16	Defacement of Public Property Acts	28.7	71.3
17	The Arms Act	22.8	77.2
18	The Explosives Act	63	37
19	The Explosive Substances Act	21.7	78.3
20	The Information Technology Act	17	83
21	The Copy Right Act	3.9	96.1
22	The Trade Marks Act	5.9	94.1
23	The Lotteries (Regulation) Act	69.5	30.5
24	The Chit Funds Acts	0	100
25	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act	35.1	64.9

26	Prevention of Corruption Act	0	100
27	Prohibition Act (State)	74.7	25.3
28	The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	23.3	76.7
29	The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act	0	100
30	The Wildlife Protection Act	0	100
31	The Environmental (Protection) Act	0	100
32	The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act	73.5	26.5
33	Noise Pollution Acts	79.3	20.7
34	The Registration of Foreigners Act & The Foreigners Act	32.5	67.5
35	The Passport Act	4.6	95.4
36	The Emigration Act	1.7	98.3
37	The Indian Railways Act	64.6	35.4
38	The Indian Telegraph Act	0	100
39	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act	0	100
40	The Essential Commodities Act	0.9	99.1
41	The Food Safety & Standards Act	0	100
42	The Gambling Act	73.4	26.6
43	The Electricity Act	24	76
44	The Representation of the People Act	6.7	93.3
45	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	32.1	67.9
46	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act	0	100
47	The Mental Health Act	50	50
48	Motor Vehicle Act	0	100
49	City/Town Police Acts	43.1	56.9
50	Other State Local Acts	32.8	67.2
51	Other SLL Crimes	31.3	68.7
	Total Cognizable SLL Crimes	52.4	47.6

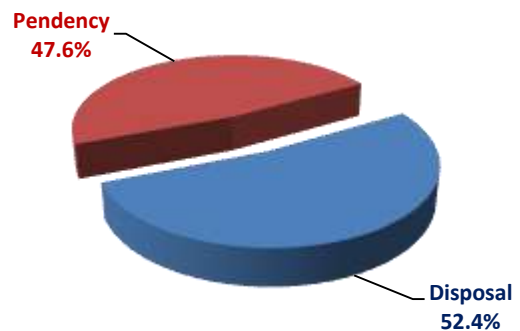
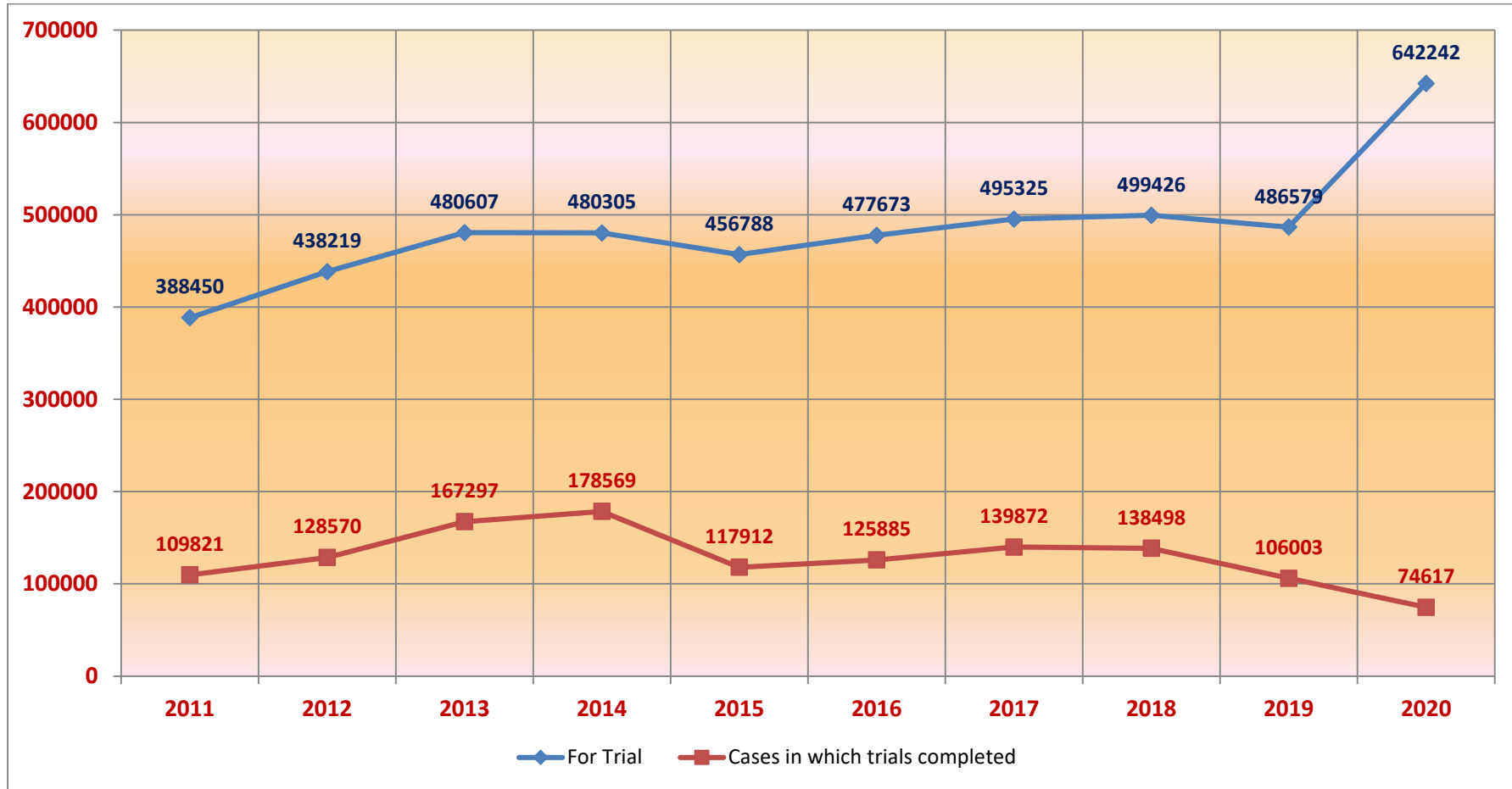


CHART-19.6

IPC CASES FOR TRIAL AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY COURTS



Cases under SLL

6. Disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime heads is presented in **Table-19.3**. Police disposed off 3,07,526 cases (52.4%) of 5,86,769 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2020 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** 2,79,216 cases were pending investigation at the

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

Chennai	- 90.7%
Trichy City	- 75.2%
Kanniyakumari	- 72.8%
Madurai City	- 66.0%

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 2020

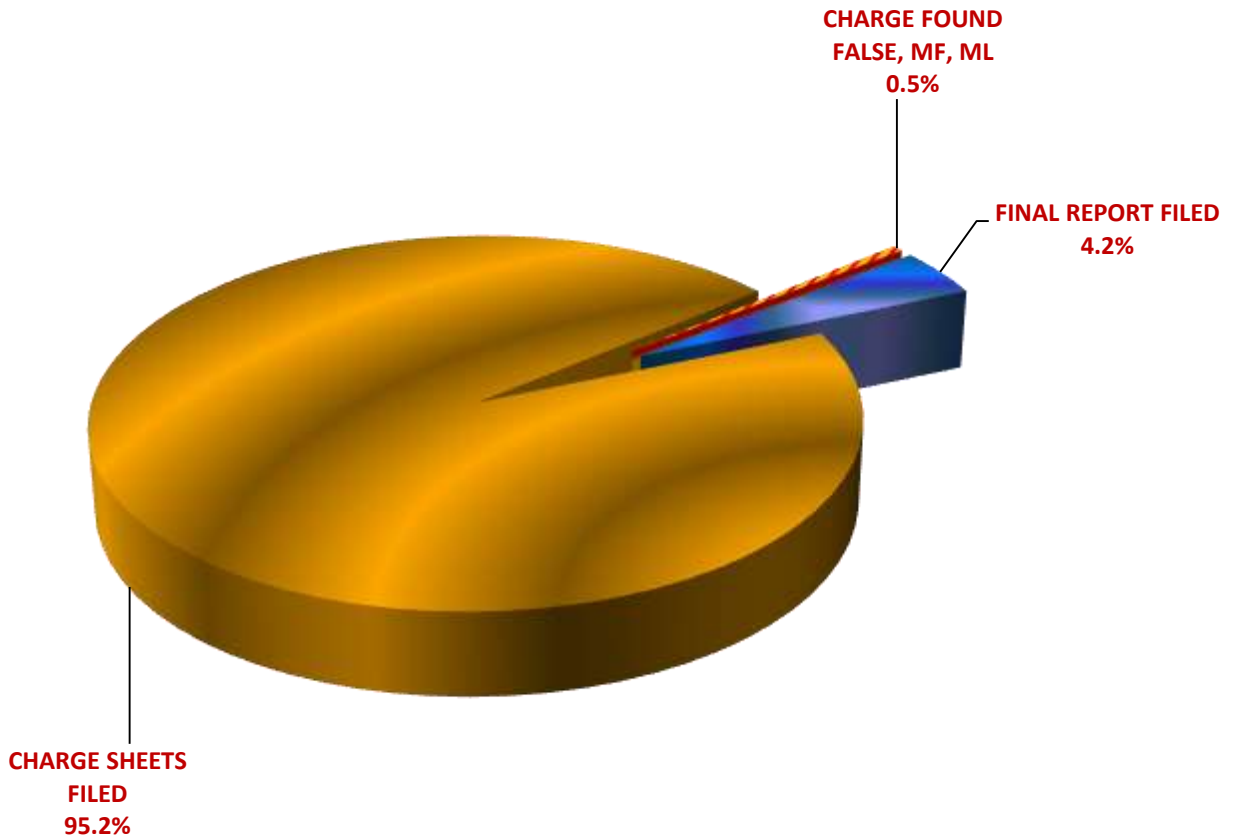
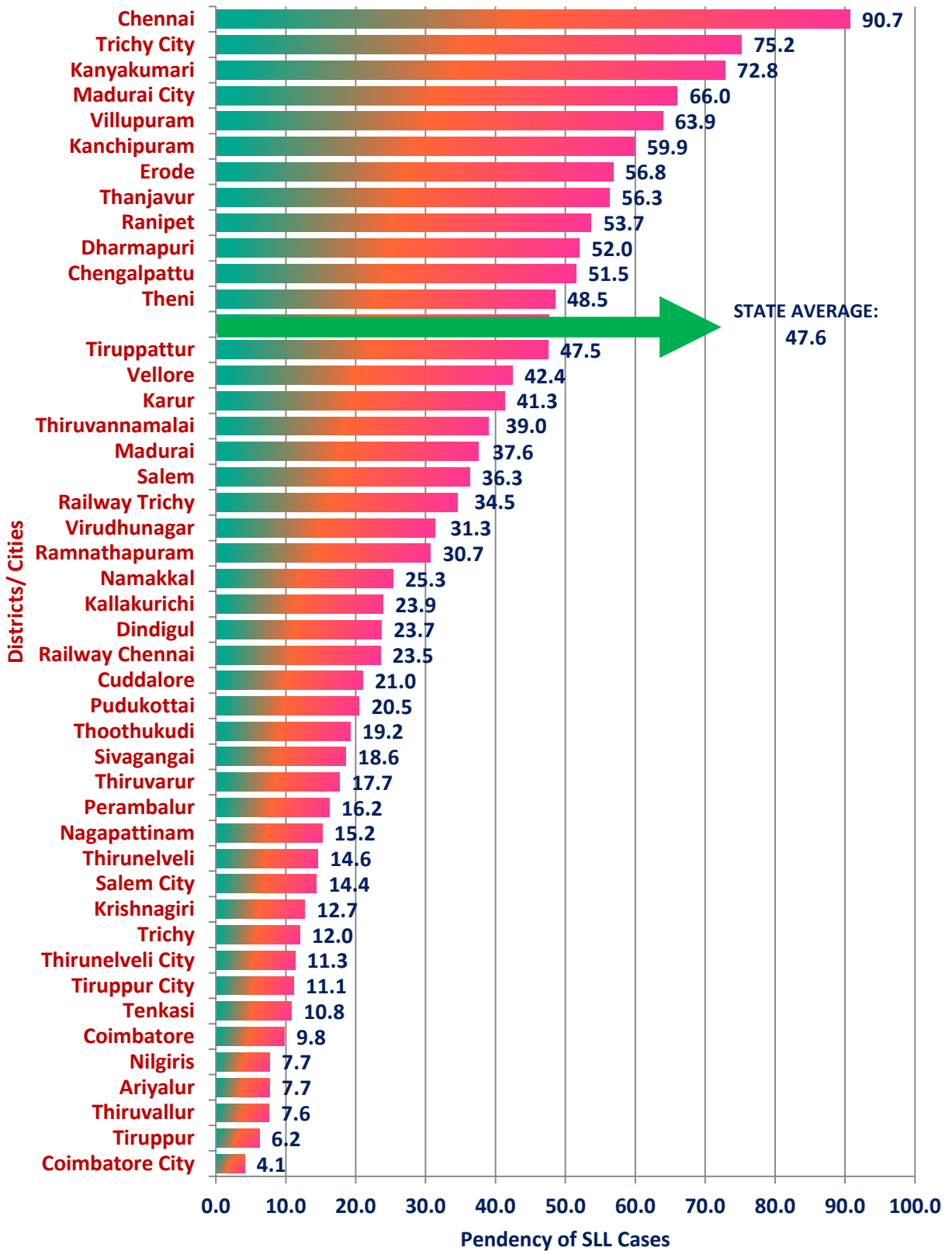


CHART-19.8

DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)
DURING - 2020 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE



Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Crime head wise disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2020 have been presented in Table-19.11. 6,42,242 cases were for trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2020. 5,65,679 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 11.9% 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. Karur has the highest pendency of cases at 97.8% followed by Thanjavur (97.7%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9 & 10 depicts percentage disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2020.

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 28.3% in the year 2011 which went down in 2020 to 11.6% and the percentage of conviction was 62.1% in the year 2011 which increases in 2020 to 66.0% 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 2020

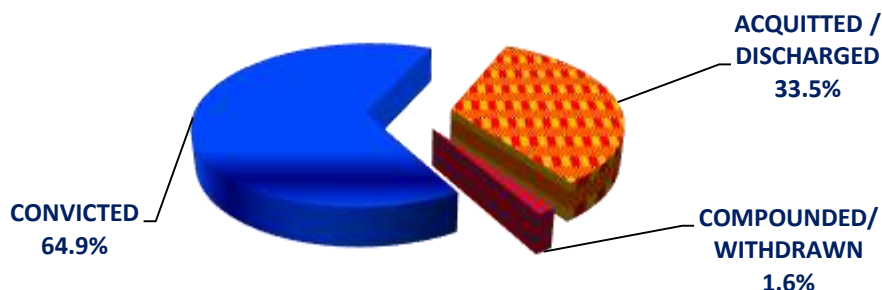


Table 19(A)

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	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
2	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5
3	2013	480607	167297	98376	34.8	58.8
4	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9
5	2015	456788	117912	74988	25.8	63.6
6	2016	477673	125885	73818	26.4	58.6
7	2017	495325	139872	80971	28.2	57.9
8	2018	499426	138498	81964	27.7	59.2
9	2019	486579	106003	65849	21.8	62.1
10	2020	642242	74617	49222	11.6	66.0

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

CHART-19.10

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2020

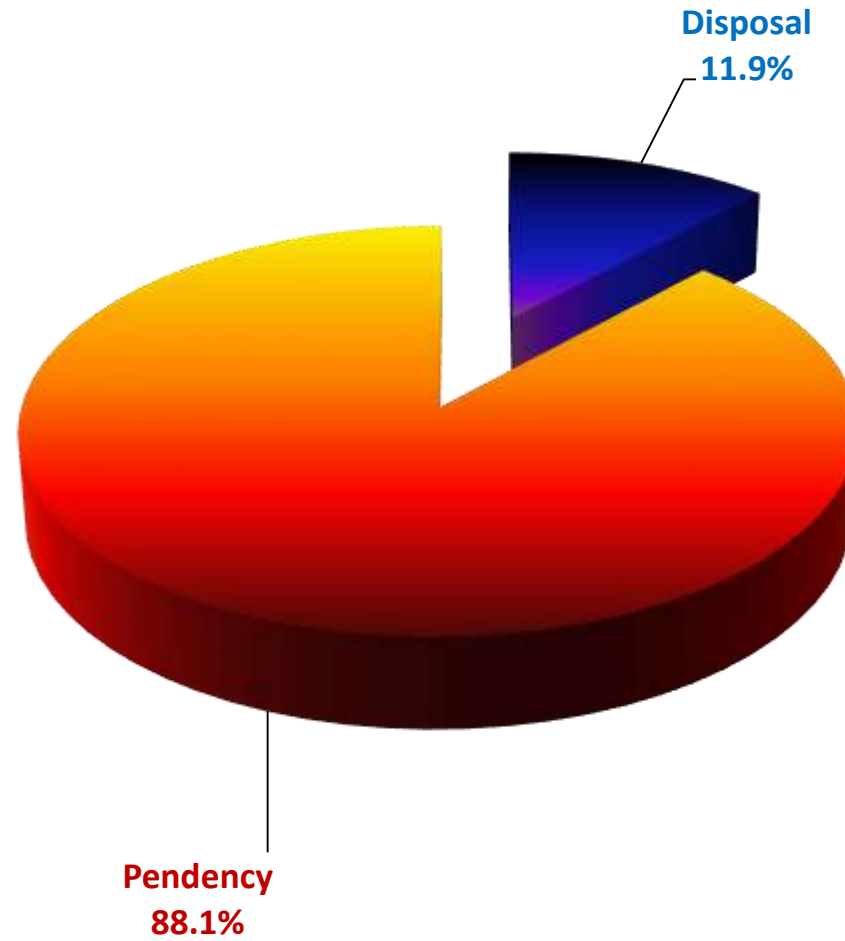
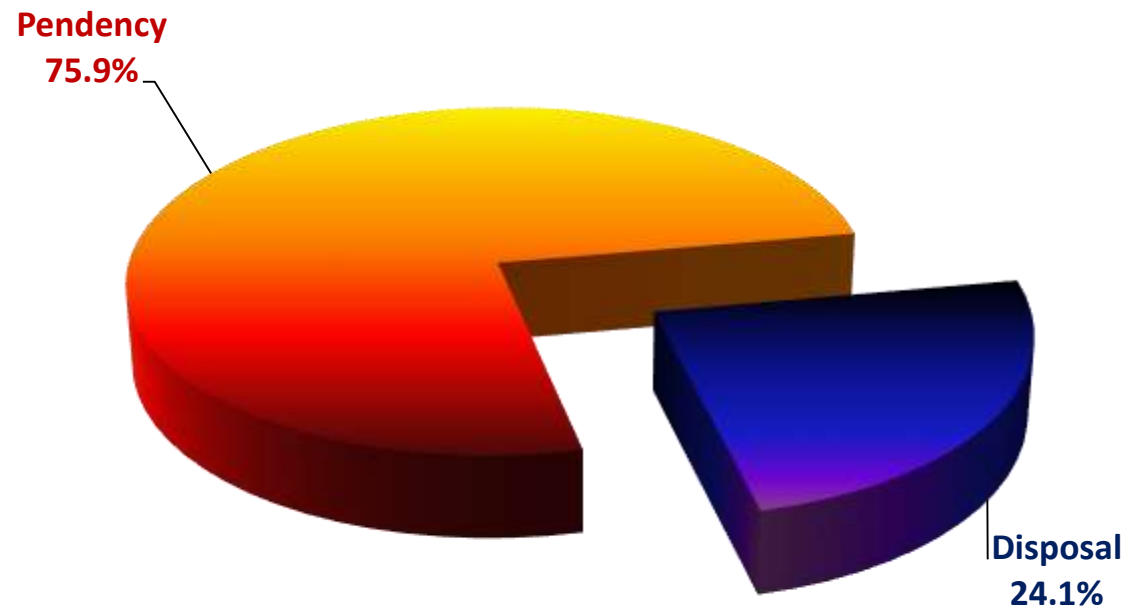


CHART-19.11

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2020



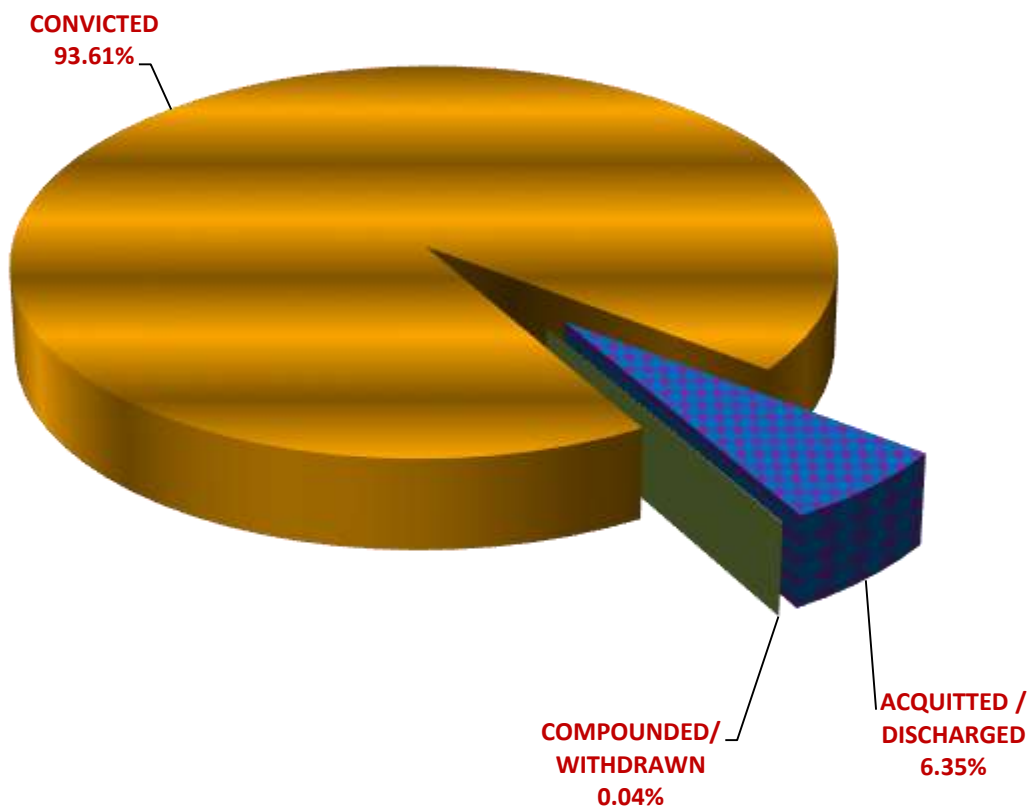
Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures have been presented in [Table-19.13](#). 4,98,176 cases were available for trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2020. 3,78,280 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 24.1% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in [Table-19.14](#). Salem (97.2%) followed by Villupuram (96.7%), Kallakurichi (93.0%), Thanjavur (92.8%), Chengalpattu (91.5%), Kanchipuram (90.2%) and Thoothukudi (90.1%) have high pendency of cases. [Chart-19.11 & 12](#) depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2020.

CHART - 19.12

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2020



Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

IPC Cases

15. 49,222 (66.0%) of 74,617 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to Acid attack (100%) followed by Rash driving on public way (99.2%), Afray (99.1%), Obstruction on public way (97.8%), Circulate false/fake news /rumours (60%), Criminal intimidation (58.7%), Burglary (42.7%), Riots (41.9%), Simple hurt (41.8%) and Hurt (40.9%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Land property dispute (1.9%), Abetment of Suicide (2.2%), Hit & Run (4.8%), Attempt to commit Dacoity/Robbery (6.3%), Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity (7.1%), Case conflict (8.3%), Money dispute (9.1%), Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (9.1%) and offences promoting enmity between different groups (10%).

16. Chengalpattu (93.6%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Theni (89.5%), Tiruppur (89.3%) and Tenkasi (87.2%).

SLL Cases

17. 1,12,050 (22.5%) of 4,98,176 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

representation of the people Act (100%) followed by The cigarette and other tobacco products Act and City/Town Police Act (99.7%), The Gambling Act (98.9%), The lotteries (regulation) Act (95.7%), The explosives Act (95.6%), Prohibition act (95.0%), The registration of foreigners Act (92.9%) and Defacement of Public Property Act (86.5%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of The Dowry Prohibition Act (4.2%) followed by The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (against SCs) (17.6%), The information Technology Act (19.4%) and The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (20.0%).

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

18. In 44,875 (23.1%) of 1,94,266 cases, trials were completed between 1 year to 3 years, followed by 44,292 cases (22.8%) between 6 months to 12 months and 37,615 cases (19.4%) between 3 to 6 months, 29,795 cases (15.3%) between 1 to 3 months, 16,263 cases (8.4%) Less than 1 month, 15,610 cases (8.0%) between 3 to 5 years, 4,231 cases (2.2%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 1,585 cases (0.8%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

Table-19.15 presents District/City-wise details of duration of completion of trials by Courts for IPC & SLL crimes during 2020.

MAP-19.1

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 28.1)



MAP-19.2

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 91.7)



MAP-19.3

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 52.4)



MAP-19.4

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 11.9)



MAP-19.5

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2020

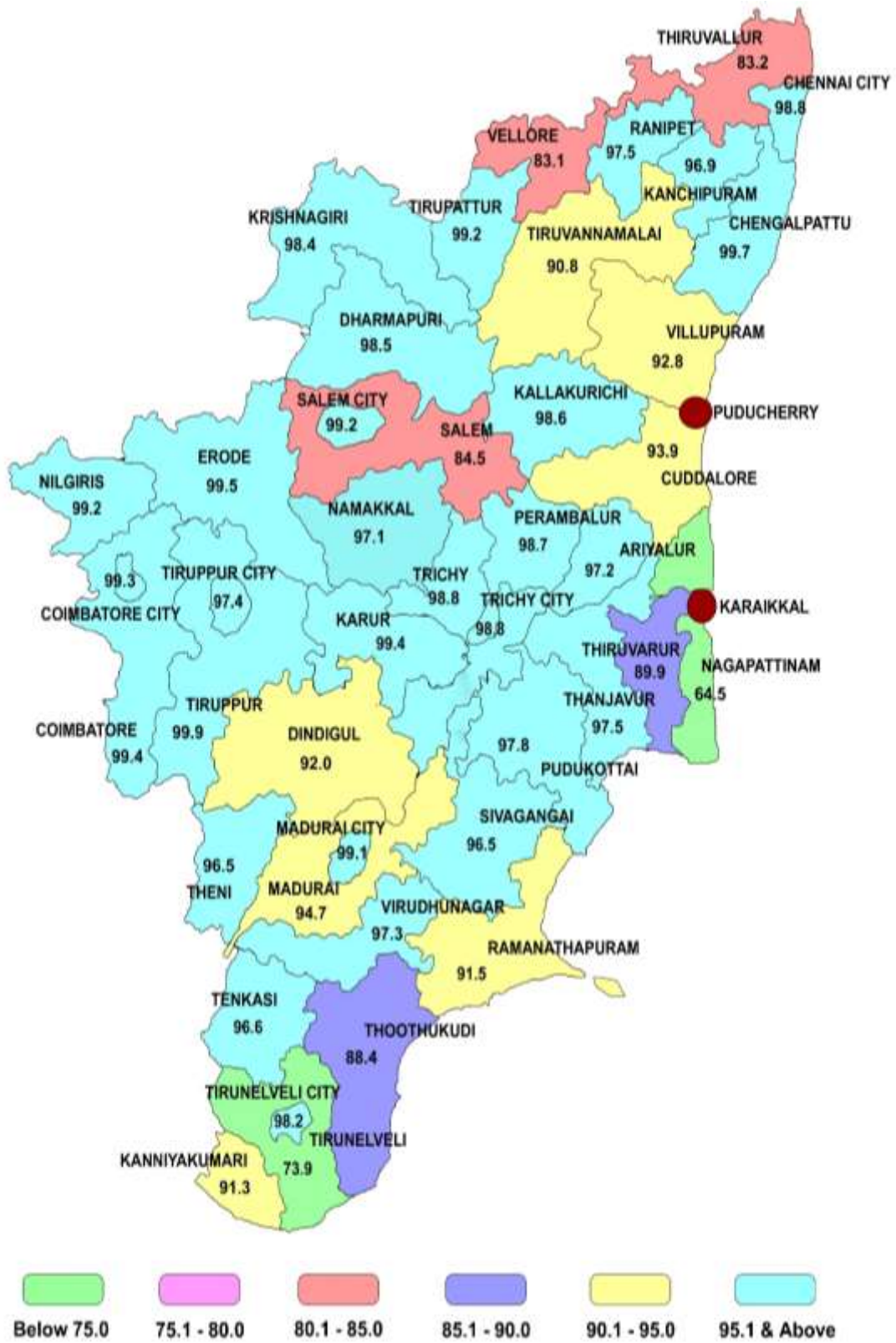
(All over Tamil Nadu 66.0)



MAP-19.6

CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2020

(All over Tamil Nadu 93.6)



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.

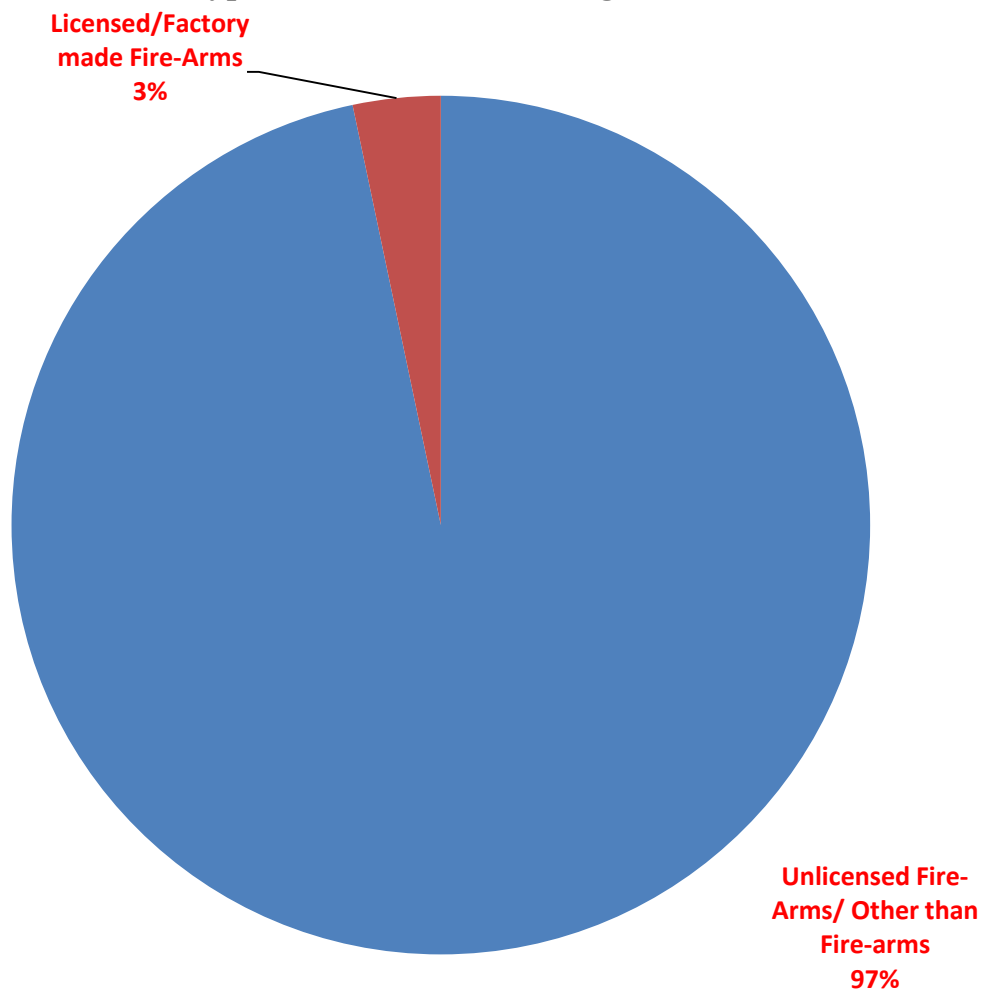
The SCRB has made an effort to analyse and study the trends and patterns of these illegal activities by publishing an exclusive chapter of seizures of illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, drugs and liquor. It is pertinent to mention that data on

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 341 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 364 arms were seized during 2020. Out of 364 arms seized during the year 2020, 352 were unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made fire arms, 12 were licensed/ factory made fire arms.

Chart 21A.1
Types of arms seized during 2020



Besides, ammunitions seized were in 416 numbers (Licensed-13, Un-Licensed-403) during 2020.

Maximum cases Seizures under Arms Act were reported in Thanjavur (69) accounting for 19% of total such seizures followed by Thiruvannamalai (31), these two districts together accounted for 27.5% (100 out of 364) of total seizures under the Arms Act during 2020.

Most of the unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made illegal arms were seized in Thanjavur (66 arms) accounting for 18.8% of total such seizures in the State during 2020, followed by Thiruvannamalai (31), Ramanathapuram (29), Kallakurichi (24) and Madurai City (22) have made seizures of illegal arms during 2020.

Thiruvallur (4) has seized highest number of licensed / factory made arms followed by Thanjavur (3), Madurai, Thirunelveli, Tiruppur City, Chengalpattu and Ranipet districts have seized each 1 licensed/ factory made arms during 2020.

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 2020.

A total of 412 cases were registered under these Acts., of which, 6,558 K.Gs. of Explosives and 20,418 numbers of explosive substances were recovered during the year 2020. Recovered of Gelatin sticks 8,240 accounted for 40.4%, followed by Detonators 3,579 (17.5%), Country made bombs 35 (0.2%) and other Explosives 8,564 (41.9%).

(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 5,403 cases were registered under this Acts. From the year 2016 onwards, cases registered by NIB CID were also included.

During this year, 15,473.9 Kilo grams of drugs were seized under NDPS Act, of which, Cannabis based drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Hashish) alone accounted for 99.3% (15,367.1 Kilo grams) of total drugs seizures, followed by 100.546 Kilo grams of Psychotropic substances, 3.947 Opium based drugs 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 fluctuating trend from 2018 to 2020. During the year 2018, the recidivists share was 2% to total arrested persons, whereas it was increased in 2019 (8%), again the arrested percentage of recidivists was decreased in 2020 (5.5%). 17,76,415 (94.5%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 18,80,389 total arrestees in 2020. The five years trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2016-2020) is shown in [Table-21.A](#).

3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC and SLL offences during 2020 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism in IPC cases was seen in Ramanathapuram (99.4%) followed by Salem (34.8%) and Ariyalur (33.2%). The lowest number of recidivism in IPC cases was seen in Coimbatore, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam (each 0.1%) followed by Pudukottai (0.2%) and Kallakurichi (0.3%). Similarly, the highest number of recidivism among SLL cases was seen in Ramanathapuram (100%) followed by Vellore (77.2) and Ariyalur (39.8%). The lowest number of recidivism among SLL cases was seen in Thiruvarur (0.3%) followed by Cuddalore, Villupuram and Coimbatore City (each 0.4%), Pudukottai and Madurai City (each 0.5%).

4. Chennai (43,796),

Ramanathapuram (16,608), Ariyalur (10,780), Salem (9,821), Vellore (6,320), Karur (4,252) and Chengalpattu (2,052) have the highest numbers of “Habitual Offenders” (including SLL cases) in their jurisdiction.

[Chart-21.1](#) depicts percentage of recidivists during 2018-2020.

CHART- 21.1
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS
DURING 2018 - 2020

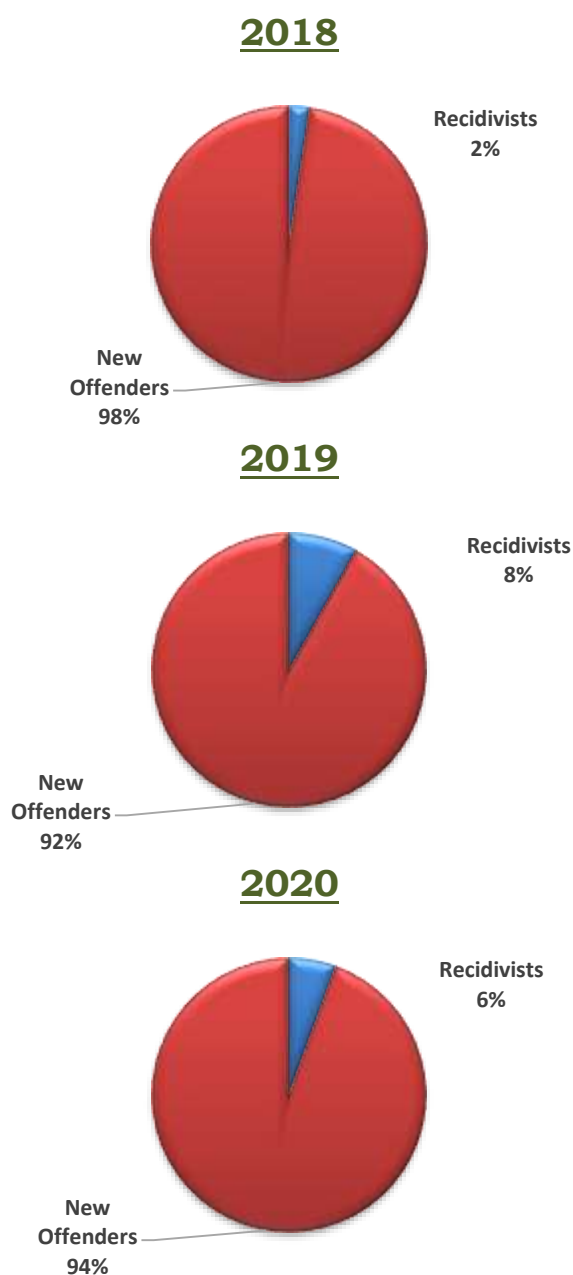


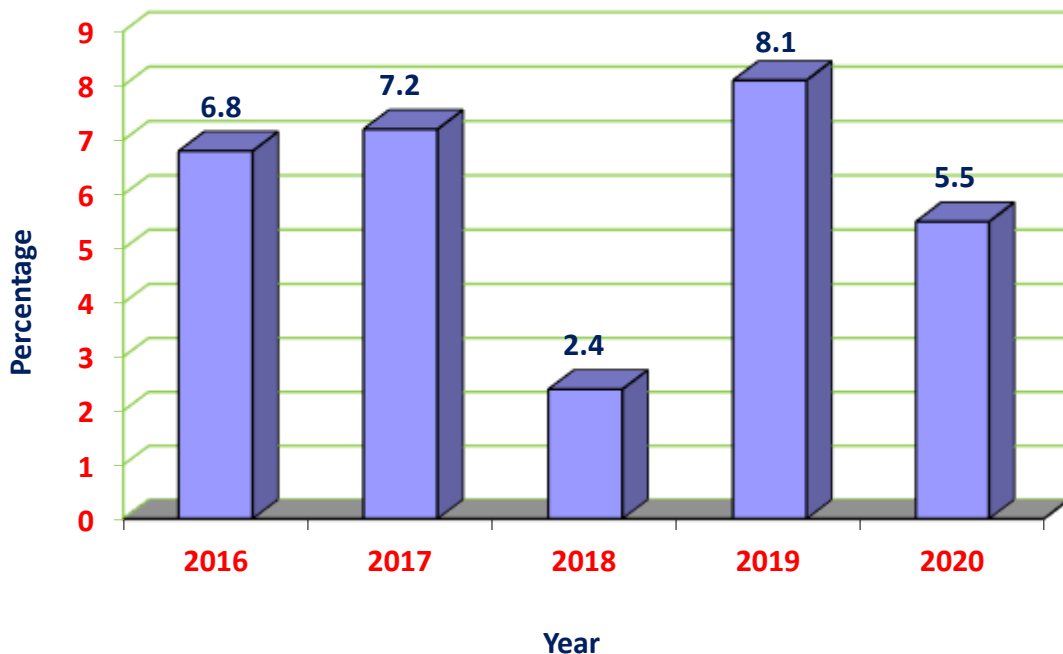
Chart 21.2 depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2016-2020.

Table-21 (A)
Category of Recidivists Arrested During
2016- 2020

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists	
		Persons Arrested in the Past but not Convicted	Persons Arrested were Convicted in Past
1.	2016	18841	538
2.	2017	40210	13107
3.	2018*	14685	4484
4.	2019*	43138	11102
5.	2020*	72792	31177

* Recidivist from the year 2018 also includes persons under SLL.

CHART- 21.2
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED)
DURING 2016 - 2020



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 this year 2017. Accordingly, incidence in which the civilians were accidentally killed or injured by various police operations is analysing 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 2020 no civilians were killed during Police operation, same as in the year 2019, showing no changes in reporting such incidents. Similarly, no civilians were injured during the year 2020, whereas it was 2 civilians were injured during the year 2010, showing a decrease of 100% in reporting such incidents.

3. Event-wise and districts/Cities-wise details of incidence, persons injured and killed has been presented in **Table-22.1 & 22.2.**

4. No incidents were reported in all districts/cities during the year 2020.

CHAPTER 23

POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Rank-wise Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2020 have been presented in [Table-23.1](#). District-wise break-up is available in [Table-23.2](#) and [Table-23.3](#).

2. 55 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2020. Those died include 9 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Head Constables and 27 Constables.

3. 107 Policemen including 1 Gazetted officer, 4 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 40 Head Constables and 56 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (82.2%) of those injured was due to Road accidents followed by criminals/gangsters (15.9%).

5. Highest number of Police personnel were injured in Madurai and Virudhunagar districts (each 11), followed by Thoothukudi 10, Dharmapuri 9, Cuddlaore (7), Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli and Chengalpattu (each 6), Thiruvarur and Trichy City (each 5), Thiruvallur 4, Ariyalur, Salem and Sivagangai (each 3), Theni, Thirunelveli City, Trichy and Tenkasi (each 2), Coimbatore, Krishnagiri, Madurai City and Ranipet (each 1) Personnel were injured while on duty during the year 2020.

6. 17 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by criminals / Gangsters during the year 2020.

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. 51 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2020, same as in

the year 2019 also, thus showing no changes in reporting of such incidents.

8. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2020 was 82.2%, whereas it was 90.3% in 2019. The trend of Police personnel injured in accidents has shown a decrease in 2020.

9. Police personnel killed on duty during 2016-2020 is depicted in [Chart-23.1](#).

CHART - 23.1
POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2016 - 2020

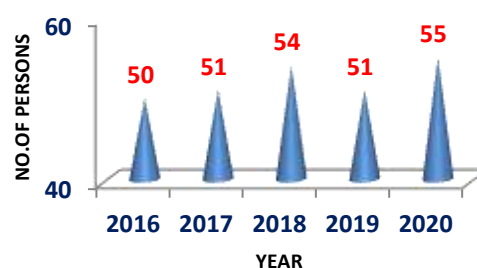
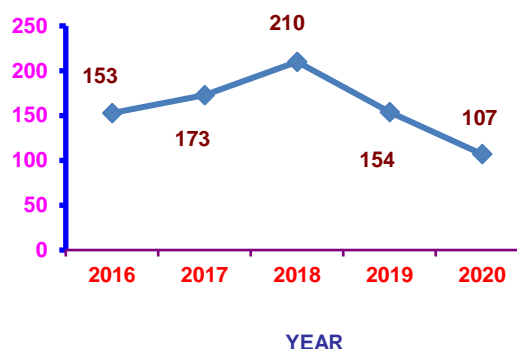


CHART- 23.2
POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2016 - 2020

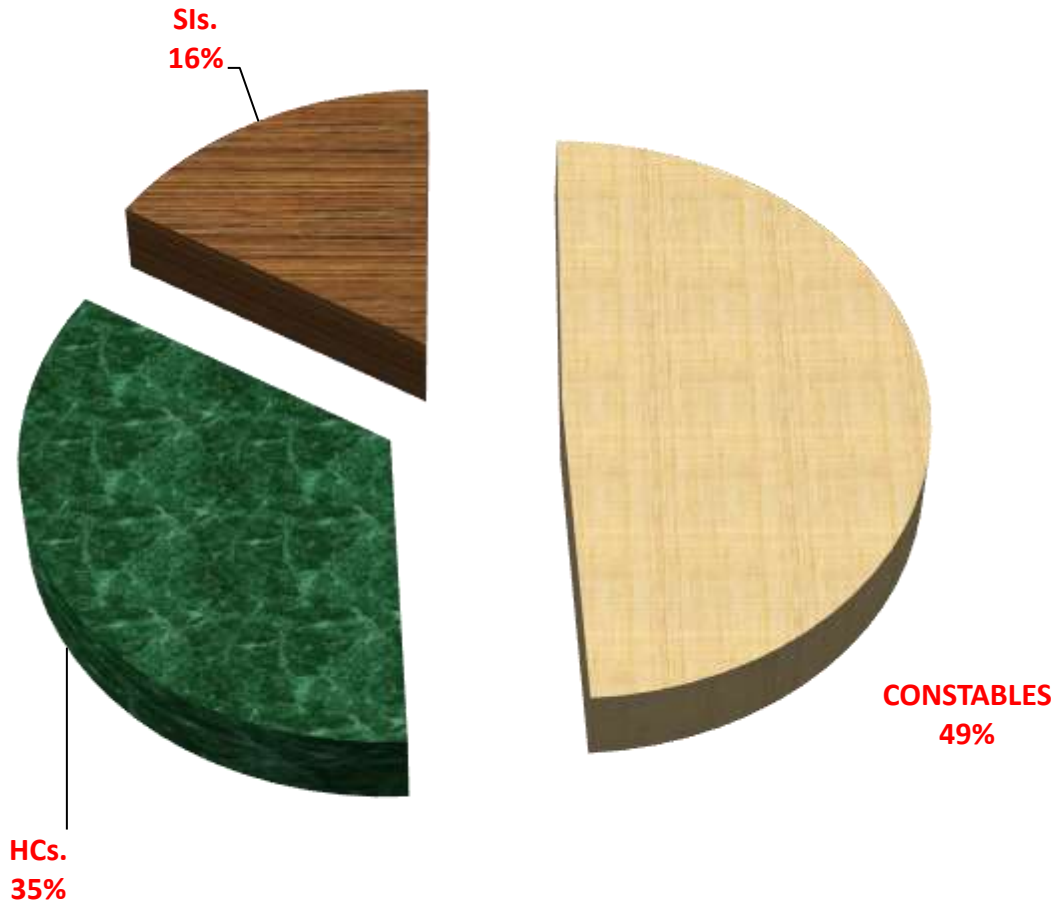


10. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in [Chart-23.2](#).

11. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (rank-wise) during 2020 is depicted in [Chart-23.3](#).

CHART-23.3

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY
(RANK WISE) DURING - 2020**



CHAPTER 24

CUSTODIAL CRIMES

1. Following category of crimes have been taken into account in this chapter:

- I. Death in police custody
- II. Death in police custody prior to production before the court.
- III. Escapees from police custody

2. Six cases of death in police custody were reported in 2020. **Table 24.1** depicts the details of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2020 (of

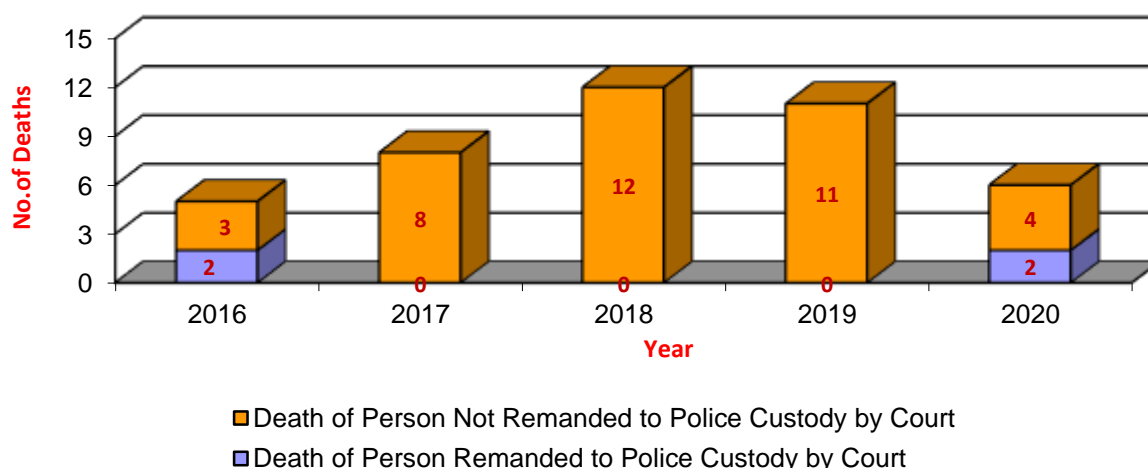
persons not remanded to police custody by court). **Table 24.2** depicts the details of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2020 (of persons in remanded by court). **Table 24.3** deals with reason for custodial deaths during the year 2020. **Chart 24.1** deals with no. of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2016-2020.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING -2020

TYPE OF DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS
1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up	
(i) Of persons remanded to police custody by court	2
(ii) Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	4
2. Reason for custodial deaths:	
(a) By suicides	1
(b) Due to illness / Deaths in Hospitals during treatment	5
(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	Nil
(g) Others	Nil

Chart-24.1

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lock-up during 2016 - 2020



Escapees from Police Custody:

3. 25 accused escaped from Police custody in 19 incidents during 2020. 24 of them (96%) were re-arrested. Chennai (4 cases) recorded the highest number of incidents followed by Thanjavur (3), Madurai (2), Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Theni, Thirunelveli, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Trichy City and Virudhunagar (each 1 case) districts have reported such incidents.

4. Majority of the accused (15) 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 2020 is presented in Table-24.4. Chart 24.2 deals with the escapees from police custody during 2016-20.

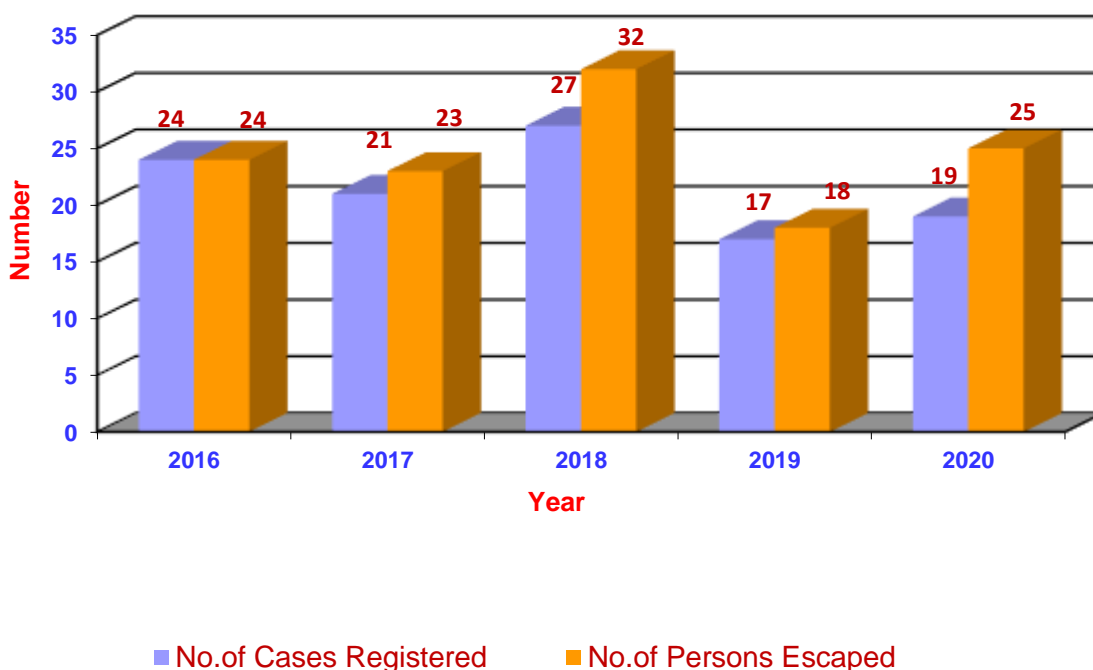
5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2020.

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.No.	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	19
2	Persons escaped from custody	25
	(i) From Lockup	10
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	15
3	Escapees re-arrested	24
4	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	0

Chart-24.2

Escapees from Police Custody During 2016 -2020



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 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 2020 is available in Table-25.1

99 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2020.

All the 99 Complaints were registered as cases. Out of which, 1 case was quashed/stayed by courts. A decrease of 19.5% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (123).

Erode has received highest number of complaints against Police personnel (16) followed by Thirunelveli (13), Chennai, Madurai and Virudhunagar (each 8), Thanjavur (7), Thoothukudi (6), Vellore (5), Ramanathapuram (4), Tenkasi (4), Sivagangai and Thirunelveli City (each 3), Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy (each 2), Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Pudukottai and Theni (each 1).

Table-25 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2016-2020

Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted No. of cases	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases sent for trial/ charge sheeted
2016	137	114	41
2017	116	116	31
2018	70	71	25
2019	123	123	35
2020	99	99	48

Chart - 25.1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2020**

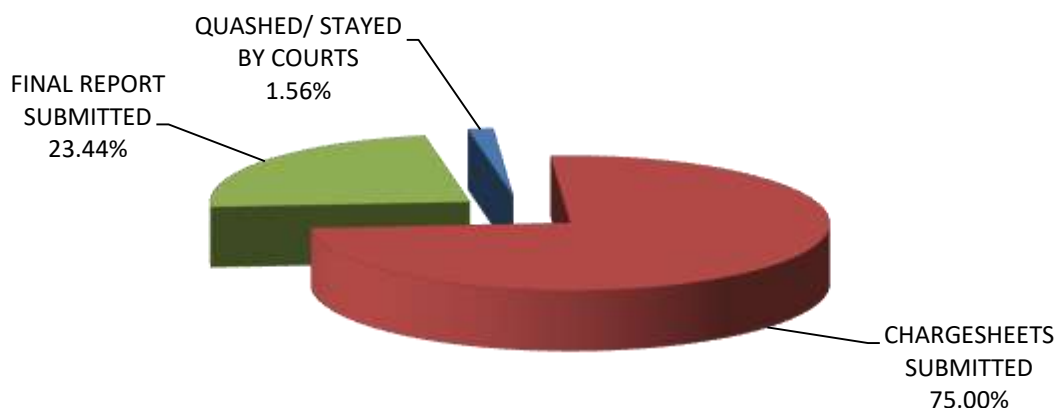


Table-25 (B)

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2016-2020

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	2016	42	4	2	1	1
2	2017	23	9	5	1	4
3	2018	19	1	3	0	3
4	2019	28	0	3	1	2
5	2020	41	2	2	1	1

Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them

41 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2020. Trials were completed in respect of 2 Police personnel in which 1 person was convicted and 1 personnel was 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 78 police personnel, which attracted departmental enquiry. The Departmental enquiry was completed against 33 police

personnel, in which the charges were not proved in respect of 2 policemen. 6 Policemen were dismissed / removed from service, 12 Personnel

awarded with major punishment, 13 Personnel were awarded with minor punishment.

Table-25 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2016-2020

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	2016	86	19	1	10	4
2	2017	98	80	13	32	25
3	2018	76	29	3	6	14
4	2019	78	33	6	12	13
5	2020	35	85 *	2	33	35

* - including pending previous year cases

Human Rights Violation by Police

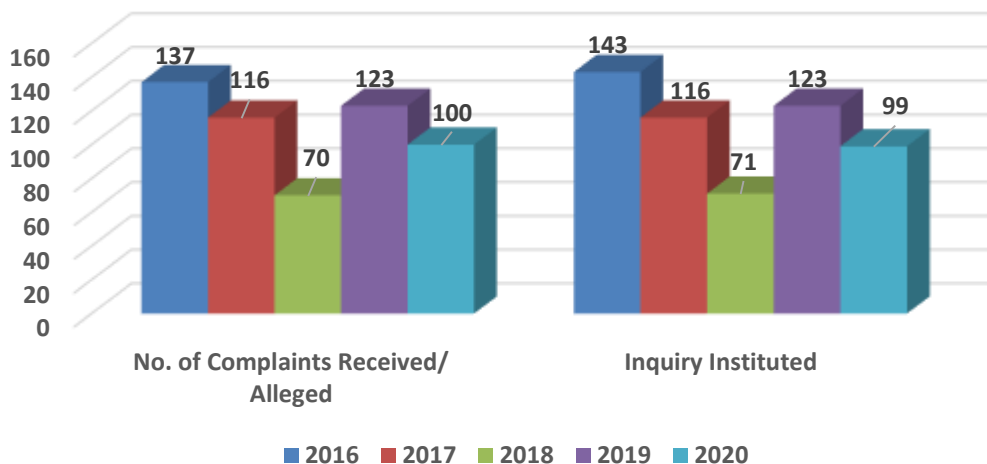
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as illegal detentions, fake encounters, extortion, torture, etc.

The details are presented in **Table- 25.2.**

During this year no case was reported under human rights violation by police case in the state during 2020, whereas it was 3 cases reported during the year 2019, thus showing a decrease of 100% over previous year.

Chart - 25.2

No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted During 2016 - 2020



**ZONAL
&
DISTRICT / CITY
PROFILES**

NORTH ZONE

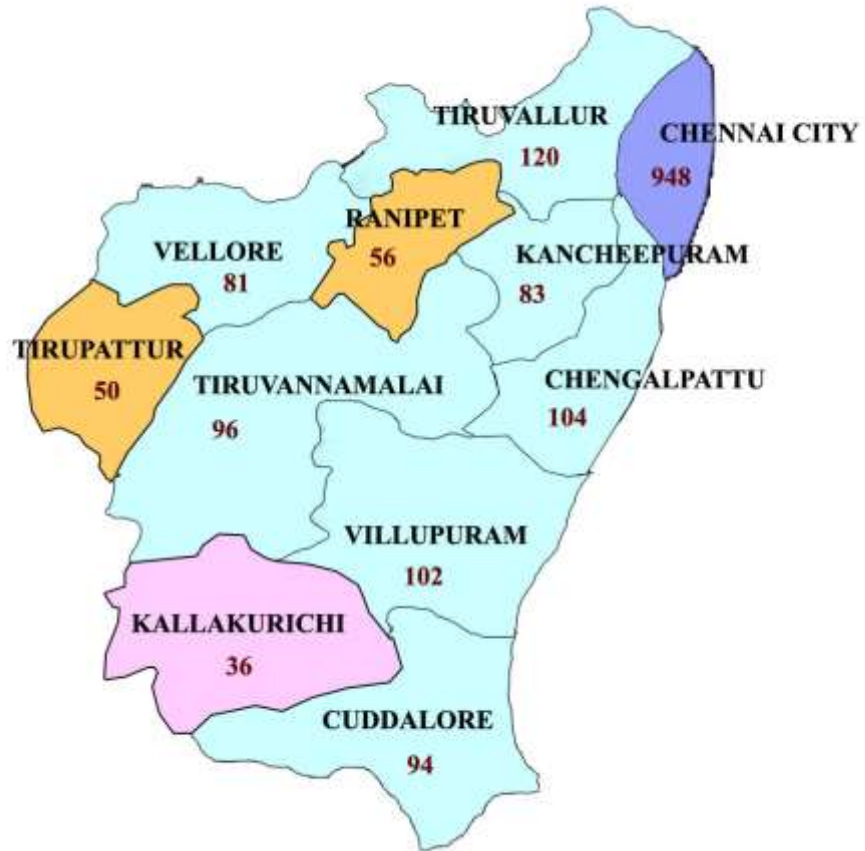
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020

AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	21	12	24	100.00
2	DACOITY	45	47	47	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	94	23	23	0.00
4	ROBBERY	705	973	1002	2.98
5	BURGLARY	1467	1372	1527	11.30
6	THEFT	5913	4968	6081	22.40
TOTAL		8245	7395	8704	17.70
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	463	519	479	-7.71
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	902	883	911	3.17
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	14	33	28	-15.15
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	10430	5409	9576	77.04
11	RIOTS	622	508	589	15.94
TOTAL		12431	7352	11583	57.55
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	129	143	164	14.69
13	DOWRY DEATH	23	15	27	80.00
14	MOLESTATION	276	232	188	-18.97
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	6	1	9	800.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	214	230	174	-24.35
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	268	226	267	18.14
TOTAL		916	847	829	-2.13
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	54	58	40	-31.03
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	30	38	30	-21.05
20	ARSON	100	102	100	-1.96
21	CHEATING	1469	1144	1007	-11.98
22	COUNTERFEITING	37	16	8	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	42476	38328	367458	858.72
TOTAL		44166	39686	368643	828.90
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		65758	55280	389759	605.06
TOTAL SLL CASES		130995	130995	189811	44.90

MAP - 1

NORTH ZONE
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 295.59 Lakhs	Detection	: 56 %	Murder	: 503
Area	: 31683.1 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 61 %	Murder for gain	: 24
Sub Division	: 88	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 0.45 %	Dacoity	: 47
PS	: 394			Robbery	: 1002
AWPS	: 71			Grave Burglary	: 116
Traffic PS	: 108			Grave Theft	: 65
TIW	: 15			Total	: 1757

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

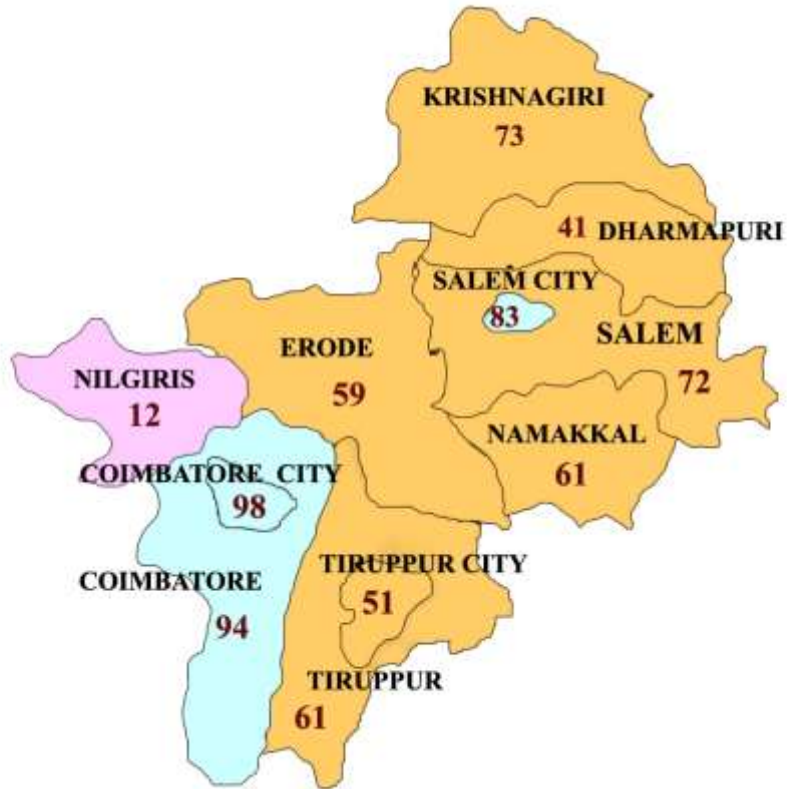


WEST ZONE**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020****AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	23	21	17	-19.05
2	DACOITY	19	15	30	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	3	7	133.33
4	ROBBERY	443	415	240	-42.17
5	BURGLARY	808	908	721	-20.59
6	THEFT	2259	2186	1495	-31.61
TOTAL		3556	3548	2510	-29.26
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	325	346	346	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	245	248	278	12.10
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	14	14	13	-7.14
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	8717	4540	8202	80.66
11	RIOTS	330	284	304	7.04
TOTAL		9631	5432	9143	68.32
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	24	38	45	18.42
13	DOWRY DEATH	7	5	1	-80.00
14	MOLESTATION	159	165	189	14.55
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	1	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	110	130	92	-29.23
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	185	172	114	-33.72
TOTAL		486	510	442	-13.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	52	31	32	3.23
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	32	46	30	-34.78
20	ARSON	58	48	47	-2.08
21	CHEATING	549	563	422	-25.04
22	COUNTERFEITING	9	15	14	-6.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	21911	23681	143292	505.09
TOTAL		22611	24384	143837	489.88
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		45138	33874	155932	360.33
TOTAL SLL CASES		60498	66112	101875	54.09

MAP - 2

WEST ZONE INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 198.35 Lakh	Detection : 84 %	Murder : 346
Area : 36602.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 80 %	Murder for gain : 21
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 0.46 %	Dacoity : 15
PS : 273		Robbery : 415
AWPS : 43		Grave Burglary : 49
Traffic PS : 43		Grave Theft : 56
TIW : 4		Total : 902

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



CENTRAL ZONE					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	12	9	8	-11.11
2	DACOITY	11	11	10	-9.09
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	86	19	26	36.84
4	ROBBERY	365	298	254	-14.77
5	BURGLARY	582	621	691	11.27
6	THEFT	1579	1363	1213	-11.01
TOTAL		2635	2321	2202	-5.13
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	240	277	288	3.97
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	399	411	473	15.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	5061	3595	6498	80.75
11	RIOTS	404	397	593	49.37
TOTAL		6104	4682	7854	67.75
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	68	75	75	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	15	4	5	25.00
14	MOLESTATION	180	181	281	55.25
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	6	5	9	80.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	133	129	147	13.95
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	149	130	124	-4.62
TOTAL		551	524	641	22.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	37	22	18	-18.18
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	32	36	40	11.11
20	ARSON	71	71	78	9.86
21	CHEATING	320	353	334	-5.38
22	COUNTERFEITING	7	16	5	-68.75
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	19790	18689	128140	585.64
TOTAL		20257	19187	128615	570.32
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		29547	26714	139312	421.49
TOTAL SLL CASES		45533	44557	93876	110.69

MAP - 3

CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 135.95 Lakh	Detection : 65 %	Murder : 277
Area : 24097.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 60 %	Murder for gain : 9
Sub Division : 40	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 0.45 %	Dacoity : 11
PS : 222		Robbery : 296
AWPS : 33		Grave Burglary : 53
Traffic PS : 29		Grave Theft : 19
TIW : 5		Total : 665

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SOUTH ZONE**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020****AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	23	22	15	-31.82
2	DACOITY	21	37	40	8.11
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	13	17	12	-29.41
4	ROBBERY	538	577	482	-16.46
5	BURGLARY	1659	1491	1336	-10.40
6	THEFT	3176	2765	2496	-9.73
TOTAL		5430	4909	4381	-10.76
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	456	528	481	-8.90
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1023	928	879	-5.28
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	26	18	26	44.44
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	12800	5429	12243	125.51
11	RIOTS	862	525	630	20.00
TOTAL		15167	7428	14259	91.96
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	118	112	120	7.14
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	4	7	75.00
14	MOLESTATION	196	219	233	6.39
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	11	1000.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	331	292	276	-5.48
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	303	198	128	-35.35
TOTAL		957	826	775	-6.17
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	47	57	45	-21.05
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	43	34	41	20.59
20	ARSON	205	174	238	36.78
21	CHEATING	1264	1217	953	-21.69
22	COUNTERFEITING	22	22	11	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	26052	32748	184616	463.75
TOTAL		27633	34252	185904	442.75
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		49187	47415	205319	333.03
TOTAL SLL CASES		74639	69507	98822	42.18

MAP - 4

SOUTH ZONE INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 200.83 Lakh	Detection : 58 %	Murder : 528
Area : 38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 54 %	Murder for gain : 22
Sub Division : 65	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 0.55 %	Dacoity : 37
PS : 410		Robbery : 563
AWPS : 55		Grave Burglary : 150
Traffic PS : 58		Grave Theft : 56
TIW : 5		Total : 1356

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



ARIYALUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1		1	--
2	DACOITY	0		0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	24	13	10	-23.08
5	BURGLARY	24	37	24	-35.14
6	THEFT	54	64	32	-50.00
TOTAL		103	114	67	-41.23
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	16	22	18	-18.18
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	27	35	29.63
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	317	259	588	127.03
11	RIOTS	40	48	64	33.33
TOTAL		400	357	705	97.48
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	14	9	-35.71
13	DOWRY DEATH	1		0	--
14	MOLESTATION	10	7	6	-14.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	6	8	33.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	11	10	6	-40.00
TOTAL		29	37	29	-21.62
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0		0	@
20	ARSON	5	4	3	-25.00
21	CHEATING	27	23	19	-17.39
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1291	1036	7086	583.98
TOTAL		1327	1065	7108	567.42
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1859	1573	7909	402.80
TOTAL SLL CASES		3897	2482	4220	70.02

MAP - 5

ARIYALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.52 Lakh	Detection 72 %	Murder : 19
Area : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 63.7 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 10
AWPS : 2	0.43	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 34

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

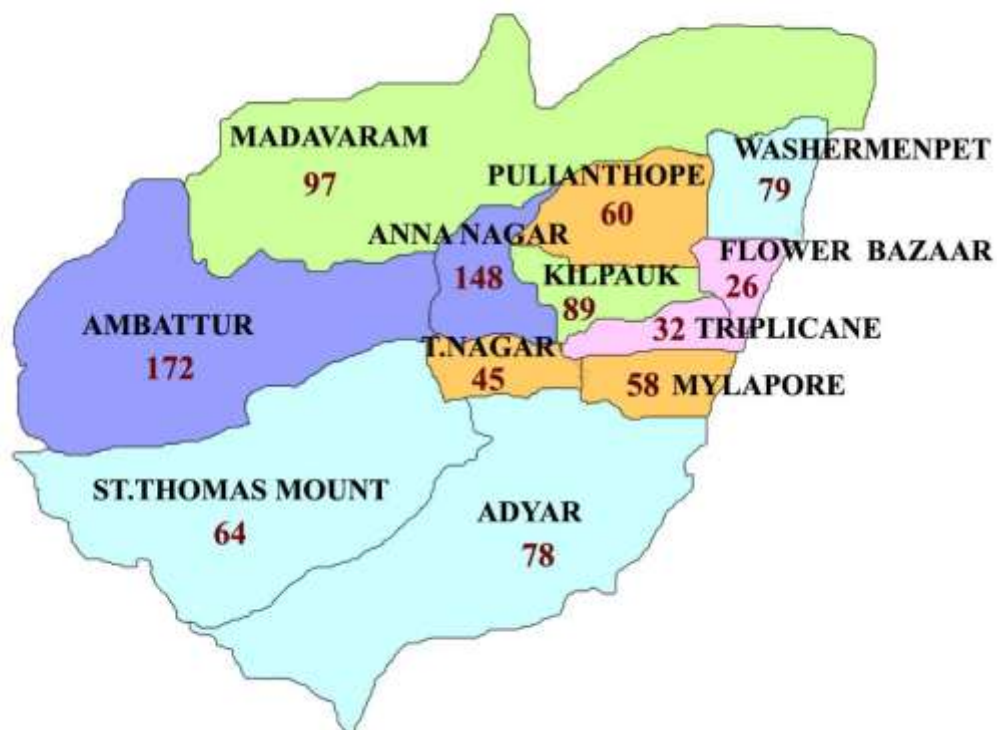


CHENNAI CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	8	4	6	50.00
2	DACOITY	15	17	21	23.53
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	3	@
4	ROBBERY	511	693	658	-5.05
5	BURGLARY	735	731	817	11.76
6	THEFT	3891	3618	4788	32.34
TOTAL		5160	5064	6293	24.27
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	164	168	144	-14.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	319	321	335	4.36
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	7	11	2	-81.82
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2939	1511	2397	58.64
11	RIOTS	43	61	47	-22.95
TOTAL		3472	2072	2925	41.17
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	32	42	32	-23.81
13	DOWRY DEATH	7	0	3	--
14	MOLESTATION	83	89	61	-31.46
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	5	0	7	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	116	116	56	-51.72
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	27	13	17	30.77
TOTAL		270	260	176	-32.31
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	29	36	20	-44.44
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	24	21	27	28.57
20	ARSON	9	19	34	78.95
21	CHEATING	1007	784	667	-14.92
22	COUNTERFEITING	10	6	2	-66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	10179	9846	78244	694.68
TOTAL		11258	10712	78994	637.43
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		20160	18108	88388	388.12
TOTAL SLL CASES		64867	53841	80062	48.70

MAP - 6

CHENNAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 98.88 Lakh	Detection 45 %	Murder : 150
Area : 588.70 Sq.Kms	Recovery 51 %	Murder for gain : 6
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 21
PS : 135	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 658
AWPS : 35	1.04	Grave Burglary : 41
Traffic PS : 67		Grave Theft : 39
TIW : 15		Total : 915

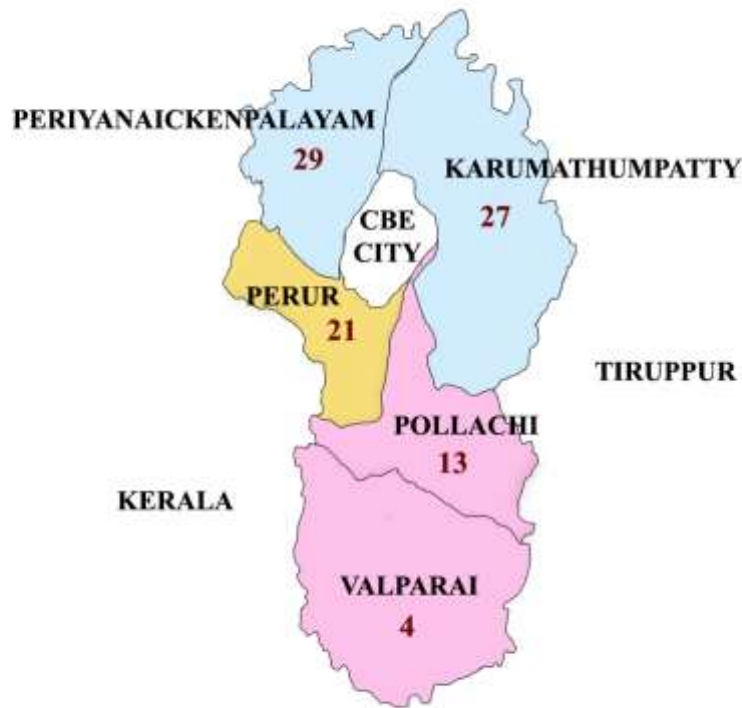
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



COIMBATORE DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	5	2	-60.00
2	DACOITY	3	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	27	61	39	-36.07
5	BURGLARY	152	196	117	-40.31
6	THEFT	281	321	243	-24.30
TOTAL		464	586	406	-30.72
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	35	44	42	-4.55
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	21	29	21	-27.59
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1324	300	938	212.67
11	RIOTS	24	33	21	-36.36
TOTAL		1404	406	1022	151.72
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	6	7	16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	9	10	4	-60.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	28	13	-53.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	11	3	-72.73
TOTAL		28	56	27	-51.79
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	5	3	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	6	7	16.67
20	ARSON	6	5	7	40.00
21	CHEATING	57	62	49	-20.97
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	2	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2208	3134	25118	701.47
TOTAL		2275	3213	25186	683.88
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4171	4261	26641	525.23
TOTAL SLL CASES		4963	5093	6758	32.69

MAP - 7

COIMBATORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.35 Lakh	Detection 78 %	Murder : 44
Area : 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 84 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 35	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 39
AWPS : 3	0.4	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 96

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



COIMBATORE CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	3	-25.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	112	82	54	-34.15
5	BURGLARY	77	84	56	-33.33
6	THEFT	539	498	238	-52.21
TOTAL		730	669	354	-47.09
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	30	35	28	-20.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	26	22	24	9.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	690	170	530	211.76
11	RIOTS	13	21	23	9.52
TOTAL		759	248	605	143.95
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	1	2	100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	7	5	2	-60.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	18	23	27.78
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	2	1	-50.00
TOTAL		30	26	28	7.69
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	5	3	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	2	-33.33
20	ARSON	2	3	4	33.33
21	CHEATING	101	103	88	-14.56
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1258	1508	9026	498.54
TOTAL		1373	1624	9125	461.88
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2892	2567	10112	293.92
TOTAL SLL CASES		12044	13254	13932	5.12

MAP - 8

COIMBATORE CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.95 Lakh	Detection 84 %	Murder : 31
Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 74 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 54
AWPS : 3	1.0	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 2		Total : 101

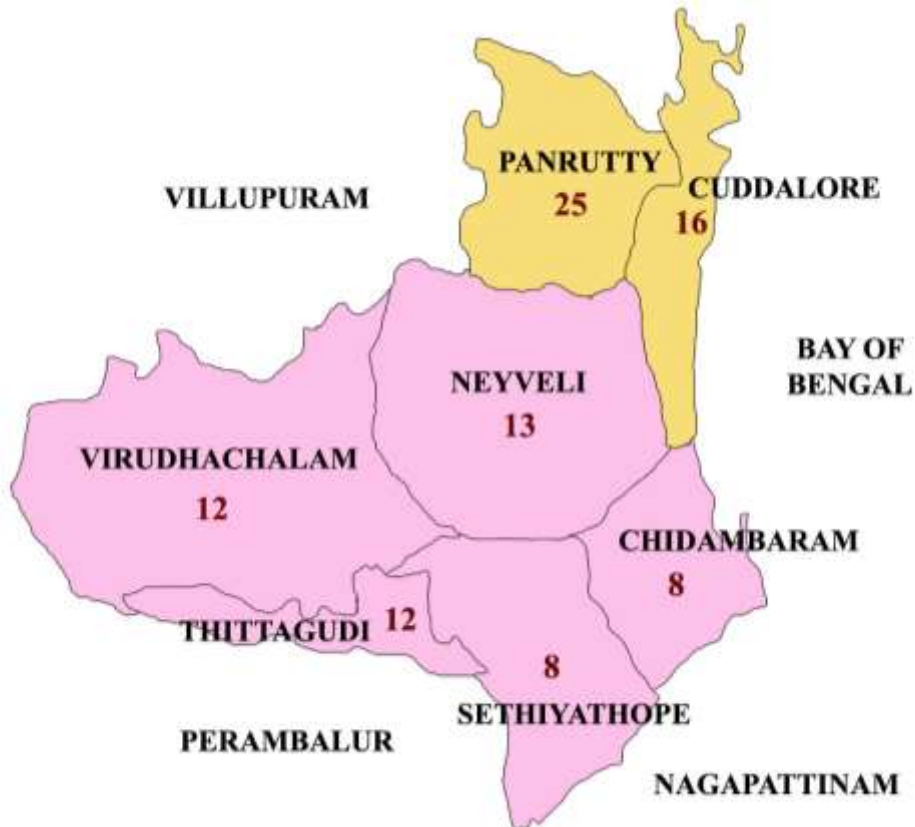
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



CUDDALORE DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	16	27	22	-18.52
5	BURGLARY	87	87	112	28.74
6	THEFT	255	184	177	-3.80
TOTAL		361	299	314	5.02
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	51	47	51	8.51
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	77	70	112	60.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1627	793	2891	264.56
11	RIOTS	87	44	115	161.36
TOTAL		1842	955	3169	231.83
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	19	15	32	113.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	9	11	18	63.64
14	MOLESTATION	100	65	23	-64.62
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	23	39	46	17.95
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	14	23	39	69.57
TOTAL		165	153	158	3.27
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	1	2	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	12	5	19	280.00
21	CHEATING	82	36	30	-16.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4976	4585	37947	727.63
TOTAL		5075	4628	37999	721.07
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		7443	6035	41640	589.98
TOTAL SLL CASES		8724	7513	11412	51.90

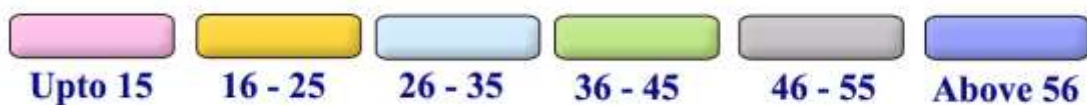
MAP - 9

CUDDALORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 29.44 Lakh	Detection 87 %	Murder : 53
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms	Recovery 66 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 46	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 22
AWPS : 6	0.23	Grave Burglary : 14
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 96

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

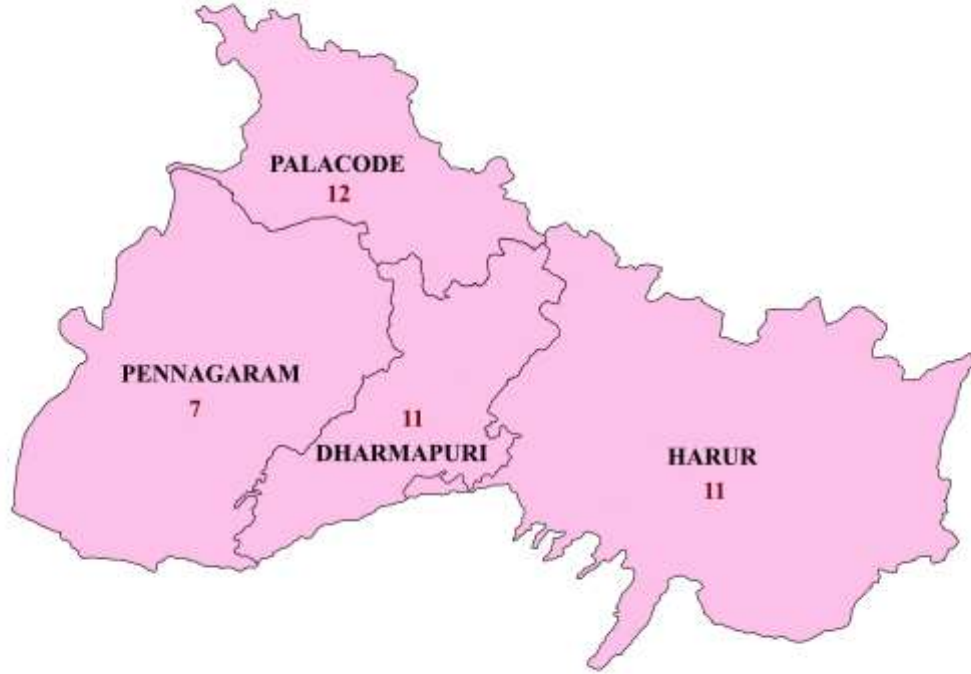


DHARMAPURI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	0	2	4	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		1	@
4	ROBBERY	17	8	9	12.50
5	BURGLARY	53	69	30	-56.52
6	THEFT	180	80	84	5.00
TOTAL		252	160	130	-18.75
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	33	18	23	27.78
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	16	19	24	26.32
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	3	5	66.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	558	376	746	98.40
11	RIOTS	31	19	31	63.16
TOTAL		641	435	829	90.57
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	5	4	-20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	4	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	9	23	12	-47.83
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	4	8	10	25.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	52	15	15	0.00
TOTAL		66	55	41	-25.45
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	2	@
20	ARSON	1	7	8	14.29
21	CHEATING	34	22	17	-22.73
22	COUNTERFEITING	0		1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1648	1897	15153	698.79
TOTAL		1686	1928	15181	687.40
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2645	2578	16181	527.66
TOTAL SLL CASES		5273	5814	13297	128.71

MAP - 10

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.01 Lakh	Detection 93 %	Murder : 25
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms	Recovery 86 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 25	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 9
AWPS : 4	0.3	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 43

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



DINDIGUL DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	4	5	6	20.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	8	4	-50.00
4	ROBBERY	35	30	28	-6.67
5	BURGLARY	105	109	108	-0.92
6	THEFT	281	218	186	-14.68
TOTAL		434	372	332	-10.75
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	69	52	-24.64
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	50	58	48	-17.24
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	2	1	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1654	572	2025	254.02
11	RIOTS	56	65	59	-9.23
TOTAL		1799	766	2185	185.25
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	12	8	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	31	29	30	3.45
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	32	46	27	-41.30
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	51	34	9	-73.53
TOTAL		123	123	74	-39.84
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	5	6	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	7	5	-28.57
20	ARSON	19	10	14	40.00
21	CHEATING	107	93	60	-35.48
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	3	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2428	3607	33639	832.60
TOTAL		2556	3725	33724	805.34
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4912	4986	36315	628.34
TOTAL SLL CASES		7102	7331	7904	7.82

MAP - 11

DINDIGUL DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.46 Lakh	Detection 69%	Murder : 52
Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 28
AWPS : 6	0.3	Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 100

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



ERODE DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	51	37	9	-75.68
5	BURGLARY	105	109	85	-22.02
6	THEFT	269	263	198	-24.71
TOTAL		429	412	295	-28.40
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	20	33	39	18.18
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	37	22	26	18.18
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	798	378	1738	359.79
11	RIOTS	21	18	18	0.00
TOTAL		876	451	1821	303.77
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	5	6	20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	13	17	22	29.41
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	20	13	5	-61.54
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	46	61	25	-59.02
TOTAL		82	96	58	-39.58
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	15	4	1	-75.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	2	-33.33
20	ARSON	8	7	2	-71.43
21	CHEATING	61	92	47	-48.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	3	3	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3037	3162	6384	101.90
TOTAL		3126	3271	6439	96.85
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4513	4230	8613	103.62
TOTAL SLL CASES		4154	5290	13764	160.19

MAP - 12

ERODE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.57 Lakh	Detection 81 %	Murder : 41
Area : 5713.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 72 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 9
AWPS : 4	0.7	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 61

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

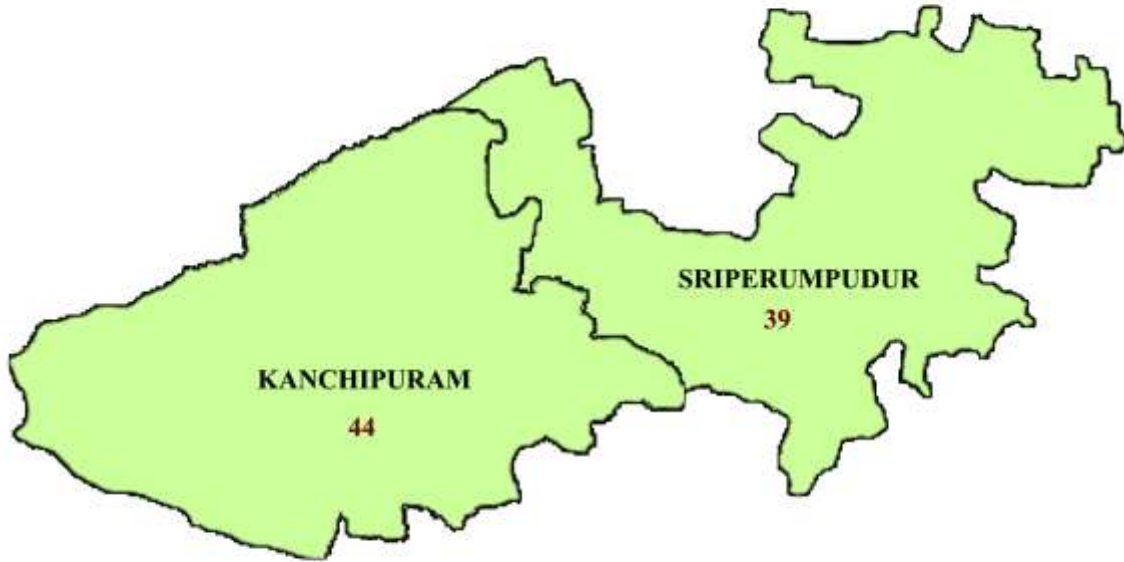


KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	11	10	4	-60.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	79	91	50	-45.05
5	BURGLARY	176	133	49	-63.16
6	THEFT	331	231	73	-68.40
TOTAL		600	465	176	-62.15
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	50	62	24	-61.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	114	104	38	-63.46
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1530	474	159	-66.46
11	RIOTS	83	78	18	-76.92
TOTAL		1777	718	239	-66.71
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	13	11	5	-54.55
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	6	5	1	-80.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	11	3	-72.73
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	14	5	4	-20.00
TOTAL		38	33	13	-60.61
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	1	3	200.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	2	1	-50.00
20	ARSON	12	8	2	-75.00
21	CHEATING	87	69	44	-36.23
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5737	5917	19933	236.88
TOTAL		5842	5997	19983	233.22
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8257	7213	20411	182.98
TOTAL SLL CASES		6815	6020	2897	-51.88

MAP - 13

KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.18 Lakh	Detection 84 %	Murder : 24
Area : 1704.79 Sq.Kms	Recovery 81 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 12	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 50
AWPS : 5	0.4	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 83

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	0	1	--
2	DACOITY	1	3	1	-66.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	2	1	@
4	ROBBERY	10	34	35	2.94
5	BURGLARY	218	262	259	-1.15
6	THEFT	332	502	333	-33.67
TOTAL		566	803	630	-21.54
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	33	31	30	-3.23
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	102	94	80	-14.89
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	7	5	3	-40.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1248	701	1211	72.75
11	RIOTS	95	0	0	--
TOTAL		1485	831	1324	59.33
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	8	11	37.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	0		1	@
14	MOLESTATION	17	21	10	-52.38
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	11	3	-72.73
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	32	26	28	7.69
TOTAL		64	66	53	-19.70
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	7	2	-71.43
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1		1	--
20	ARSON	40	31	35	12.90
21	CHEATING	106	105	58	-44.76
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	5	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2284	3006	2496	-16.97
TOTAL		2442	3154	2592	-17.82
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4557	4854	4599	-5.25
TOTAL SLL CASES		4595	4933	12774	158.95

MAP - 14

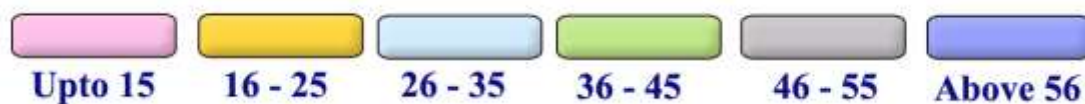
KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.09 Lakh	Detection 41 %	Murder : 31
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 34 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 33	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 35
AWPS : 4	1.7	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 1		Total : 78

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KARUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	3	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	37	27	18	-33.33
5	BURGLARY	37	54	44	-18.52
6	THEFT	131	109	85	-22.02
TOTAL		209	194	147	-24.23
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	19	13	16	23.08
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	25	21	24	14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	383	210	253	20.48
11	RIOTS	19	30	30	0.00
TOTAL		446	274	323	17.88
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	2	4	100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	2	7	20	185.71
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1	8	10	25.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	3	5	66.67
TOTAL		11	21	40	90.48
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1		2	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0		0	@
20	ARSON	1		3	--
21	CHEATING	10	35	40	14.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	1		1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1420	1462	6709	358.89
TOTAL		1433	1497	6755	351.24
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2099	1986	7265	265.81
TOTAL SLL CASES		3742	3566	4786	34.21

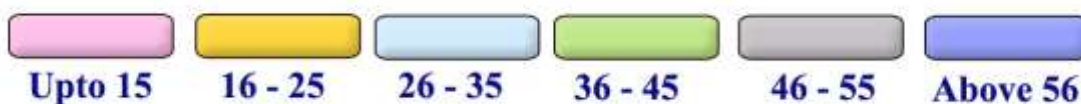
MAP - 15

KARUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 12.19 Lakh	Detection 59 %	Murder : 16
Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms	Recovery 43 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 17	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 18
AWPS : 2	0.5	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 39

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	3	3	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	24	23	8	-65.22
5	BURGLARY	56	80	60	-25.00
6	THEFT	182	212	114	-46.23
TOTAL		264	320	187	-41.56
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	50	42	52	23.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	20	29	31	6.90
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	5	5	4	-20.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1020	461	938	103.47
11	RIOTS	71	48	49	2.08
TOTAL		1166	585	1074	83.59
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	6	4	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	2		0	--
14	MOLESTATION	19	15	14	-6.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	6	5	-16.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	18	12	-33.33
TOTAL		49	45	35	-22.22
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	5	4	-20.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1		3	--
20	ARSON	6	6	1	-83.33
21	CHEATING	48	44	37	-15.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	0		0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2399	2745	17022	520.11
TOTAL		2460	2800	17067	509.54
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3939	3750	18363	389.68
TOTAL SLL CASES		7209	6834	7411	8.44

MAP – 16

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.32 Lakh	Detection 87 %	Murder : 54
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms	Recovery 84 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 4	0.4	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 1		Total : 75

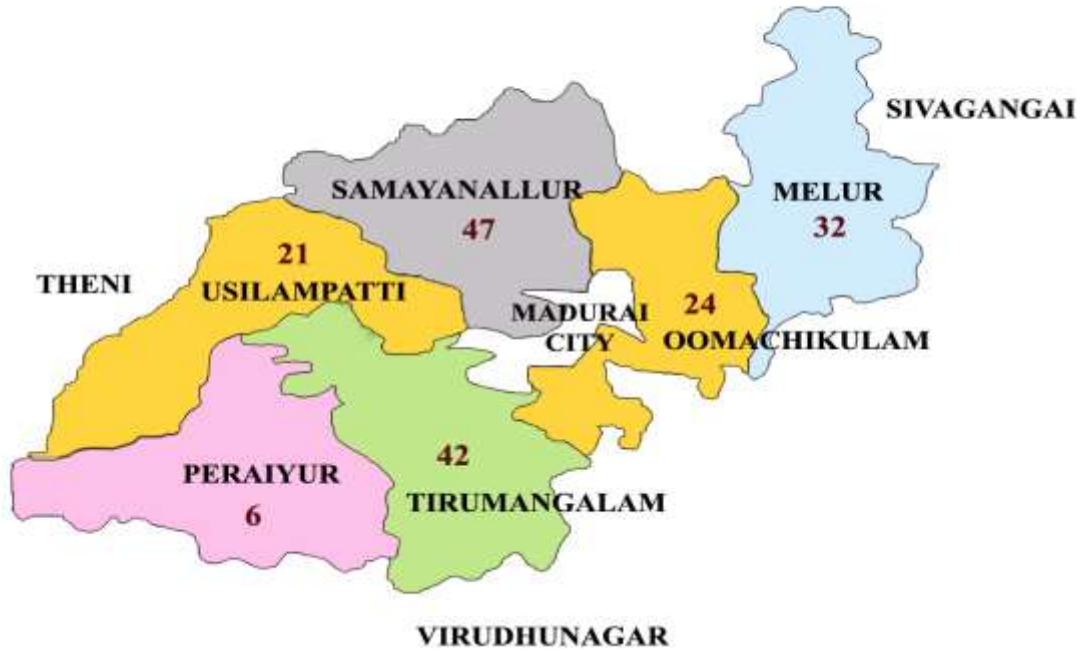
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MADURAI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	2	-66.67
2	DACOITY	2	6	4	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	3	6	100.00
4	ROBBERY	80	119	104	-12.61
5	BURGLARY	131	114	127	11.40
6	THEFT	291	193	268	38.86
TOTAL		511	441	511	15.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	55	61	66	8.20
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	87	62	80	29.03
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	422	446	475	6.50
11	RIOTS	122	124	163	31.45
TOTAL		687	694	784	12.97
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	16	20	25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	13	32	26	-18.75
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	39	35	25	-28.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	72	25	12	-52.00
TOTAL		139	109	84	-22.94
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	9	5	-44.44
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	15	1	1	0.00
20	ARSON	17	12	10	-16.67
21	CHEATING	118	112	87	-22.32
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3138	2996	52585	1655.17
TOTAL		3298	3131	52688	1582.79
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4635	4375	54067	1135.82
TOTAL SLL CASES		6353	6361	7039	10.66

MAP - 17

**MADURAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.87 Lakh	Detection 50 %	Murder : 68
Area : 3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 53 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 40	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 104
AWPS : 4	0.3	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 184

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MADURAI CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	3	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	120	127	98	-22.83
5	BURGLARY	185	136	83	-38.97
6	THEFT	610	452	308	-31.86
TOTAL		921	719	494	-31.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	40	42	37	-11.90
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	48	71	58	-18.31
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	298	335	325	-2.99
11	RIOTS	25	35	29	-17.14
TOTAL		412	483	450	-6.83
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	6	8	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	2		1	--
14	MOLESTATION	11	15	18	20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		5	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	102	66	87	31.82
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	8	9	12.50
TOTAL		118	95	128	34.74
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	11	6	-45.45
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	9	7	-22.22
20	ARSON	11	12	18	50.00
21	CHEATING	216	272	208	-23.53
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2316	2050	14884	626.05
TOTAL		2556	2356	15124	541.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4007	3653	16196	343.36
TOTAL SLL CASES		14144	11265	16810	49.22

MAP – 18

MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.55 Lakh	Detection 62 %	Murder : 40
Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 22	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 98
AWPS : 4	1.0	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 10		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 3		Total : 157

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

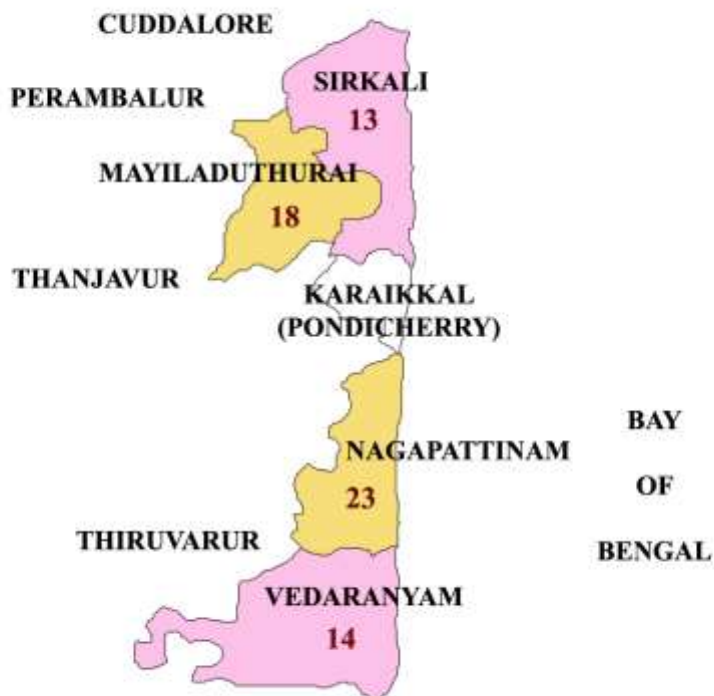


NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	43	21	20	-4.76
5	BURGLARY	72	84	81	-3.57
6	THEFT	242	198	134	-32.32
TOTAL		360	305	238	-21.97
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	26	38	39	2.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	83	63	57	-9.52
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	527	602	690	14.62
11	RIOTS	48	35	51	45.71
TOTAL		684	738	837	13.41
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	19	12	14	16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	38	41	48	17.07
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	14	7	5	-28.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	24	11	-54.17
TOTAL		98	85	78	-8.24
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	12	10	6	-40.00
21	CHEATING	13	16	4	-75.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3774	2777	21503	674.32
TOTAL		3799	2804	21513	667.23
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4941	3932	22666	476.45
TOTAL SLL CASES		6823	6651	8891	33.68

MAP - 19

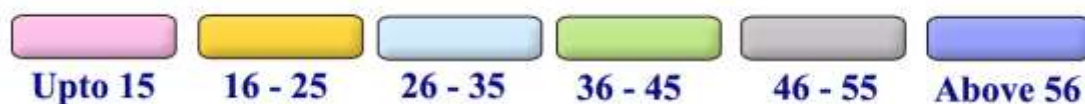
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.27 Lakh	Detection 72 %	Murder : 41
Area : 2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery 50 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 20
AWPS : 4	0.3	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 1		Total : 70

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



NAMAKKAL DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	1		4	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	3	0	@
4	ROBBERY	30	29	15	-48.28
5	BURGLARY	65	77	77	0.00
6	THEFT	97	98	84	-14.29
TOTAL		195	209	181	-13.40
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	38	38	36	-5.26
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	20	20	17	-15.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	480	302	548	81.46
11	RIOTS	25	17	25	47.06
TOTAL		563	379	627	65.44
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	3	2	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	0		0	@
14	MOLESTATION	18	26	26	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	9	7	-22.22
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	24	11	-54.17
TOTAL		44	62	46	-25.81
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	3	7	133.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	3	4	33.33
20	ARSON	9	6	7	16.67
21	CHEATING	68	94	46	-51.06
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2578	2500	7363	194.52
TOTAL		2662	2608	7427	184.78
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3464	3258	8281	154.17
TOTAL SLL CASES		4788	4815	15902	230.26

MAP - 20

NAMAKKAL DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.48 Lakh	Detection 81 %	Murder : 37
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery 68 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 15
AWPS : 4	0.8	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 62

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

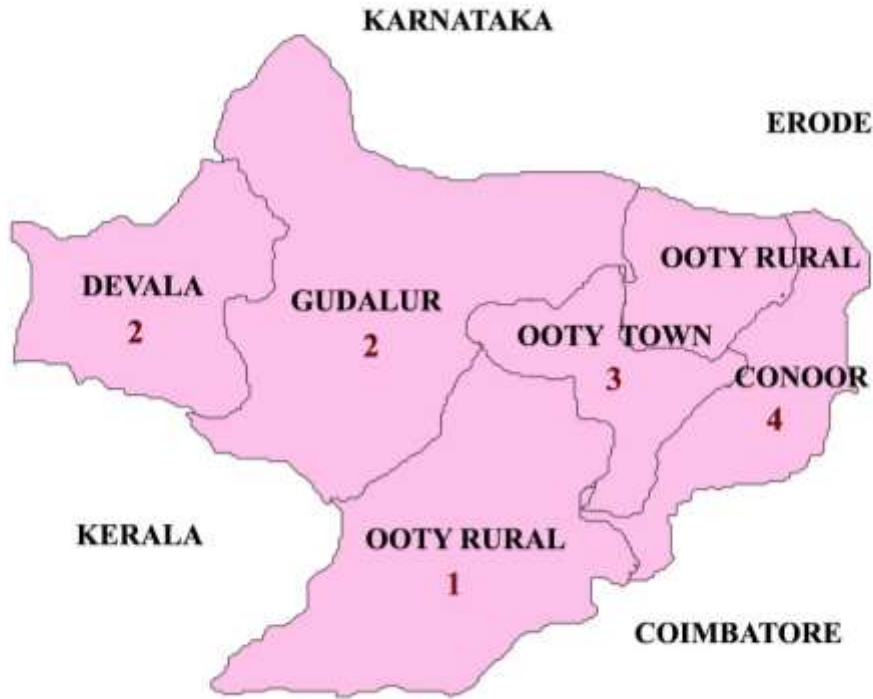


NILGIRIS DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	@
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	3	3	3	0.00
5	BURGLARY	44	31	36	16.13
6	THEFT	48	48	37	-22.92
TOTAL		95	82	76	-7.32
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	6	13	7	-46.15
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	7	5	13	160.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	194	112	193	72.32
11	RIOTS	9	4	3	-25.00
TOTAL		216	134	217	61.94
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	1	7	600.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0		0	@
14	MOLESTATION	2	2	11	450.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1		1	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	3	1	-66.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	0	1	--
TOTAL		13	6	21	250.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	3	0	4	--
21	CHEATING	13	9	12	33.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	598	563	9174	1529.48
TOTAL		616	573	9191	1504.01
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		940	795	9505	1095.60
TOTAL SLL CASES		2646	2203	2435	10.53

MAP - 21

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.32 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 7
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery 80 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 3
AWPS : 5	0.1	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 12

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

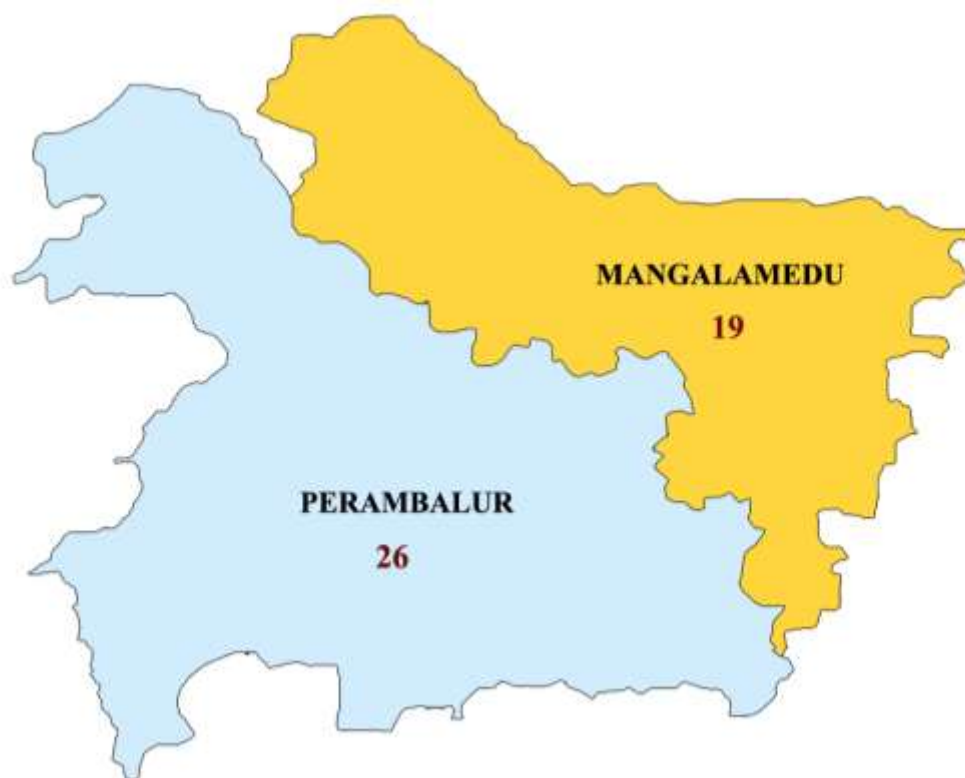


PERAMBALUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0		0	@
2	DACOITY	0	2	0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	14	19	28	47.37
5	BURGLARY	29	53	59	11.32
6	THEFT	57	62	114	83.87
TOTAL		100	136	201	47.79
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	13	12	15	25.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	17	30	35	16.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	117	133	175	31.58
11	RIOTS	21	30	44	46.67
TOTAL		168	205	269	31.22
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	6	3	3	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	27	25	12	-52.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	0	1	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	3	1	-66.67
TOTAL		42	31	18	-41.94
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	@
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	2	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	0	3	2	@
21	CHEATING	10	11	13	18.18
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1060	722	7692	965.37
TOTAL		1072	738	7707	944.31
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1382	1110	8195	638.29
TOTAL SLL CASES		2427	2550	2550	0.00

MAP - 22

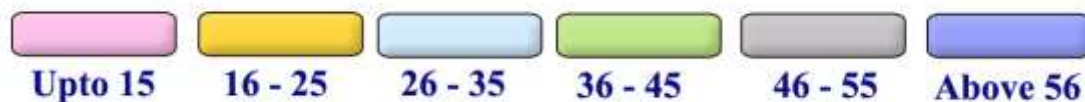
PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 6.39 Lakh	Detection 37 %	Murder : 15
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 36 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 28
AWPS : 1	0.6	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 45

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

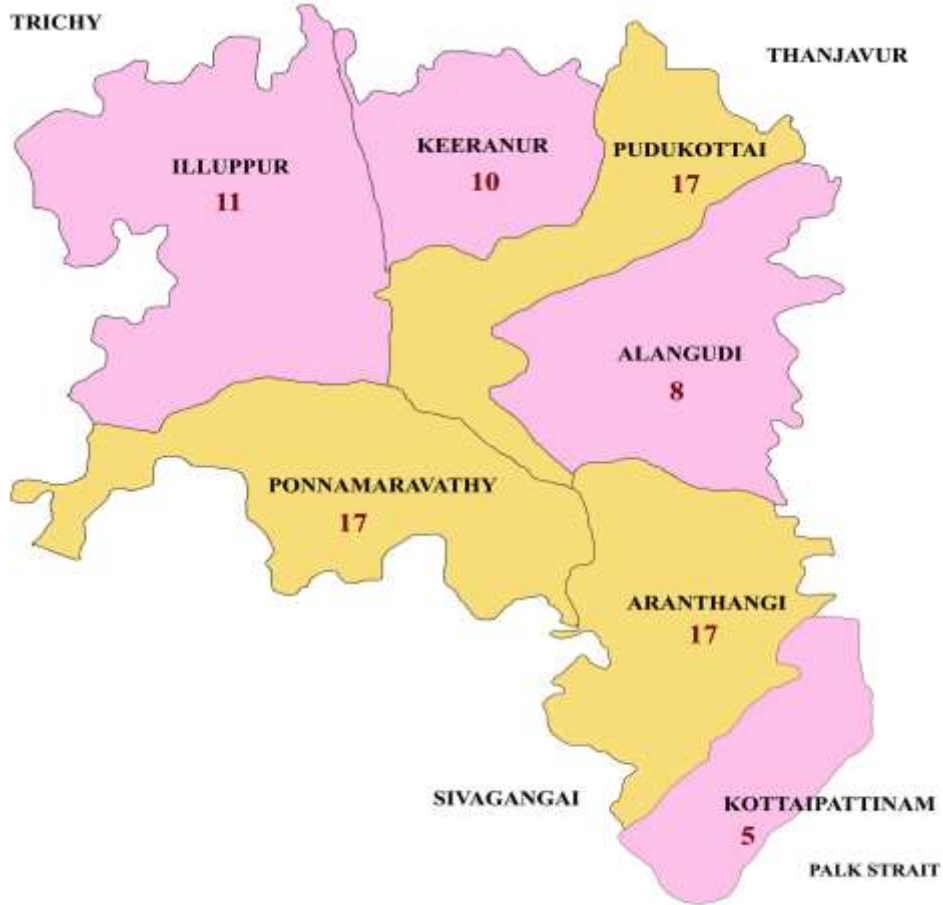


PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	2		2	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	12	39	38	-2.56
5	BURGLARY	65	80	94	17.50
6	THEFT	111	136	155	13.97
TOTAL		193	258	290	12.40
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	26	38	35	-7.89
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	48	72	75	4.17
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	830	394	738	87.31
11	RIOTS	24	33	72	118.18
TOTAL		928	538	920	71.00
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	9	7	-22.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	1		1	--
14	MOLESTATION	13	27	51	88.89
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2		1	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	6	18	19	5.56
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	16	14	-12.50
TOTAL		44	70	93	32.86
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	2	4	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	22	29	33	13.79
20	ARSON	10	9	25	177.78
21	CHEATING	6	55	99	80.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0		3	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1688	2127	10264	382.56
TOTAL		1731	2222	10428	0.00
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2896	3088	11731	279.89
TOTAL SLL CASES		4678	5881	9671	64.44

MAP - 23

PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.32 Lakh	Detection 61 %	Murder : 36
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 56 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
AWPS : 5	0.7	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 86

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	2	7	5	-28.57
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1		0	--
4	ROBBERY	33	32	41	28.13
5	BURGLARY	100	116	123	6.03
6	THEFT	143	150	181	20.67
TOTAL		280	308	352	14.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	36	46	39	-15.22
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	69	81	103	27.16
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	3	9	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	979	520	1386	166.54
11	RIOTS	84	90	144	60.00
TOTAL		1168	740	1681	127.16
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	15	15	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0		0	@
14	MOLESTATION	1	10	23	130.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	2	7	9	28.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	13	22	16	-27.27
TOTAL		23	54	63	16.67
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	6	4	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	4	7	75.00
20	ARSON	18	8	31	287.50
21	CHEATING	31	65	81	24.62
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1475	2145	1638	-23.64
TOTAL		1534	2230	1762	-20.99
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3005	3332	3858	15.79
TOTAL SLL CASES		3965	4878	12020	146.41

MAP - 24

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.14 Lakh	Detection 55 %	Murder : 41
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 35 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 41
AWPS : 6	2.5	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 97

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SALEM DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	3	2	3	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	35	29	12	-58.62
5	BURGLARY	67	64	67	4.69
6	THEFT	151	122	121	-0.82
TOTAL		258	218	205	-5.96
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	42	41	49	19.51
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	44	29	40	37.93
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	6	2	2	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1845	1498	1595	6.48
11	RIOTS	75	71	90	26.76
TOTAL		2012	1641	1776	8.23
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	5	6	20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3		1	--
14	MOLESTATION	62	46	69	50.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	5	4	-20.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	30	20	33	65.00
TOTAL		103	76	113	48.68
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	3	7	133.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	13	1	-92.31
20	ARSON	12	6	9	50.00
21	CHEATING	44	34	34	0.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	3	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2829	2534	9030	256.35
TOTAL		2892	2593	9081	250.21
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5265	4528	11175	146.80
TOTAL SLL CASES		8066	7872	11297	43.51

MAP - 25

SALEM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 28.98 Lakh	Detection 88 %	Murder : 51
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms	Recovery 95 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 32	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 12
AWPS : 6	0.7	Grave Burglary : 0
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 74

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SALEM CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	6	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	53	67	43	-35.82
5	BURGLARY	58	71	94	32.39
6	THEFT	200	234	175	-25.21
TOTAL		318	373	315	-15.55
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	17	26	27	3.85
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	23	36	42	16.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	730	394	313	-20.56
11	RIOTS	22	22	16	-27.27
TOTAL		792	478	398	-16.74
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	5	1	-80.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	5	7	7	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	23	9	-60.87
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	11	18	9	-50.00
TOTAL		29	53	26	-50.94
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	3	5	66.67
20	ARSON	3	0	0	--
21	CHEATING	35	50	33	-34.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1499	1455	10270	605.84
TOTAL		1547	1511	10310	582.33
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2686	2415	11049	357.52
TOTAL SLL CASES		4455	6790	6609	-2.67

MAP - 26

SALEM CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.40 Lakh	Detection 92 %	Murder : 27
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms	Recovery 86 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 43
AWPS : 3	0.8	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 1		Total : 83

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	2	6	5	-16.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	62	61	46	-24.59
5	BURGLARY	116	121	80	-33.88
6	THEFT	136	147	134	-8.84
TOTAL		317	337	267	-20.77
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	32	44	22	-50.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	67	50	-25.37
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	9	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1470	459	1163	153.38
11	RIOTS	74	86	135	56.98
TOTAL		1637	656	1370	108.84
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	6	9	9	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	17	18	24	33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	32	27	24	-11.11
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	87	52	28	-46.15
TOTAL		145	106	85	-19.81
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	4	6	50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	4	4	0.00
20	ARSON	13	10	13	30.00
21	CHEATING	105	119	65	-45.38
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1974	2696	7721	186.39
TOTAL		2105	2835	7809	175.45
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4204	3934	9531	142.27
TOTAL SLL CASES		4568	4357	4819	10.60

MAP - 27

SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.18 Lakh	Detection 52 %	Murder : 23
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 46
AWPS : 5	0.8	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 78

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THANJAVUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	0		0	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	86	18	22	22.22
4	ROBBERY	58	52	52	0.00
5	BURGLARY	100	81	140	72.84
6	THEFT	233	178	181	1.69
TOTAL		478	330	397	20.30
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	62	63	79	25.40
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	85	76	105	38.16
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	881	923	1818	96.97
11	RIOTS	123	107	171	59.81
TOTAL		1151	1169	2173	85.89
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	11	4	-63.64
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	2	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	44	39	84	115.38
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		2	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	21	17	21	23.53
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	34	36	11	-69.44
TOTAL		111	104	124	19.23
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	6	2	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	5	7	40.00
20	ARSON	20	22	20	-9.09
21	CHEATING	31	35	48	37.14
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	9	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4094	4066	40232	889.47
TOTAL		4166	4143	40309	872.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5906	5746	43003	648.40
TOTAL SLL CASES		6874	7247	11191	54.42

MAP - 28

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.20 Lakh	Detection 69 %	Murder : 81
Area : 3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery 51 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 52
AWPS : 6	0.3	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 0		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 2		Total : 145

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THENI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	0	2	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	15	6	12	100.00
5	BURGLARY	106	92	75	-18.48
6	THEFT	179	154	88	-42.86
TOTAL		303	253	178	-29.64
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	35	36	32	-11.11
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	55	39	-29.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	4	4	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	434	447	946	111.63
11	RIOTS	52	63	64	1.59
TOTAL		574	605	1085	79.34
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	10	5	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	3	200.00
14	MOLESTATION	10	6	10	66.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	48	46	15	-67.39
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	3	1	-66.67
TOTAL		70	66	34	-48.48
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	0	1	--
20	ARSON	3	13	6	-53.85
21	CHEATING	114	83	47	-43.37
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	3	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2602	2401	31237	1201.00
TOTAL		2725	2500	31292	1151.68
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3672	3424	32589	851.78
TOTAL SLL CASES		5782	6043	6280	3.92

MAP - 29

THENI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.08 Lakh	Detection 80 %	Murder : 33
Area : 2881.67 Sq.Kms	Recovery 72 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 12
AWPS : 4	0.2	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 53

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

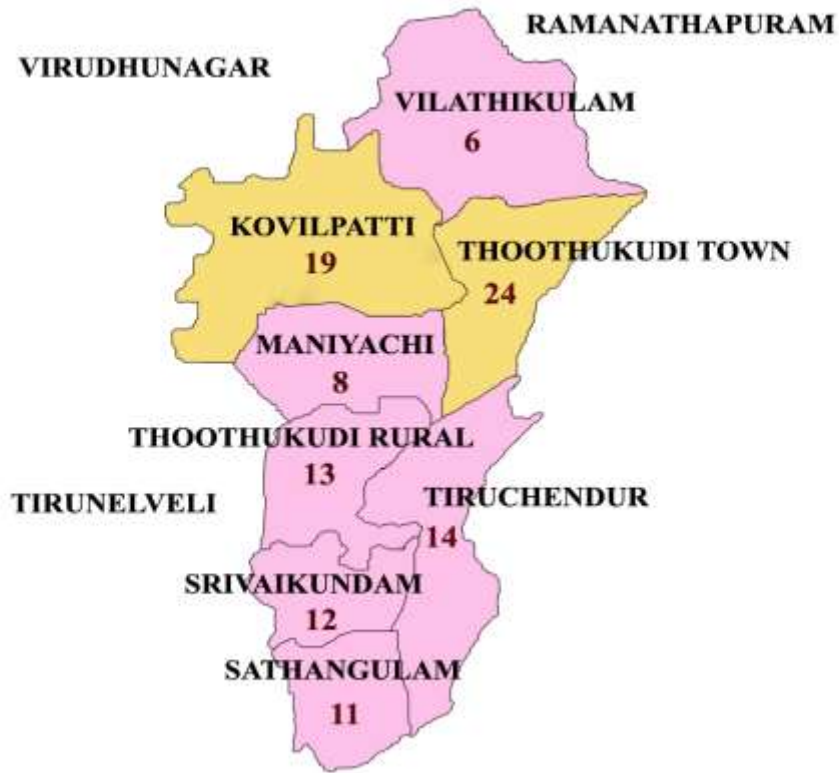


THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	3	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	2	0	@
4	ROBBERY	83	52	33	-36.54
5	BURGLARY	220	128	138	7.81
6	THEFT	317	207	272	31.40
TOTAL		622	390	448	14.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	59	71	58	-18.31
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	233	160	131	-18.13
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1483	486	1257	158.64
11	RIOTS	202	0	0	--
TOTAL		1977	717	1446	101.67
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	14	6	10	66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	45	22	17	-22.73
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	31	25	43	72.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	7	10	42.86
TOTAL		102	60	81	35.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	8	7	-12.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	4	2	-50.00
20	ARSON	23	28	29	3.57
21	CHEATING	149	77	95	23.38
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2378	3219	11730	264.40
TOTAL		2565	3336	11863	255.61
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5266	4503	13838	207.31
TOTAL SLL CASES		6937	6438	6293	-2.25

MAP - 30

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.68 Lakh	Detection 60 %	Murder : 60
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery 82 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 33
AWPS : 7	0.8	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 112

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

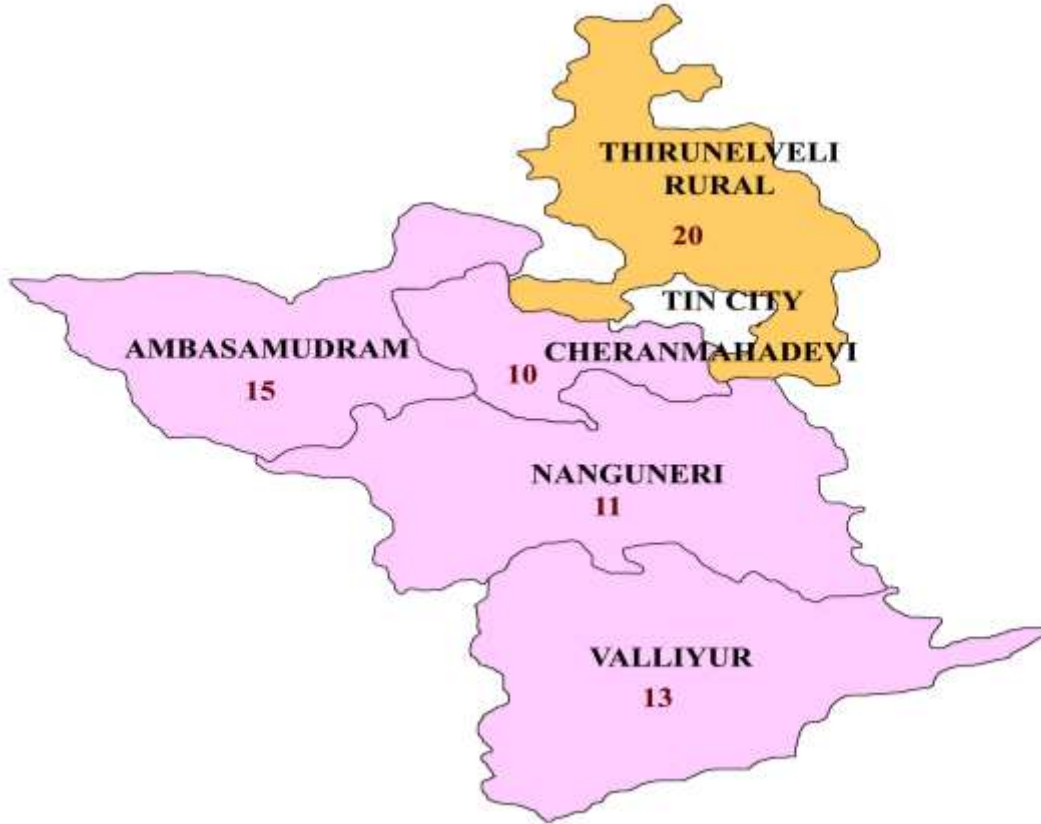


THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	3	7	7	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	18	34	18	-47.06
5	BURGLARY	310	273	132	-51.65
6	THEFT	440	385	189	-50.91
TOTAL		775	702	346	-50.71
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	58	55	40	-27.27
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	223	181	135	-25.41
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	4143	1053	1516	43.97
11	RIOTS	96	40	17	-57.50
TOTAL		4522	1330	1709	28.50
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	32	19	12	-36.84
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	37	51	44	-13.73
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	26	14	12	-14.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	13	3	-76.92
TOTAL		115	98	71	-27.55
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	5	3	-40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	2	2	0.00
20	ARSON	45	39	31	-20.51
21	CHEATING	148	131	46	-64.89
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	3	2	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3872	6942	6853	-1.28
TOTAL		4073	7122	6937	-2.60
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		9485	9252	9063	-2.04
TOTAL SLL CASES		7943	6933	4915	-29.11

MAP - 31

THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.24 Lakh	Detection 66 %	Murder : 40
Area : 3789.43 Sq.Kms	Recovery 48 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
PS : 63	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 18
AWPS : 7	0.8	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 71

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020

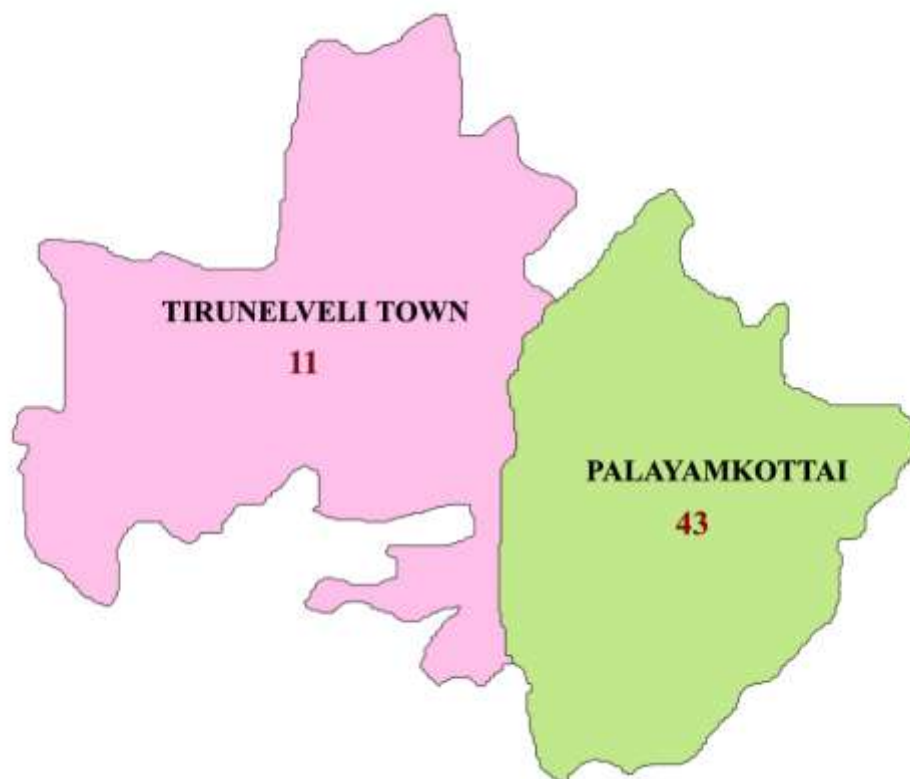
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	0	@
2	DACOITY	0	0	2	@
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	36	26	30	15.38
5	BURGLARY	63	35	77	120.00
6	THEFT	281	207	269	29.95
TOTAL		380	269	378	40.52
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	13	15	14	-6.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	50	45	-10.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	142	132	288	118.18
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	@
TOTAL		207	197	348	76.65
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	5	2	-60.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	3	5	12	140.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	5	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	2	11	450.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	2	2	0.00
TOTAL		12	14	32	128.57
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	0	3	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	4	3	9	200.00
21	CHEATING	72	65	98	50.77
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	4	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	777	623	6275	907.22
TOTAL		856	691	6389	824.60
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1455	1171	7147	510.33
TOTAL SLL CASES		2326	2359	2525	7.04

MAP - 32

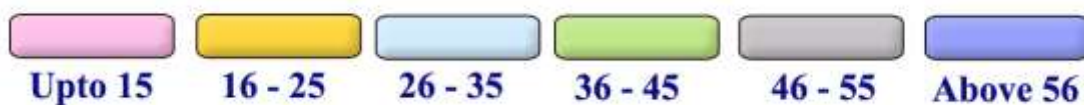
TIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.65 Lakh	Detection 53 %	Murder : 14
Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 30 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 30
AWPS : 2	0.8	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 1		Total : 54

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TIRUPPUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	2	2	3	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		1	@
4	ROBBERY	40	47	28	-40.43
5	BURGLARY	68	78	50	-35.90
6	THEFT	102	103	89	-13.59
TOTAL		217	232	174	-25.00
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	34	29	21	-27.59
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	12	15	22	46.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	743	374	356	-4.81
11	RIOTS	23	16	15	-6.25
TOTAL		812	436	414	-5.05
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	1	4	300.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0		0	@
14	MOLESTATION	12	10	17	70.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	12	7	-41.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	2	3	50.00
TOTAL		25	25	31	24.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3		2	--
20	ARSON	7	8	3	-62.50
21	CHEATING	25	21	19	-9.52
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	4	300.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2736	3032	26912	787.60
TOTAL		2774	3064	26942	779.31
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3828	3757	27561	633.59
TOTAL SLL CASES		4088	4421	6489	46.78

MAP - 33

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.10 Lakh	Detection 87 %	Murder : 24
Area : 4987.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 62 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 23	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 28
AWPS : 5	0.2	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 64

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TIRUPPUR CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	2	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	0	4	--
4	ROBBERY	51	29	20	-31.03
5	BURGLARY	63	49	49	0.00
6	THEFT	210	207	112	-45.89
TOTAL		334	287	187	-34.84
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	20	27	22	-18.52
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	19	22	18	-18.18
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	335	175	307	75.43
11	RIOTS	16	15	13	-13.33
TOTAL		390	239	360	50.63
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	0	2	@
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	3	4	5	25.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	5	8	60.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	1	1	0.00
TOTAL		17	10	16	60.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	0	3	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	12	14	2	-85.71
20	ARSON	1	0	2	--
21	CHEATING	63	32	40	25.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1121	1151	7840	581.15
TOTAL		1200	1199	7888	557.88
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1941	1735	8451	387.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		2812	3726	3981	6.84

MAP - 34

TIRUPPUR CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.87 Lakh	Detection 77 %	Murder : 22
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms	Recovery 71 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 20
AWPS : 2	0.6	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 51

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

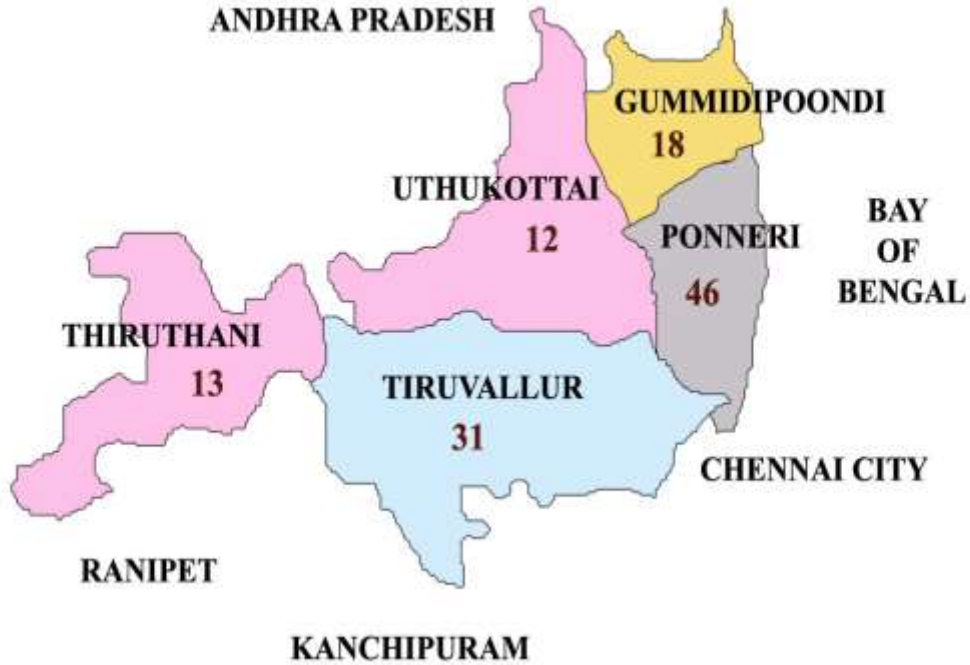


THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	7	5	1	-80.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	24	51	58	13.73
5	BURGLARY	140	112	156	39.29
6	THEFT	345	190	160	-15.79
TOTAL		518	359	378	5.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	31	39	40	2.56
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	54	59	62	5.08
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	834	421	657	56.06
11	RIOTS	90	78	64	-17.95
TOTAL		1009	597	825	38.19
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	11	9	8	-11.11
13	DOWRY DEATH	0		1	@
14	MOLESTATION	2	6	8	33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	11	11	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	4	3	-25.00
TOTAL		26	30	31	3.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	1	2	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	2	--
20	ARSON	10	8	8	0.00
21	CHEATING	51	71	55	-22.54
22	COUNTERFEITING	1		1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2887	2861	50603	1668.72
TOTAL		2952	2941	50671	1622.92
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4505	3927	51905	1221.75
TOTAL SLL CASES		7247	6318	7890	24.88

MAP - 35

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 14.90 Lakh	Detection	86 %	Murder	: 43
Area	: 3267.98 Sq.Kms	Recovery	78 %	Murder for gain	: 3
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave		Dacoity	: 1
PS	: 29	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 58
AWPS	: 5		0.2	Grave Burglary	: 12
Traffic PS	: 5			Grave Theft	: 6
TIW	: 0			Total	: 123

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	6	100.00
2	DACOITY	5	5	2	-60.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	10	10	9	-10.00
4	ROBBERY	20	16	40	150.00
5	BURGLARY	76	55	47	-14.55
6	THEFT	259	183	135	-26.23
TOTAL		371	272	239	-12.13
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	38	38	37	-2.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	82	107	77	-28.04
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	8	8	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	766	521	1062	103.84
11	RIOTS	92	68	99	45.59
TOTAL		981	742	1283	72.91
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	17	16	19	18.75
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	14	6	10	66.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	9	10	11.11
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	48	30	-37.50
TOTAL		84	80	70	-12.50
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	4	3	-25.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	10	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	8	5	4	-20.00
21	CHEATING	42	46	26	-43.48
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3460	3317	81071	2344.11
TOTAL		3513	3382	81104	2298.11
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4949	4476	82696	1747.54
TOTAL SLL CASES		7931	12623	11218	-11.13

MAP - 36

TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.94 Lakh	Detection 93 %	Murder : 43
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery 74 %	Murder for gain : 6
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 39	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 40
AWPS : 6	0.1	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 102

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

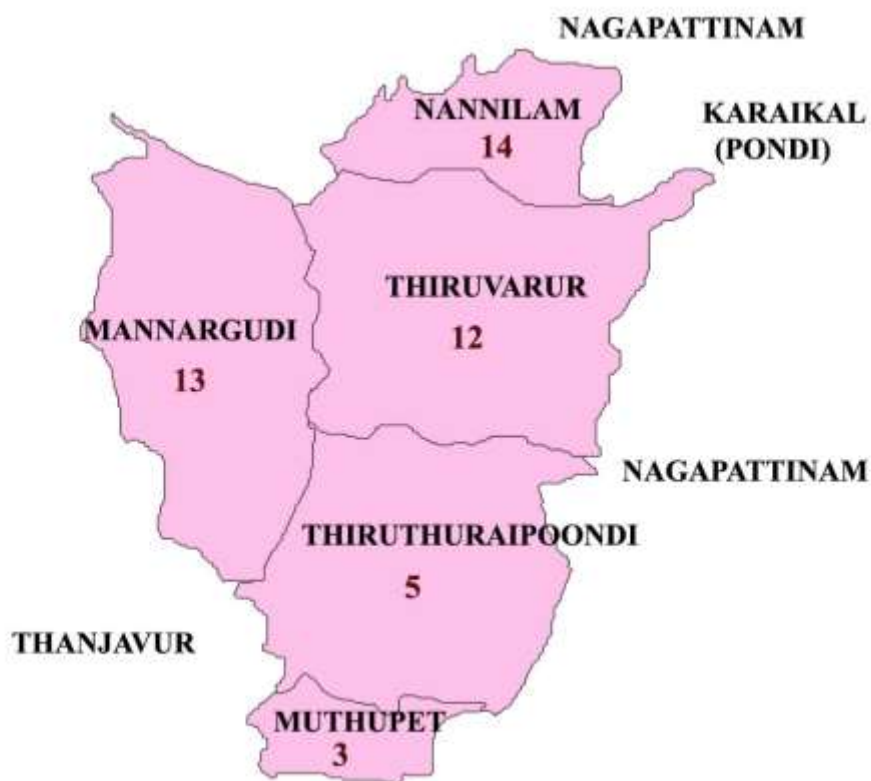


THIRUVARUR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	39	26	22	-15.38
5	BURGLARY	70	79	71	-10.13
6	THEFT	142	129	91	-29.46
TOTAL		255	236	186	-21.19
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	23	20	26	30.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	47	47	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	2	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	513	494	577	16.80
11	RIOTS	53	46	65	41.30
TOTAL		641	607	717	18.12
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	9	11	22.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	14	12	26	116.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	4	4	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	18	16	9	-43.75
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	40	22	57	159.09
TOTAL		77	64	107	67.19
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	2	4	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	@
20	ARSON	16	15	6	-60.00
21	CHEATING	25	23	15	-34.78
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2462	2075	3958	90.75
TOTAL		2511	2115	3983	88.32
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3484	3022	4993	65.22
TOTAL SLL CASES		7363	7448	39087	424.80

MAP - 37

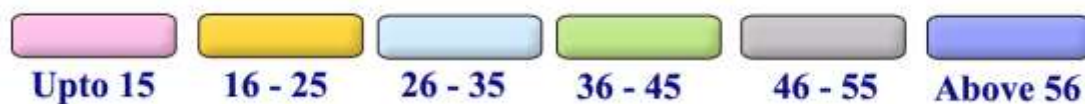
THIRUVARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.35 Lakh	Detection 72 %	Murder : 26
Area : 2775.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery 61 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 22
AWPS : 4	1.0	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 51

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TRICHY DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	5	3	-40.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	3	@
4	ROBBERY	68	45	28	-37.78
5	BURGLARY	122	107	119	11.21
6	THEFT	143	155	170	9.68
TOTAL		337	314	324	3.18
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	51	43	-15.69
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	33	44	53	20.45
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	897	348	1080	210.34
11	RIOTS	63	51	82	60.78
TOTAL		1030	494	1258	154.66
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	14	14	17	21.43
13	DOWRY DEATH	3		0	--
14	MOLESTATION	16	13	24	84.62
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	20	31	50	61.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	13	16	23.08
TOTAL		72	72	108	50.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0		0	@
20	ARSON	7	8	6	-25.00
21	CHEATING	69	62	50	-19.35
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2852	2916	24543	741.67
TOTAL		2933	2990	24602	722.81
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4372	3870	26292	579.38
TOTAL SLL CASES		4510	4725	6611	39.92

MAP - 38

TRICHY DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.15 Lakh	Detection 60 %	Murder : 44
Area : 4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery 70 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 28
AWPS : 5	0.3	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 85

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

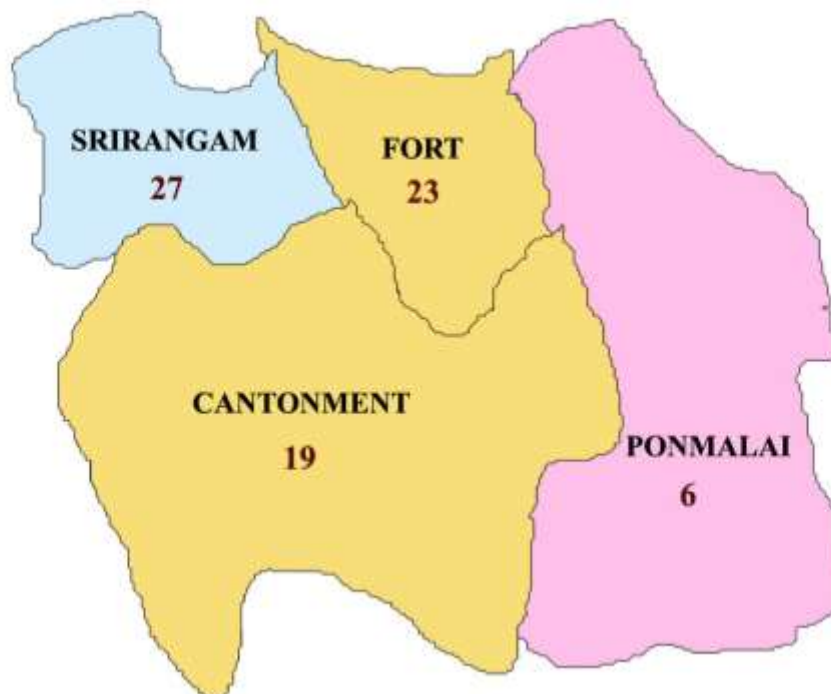


TRICHY CITY					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0		1	@
2	DACOITY	1		3	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0		0	@
4	ROBBERY	70	56	38	-32.14
5	BURGLARY	63	46	59	28.26
6	THEFT	466	332	251	-24.40
TOTAL		600	434	352	-18.89
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	18	20	17	-15.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	29	31	42	35.48
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0		0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	596	232	579	149.57
11	RIOTS	13	17	14	-17.65
TOTAL		656	300	652	117.33
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	1	6	500.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1		0	--
14	MOLESTATION	16	10	10	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2		1	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	45	26	24	-7.69
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	3	3	0.00
TOTAL		67	40	44	10.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0		0	@
20	ARSON	0		7	@
21	CHEATING	129	93	46	-50.54
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	4	0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1149	1508	6153	308.02
TOTAL		1285	1613	6210	285.00
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2608	2387	7258	204.06
TOTAL SLL CASES		5219	4007	6869	71.43

MAP - 39

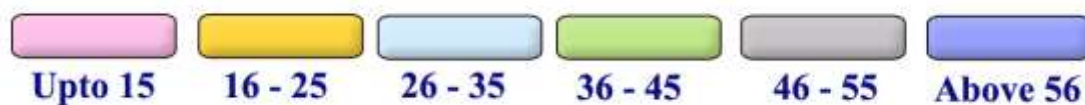
TRICHY CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.56 Lakh	Detection 78 %	Murder : 18
Area : 147.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 79 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 14	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
AWPS : 4	1.0	Grave Burglary : 10
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 2		Total : 76

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



VELLORE DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	3	6	1	-83.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	68	10	1	-90.00
4	ROBBERY	22	63	38	-39.68
5	BURGLARY	144	125	41	-67.20
6	THEFT	411	277	118	-57.40
TOTAL		650	484	200	-58.68
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	73	86	34	-60.47
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	87	101	42	-58.42
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	@
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	904	590	195	-66.95
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	@
TOTAL		1064	777	271	-65.12
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	17	5	-70.59
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	@
14	MOLESTATION	29	16	7	-56.25
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	2	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	23	19	7	-63.16
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	58	56	14	-75.00
TOTAL		118	108	35	-67.59
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	11	2	-81.82
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	2	0	@
20	ARSON	30	42	11	-73.81
21	CHEATING	88	44	17	-61.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	23	9	3	-66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	8685	6343	20591	224.63
TOTAL		8838	6451	20624	219.70
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		10670	7820	21130	170.20
TOTAL SLL CASES		12529	10239	4935	-51.80

MAP - 40

VELLORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.98 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 35
Area : 2030.11 Sq.Kms	Recovery 65 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 57	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
AWPS : 7	0.4	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 9		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 1		Total : 82

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



VILLUPURAM DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	0	2	--
2	DACOITY	3	4	10	150.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	16	2	5	150.00
4	ROBBERY	33	32	31	-3.13
5	BURGLARY	109	129	108	-16.28
6	THEFT	421	285	129	-54.74
TOTAL		585	452	285	-36.95
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	56	79	43	-45.57
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	169	121	95	-21.49
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	13	5	-61.54
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1830	1099	757	-31.12
11	RIOTS	227	179	120	-32.96
TOTAL		2286	1491	1020	-31.59
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	30	33	21	-36.36
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	3	2	-33.33
14	MOLESTATION	42	45	35	-22.22
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	25	25	10	-60.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	114	77	68	-11.69
TOTAL		215	183	136	-25.68
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	4	3	-25.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	3	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	19	15	10	-33.33
21	CHEATING	112	94	50	-46.81
22	COUNTERFEITING	0		0	@
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6552	5459	3656	-33.03
TOTAL		6688	5575	3719	-33.29
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		9774	7701	5160	-33.00
TOTAL SLL CASES		18190	12094	47446	292.31

MAP - 41

VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.85 Lakh	Detection 79 %	Murder : 45
Area : 3715.3 Sq.Kms	Recovery 68 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 10
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 31
AWPS : 7	2.0	Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 104

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	2	0	@
4	ROBBERY	46	56	30	-46.43
5	BURGLARY	105	105	70	-33.33
6	THEFT	166	150	119	-20.67
TOTAL		321	315	223	-29.21
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	58	58	60	3.45
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	55	49	60	22.45
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	2	5	150.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	527	278	610	119.42
11	RIOTS	56	22	15	-31.82
TOTAL		699	409	750	83.37
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	18	6	13	116.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	@
14	MOLESTATION	11	10	12	20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0		0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	13	14	7.69
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	6	8	33.33
TOTAL		46	35	48	37.14
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	3	10	@
20	ARSON	12	8	24	200.00
21	CHEATING	98	95	45	-52.63
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2808	3063	10849	254.20
TOTAL		2923	3172	10929	244.55
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3989	3931	11950	203.99
TOTAL SLL CASES		10924	8609	12079	40.31

MAP - 42

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.99 Lakh	Detection 79 %	Murder : 63
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 62 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 48	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 30
AWPS : 6	1.0	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 110

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

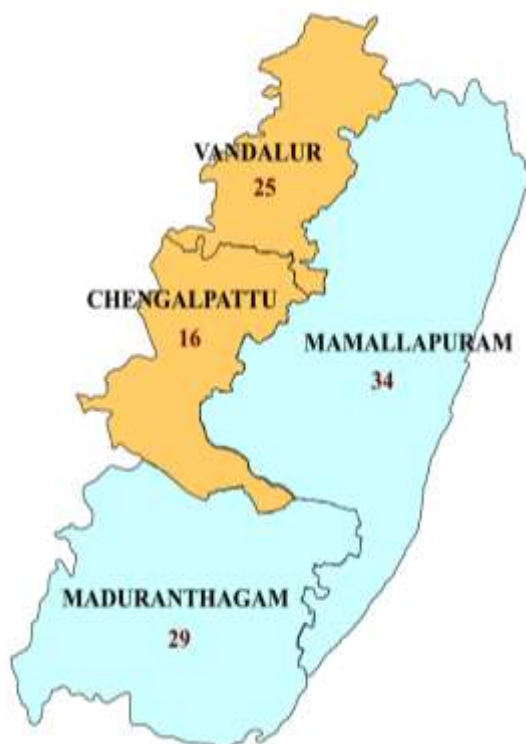


CHENGALPATTU					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	3	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	3	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	0	0	43	--
5	BURGLARY	0	0	66	--
6	THEFT	0	0	69	--
TOTAL		0	0	184	--
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	0	0	45	--
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	0	0	29	--
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	0	199	--
11	RIOTS	0	0	37	--
TOTAL		0	0	310	--
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	0	12	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	0	0	6	--
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	0	0	3	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		0	0	21	--
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	0	0	0	--
21	CHEATING	0	0	18	--
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	0	0	43763	--
TOTAL		0	0	43782	--
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		0	0	44297	--
TOTAL SLL CASES		0	0	2440	--

MAP - 43

CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 34.31 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 48
Area : 2803.88 Sq.Kms	Recovery 64 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : NA	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 43
AWPS : NA	0.2	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : NA		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 104

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KALLAKURICHI					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	1	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	@
4	ROBBERY	0	0	11	--
5	BURGLARY	0	0	43	--
6	THEFT	0	0	131	--
TOTAL		0	0	188	--
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	0	0	20	--
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	0	0	72	--
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	7	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	0	752	--
11	RIOTS	0	0	83	--
TOTAL		0	0	934	--
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	0	17	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	0	0	17	--
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	0	0	10	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	0	55	--
TOTAL		0	0	99	--
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	0	0	12	--
21	CHEATING	0	0	29	--
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	0	0	22754	--
TOTAL		0	0	22796	--
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		0	0	24017	--
TOTAL SLL CASES		0	0	5252	--

MAP - 44

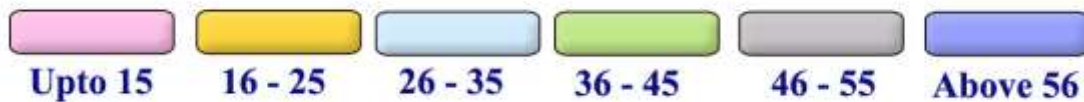
KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.81 Lakh	Detection 80 %	Murder : 21
Area : 3530.58 Sq.Kms	Recovery 80 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : NA	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 11
AWPS : NA	0.2	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : NA		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 36

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



RANIPET					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	3	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	3	@
4	ROBBERY	0	0	31	--
5	BURGLARY	0	0	28	--
6	THEFT	0	0	151	--
TOTAL		0	0	216	--
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	0	0	19	--
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	0	0	19	--
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	0	261	--
11	RIOTS	0	0	6	--
TOTAL		0	0	305	--
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	0	3	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	2	--
14	MOLESTATION	0	0	6	--
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	0	0	3	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	0	2	--
TOTAL		0	0	16	--
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	0	0	0	--
21	CHEATING	0	0	41	--
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	0	0	6574	--
TOTAL		0	0	6616	--
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		0	0	7153	--
TOTAL SLL CASES		0	0	3187	--

MAP - 45

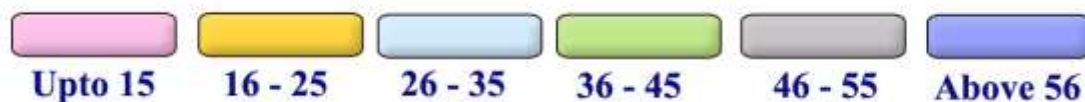
RANIPET DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 12.10 Lakh	Detection 76 %	Murder : 19
Area : 2234.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery 61 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : NA	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 31
AWPS : NA	0.9	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : NA		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 61

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUPATTUR					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	0	0	20	--
5	BURGLARY	0	0	60	--
6	THEFT	0	0	150	--
TOTAL		0	0	231	--
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	0	0	22	--
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	0	0	30	--
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	4	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	0	246	--
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		0	0	302	--
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	0	10	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	0	0	14	--
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	0	0	15	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	0	35	--
TOTAL		0	0	74	--
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	3	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	0	0	0	--
21	CHEATING	0	0	30	--
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	0	0	2322	--
TOTAL		0	0	2355	--
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		0	0	2962	--
TOTAL SLL CASES		0	0	13072	--

MAP - 46

TIRUPATTUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.20 Lakh	Detection 70 %	Murder : 22
Area : 1797.92 Sq.Kms	Recovery 55 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : NA	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 20
AWPS : NA	2.0	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : NA		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 51

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TENKASI					
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020					
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2018	2019	2020	% VARIATION IN 2020 OVER 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	2	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	@
4	ROBBERY	0	0	7	--
5	BURGLARY	0	0	64	--
6	THEFT	0	0	149	--
TOTAL		0	0	222	--
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	0	0	31	--
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	0	0	50	--
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	0	1041	--
11	RIOTS	0	0	4	--
TOTAL		0	0	1127	--
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	0	0	7	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	0	0	7	--
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	@
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	0	0	6	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	0	0	2	--
TOTAL		0	0	22	--
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1	--
20	ARSON	0	0	18	--
21	CHEATING	0	0	63	--
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	3	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	0	0	4709	--
TOTAL		0	0	4795	--
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		0	0	6166	--
TOTAL SLL CASES		0	0	5364	--

MAP - 47

TENKASI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2020



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.34 Lakh	Detection 67 %	Murder : 31
Area : 2916.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery 70 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : NA	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 7
AWPS : NA	0.7	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : NA		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 43

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

