

4/2/2013.

12.

NOTE

With the approval of the Commission I visited the state of Bihar from 28th January to 2nd February, 2013. Enclosed herewith is a detailed report on my visit to Bihar. I visited four districts in Bihar, including Patna, Gaya, Jamui and Jehanabad, and also visited the Boy's Observation Home and Aftercare Home for Girls in Patna, the Central Jail Gaya, District jails in Jamui and Jehanabad, and also made field visits. Detailed reports on the visit to jails are submitted separately. I shall be grateful if the report is kindly placed before the commission for appropriate directions.

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New Delhi,

27-2-2013.

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SG - on tour

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STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BIHAR-A REPORT BY S. JALAJA, SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR, NHRC

1. Places & people visited

I visited the state of Bihar from 29-1-2013 to 2-2-2013 with the objective of assessing the status of implementation of human rights in the state. I took this opportunity to have a meeting with Chief Secretary, DGP, Home Secretary, IG (Prisons), Special Secretary (Social Welfare) and other senior officers of the state government. I also had a meeting with some NGOs of the state engaged in the field of human rights.

In Patna I visited the Boy's Observation Home and After Care Home for Girls to sample implementation of the JJ Act in the state. Thereafter, in the districts of Gaya, Jamui and Jehanabad, I made field visits and inspected the Central /District Jails and held discussions with the DM/SPs and other senior officials.

It may be noted that till recently I (IAS, 1974) had been a part of the bureaucracy in the state, and, therefore, familiar with the people, socio-economic dynamics and administration of the state. But this visit gave me an opportunity to see Bihar, which has just completed hundred years of its existence as a state, in a different perspective.

I. Socio-economic progress & Human Rights

Annexures-1&2 give an overview of the socio-economic situation in Bihar vis-à-vis other states. With more than 100 million people, Bihar is the country's third most populous state. More than 50 per cent of the population of Bihar lives below the poverty line, mainly in rural areas (89%), with the lowest PCI and inadequate access to health, education and other services. The challenge of development in Bihar continues to be enormous due to the acute poverty, social inequalities, caste discrimination, low urbanization and deficient infrastructure and services. Serious emphasis on reduction in crime, education, health, better communication and safe childbirths etc are welcome changes noticeable in today's Bihar. However, if human dignity is the quintessence of human development, the direction being taken by a state also needs to be assessed in terms of dignity and choice-making ability of its people.

111. Human Right cases in Bihar:

Human Rights Commissions at the national and state levels have been set up under the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 in order to ensure protection and promotion of human rights in the country. The Commissions examine the complaints about violation of human rights and dispose of the cases. An assessment is made about the number and category of complaints as well as important issues pertaining to particular states and thereafter valuable conclusions and insights are drawn.

The data related to Bihar maintained by NHRC (Annexure-3) show that 4648 cases have been registered with it from 1-1-2012 to 31-12-2012 and the cases disposed of stand at 4332. In 37 cases, NHRC recommended monetary compensation to the complainants. In 4 cases, it recommended disciplinary action. Of the 1132 cases pending (Annexure-4) as of 13-2-2013, 328 relate to police, 328 are health-related.

Similarly, altogether 12,490 complaints, have been received by the Bihar State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during the last four years; 2726 complaints in 2009, 3690 in 2010, 3827 in 2011 and 2247 till May 2012; 40% of the cases relate to police atrocities.

Data published by the National Crime Control Bureau (NCRB) show that there were no incidence of human rights violation by police, including disappearance of persons, illegal detention/arrests and fake-encounter killings in Bihar during 2011. Likewise, the data on violation against terrorists/extremists, extortion and torture by the police were also reported as 'nil' for the year. NCRB has also reported as nil, incidences pertaining to false implication, failure for taking action, indignity to women, atrocities on SC/ST and others by the police in 2011. (Table 16.2)

1V. Crime and Criminal Justice System

NHRC has observed that "Efficient administration of criminal justice is necessary as much to provide the primordial need for maintenance of order in society and the protection of human rights, as for economic development. Efficiency of police investigation is fundamental to criminal justice. A basic factor today is that there is a loss of public confidence in police investigations and the criminal justice delivery system. Public confidence is the sheet-anchor of any police system. Information and intelligence can come only through public cooperation".

Crime in Bihar

Bihar was ranked at 24th in criminality (cognizable crimes under IPC) by the NCRB based on statistics relating to 2011. According to the Bureau, a total number of 1, 47, 633 complaints were registered in Bihar in 2011. The incidence of cognizable IPC crimes in Bihar in 2011 was 1, 35,896, whereas, the same for UP was 1, 95,135 and Rajasthan 1, 65,622 (Table -1.6).

Category of crimes: The data published by the Bureau also mentions the incidence and rate of violent crimes in 2011 including Murder 3198; Attempted Murder 3327; C.H not amounting to Murder 348; Kidnapping and Abduction 4268 and Dacoity 556. (Table 3.1) Data on incidence of other categories of crimes like Robbery 1381; Riots 9768 and Arson 705 has also been reported by the Bureau for 2011 in Bihar. Bihar's share of percentage of crimes at 10.1 is the second highest reported at the All-India level. Rate of violent crimes reported is also high (25.10) although less than that reported in Kerala (44.00) and J&K (30.0) for the same period.

Percentage to total cognizable crimes under IPC in Bihar for 2011 is also high. Only Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya have reported higher percentages.

Table-3.5 gives details on sex-wise- age group-wise details of victims of kidnapping and abduction in different states, including Bihar.

Details of disposal of IPC cases by police in Bihar during 2011 shows that out of 245409 cases, including pendency from previous years, investigations were completed in 161927 cases.; final reports submitted in 40154 cases; charge sheets in 114979 cases and charge found false/mistake of fact/law in 6794 cases. Percentage of pendency (34.0) and percentage of pendency to All-India level (9.7) are high in Bihar, although charge sheeting level (74.1) is low when compared to states like Kerala (95.6), Odisha (86.3) and Tamil Nadu (87.5) (Table-4.2).

NCRB has also published data on disposal of IPC cases by courts during 2011 in respect of different states and Union Territories. Out of 637136 cases pending for trial in Bihar in 2011, in 56741cases trials were completed; only 8792 cases were convicted: 47949 cases were acquitted or discharged and 11495 cases were compounded or withdrawn. At the end of the year 568900 cases were pending for trial in Bihar. Percentage of pendency in Bihar to All-India level is 7.5. Only Gujarat (11.5), West Bengal (8.50) and Maharashtra (17.7) have reported higher percentage of pendency (Table-4.10).

Data on conviction rate of IPC crimes during 2011 published by NCRB shows that the rates reported for Bihar are low when compared to other states UP, Punjab and Rajasthan (Table-4.12).

Fast-track courts

Bihar is reported to have one of the lowest conviction rates (15.5%) in India (NCRB). BBC in its news report dated 6-2-2013 mentions that, Bihar has the highest number of fast-track courts (183) in India and more than 80,000 cases are pending in these courts. Bihar's fast-track courts were launched to tackle a spiraling crime wave and a slow and weak criminal justice system in the state. They deal with a wide variety of criminal cases, including those relating to crimes against women. Since 2006, these courts convicted over 75,000 people. However, reports say that nearly 40% of the people convicted have been bailed out by the High Court. Although fast-track courts are no substitutes for regular courts, they have played an important role in booking hard core criminals and helped in radically improving law and order in Bihar.

V. Arrests & deaths in Police custody

Arrests NHRC has issued instructions/directions from time to time in respect of civil liberties, including guidelines on arrests, custodial deaths and encounter deaths. States governments are

expected to exhibit those on arrests in all the police stations of the state in order to create public awareness. DGP stated that this has not been done in respect of all the police stations of the state.

It has been brought to the notice of the Commission by the earlier Special Rapporteurs of NHRC that the conditions of the police lock-ups (*hajats*) in the state are in unsatisfactory state and that they do not have basic facilities of toilets, especially for women. DGP informed that new buildings have been constructed for the *thanas* in the state and provisions have been made for toilet facility separately for men and women. However, this facility is not available in old buildings. Till new buildings are constructed, provisional facility should be provided.

On my visit to the Jamui Thana, it was noticed that the Guidelines on Arrest issued by NHRC have not been displayed in the Thana. Toilets have been provided separately in the lock-ups. However, the walls of the female toilets are too low for their use by women. The design of the thana buildings require a closer scrutiny. SP, Gaya furnished the details of availability of toilets for women (15) in police custody in the 36 *thanas* of the district (Annexure-5). In Jamui it was confirmed that the place earmarked for police custody (*hajats*) for women in all thanas is in good condition.

Deaths in Police custody

A systematic effort to curb custodial violence has been a major priority of NHRC. It issued instructions on 14.12.1993 to the States asking them to direct all District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police to report directly to the Commission any instance of death or rape in police custody within 24 hours of its occurrence, failing which there would be a presumption that efforts were being made to suppress the facts. Subsequent instructions extended this directive to cover deaths in judicial custody as well. NHRC reported 1,574 custodial deaths (both police and judicial custody) in the country in the period between April 2010 and March 2011. Bihar accounted for 136 (Annual report Of NHRC-2010-11).

NCRB in the data on death in police custody in different states/UTs in 2011 reported only one death in police custody in Bihar. In that case, autopsy was conducted, a Judicial Inquiry ordered and a case registered (Table-13.1). No case of death in custody of persons remanded by the courts was reported in Bihar during the same period. (Table13.2). Similarly no deaths in police custody at the time of production/proceedings in courts/journey connected with investigation was reported in 2011 in Bihar (Table13.3).

It was mentioned by the DGP that only three custodial deaths in police custody were reported in the state in 2012. He further stated that in a case of custodial death in Maner Thana, within 2 hours after the incident, proceedings were initiated against the concerned police official, contemplating dismissal from service.

Encounter deaths

Six encounter deaths were reported in the state in 2011-12 (Annexure-6). Three of these cases relate to encounter with alleged extremists in Rohtas District. It was stated by the DGP that in those cases NHRC's guidelines have been strictly followed. However, every case of custodial and encounter deaths ought to be analyzed at the level of DGP himself so that corrective measures, wherever necessary, can be taken to improve the functioning of the police.

Complaints against the police

Data on complaint cases registered against police personnel during 2011 by the NCRB shows that in Bihar, out of 22 complaints received, in 19 cases judicial and in 4 cases departmental inquiries were ordered. Although 22 cases have been registered, only one case was sent up for trial/charge sheeted. Data given in Table 16.1 shows that out of 32 police personnel were sent up for trial, two cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of. It is noted that in no case trial has been completed; no police personnel has been convicted or acquitted.

Discussion with DMs/SPs

On a review with the DMs and SPs of Gaya, Jamui and Jehanabad districts the implementation of the Criminal Justice System at the district level was discussed.

- Law and order and crime situation in all the three districts were reported to be under control.
- In Jehanabad and Jamui no custodial deaths (in police custody) was reported last year. Only one was reported in Gaya last year.
- Only one instance of encounter death was reported in Jamui in which one SI was killed.
- One Women's police station each has been set up in all the three districts.
- Data on Missing children is maintained in the thanas.
- Anti-trafficking cells have been established in all the three districts.
- Janta durbars are being regularly held by DMs and SPs in which complaints against the police are also taken up.
- NHRC Guidelines on Arrests are not exhibited in all thanas of the districts.
- All new thana buildings had Lock-ups (*Hajats*) with toilets. In Gaya 16 out of 36 thanas have them. Old buildings do not have toilets.

In Gaya district 146 cases relating to crime against scheduled castes are pending. No case is pending relating to atrocities against the scheduled Tribes (Annexure-7) 122 missing children are reported in the district (Annexure-8). 25 cases relating to incidents of rape have been filed in Gaya district last year. This year 3 cases are registered. Training programs integrating human rights have been taken up in Gaya district. Dowry deaths are mostly not reported. Cases against crimes against women and children and SC/ST are being closely monitored. In Jamui district out

of 106 cases of crimes against women filed 46 are pending. 30 cases filed relate to extremists and 25 are pending (Annexure-9) for disposal.

Facilities for Police:

I had an opportunity to visit the Jamui thana wherein a new building has been constructed recently. The officer in charge of the thana mentioned that vehicles have been provided to them for their movements. The efforts of the state government in providing basic infrastructure to the police force is commendable especially when one looks back to the earlier days when thanas used to operate from dilapidated buildings, that too some times in rented buildings. The police force, in earlier times, was highly handicapped without vehicles.

Policemen who work under stressful condition also need humane treatment like availing leave, better living conditions, incentives for serving in difficult/extremist areas etc. Attention of the state government was therefore invited to the rights of the police personnel. The DGP stated that the state Government is concerned about the rights of the police personnel. A massive program of housing at a cost of Rs.106 crores have been taken up under the 13th Finance Commission Award. Construction of new police stations has been taken up in the state. Training of police personnel and sensitizing them on human rights issues have also received the attention of the state government. BIPART is training senior officials while Regional training Centers impart training to class 111&1V personnel. It was, however, noted that no extra remuneration is given to the police personnel who serve in extremist areas as in Chhattisgarh.

VI. Prisons:

As per NCRB data Bihar jails have one of the highest under trial population in India (23417), though only second to the jails in UP (54062). The Commission has, therefore, been insisting that State Governments effectively implement the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Common Cause vs. Union of India and Others case, which laid down guidelines and gave directions in regard to the release of under-trial prisoners on bail. NCRB has also published data on the number of convicted prisoners jail-wise in different states and UTs, according to which only 4594 prisoners were convicts in the jails of Bihar in 2011.

In the past Bihar prisons were known for over-crowding in jails, inhuman treatment of prisoners, horrible living conditions, and rule by criminal gangs and unleashing of terror by these gangs etc. Today the situation seems to have changed for the better.

Home Secretary stated that against a total sanctioned capacity of 28,313 prisoners in Bihar jails, actual number of prisoners were 25292 (Annexure-10). A new jail manual-the Bihar Jail Manual, 2012 has been brought out. Video-conferencing has been introduced in four Central Jails in the

state. Free legal counseling has also been introduced. The wages paid for skilled and unskilled workers have been raised one of the highest in India.

Prison deaths

Data published by NCRB for 2011 shows that 1332 custodial deaths in prisons were reported in India (1244 natural and 88 unnatural) in 2011. 78 custodial deaths in prisons reported in Bihar were stated to be due to natural causes; 1 by suicide; 1 death each caused by other inmates and outsiders and 3 due to other causes (Ref. NCRB website). IG (Prisons) indicated that 61 custodial deaths were reported by the jails in the state in 2012 and that action has been taken in those cases as per NHRC guidelines. Besides, weekly monitoring of custodial deaths cases is being carried out. Analysis by the Commission of deaths of prisoners reported from various States has revealed that many lives could have been saved if proper medical examinations had been carried out at the time of the admission of a prisoner in jail and if this had been followed-up with periodical medical checks.

On my visit to Central Jail Gaya I came to know that nine custodial deaths have been reported in Gaya Central jail in 2012 (Annexure-110). All but two are stated to be under magisterial inquiry. The deaths in most cases have taken place 6 months to one year back. In two other cases the status is not known. This is indeed a serious matter. The causes of death of those prisoners need to be verified by the IG (Prisons) himself.

Visit to Prisons:

I visited the Central jail in Gaya and the District jails in Jamui and Jahanabad districts. The three jails are some of the oldest in the country; the Central Jail Gaya set up in 1851; District Jail in Jamui in 1885 and Jehanabad in 1872. The buildings of all three jails of British era have outlived their life. Packed with prisoners, and over-flowing drains and open toilets within the wards, the barracks are unliveable.

The convicts and under trials are put together in barracks without observing mandatory segregation. Even alleged extremists are mixed with general prisoners. Prisoners, including women prisoners, live in poor conditions. Supreme Court in Upadhyay Vs the State of Andhra Pradesh on 1-11-2011 had issued comprehensive directions regarding care of women and children lodged in jails. Women, some of them more than 80 years old, are lodged in jails in dowry cases. It is a common feature noticed in the jails of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar that most of the woman prisoners are booked under the Dowry Prohibition Act. This practice, therefore, appears to be widely prevalent in the society. According to the data published by the NCRB, 1393 cases have been reported in Bihar in 2011 relating to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1986. State government ought to launch a campaign against the dowry system, in tandem with the civil society. Moreover, the practice of arresting all members of the husband's family, including

eighty year-old grandmothers and grandfathers on pressure from the bride's family, needs careful scrutiny and immediate action. The same trend was noticed in cases relating to elopements.

As against a sanctioned capacity of 1478, the actual number of prisoners was 1489 in Gaya jail; 188 against 330 prisoners in Jamui and 486 against 230 prisoners in Jehanabad jail. The number of under trial prisoners was 601 in Gaya; 174 in Jamui and 323 in Jehanabad jail. It appeared that many of the under-trial prisoners came from disadvantaged sections of society, having a rural background.

The prisoners complained about delay in their production before courts and lengthy court procedures. The Video-conferencing facility set up in Gaya jail was non functional for last 11/2 months. The visitor's window space was congested, encircled with iron bars which evokes fear and is not a congenial place for having meeting with family members who are forced to stand on other side of the bars, on the roads. The kitchens were unhygienic and badly in need of repairs. The cooked Roties were carelessly heaped on dirty clothes kept on the floors in Gaya jail. Unpalatable rotis and watery dal form the diet of the prisoners in Gaya. Some advance action appeared to have been taken by the other two jails in adding a vegetable to the diet before my visit. In Gaya 'hospital diet', being cooked in another place was the same as in the main kitchen. The prisoners complained that the jail is run as per the provisions of the old Jail Manual.

Medical facilities

The jail hospital in Gaya was in poor condition with one doctor present at the time of my visit. No lady doctor appeared to be visiting the jails. There were no separate jail hospitals in Jamui and Jehanabad jails; the prisoners are taken to the nearby government hospitals outside the jail. Screening for TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS needs to be done on a regular basis, although the prison authorities stated that it was the case. Although District jail, Jamui claimed to have organized medical camps for prisoners, organizing regular medical camps within the jail, with the presence of specialists and gynaecologists, will go a long way in ameliorating the conditions within the jails.

The mental condition of prisoners is also a matter of concern. Most of the time, the prisoners remain huddled together inside the barracks, with almost nothing to do in the absence of regular educational or vocational programs, games mostly limited to indoors, and no outdoor activities like gardening. The library is neglected, though a few new almarahs and a bundle of new books have been kept there. Nevertheless, the idle lot of prisoners could be put to use in myriad ways, cleaning, teaching, managing the library, organizing cultural programs and the like. Although some attempt has been made, especially in the district jail, Jamui, regular yoga

and meditation sessions for those who opt for it would have helped the prisoners to experience mental peace. Some of the volunteers amongst them could have been trained by reputed yoga institutes as yoga teachers.

Only one or two prisoners were stated to be mentally ill in each of these jails. However, regular screening would have certainly revealed more, keeping in view the conditions in which they live. The mentally ill prisoners need to be transferred to RINPAS, Ranchi immediately. The state government is in any way paying its share to that institution for upkeep of patients from Bihar. Regular screening should be undertaken with the help of reputed mental health institutions.

New Prison buildings

The jail authorities stated that new jail buildings are under construction in respect of all the three prisons. However, this cannot be construed as an excuse for allowing the prisoners to live in sub-human conditions within the present jail buildings. A time bound plan for completion of new buildings and shifting the prisoners to the new premises could be undertaken, with every item planned well in advance. Senior officials of the jails ought to be deputed to Tihar or Raipur jail in Chhattisgarh to gain first-hand knowledge of running jails. In the mean time, the under trial population in the jail needs to be reduced considerably so that the new jails are not overcrowded like the old ones.

With a new Jail Manual in place, the problem of prisons in Bihar today lies not in the availability of prisoner's rights, but in the implementation of these rights- that these prisoners get their rightful treatment in the prisons, safeguard their access to a fair and speedy trial, facilitate bail procedures and work towards various other procedural requirements to ensure that these prisoners make efforts to only achieve reformation and don't have to fight for their survival.

A detailed report on visits to the three jails has been separately submitted to the Commission.

VII. Observation / After Care / Remand Homes

The NCRB has published data relating to juvenile delinquency under different crime heads (IPC) during 2011 for various States and UTS. For Bihar number of murders reported was 46; attempt to commit murder 76; rape 17; kidnapping and abduction of women and girls 29 and others 22. 1126 cases have been reported wherein the juveniles were arrested and sent to courts; 123 to Observation Homes after admonition or advice; 148 released on probation and under care of guardians; 464 sent to Special Homes; 22 fined; 111 acquitted or otherwise disposed of and 258 pending for disposal. Madhya Pradesh (5794), Maharashtra (6770) Tamil Nadu (2083) Rajasthan (2542) UP 1204, Gujarat (2510) and Chhattisgarh (2692) showed higher numbers of juveniles arrested (Table-10.13).

Because of the distressing conditions and the often inhuman treatment of inmates in various remand homes in the country, NHRC had issued instructions to the States to undertake measures to improve the maintenance and upkeep of these homes and to ensure the better treatment of their inmates. Home Secretary stated that Juvenile Justice Boards have been set up and Child Welfare Officers have been designated in all 38 districts. Times of India reported that more than 14,000 juvenile cases are pending before the 38 Juvenile Justice Boards of Bihar.

I visited the Boy's Observation Home, Gai Ghat, Patna. A Special Home is also functioning from the same campus. In my meeting with the NGOs, Bal Sakhan had pointed out that in the 38 Observation Homes in the state, there is no segregation of children who have been sentenced and others. This allegation was found to be true. Md. Israphel 16, Shanshad Alam 16, Md. Lakhi 15 and Chottu Alam 16 who were sentenced in a rape case and lodged in the Special Home are found to be living alongside the younger boys in the Observation Home. They need to be separated without any further delay. The children in the observation Home were as young as 11 and 12. Their cases ought to have been placed before the JJ Board on priority after their admissions. There is no arrangement for counseling the boys. No probation officer is posted in the Home. On questioning them, I found that their families are not in touch with the boys. No attempt appears to have been made by the authorities in connecting the children with their families. But for some arrangement for teaching small children numbering 4-5, the rest of the boys were whiling away their time though Inter-Collegiate Women's association (ICW), a voluntary association, is training some of the boys in candle making, photo-framing and tailoring. However, they could also be trained in better skills, including computer training; mobile repairs etc wherein they would be more interested.

Keeping in view that heinous crimes are often reported from Protective/Remand Homes (some inmates had allegedly killed a fellow inmate in this very Home an year and a half ago) accountability of the head of the institution needs to be clearly fixed -that they would be liable for dismissal- if serious crimes like rapes or murders or attempted murder are reported from these institutions. I was told that the-then head of the institution has been awarded punishment of stoppage of increments only.

I also visited the Government After Care Home for Women in Patna. While the sanctioned strength of the institution was only 140, 237 women have already been admitted there. 167 under-aged girls, 44 mentally ill and 25 children along with their mothers were also living there. The most touching sight was a baby given birth to by a mentally ill woman being raised by other similar women lodged in the Home. The woman Superintendent of the institution showed extra-ordinary commitment even with very limited resources available with her. The very fact that 18 women were reunited with their families due to her efforts stands out as a rare tribute to unseen official working with dedication. The mentally ill should have been transferred to a

mental health institution for proper care. Nitu Kumari and Sumita were from Sitamarhi. They, along with 12 other girls/women and 5 children, were allegedly involved in trafficking. Six girls allegedly involved in trafficking were from Nepal. Their cases were pitiable as they were not able to communicate in Hindi.

There was no segregation of inmates here. Some of the girls repeatedly requested for their release. They need to be produced before the concerned courts without any delay. It is a pity that trafficked women have been kept in the Homes while the perpetrators of the crime are reported to be moving around freely. The police could have collected valuable information about trafficking rackets from these women. I also found very young girls, who are alleged to be extremists, lodged in the Home. Whether on their volition or under coercion, they had allegedly got involved in extremist activities, need to be investigated and action taken accordingly.

Unfortunately no NGO has been associated with any of the activities of the Home. Azad Bachpan, an NGO working in this field, pointed out that there is need to bring about changes in the JJ Act as enforcement machinery under the JJ Act is weak and ineffective. In the least, implementation of the existing provisions of the Act could go a long way in improving the working of these institutions.

VIII. Rights of the child

Although India has a large number of laws to protect and promote the rights of children, children's concerns are viewed primarily as a welfare issue, rather an issue of rights. By developing a legal rights-based approach for children, it would be easy to track of the violation of children's rights and increases their access to the legal system. According to the data published by NCRB for 2011 relating to incidence of crimes committed against children in States and UTs, incidence of 2333 crimes has been reported in Bihar. Rate of cognizable crimes is 2.2 while rank as per rate of total cognizable crimes is 21 (Table 6.1). Incidence of infanticides reported in Bihar in 2011 by the Bureau is 3; murder 121, rape 91; kidnapping and abduction 1821 etc (Table 6.2)

Child rights issues include Juvenile Justice, torture and abuse of children, right to education, child health and nutrition, child sexual abuse, child trafficking and child marriages. According to UNICEF a range of other concerns, including high rates of child labor, school dropouts, and low learning levels and illiteracy, particularly among girls, Muslims and scheduled caste children, who face discrimination in the education system and society in general, are to be considered from a right's perspective. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) outlines the basic human rights that should be afforded to children, such as Right to survival, Right to protection (protection in family, school and public places, protection for girls from forced early marriages), right to participation in development (children who have left schools

for some reason should get an access to education again; girls and boys should get equal opportunity for recreation and other developmental programs).

Viewed against these rights outlined under the UNCRC, facts listed sometimes back (latest data not available) by the UNICEF on the rights of the child in Bihar are as follows:

- More than half the state's children are underweight, a proportion which is higher than the Indian average.
- More than three quarters of children under three are anemic, while more than 90 per cent of adolescent girls are deficient in iron.
- Bihar has among the highest rates of maternal mortality in India, largely due to inadequate health services in rural areas. This is in spite of the number of safer institutional childbirths dramatically increasing from about one fifth to almost one half after a cash incentive for mothers was recently introduced.
- Less than five per cent of new mothers give their first milk, or colostrums, laden with invaluable immunity against disease to newborns. Only about one third of the mothers exclusively breastfeed their babies for the first six months.
- Less than one child out of four suffering from diarrhea receives lifesaving oral rehydration salt and zinc tablets.
- More than half of students drop out before finishing Grade Five although primary school enrolment has steadily increased to about 99 per cent and most communities have schools nearby. Only half of children in Grade Five achieve basic competency and only 37% of children complete Grade Four in four years.
- About half of Bihar's girls marry before they are 18, which is significantly higher than the Indian average.
- Bihar accounts for about 10 per cent of child labor in India with many working illegally as domestic servants and in workshops and factories.

Mapping of the institutions done in the district of Jamui sometime back by NHRC has pointed out many lacunae, including poor quality of education, irregularities in the mid-day meal program and feeding program of Anganwadis. Same problems were again brought to light in my field visits in Gaya district. These show the gap between policies on child rights and their implementation.

In my interactions with NGOs, Plan India Bihar pointed out that there is no awareness about child rights in the field and that there is every need to create public awareness about child rights issues in the state. NGOs Save the Children and ITPA pointed out that there is no policy, at present, about abandoned children. Necessary guidelines need to be issued on what to do

with them. Further, newborn abandoned babies should not be handed over to police, because it leads to unnecessary complications.

From a study of the rights of the child in Bihar, it emerges that there is little public awareness about the subject and that the officials and staff implementing various programs for children are not trained suitably to handle the issues with the desired levels of sensitivity; a gap exists between policies and their implementation.

Child labor

In June 2009, the Bihar State Government released the 'State Plan of Action for Child Protection, Rescue and Rehabilitation' to address the issues of child labor eradication and rehabilitation. The document recognizes that the main causes of child labor are poverty, economic deprivation and illiteracy. As stated in the plan Government's vision is "to make Bihar a 'Child Labor Free State', build an enabling environment for all children attending schools and strive for proper nurturing and overall mental, physical and moral development of every child".

In the information given by the Social Welfare department no mention, however, is made about the number of bonded, child laborers identified, released and rehabilitated, what it has done to create awareness about it, how many cases have been booked under the Act and how many charge sheeted. Only in Jehanabad out of the three districts I visited, some information was available. In Jehanabad district 15 NGOs are engaged in the field of child and bonded labour. 40 schools have been opened for children engaged in child labor, though after 2008-9 no allotments were received in running rehabilitation programs. Recently Rs.57 lakhs have been received.

Bachpan Bachao Andolan which is working in the area of child labour and bonded labour claimed that it had helped the release of 80,000 children from bondage in the country. It was stated that their plans for rehabilitation of bonded laborers involving 257 children sent to 19 District Magistrates in Bihar are still pending for approval.

Azad Bachpan pointed out that there is need to bring about changes both in the Bonded Labor Act as well as in the JJ Act. Enforcement machinery set up under the Acts is weak and ineffective. No rules have been framed under the Bonded Labor Act. It was further pointed out that an amount of Rs.20000 is sanctioned per child for rehabilitation of bonded labor. No separate funds are given for training with the result that the NGOs themselves are forced to meet the cost.

It would appear that a number of reputed NGOs have long experience of dealing with the complex issues of bonded and child labor. As the state government alone may not be in a

position to oversee all issues connected with the subject, services of the civil society organizations need to be up scaled.

IX. Rights of women

The violation of women's fundamental rights through physical, mental, emotional, and sexual violence against women has become almost commonplace in the Indian context. In the data published NCRB (Tables 3.1 and 5.2) pertaining to 2011, 934 rape cases, 1193 cases of molestation, 8 cases of sexual harassment, 3050 kidnapping and abduction and 1413 dowry-deaths have been reported in the state of Bihar. Only states like UP, Rajasthan and West Bengal have reported higher crime levels. NCRB also provides data on the conviction rates of IPC crimes, including those against women in respect of different states and union territories; Dowry 20.8; molestaton15.7; sexual harassment0; cruelty by husband/relatives 17.3importation of girls 5.6; causing death by negligence 24.7other IPC crimes 15.4 and total cognizable crimes under IPC 15.5 (Table 4.12). It is evident that conviction rates of IPC crimes against women are very low.

The state Government also provided data relating to crimes against women for the period from 2010 to 2012. In 2012, 9795 crimes against women were reported; 927 rapes; 3789 Kidnapping/abduction; molestations118; dowry deaths 1275 and dowry-related3686 (Annexure-12).

The data provided by SP, Gaya reveals that in 2012 and in 2013 (up to January) 28 cases of rape have been registered. In 17 cases, charge-sheets have been filed and the rest are under investigation (Annexure-13).

Violence against women has taken particularly acute forms in circumstances where populations are already marginalized. Women in the Tribal belts and amongst Dalit populations are already vulnerable, and become even more so in areas affected by conflict. There is, therefore, a pressing need to recognize and address the particular forms of violence levied against women who are 'doubly marginalised' by caste, class, religion, or in situations conflict. Some of the NGOs have pointed out that laws discriminate against women, both by denying justice to victims of violence and by dispossessing women from their shares in land and property. A number of laws that protect women from discrimination have also either inadequate, or have not been properly implemented. As some of the activists have pointed out among the dalit women, the question is not so much of reproductive rights or female feticide; rather it is the question of dignity.

Domestic violence is another area of concern. Koshish Charitable Trust, NGO is working in the area of domestic violence pointed out that provisions of the Domestic Violence Act are not being implemented in the state. Women's Helpline, an NGO involved in the area of domestic

violence pointed out that Short Stay Homes keep the affected women only for a period of 3-4 months. After that they have nowhere to go. Sanjeevani another NGO also working in the area of domestic violence complained that its position becomes false whenever it tries to help the affected women because the women keep changing their versions. This gives rise to suspicion about its role. According to the NGO sensitization of not only the police force, but also the health officials and medical staff is absolutely essential while dealing with cases relating to domestic violence.

Women as helpers

Bihar Gharelu Kamgar Sanghatan, an NGO working for the rights of domestic helps complained about police apathy towards them. They cited a specific instance wherein a fellow domestic help was brutally raped. Despite their best efforts the police failed to cooperate with them. No recognition was given to their efforts by the police. No rehabilitation measure was taken.

Trafficking

In the past decade, the volume of human trafficking has grown to the extent that it is now the third largest form of transnational organised crime after firearms and drugs. In India, the scale of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking is steadily rising despite the existence of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Bihar shares the border with Nepal and is the main transit state in India through which trafficked women and children pass (ADB, RETA Report). Entry points in the State of Bihar are Raxaul, Bairgania, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Narkatraganj, Madhubani, Sonbarsha, Jogbani, Kakarbita (STOP, 2002, Excerpts from: Analyzing the Dimensions: Trafficking and HIV/AIDS in South Asia).

According to data published by the NCRB on registration of cases under human trafficking, 218 cases were registered in Bihar during 2011; buying girls for prostitution-1; selling of girls 1; procurement of minor girls 183; importation of girls 8 and Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956-23. The rate of conviction in these cases is nil. In 2010 184 cases were registered, which shows that there is only marginal increase in the registration of cases. No cases have been registered under the provisions of Indecent Representation of Women's' Act, 1986.

Children are mainly trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, begging, child labour or for adoption purposes. Trafficking takes place either from state to state or through international borders. In most of the trafficking cases that are tried in court, the children are rescued after they have been trafficked to some place.

According to official reports the state government has adopted a program me called Astitva, with a vision towards a trafficking free Bihar. The program has a special focus on the trafficking-

prone districts like Purnea, Katihar, Kishanganj, Araria, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, East Champaran and West Champaran. A district-level anti-human trafficking cell has been constituted in 26 districts under supervision of the district magistrates. A state-level anti-human trafficking cell has been formed, which is headed by the chief secretary. Besides, short stay homes, especially for girls and women victims, for rehabilitation are already running in 28 districts. Although these are good initiatives on the part of the government, what is important is the actual implementation of these policy decisions.

In 2012, 53 FIRs were filed by the police (49 in 2010; 55 in 2011) and the girls/women rescued were 54 in 2012 (49 in 2011 and 16 in 2010) 207 traffickers (147 F and 60 men) were arrested last year (Annexure-14). Action taken so far is too little compared with the enormity of the problem. **Parihar Seva Sangh**, an NGO in Arwal stated that they had conducted a survey of 150 families in the red light area in the district. However, police have not taken any interest in the matter. The State police ought to be pro-active in this matter. Regular monitoring of cases, arrest and prosecution of the culprits, vigilance at the check posts and training of personnel and rehabilitation of victims, involvement of NGOs with proven records are necessary to curb this. Taking preventive actions, including sensitizing the public and panchayat level monitoring are also needed.

Missing women and children

The Commission had recently organized a consultation on the issues relating to missing women and children which again is a serious problem. In Gaya district alone, 122 children were reported to be missing as per a statement given by the SSP, Gaya in 2012(Annexure-8). Only 5 children have been recovered so far. Home Secretary, Bihar stated that the High Court of Patna is monitoring the issue and a monitoring cell for this purpose has been set up under a DIG level officer.

X. Rights of Dalits and Adivasis

Dalits

The Indian Constitution banned the practice of untouchability under Article 17 and the Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989 was introduced to combat persecution and discrimination against Dalits and Adivasi (tribal) people. Despite the existence of these strong legal provisions, Dalit and Adivasi populations have found it virtually impossible to access their rights through the legal system.

The incidence of crimes committed against scheduled castes in Bihar published by NCRB for 2011 was 3623, 10.7% contribution to All-India total. Bihar holds the 4th position as per percentage share of crimes (Table 7.1). The Bureau reported further that the rate of incidence

of murder was 29; rape 29; dacoity 3; kidnapping and abduction 29. Total number of cases for trial, including pending cases from the previous year was 11476 in 2011. 3024 cases were reported under the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 in Bihar by the Bureau for the same period. (Table 7.2)

The State Government has also furnished data on crimes against SC/ST in the state for 3 years- 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to November, 2012), according to which 4530 crimes against SC/ST were reported in the state out of which 27 were murder; 172 grievous hurt; 31 rapes; burning 45 and miscellaneous crimes 4176.

It is seen from the data provided by the government of Bihar that 4530 cases relating to atrocities against scheduled castes were reported last year out of which 27 were death related 172 grievous hurt, 31 rape cases and 4176 miscellaneous cases. (Annexure-14) An IG rank officer is designated as IG weaker sections looking after the issues concerning women, children and the weaker sections and the cases are being monitored.

In Gaya district, with a high concentration of dalit population, 171 miscellaneous cases concerning crimes against dalits were reported in 2012, out of which 146 are pending. No case has been registered under the prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes.

The state government has identified the most backward amongst the dalits as Mahadalits (which includes 22 caste groups other than Paswan) and targeted special programs for their education and health care. Mahadalit Vikas Mission has been started for their upliftment. Gaya district with a high concentration of Mahadalits (25-30% of the total population in the district) offers an ideal place for a close look at the programs meant for them. The District Welfare Officer Gaya stated that separate schemes like provision of subsidy for availing bank credit for 3000 SCs (Rs. 300 lakhs), Mahila Samrudhi Yojana (Rs. 80 lakhs) to assist 80 women, and Micro-Credit finance (Rs. 24 Lakhs) for 80 beneficiaries are being implemented in the district (Annexure-16). A concurrent evaluation of implementation of these schemes through an independent agency will ensure that benefits reach the targeted groups.

In Gaya district, 225 villages have been identified as Adarsh Gram wherein SC population is more than 50%. Rs. 40 lakhs per village is provided under the scheme. In each Adarsh Gram the schemes selected include solar lighting, construction of Community Bhavan, drainage, brick soling, tube wells, benches and desks for school, vessels for cooking food in MDM, health camps, Anganwadi centre and bank credits. Budget for all selected villages together came to Rs. 65 crore.

Hurli village, which I visited, has mostly *Bhuyya* and *Mushahar* population. Some works were already taken up like the community centre, a culvert and brick soling. The villagers complained

about non-availability of drinking water. I found that their complaint was true—none of the three tube wells were functional. The children were holed up in a dark and dirty hut where the Anganwadi is run. No pregnant woman was present. I was told that the pregnant women collect their dry ration. The wisdom of providing them dry ration needs to be reconsidered. The purpose of a pregnant woman's visit to Anganwadi is also to learn about health, nutrition, child care and the like. There is no guarantee that once she takes the ration home, other members may not consume it. I was told that funds have been sanctioned for a new building for the Anganwadi, but land is yet to be selected. Had the Community Bhavan been complete, it could have been used as Anganwadi centre. The Sevika stated that they were cooking pulav for the day. The helper stated that she has not been paid her remuneration for last several months. I was told that the state government is planning to start one Anganwadi every ward. It may be pointed out that the existing ones need strengthening.

Although the officer who accompanied me had stated that one Deputy collector is in charge of each block, and that social security pensions under NSAP have been distributed after holding camps, there were at least two cases left out before me, one a young physically challenged girl and an elderly person. Of the three houses taken up under the Indira Awas Yojana, one was abandoned; the other had developed cracks and the third incomplete. When asked about MNREGA, the villagers stated that the young people are working in a neighboring mine, cutting stones where better wages are paid (Rs250/day) compared to NAREGA where they get only Rs.140/day. Some have received their ration, while others complained of not getting it. Ram swarup Manjhi complained about not getting kerosene. A Panchayat Rojgar Sevak, Panchayat Sachiv and Vikas Mitra are supposed to help the villagers in executing the programs. ASHA was away, perhaps on a visit to another village. There was no Village Health Sub Centre in the village. The plus point was that immunization level was stated to be over 80%. Moreover, 6-7 boys were studying in college. This appears to be a typical scheme implemented by government officials without people's participation. The wide gap between the policies aimed at the welfare of the poor and their execution was evident.

NGO, Action Aid stated that out of 1, 44000 dalits in Gaya district, 16050 had no land. They have been provided with 3 decimals of land each. However, not all are in possession of the lands given to them. A separate drive is needed for this. DM Gaya stated that efforts are on to hand over possession to all the beneficiaries under the scheme.

In Jamui district, the Mahadalit Yojana has reported success in handing over possession of land to the beneficiaries under different schemes; Distribution of Public lands- 86.44%; purchase and distribution of Ryoti lands- 65.42%% and under Homestead Tenancy Act- 100% (Annexure-16).

In Jehanabad district male literacy is 70% and female 58%. Scheduled castes constitute 15% of the population. The DM Jehanabad district explained the details of the schemes taken up for the welfare of the SC population, which includes scholarship for students, residential schools for girls and boys, hostels and schools for SC students etc. Connectivity has been taken up in a big way in areas inhabited by Mahadalits. Atrocities against SC and schemes meant for them are regularly being monitored. Payments of social Security pension are up-to-date in the district. Monitoring is done through computerized data.

Interactions with NGOs were helpful in knowing the field conditions. The Dalit Vikas Abhiyan Samity complained that it had sent 136 cases to NHRC in 2008 and 22 cases to the Bihar State Human Rights Commission. However, no action has been taken. This complaint needs to be looked into. It also suggested that more number of awareness training programs on human rights should be organized. It mentioned that categorization of Scheduled Castes is causing difficulties to several groups like Pairgha, Nayya etc. Anomaly in the counting and categorization of certain caste groups in the Census is also causing considerable problems to the affected groups. The NGO desired Central government intervention in the matter. It was further stated that the funds earmarked under the Special Component Plan meant for Scheduled Castes should be utilized only in programs meant for them.

Scheduled Tribes

Bihar has about 1% ST population. According to the data published by NCRB for 2011 regarding incidence and rate of crime committed against Scheduled Tribes, 97 incidences were reported which was 1.7% contribution to All India crime levels (Table 7.9). Incidence of murder and rape were only one each for the same period (Table 7.10). 71 cases of atrocities were reported against the STs.

I reviewed the various schemes taken up for ST in Jamui district which has a population of 5-6% ST (SC: 20%). Two residential Schools, one for boys (Jhajha) and one for girls (Chakai) have been set up. Out of 19 schools for ST, only three are functional. There are one Government college and three private colleges; however, no polytechnics have been set up. There are 3 private IITs and one Government ITI. Under the MADA program, training is being provided to ST youth and schemes like construction of PCC roads and platforms are also taken up. Every Panchayat has a Panchayat Vikas Mitra posted. 26 lakhs trees have been planted last year by the Forest division, Jamui. I discussed various aspects of development with DM and other senior officials of the district. It was pointed out that only through regeneration of the forests, better communication and up gradation of the skills of the youth, can development be possible in tribal areas.

XI. Manual scavenging

The state government indicated that on the basis of information received from 128 local bodies in the state, a report was sent to Government of India vide letter no 3509 dated 22-6-11 that the state is free from this pernicious practice. However, an advertisement was again issued in newspapers inviting information on the existence of this practice anywhere in the state. Further, the information provided by the Government Counsel in the Supreme Court has also been circulated to various districts. The Chief Secretary, Bihar is closely monitoring the issue.

XII. Rights of the Migrant Laborers

The first migration from Bihar dates back to 1834. Large numbers of people migrated from Bihar as indentured labour to British colonies around the world as well as to other parts of the country during the 19th and 20th centuries. The origins of the current migration can be traced back to the '60s, which saw the ushering in of the Green Revolution in northwest India. (Ref. infochange agenda)

'Around 55 lakh people from Bihar are said to live outside the state, The Bihar Industries Association puts the number at 2 crore -- almost a quarter of the state's population. Barring a handful of states, the entire country relies on migrant labourers from Bihar to build roads, till fields, run taxis and auto-rickshaws, and guard offices and homes. The hardworking Bihari migrant worker forms the backbone of the nation's workforce. According to a study conducted by the New Delhi-based Institute of Human Development (IHD) in 18 villages of north Bihar, migration in search of work has recorded a substantive rise in the past two decades". On the other hand it has been pointed out that due to the large number of development works started within the state the percentage of people migrating from the state in search of their livelihood is stated to have dropped by 30%, still the issue of violation of basic rights of those who still migrate is a complex issue. Their safety, security, dignity, health care, education of children, freedom from exploitation are issues of concern to the migrants. There is need to set up an ombudsman man to oversee implementation of their rights.

XIII. Rights of the Disabled

As per the Census 2001 the total disabled population in the State of Bihar is 18, 87, 611, which ranks as the number one in the country and approximately 3.2% of the total population. Within this population, the persons with disability in the rural areas are 16, 92, 454, which is approximately 90%. The total disabled male population is 11, 31, 526 as against the female population of 7, 56,085. Category wise the percentage of visual handicapped is 53% followed by locomotors disability, which is 27%. The speech and hearing disabilities together account for 11% of the disabled population, whereas the mentally handicapped accounts to 9% of the population. (Ref. State policy on Disability-supported by WHO)

According to the state government, the strategy envisaged in the Policy aims to amplify the human rights approach to disability enshrined in the Constitution of India. The Policy outlines the commitment of State Government to ensure an enabling environment conducive to holistic development, full participation and emancipation of persons with disability. The Policy guidelines the State's commitments in various aspects including public education and awareness raising, prevention, health care, community based rehabilitation, barrier free access, transport, education, employment and economic empowerment among others.

Against a target of 100 inmates during a year in each polytechnic fixed by the AICTE only 107 out of 300 handicapped persons were imparted training during 2002-03 in Patna, Saharsa and Gopalganj polytechnics. Eight residential schools for blind, deaf and dumb children in the State had a combined capacity of 376 inmates. The total number of disabled children as on date in the State was not available but according to the records of Bihar Education Project, the number of disabled children in the age group of six to fourteen years in 78 blocks of the State was 55368. Only a negligible number of disabled children resided in schools. (Ref. Official Website of the state government). The districts covered under the NPRPD programme are Dharbbhanga, Samastipur, Gaya, Jehanabad, Muzaffarpur, Nawadah, Banka, Kishanganj, Muzaffarpur and Chapra. However, even according to the state government, implementation structure for the programme is hopelessly inadequate.

Mental health is another neglected area in Bihar. The mentally ill need to be treated with dignity and sensitivity is not well understood. There is no mental care institution fully functional in Bihar. There is acute dearth of psychiatrists in Bihar. At the PHC level neither doctors nor nurses are trained to handle patients with mental illnesses. Fulfillment of the rights of mentally ill is a serious challenge to the state government.

The National Blind Association (Bihar Chapter) stated that the disabled are neglected in Bihar. Sensitization/Training programs need to be organized for creating awareness.

XIV. Naxalism in Bihar

Today sixteen out of the 38 districts in Bihar are extremist-affected. According to media reports apart from holding on to their original strongholds, they have also managed to break new ground. Besides the districts of East Champaran, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, the districts of Saharsa, Begusarai and Vaisali have also witnessed the growth of extremism in recent times. The original strongholds of Patna, Gaya, Jehanabad, and Aurangabad have been consolidated.

Naxal movement started in Bihar as early as in 1967, in Bhojpur district as a war against landlords. But it came to the national attention in the 1980s with the advent of the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), notorious for its acts of violence, especially in Central Bihar. From

the late '80s to the early '90s, the MCC made its presence felt in Bihar with major acts of violence in places like Gaya, Aurangabad and Chapra. In Bihar, the Naxal movement did not remain a struggle for the poor but degenerated into a caste conflict as cadres were created on the basis of hatred against the rich and influential castes. The Maoist Communist Centre had become so powerful in certain areas that they ran a parallel government. In 2004 the MCC and the People's War Group (PWG) merged to form the CPI (Maoists).

To counter the forces of extremists, the landlords grouped themselves into various private outfits; one of them being the dreaded Ranvir Sena. The Sena perpetrated atrocities in Naxal-infested areas and targeted the poor farmers and other lower castes. Today caste wars are on the decline dissipation of the ideological basis with the advent of globalization and liberalization and with development activities being taken to remote area by the government etc The government has announced reservation for Mahadalits and Extremely Backward Castes (EBC) of Bihar to give them benefits so that they shun the path of violence and lead a normal life. (Ref. Zee news.com)

In Gaya district nine blocks, including Imamganj, Dumaria, Banki Bajar, in Sherghatty Subdivision are highly affected by extremism. CRPF camps have been established to take counter naxalite actions. Development activities have been up- scaled in the area as 30% of the population of Gaya comes under the BPL. The policy is to wean away the youth by providing employment opportunities to them.

All 10 blocks in Jamui district are affected by naxalism; 5 blocks namely Chakai, Sono, Jhajha, Barhat and Laxmipur are seriously affected. Around 30% of the area of the district is out of bound for administration. Two instances were cited by the district administration regarding naxal activities in the district. Some time ago 8 laborers working in the area were abducted and later released. In an encounter in the area of Khara Thana one SI was killed and 1-2 injured. Naxalite areas are not approachable. The extremists also prevent any kind of development activities by the government in their hide-outs. All resources in the area, including forests, are under their area of influence. They exhort money from contractors, engineers and others for funding their activities. The DM Jamui stated that developmental activities have been intensified in the area with funding received (Rs.55 crores /year) for implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Irrigation, infrastructure, roads, and training have been included in the activities.

Jehanabad too is affected by extremism. Feudalism had given birth to almost two decade long naxalism in the district. While earlier it had affected the entire district, now it is stated to be confined to a few panchayats. Officials can move about without any difficulty. The allegation is that Naxals have become contractors today. The strategy of the district administration was to

increase connectivity. Rs.85 crores were received for implementation of the Integrated Action plan. Schemes for provision of hand pumps, construction of go downs and support for Mid-day Meal scheme, trainings to support livelihood options, support for self-help groups have been taken up in the district.

While visiting the After Care home in Patna, I had the opportunity to interview two of the girl inmates, alleged to be Maoists. Both were teen-aged girls of around 14-16 years of age. One of them Gudia Kumari stated that she was chased and captured by naxalites who were from Jharkhand and had come to her village for forcibly taking young people for extremist activities. She was taken by a boy named Sumeet to Jharkhand. There she was given training in handling guns. Since she was not able to acquire any expertise, she was being returned to her village. On her way back to her village, she was caught by the police. The Probation Officer of the Home was investigating her case. Proper investigation of cases like hers would have revealed how the naxalites carry out their inter-state and inter- district operations and how innocent teenagers are forced to join their movement.

I had also interviewed two of the alleged extremists in the Central Jail, Gaya- Baldev Rabi, Gram Bandhiya, Aurangabad and Gola Majhi 52 Thana Atri. Baldev Rabi openly admitted that he is linked to naxalites. He stated that when he was a child, naxalism had taken its roots in his village. MCC was active. Initially he had not taken any interest in the movement. However, in 1990, the local zamindar-turned-MLA committed several atrocities and filed 10 false cases against his family members with the intention of harassing them. Two of his family members got killed. He, along with others, was forced to join the movement to escape from the clutches of the MLA. He was arrested in 2010.

Gola Majhi was a teacher in the local school till the time he was arrested by the police. He stated that the naxalites used to visit his village and he did have communications with them. He however, did not admit that he was a part of the movement. Later on, the jail staff told me that both were Area Commanders of the movement. I also observed the alleged extremists being taken to the court. They were bundled together and made to stand in a confined space of 'reception' for visitors surrounded by iron bars and wait for a long time in that condition for police to escort to them to the court.

This meeting with the two 'commanders' of the movement is revealing as to how ordinary folks, who have nothing to do with the movement are pulled into the quagmire. One is forced to ask- is justice one-sided? Was the zamindar- cum- MLA too booked for his alleged offences? It follows that those who have caused distress to the local population by their criminal activities should also be caught by the police. Then more and more people will have faith in the criminal justice system and would, on their own, leave the naxal movement. It is also necessary to consider each case against alleged naxalites, to assess the extent of their involvement and

segregate those who are innocent. Only by these two actions can ultimately naxalism be eliminated from the state. Potential areas could be saved from slipping into naxalism this way. Otherwise, the hit and run policy followed by both sides are likely to continue for a long time to come with casualties on both sides.

In my visit to Dantewada district, a core naxalite area in Chhattisgarh, I visited the 'Educational Hub' and the Vocational Training Centre started by the DM with IAP funds. Starting from class-1 to college/polytechnics imparting higher/technical education, with an investment of Rs.100 crores, the Hub has residential facilities too for students, both girls and boys. The idea is to wean away youth from areas under naxalite dominance and facilitate their joining the mainstream. The vocational college is open to all teenagers wherein students are provided professional training in a variety of trades, including shoemaking, computer training, hotel management and the like by reputed firms like NIKE, Oberoi Hotels and others. A proper evaluation would assess the success of the schemes. These appeared to be innovative ideas which could be tried in all the three districts in Bihar with appropriate local modifications.

XV. Right to Food

It has been reported that against a total number of 65.23 lakh BPL families estimated in Bihar by the Government of India, a survey conducted by the state government reported a total number of nearly 1.5 crore families, after correcting all errors of exclusion and inclusion. Food grain allotment by the Centre is based on its own estimates; whereas, the number of card holders is based on the figures arrived at by the state government. Therefore, the state was not in a position to honour its commitments. However, it was stated that recently the Supreme Court has passed orders in favor of the State government. It was stated that with increased allotments the state will be able to ensure distribution of food grains to all card holders.

Although in my meeting with the district magistrates indicated no shortage in the availability of food grains, at the field levels these complaints do persist. Pragatisheel Kisan, an NGO based in Munger complained about shortage of 5-13 kg of grains/food materials per bag in the MDM scheme in the district. It also complained about the alleged malpractices by the Anganwadis in the district. My predecessor had also pointed out that it was not desirable to hand over cash to the Anganwadi worker to buy provisions, which leads to many malpractices. On inquiry it was mentioned that the state government is planning to use the MDM set up to distribute provisions also to Anganwadis.

In Gaya district 8.99 lakh families are covered under the public distribution system. Antyodaya scheme under which 35Kg grain is allowed covers 87,081 card holders. It was stated that there is no shortage of kerosene in the district and it is sold at Rs.18/liter.

In Jehanabad district the DM made a demonstration of an innovative computerized system for tracking lifting of commodities under public distribution by card holders. Data computerized includes the name of the dealer, total list of consumers, BPL details, Food Calendar, SFC Stock position, details of lifting etc. Through SMS availability and lifting by consumers are tracked. This could be put to use not only in other districts of the state but also in other states as well, after due evaluation.

XVI. Training and sensitization

It was brought to the notice of the state government that training and sensitization of officers and staff to deal with human rights issues is very important in ensuring civil liberties to its citizens and helps them fully enjoy their socio-economic and cultural rights. Integration of human rights with regular curriculum at the induction and in-service level courses would be desirable. Besides, modules /workshops on specific human rights issues would go a long way in improving governance in the state.

XVII. Conclusion

Efforts are being for protection and promotion of the rights of people in the state. But it has to go a long way in truly fulfilling the human rights of its people. Moreover, as some social activists have pointed out "Human rights cannot be protected by laws alone but only with societal support and the society has to internalize the protection of human rights as an abiding value. The determination of a person's status on the basis of birth, economic or any other consideration is inimical to our cause, but this mind-set among those who dominate our political and social life poses the most formidable challenge to human right movement."

(Ref. Official Websites of the State Government, GOI; National Crime Records Bureau; NHRC Annual Reports; Wikipedia; District level information; Media reports etc)

TABLE-1.6
Incidence & Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC) In States, UTs & Cities During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence of Total Cognizable Crimes	Percentage Contribution to All-India Total	Estimated mid-Year Population (In Lakhs)	Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank of * Criminality
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STATES:						
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	189780	8.2	846.65	224.2	11
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2286	0.1	13.83	165.3	20
3	ASSAM	66714	2.9	311.69	214.0	13
4	BIHAR	135896	5.8	1038.04	130.9	24
5	CHHATTISGARH	57218	2.5	255.40	224.0	12
6	GOA	3449	0.1	14.58	236.6	9
7	GUJARAT	123371	5.3	603.83	204.3	16
8	HARYANA	60741	2.6	253.53	239.6	8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	14312	0.6	68.57	208.7	14
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	24504	1.1	125.49	195.3	17
11	JHARKHAND	35838	1.5	329.66	108.7	27
12	KARNATAKA	137600	5.9	611.31	225.1	10
13	KERALA	172137	7.4	333.88	515.6	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	217094	9.3	725.98	299.0	5
15	MAHARASHTRA	204902	8.8	1123.73	182.3	18
16	MANIPUR	3218	0.1	27.22	118.2	26
17	MEGHALAYA	2755	0.1	29.64	92.9	31
18	MIZORAM	1821	0.1	10.91	166.9	19
19	NAGALAND	1083	0.0	19.81	54.7	35
20	ODISHA	61277	2.6	419.47	146.1	23
21	PUNJAB	34883	1.5	277.04	125.9	25
22	RAJASTHAN	165622	7.1	686.21	241.4	7
23	SIKKIM	596	0.0	6.08	98.0	29
24	TAMIL NADU	192879	8.3	721.39	267.4	6
25	TRIPURA	5803	0.2	36.71	158.1	21
26	UTTAR PRADESH	195135	8.4	1995.81	97.8	30
27	UTTARAKHAND	8774	0.4	101.17	86.7	33
28	WEST BENGAL	143197	6.2	913.48	156.8	22
	TOTAL (STATES)	2262885	97.3	11901.11	190.1	
UNION TERRITORIES						
29	A & N ISLANDS	793	0.0	3.80	208.7	15
30	CHANDIGARH	3542	0.2	10.55	335.7	3
31	D & N HAVELI	372	0.0	3.43	108.5	28
32	DAMAN & DIU	224	0.0	2.43	92.2	32
33	DELHI	53353	2.3	167.53	318.5	4
34	LAKSHADWEEP	44	0.0	0.64	68.8	34
35	PUDUCHERRY	4362	0.2	12.44	350.6	2
	TOTAL (UTs)	62690	2.7	200.82	312.2	
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2325575	100.0	12101.93	192.2	

TABLE-1.6 (Concluded)
Incidence & Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC) In States, UTs & Cities During 2011

Sl. No.	City	Incidence of Total Cognizable Crimes	Percentage Contribution to All-City Total	Population** (In Lakhs)	Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank of * Criminality
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CITIES:						
1	AGRA	8380	1.8	17.46	480.0	11
2	AHMEDABAD	20203	4.2	63.52	318.1	21
3	ALLAHABAD	2702	0.6	12.17	222.0	37
4	AMRITSAR	1807	0.4	11.84	152.6	47
5	ASANSOL	3381	0.7	12.43	272.0	30
6	AURANGABAD	3781	0.8	11.89	318.0	22
7	BENGALURU	30283	6.4	84.99	356.3	17
8	BHOPAL	12570	2.6	18.83	667.6	5
9	CHANDIGARH(C)	3299	0.7	10.26	321.5	20
10	CHENNAI	21346	4.5	86.96	245.5	35
11	COIMBATORE	4030	0.8	21.51	187.4	42
12	DELHI (CITY)	47212	9.9	163.15	289.4	26
13	DHANBAD	1482	0.3	11.95	124.0	52
14	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	7267	1.5	10.64	683.0	3
15	FARIDABAD	5357	1.1	14.05	381.3	15
16	GHAZIABAD	5488	1.2	23.59	232.6	36
17	GWALIOR	7816	1.6	11.02	709.3	2
18	HYDERABAD	15657	3.3	77.49	202.1	39
19	INDORE	14504	3.1	21.67	669.3	4
20	JABALPUR	6560	1.4	12.68	517.4	9
21	JAIPUR	18897	4.0	30.73	614.9	6
22	JAMSHEDPUR	2362	0.5	13.37	176.7	45
23	JODHPUR	4270	0.9	11.38	375.2	16
24	KANNUR	2389	0.5	16.43	145.4	48
25	KANPUR	7661	1.6	29.20	262.4	31
26	KOCHI	34658	7.3	21.18	1636.4	1
27	KOLKATA	17152	3.6	141.13	121.5	53
28	KOLLAM	6440	1.4	11.10	580.2	7
29	KOTA	4176	0.9	10.01	417.2	13
30	KOZHICODE	4026	0.8	20.31	198.2	40
31	LUCKNOW	8891	1.9	29.01	306.5	24
32	LUDHIANA	2792	0.6	16.14	173.0	46
33	MADURAI	2873	0.6	14.62	196.5	41
34	MALAPPURAM	2429	0.5	16.99	143.0	49
35	MEERUT	4353	0.9	14.25	305.5	25
36	MUMBAI	32647	6.9	184.14	177.3	44
37	NAGPUR	8063	1.7	24.98	322.8	19
38	NASIK	4512	0.9	15.63	288.7	27
39	PATNA	9292	2.0	20.47	453.9	12
40	PUNE	12622	2.7	50.50	249.9	33
41	RAIPUR	6222	1.3	11.23	554.1	8
42	RAJKOT	3939	0.8	13.91	283.2	28
43	RANCHI	3761	0.8	11.27	333.7	18
44	SRINAGAR	2756	0.6	12.73	216.5	38
45	SURAT	8446	1.8	45.85	184.2	43
46	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	6670	1.4	16.87	395.4	14
47	THRISSUR	4864	1.0	18.55	262.2	32
48	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	3496	0.7	14.05	248.8	34
49	VADODARA	5727	1.2	18.17	315.2	23
50	VARANASI	2020	0.4	14.35	140.8	51
51	VASAI VIRAR	1727	0.4	12.21	141.4	50
52	VIJAYAWADA	7225	1.5	14.91	484.6	10
53	VISHAKHAPATNAM	4886	1.0	17.30	282.4	29
TOTAL (CITIES)		475369	100.0	1611.07	295.1	

1. * Rank on the basis of Rate of total cognizable crimes (Col6.)

2. ** As per actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

Note : Percentage less than 0.05 is also shown as 0.0

TABLE-3.1 ✓
Incidence And Rate Of Violent Crimes During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)	Attempt To Commit Murder (Sec. 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec. 304,308 IPC)	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363- 369,371-373 IPC)	Dacoity (Sec. 395-398 IPC)	Preparation And Assembly For Dacoity (Sec. 399-402 IPC)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATES:								
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2808	2229	171	1442	2154	126	7
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	65	29	2	42	93	13	0
3	ASSAM	1303	504	48	1700	3764	305	4
4	BIHAR	3198	3327	348	934	4268	556	105
5	CHHATTISGARH	1110	747	28	1053	472	68	7
6	GOA	48	22	6	29	28	2	0
7	GUJARAT	1126	478	43	439	1614	221	24
8	HARYANA	1062	851	60	733	959	167	176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	130	50	6	168	212	1	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	169	494	29	277	1077	14	0
11	JHARKHAND	1747	718	83	784	941	309	40
12	KARNATAKA	1820	1837	85	636	1395	214	399
13	KERALA	365	521	105	1132	299	71	245
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2511	2340	139	3406	1288	118	117
15	MAHARASHTRA	2818	2105	144	1701	1669	773	291
16	MANIPUR	78	245	4	53	169	1	154
17	MEGHALAYA	170	51	3	130	87	49	0
18	MIZORAM	26	24	8	77	6	1	0
19	NAGALAND	46	43	11	23	34	7	0
20	ODISHA	1477	1621	51	1112	1139	417	84
21	PUNJAB	842	997	112	479	681	28	143
22	RAJASTHAN	1461	1566	100	1800	3204	28	72
23	SIKKIM	14	7	8	16	10	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1877	2962	28	677	1984	101	11
25	TRIPURA	163	75	0	205	154	11	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	4951	4653	1454	2042	8500	379	39
27	UTTARAKHAND	178	189	54	129	314	13	1
28	WEST BENGAL	2109	2242	486	2363	4285	236	939
	TOTAL (STATES)	33672	30927	3616	23582	40800	4229	2858
UNION TERRITORIES :								
29	A & N ISLANDS	14	6	2	13	15	1	0
30	CHANDIGARH	24	40	6	27	58	6	2
31	D & N HAVELI	14	2	0	4	9	7	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	6	1	0	1	3	4	0
33	DELHI	543	386	71	572	3767	33	25
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	32	22	12	7	12	5	10
	TOTAL (UTs)	633	458	91	624	3864	56	37
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	34305	31385	3707	24206	44664	4285	2895

TABLE-3.1 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Robbery (Sec. 392-394, 397,398 IPC)	Riots (Sec. 143- 145,147- 151,153,153A, 153B,157,158, 160 IPC)	Arson (Sec. 435,436,438 IPC)	Dowry Death (Sec. 304B IPC)	Total Violent Crimes	Percentage Share To All-India Crimes	Rate Of Violent Crimes	Percentage To Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
STATES:									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	600	2210	1021	599	13367	5.2	15.8	7.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	64	49	34	0	391	0.2	28.3	17.1
3	ASSAM	837	2328	506	121	11420	4.5	36.6	17.1
4	BIHAR	1381	9768	705	1413	26003	10.1	25.1	19.1
5	CHHATTISGARH	470	934	289	104	5282	2.1	20.7	9.2
6	GOA	26	74	24	1	260	0.1	17.8	7.5
7	GUJARAT	1368	1615	263	30	7221	2.8	12.0	5.9
8	HARYANA	638	1466	166	255	6533	2.5	25.8	10.8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	530	110	4	1221	0.5	17.8	8.5
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	88	1405	205	11	3769	1.5	30.0	15.4
11	JHARKHAND	614	2133	138	282	7789	3.0	23.6	21.7
12	KARNATAKA	2123	7265	231	267	16272	6.3	26.6	11.8
13	KERALA	741	10754	450	15	14698	5.7	44.0	8.5
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1952	2080	784	811	15546	6.1	21.4	7.2
15	MAHARASHTRA	4249	8556	1255	339	23900	9.3	21.3	11.7
16	MANIPUR	7	70	99	1	881	0.3	32.4	27.4
17	MEGHALAYA	63	8	34	1	596	0.2	20.1	21.6
18	MIZORAM	6	0	19	0	167	0.1	15.3	9.2
19	NAGALAND	59	1	2	0	226	0.1	11.4	20.9
20	ODISHA	1583	1556	423	465	9928	3.9	23.7	16.2
21	PUNJAB	236	0	83	143	3744	1.5	13.5	10.7
22	RAJASTHAN	727	751	473	514	10696	4.2	15.6	6.5
23	SIKKIM	5	25	4	0	89	0.0	14.6	14.9
24	TAMIL NADU	2066	3009	706	152	13573	5.3	18.8	7.0
25	TRIPURA	50	175	58	30	921	0.4	25.1	15.9
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3148	5022	477	2322	32987	12.9	16.5	16.9
27	UTTARAKHAND	179	401	17	83	1558	0.6	15.4	17.8
28	WEST BENGAL	760	6019	413	510	20362	7.9	22.3	14.2
	TOTAL (STATES)	24050	68204	8989	8473	249400	97.3	21.0	11.0
UNION TERRITORIES:									
29	A & N ISLANDS	1	11	6	0	69	0.0	18.2	8.7
30	CHANDIGARH	68	66	9	2	308	0.1	29.2	8.7
31	D & N HAVELI	2	20	5	0	63	0.0	18.4	16.9
32	DAMAN & DIU	6	19	0	0	40	0.0	16.5	17.9
33	DELHI	562	50	42	142	6193	2.4	37.0	11.6
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	5	3	0	9	0.0	14.1	20.5
35	PUDUCHERRY	11	125	10	1	247	0.1	19.9	5.7
	TOTAL (UTs)	650	296	75	145	6929	2.7	34.5	11.1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24700	68500	9064	8618	256329	100.0	21.2	11.0

TABLE-3.5
Age Group & Sex-wise Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction (Total) (Sec.363 to 369, 371 to 373 IPC) During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Cases Reported	Sex-Wise / Age Group-Wise							
			Upto 10 Years		10 - 15 Years		15 - 18 Years		18 - 30 Years	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2154	19	20	13	184	15	484	279	789
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	93	0	0	0	15	0	0	29	44
3	ASSAM	3764	0	0	0	7	0	22	243	2328
4	BIHAR	4268	21	8	24	131	133	1504	768	1306
5	CHHATTISGARH	472	6	7	24	59	25	162	38	91
6	GOA	28	3	1	0	1	0	12	6	2
7	GUJARAT	1614	6	10	15	131	11	434	165	653
8	HARYANA	959	18	10	18	137	21	342	112	199
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	212	2	5	3	28	2	68	8	82
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1077	0	0	0	2	1	48	41	816
11	JHARKHAND	941	17	0	2	19	30	13	224	540
12	KARNATAKA	1395	12	15	14	33	21	167	452	545
13	KERALA	299	7	7	8	24	7	110	21	75
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1288	15	27	7	164	21	304	113	564
15	MAHARASHTRA	1669	53	43	34	151	36	632	142	443
16	MANIPUR	169	7	2	3	22	2	45	16	41
17	MEGHALAYA	87	3	4	1	3	2	10	22	21
18	MIZORAM	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
19	NAGALAND	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6
20	ODISHA	1139	4	1	4	42	8	128	104	769
21	PUNJAB	681	24	5	8	61	6	245	71	217
22	RAJASTHAN	3204	11	22	17	176	26	534	262	1496
23	SIKKIM	10	0	1	0	2	0	8	3	4
24	TAMIL NADU	1984	8	11	24	97	9	409	123	1158
25	TRIPURA	154	10	18	0	41	0	36	15	25
26	UTTAR PRADESH	8500	75	24	54	629	67	2890	514	3415
27	UTTARAKHAND	314	2	3	1	6	4	23	19	227
28	WEST BENGAL	4285	15	34	59	121	106	325	809	1161
	TOTAL (STATES)	40800	339	278	333	2289	553	8955	4616	17018
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	15	0	2	0	1	0	8	2	0
30	CHANDIGARH	58	3	2	0	9	3	26	4	8
31	D & N HAVELI	9	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
33	DELHI	3767	402	209	906	725	431	1116	65	131
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	2
	TOTAL (UTs)	3864	407	215	906	738	434	1160	73	141
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	44664	746	493	1239	3027	987	10115	4689	17159

TABLE-3.5 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sex-Wise/Age Group-Wise						Grand Total
		30- 50 Years		Above 50 Years		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
STATES:								
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	196	122	28	13	550	1612	2162
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	1	0	0	33	60	93
3	ASSAM	111	1053	0	0	354	3410	3764
4	BIHAR	257	105	15	0	1218	3054	4272
5	CHHATTISGARH	27	22	11	0	131	341	472
6	GOA	7	2	0	0	16	18	34
7	GUJARAT	88	93	11	1	296	1322	1618
8	HARYANA	42	63	6	4	217	755	972
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6	11	0	0	21	194	215
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	25	140	4	2	71	1008	1079
11	JHARKHAND	56	39	1	0	330	611	941
12	KARNATAKA	71	58	24	4	594	822	1416
13	KERALA	34	10	4	1	81	227	308
14	MADHYA PRADESH	62	40	5	0	223	1099	1322
15	MAHARASHTRA	126	70	16	2	407	1341	1748
16	MANIPUR	23	8	15	0	66	118	184
17	MEGHALAYA	17	1	5	0	50	39	89
18	MIZORAM	3	1	0	0	4	5	9
19	NAGALAND	18	1	1	0	36	7	43
20	ODISHA	10	67	1	1	131	1008	1139
21	PUNJAB	46	10	2	0	157	538	695
22	RAJASTHAN	159	477	16	8	491	2713	3204
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	3	15	18
24	TAMIL NADU	84	98	8	0	256	1773	2029
25	TRIPURA	15	0	3	0	43	120	163
26	UTTAR PRADESH	264	568	7	0	981	7526	8507
27	UTTARAKHAND	4	24	1	0	31	283	314
28	WEST BENGAL	382	610	334	332	1705	2583	4288
	TOTAL (STATES)	2137	3694	518	368	8496	32602	41098
UNION TERRITORIES:								
29	A & N ISLANDS	2	0	0	0	4	11	15
30	CHANDIGARH	3	0	0	0	13	45	58
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0	0	2	1	3
33	DELHI	44	12	2	1	1850	2194	4044
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	0	0	3	9	12
	TOTAL (UTs)	51	13	2	1	1873	2268	4141
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2188	3707	520	369	10369	34870	45239

TABLE-4.2 ✓
Disposal Of IPC Cases By Police During 2011
(State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Cases For Investigation Including Pending Cases from previous year	Cases With-drawn By Govt.	No. Of Cases In Which Investigation was completed				No. Of Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the year	Pend-ency Per-centage	Percen-tage Of Pendency To All India Total	Charge Sheet-ing Rate $\frac{\{(Col.8)\}}{\{(Col.7 + 8)\} \times 100}$	
				Investi-gation refused	Charge Found False / Mistake Of Fact Or Law Etc.	Final Report True Submitted	Charge Sheets Submitted					Total $\{(6) + (7) + (8)\}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
STATES:												
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	241502	0	0	19685	19561	144007	183253	58249	24.1	6.8	88.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3808	0	0	0	864	1249	2113	1695	44.5	0.2	59.1
3	ASSAM	142823	0	1097	6404	23471	27920	57795	83931	58.8	9.8	54.3
4	BIHAR	245409	0	0	6794	40154	114979	161927	83482	34.0	9.7	74.1
5	CHHATTISGARH	64304	0	10	174	9536	47451	57161	7133	11.1	0.8	83.3
6	GOA	5885	0	0	79	1509	1769	3357	2528	43.0	0.3	54.0
7	GUJARAT	140800	12	90	401	18897	101903	121201	19497	13.8	2.3	84.4
8	HARYANA	74805	0	0	2956	17911	35812	56679	18126	24.2	2.1	66.7
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17354	0	0	939	1795	9984	12718	4636	26.7	0.5	84.8
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	34489	5	3	2409	3832	20086	26327	8154	23.6	1.0	84.0
11	JHARKHAND	61600	0	2	867	10578	25080	36525	25073	40.7	2.9	70.3
12	KARNATAKA	198428	0	768	6303	33246	110297	149846	47814	24.1	5.6	76.8
13	KERALA	194069	1	11	4356	6897	149817	161070	32987	17.0	3.9	95.6
14	MADHYA PRADESH	227073	1	136	437	30149	183768	214354	12582	5.5	1.5	85.9
15	MAHARASHTRA	313442	3	193	3672	57508	139104	200284	112962	36.0	13.2	70.8
16	MANIPUR	15214	0	0	0	1667	116	1783	13431	88.3	1.6	6.5
17	MEGHALAYA	8947	0	0	5	904	1150	2059	6888	77.0	0.8	56.0
18	MIZORAM	2127	0	0	0	112	1431	1543	584	27.5	0.1	92.7
19	NAGALAND	1692	3	0	0	286	879	1165	524	31.0	0.1	75.5
20	ODISHA	87460	0	28	2224	8371	52574	63169	24263	27.7	2.8	86.3
21	PUNJAB	54181	0	0	2373	7636	23887	33896	20285	37.4	2.4	75.8
22	RAJASTHAN	173125	0	18	48770	23496	93079	165345	7762	4.5	0.9	79.8
23	SIKKIM	813	0	0	0	97	331	428	385	47.4	0.0	77.3
24	TAMIL NADU	270206	10	3	16273	19040	132725	168038	102155	37.8	11.9	87.5
25	TRIPURA	7279	0	0	0	1161	5163	6324	955	13.1	0.1	81.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	217459	0	0	14539	55556	121688	191783	25676	11.8	3.0	68.7
27	UTTARAKHAND	9927	0	0	350	2252	5641	8243	1684	17.0	0.2	71.5
28	WEST BENGAL	218110	0	20	512	29691	103139	133342	84748	38.9	9.9	77.6
	TOTAL (STATES)	3032331	35	2379	140522	426177	1655029	2221728	808189	26.7	94.4	79.5
UNION TERRITORIES:												
29	A & N ISLANDS	1466	0	0	0	186	672	858	608	41.5	0.1	78.3
30	CHANDIGARH	6105	0	0	60	1891	2151	4102	2003	32.8	0.2	53.2
31	D & N HAVELI	761	0	0	6	101	266	373	388	51.0	0.0	72.5
32	DAMAN & DIU	379	0	0	0	91	133	224	155	40.9	0.0	59.4
33	DELHI	100416	302	146	2182	25329	28492	56003	43965	43.8	5.1	52.9
34	LAKSHADWEEP	209	0	0	0	93	63	156	53	25.4	0.0	40.4
35	PUDUCHERRY	4659	0	23	34	444	3075	3553	1083	23.2	0.1	87.4
	TOTAL (UTs)	113995	302	169	2282	28135	34852	65269	48255	42.3	5.6	55.3
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	3146326	337	2548	142804	454312	1689881	2286997	856444	27.2	100.0	78.8

Note: 1) There may be variation in pending brought forward cases against some of the crime heads particularly due to revision of such data or the data sent incorrect by Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, D&N Haveli, Jharkhand City and Faridabad city as clarified by them. 2) J&K variation in pending investigation/trial cases is due to reopening of cases as clarified by them. 3) In AP variation (-) is due to less registration. M.V. Act cases of Town Nuisance Act.

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TABLE-4.10
 Disposal Of IPC Cases By Courts During 2011
 (State & UT - Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Cases For Trial Including Pending Cases from previous year	Cases With-Drawn By Govt.	No. Of Cases				Pendency Percentage	Percent- age Of Pendency To All India Total	Convic- tion Rate $\frac{(6)}{(8)} \times 100$	
				Compo- unded Or With- drawn	In Which Trials Were Completed Convicted	Acquitted Or Discharged	Total $\frac{(6)+(7)}{(7)}$				Pending trial at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	475808	53	24248	36911	73735	110646	340914	71.6	4.5	33.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	17186	0	177	227	284	511	16498	96.0	0.2	44.4
3	ASSAM	123599	0	3646	4744	19132	23876	96077	77.7	1.3	19.9
4	BIHAR	637136	0	11495	8792	47949	56741	568900	89.3	7.5	15.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	224408	0	7514	13364	16578	29942	186952	83.3	2.5	44.6
6	GOA	9255	0	33	320	917	1237	7985	86.3	0.1	25.9
7	GUJARAT	938430	4	2066	25301	39373	64674	871690	92.9	11.5	39.1
8	HARYANA	176430	0	185	10685	31203	41888	134357	76.2	1.8	25.5
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68808	0	1153	1326	3960	5286	62369	90.6	0.8	25.1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	95671	0	2746	5140	5032	10172	82753	86.5	1.1	50.5
11	JHARKHAND	87717	0	1017	6517	15739	22256	64444	73.5	0.9	29.3
12	KARNATAKA	375061	300	6248	28294	49888	78182	290631	77.5	3.8	36.2
13	KERALA	521648	77	4198	63500	33844	97344	420106	80.5	5.6	65.2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	772116	5901	50036	62260	83347	145607	576473	74.7	7.6	42.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	1466075	65	24723	8168	91348	99516	1341836	91.5	17.7	8.2
16	MANIPUR	2805	0	2	28	26	54	2749	98.0	0.0	51.9
17	MEGHALAYA	10048	0	119	289	410	699	9230	91.9	0.1	41.3
18	MIZORAM	2608	0	21	1054	123	1177	1410	54.1	0.0	89.5
19	NAGALAND	2533	0	14	1050	143	1193	1326	52.3	0.0	88.0
20	ODISHA	383031	0	0	3544	30776	34320	348711	91.0	4.6	10.3
21	PUNJAB	115714	0	338	8729	13725	22454	92922	80.3	1.2	38.9
22	RAJASTHAN	541539	42	16174	46825	25774	72599	452766	83.6	6.0	64.5
23	SIKKIM	1429	0	10	142	154	296	1123	78.6	0.0	48.0
24	TAMIL NADU	388442	8	635	68222	41599	109821	277986	71.6	3.7	62.1
25	TRIPURA	18933	0	182	401	2350	2751	16000	84.5	0.2	14.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	528084	45	5368	72480	49057	121537	401179	76.0	5.3	59.6
27	UTTARAKHAND	29517	2	223	1983	1045	3028	26266	89.0	0.3	65.5
28	WEST BENGAL	670534	44	2255	3298	21405	24703	643576	96.0	8.5	13.4
	TOTAL (STATES)	8684565	6541	164826	483594	698916	1182510	7337229	84.5	97.0	40.9
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N ISLANDS	6610	0	0	55	22	77	6533	98.8	0.1	71.4
30	CHANDIGARH	7295	0	0	664	684	1348	5947	81.5	0.1	49.3
31	D & N HAVELI	2445	0	0	12	81	93	2352	96.2	0.0	12.9
32	DAMAN & DIU	639	0	51	30	108	138	450	70.4	0.0	21.7
33	DELHI	228826	0	0	12177	13139	25316	203510	88.9	2.7	48.1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	201	0	0	37	14	51	150	74.6	0.0	72.5
35	PUDUCHERRY	8580	1	43	1427	265	1692	6845	79.8	0.1	84.3
	TOTAL (UTs)	254596	1	94	14402	14313	28715	225787	88.7	3.0	50.2
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	8939161	6542	164920	497996	713229	1211225	7563016	84.6	100.0	41.1

Note: 1) There may be variation in pending brought forward cases against some of the crime heads particularly due to revision of such data or the data sent incorrect by Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, D&N Haveli, Jaipur City and Faridabad city as clarified by them. 2) J&K variation in pending investigation/trial cases is due to reopening of cases as clarified by them. 3) In AP variation (-) is due to less registration M.V. Act cases of Town Nuisance Act.

TABLE-4.12 ✓
Conviction Rate Of IPC Crimes During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)	Attempt To Commit Murder (Sec. 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec. 304,308 IPC)	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-369,371-373 IPC)			Dacoity (Sec. 395-398 IPC)	Preparation And Assembly For Dacoity (Sec. 399-402 IPC)
					Total	Custodial	Other	Total	Of Women	Of Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
STATES:												
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18.6	16.2	11.5	11.0	0.0	11.0	10.9	11.8	7.8	20.8	10.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34.8	55.6	0.0	17.4	-	17.4	17.2	17.2	-	70.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	42.4	26.9	14.3	23.3	-	23.3	23.9	26.7	14.4	30.6	0.0
4	BIHAR	32.5	13.7	13.2	24.8	-	24.8	19.7	21.4	17.6	17.2	16.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	44.7	26.6	37.5	24.5	-	24.5	20.6	19.1	24.4	35.8	72.7
6	GOA	70.0	41.7	50.0	28.6	-	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
7	GUJARAT	24.5	6.9	5.6	14.7	-	14.7	6.4	6.8	2.3	4.9	16.7
8	HARYANA	33.2	26.7	26.8	23.4	-	23.4	16.7	16.6	16.8	30.6	27.3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	40.5	29.8	11.1	22.3	-	22.3	8.8	8.0	14.3	50.0	-
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14.2	3.0	11.1	8.3	-	8.3	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	-
11	JHARKHAND	35.3	26.1	30.6	39.0	-	39.0	33.4	29.7	41.4	37.2	30.0
12	KARNATAKA	23.4	9.7	4.7	19.8	-	19.8	8.7	8.1	9.7	10.4	3.0
13	KERALA	47.7	18.4	6.3	15.4	-	15.4	4.5	4.8	3.8	5.9	44.3
14	MADHYA PRADESH	52.5	34.5	31.5	23.6	-	23.6	29.6	29.4	30.3	44.7	21.5
15	MAHARASHTRA	29.4	17.5	14.5	20.3	-	20.3	7.9	6.7	11.8	10.2	3.6
16	MANIPUR	0.0	66.7	-	100.0	-	100.0	60.0	60.0	-	0.0	-
17	MEGHALAYA	25.0	21.4	25.0	0.0	-	0.0	15.4	0.0	33.3	12.5	-
18	MIZORAM	100.0	70.0	50.0	80.7	-	80.7	66.7	-	66.7	-	-
19	NAGALAND	96.6	93.9	80.0	84.2	-	84.2	73.0	60.0	75.0	78.6	-
20	ODISHA	23.0	14.4	27.0	23.2	-	23.2	7.8	7.7	8.9	9.8	10.6
21	PUNJAB	51.1	34.6	46.9	36.3	-	36.3	25.4	24.4	27.6	23.1	34.1
22	RAJASTHAN	53.4	47.2	58.0	26.1	-	26.1	27.7	25.7	35.3	40.0	47.6
23	SIKKIM	63.6	54.5	33.3	55.0	-	55.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
24	TAMIL NADU	33.9	29.7	9.1	20.4	-	20.4	18.0	20.8	7.3	30.0	11.1
25	TRIPURA	28.8	18.5	20.0	11.9	-	11.9	7.1	7.5	6.3	25.0	-
26	UTTAR PRADESH	54.5	52.0	55.7	56.4	-	56.4	53.1	52.7	55.2	56.0	62.5
27	UTTARAKHAND	58.8	47.8	57.5	54.5	-	54.5	44.4	44.2	46.2	47.1	100.0
28	WEST BENGAL	18.9	5.6	15.9	11.5	-	11.5	7.6	8.8	4.3	10.9	2.1
	TOTAL (STATES)	38.4	29.8	39.7	25.9	0.0	25.9	26.9	27.8	23.9	25.0	19.5
UNION TERRITORIES:												
29	A & N ISLANDS	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	CHANDIGARH	61.9	45.8	50.0	42.9	-	42.9	41.7	45.0	25.0	20.0	33.3
31	D & N HAVELI	25.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
32	DAMAN & DIU	20.0	16.7	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
33	DELHI	47.9	43.3	20.9	41.5	-	41.5	37.1	38.8	34.0	33.3	32.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	-	100.0	-	50.0	-	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	22.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	47.3	42.3	21.9	41.1	0.0	41.1	36.7	38.8	32.7	25.9	32.1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	38.5	30.0	39.1	26.4	0.0	26.4	27.3	28.1	24.3	25.0	20.4

° indicates infinite rate because of division by zero.

TABLE-4.12 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Robbery (Sec. 392-394, 397,398 IPC)	Burglary (Sec. 449-452,454, 455,457-460 IPC)	Theft (Sec. 379-382 IPC)			Riots (Sec. 143-145,147-151,153, 153A, 153B, 157,158, 160 IPC)	Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)	Cheating (Sec. 419,420 IPC)	Counter- feiting (Sec. 231-254, 489A-489D IPC)	Arson (Sec. 435,436, 438 IPC)
				Total	Auto Theft	Other Theft					
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	24.9	39.6	34.2	40.7	32.2	12.5	7.7	12.9	11.1	9.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	50.0	87.5	71.2	100.0	69.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	-	0.0
3	ASSAM	24.3	37.3	23.4	29.3	22.8	11.5	26.1	14.1	16.1	20.3
4	BIHAR	11.5	10.2	11.8	21.1	10.3	13.2	17.0	14.6	16.2	17.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	16.7	29.7	27.3	25.5	27.9	35.5	29.4	32.0	42.9	26.0
6	GOA	16.7	23.7	24.8	26.2	24.3	3.1	0.0	30.0	33.3	0.0
7	GUJARAT	6.4	7.6	14.2	13.3	14.6	8.3	4.2	6.2	11.8	2.0
8	HARYANA	34.7	31.1	37.4	42.3	32.2	13.2	19.3	18.4	36.8	11.6
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10.0	26.6	19.3	14.9	21.1	8.0	17.9	16.2	0.0	5.6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.0	12.4	6.1	14.3	5.7	3.6	4.3	5.8	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	35.0	27.9	29.9	30.4	29.7	22.2	40.4	29.4	66.7	32.9
12	KARNATAKA	14.4	16.7	13.2	12.1	14.0	3.3	20.3	7.7	11.8	1.0
13	KERALA	28.7	38.1	35.7	34.8	36.0	32.0	12.1	11.4	37.5	8.5
14	MADHYA PRADESH	29.9	28.6	33.8	35.9	33.6	33.3	45.5	23.1	31.3	21.1
15	MAHARASHTRA	10.7	13.7	19.1	18.6	19.2	4.8	6.5	9.8	19.6	3.7
16	MANIPUR	0.0	60.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	0.0	-	50.0	0.0	-
17	MEGHALAYA	20.0	38.5	44.4	25.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	7.7
18	MIZORAM	60.0	94.4	90.7	100.0	90.6	-	75.0	89.2	20.0	87.5
19	NAGALAND	74.3	91.6	86.1	87.3	85.6	100.0	70.0	92.4	100.0	100.0
20	ODISHA	10.4	8.0	10.5	12.7	9.8	7.0	13.1	13.9	15.8	8.5
21	PUNJAB	33.3	55.2	45.3	48.7	42.9	60.0	33.7	24.3	64.2	37.5
22	RAJASTHAN	38.2	45.0	53.4	54.9	52.6	59.6	44.4	40.4	42.9	45.6
23	SIKKIM	50.0	47.4	56.7	100.0	51.9	25.0	0.0	14.3	50.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	43.4	59.2	59.6	60.7	59.2	24.6	23.5	28.2	18.4	30.6
25	TRIPURA	9.4	19.6	18.6	11.1	20.0	2.3	14.3	9.4	33.3	17.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	59.1	58.5	64.3	65.5	63.8	56.9	59.8	57.7	64.4	52.2
27	UTTARAKHAND	63.8	72.7	79.4	85.0	75.6	52.3	44.6	63.0	50.0	30.0
28	WEST BENGAL	8.3	5.7	4.8	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.4	15.8	2.2
	TOTAL (STATES)	28.9	32.7	34.3	39.5	32.6	21.4	31.1	26.4	35.3	18.0
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N ISLANDS	-	80.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0	100.0	33.3	-	-
30	CHANDIGARH	43.8	87.3	75.2	75.0	75.3	14.6	40.0	30.4	100.0	-
31	D & N HAVELI	-	33.3	12.5	33.3	0.0	11.1	50.0	-	-	-
32	DAMAN & DIU	0.0	7.1	0.0	-	0.0	11.1	16.7	100.0	-	-
33	DELHI	45.5	49.1	49.7	46.7	51.9	51.4	33.6	55.3	53.6	48.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	-	100.0	50.0	-	50.0	75.0	-	-	-	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0.0	100.0	80.2	80.3	80.0	69.6	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	45.1	53.1	52.3	50.1	54.0	47.1	33.9	53.5	56.7	42.9
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	29.5	33.0	35.0	40.2	33.3	21.5	31.2	27.5	36.1	18.2

TABLE-4.12 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hurt (Sec. 323-333,335-338 IPC)	Dowry Death (Sec. 304B IPC)	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	Cruelty By Husband And Relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)	Importation Of Girls (Sec. 366B IPC)	Causing Death By Negligence (Sec. 304A IPC)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
(1)	(2)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	48.6	13.3	9.3	31.6	12.1	-	9.3	37.7	33.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	52.1	-	66.7	-	0.0	-	40.0	32.9	44.4
3	ASSAM	16.1	29.5	8.5	0.0	16.7	-	21.1	17.9	19.9
4	BIHAR	11.7	20.8	15.7	0.0	17.3	5.6	24.7	15.4	15.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	33.6	38.8	34.8	35.4	21.9	-	24.3	61.7	44.6
6	GOA	13.1	-	18.2	22.2	9.1	-	19.4	32.5	25.9
7	GUJARAT	8.4	0.0	3.4	11.1	2.6	-	10.0	53.0	39.1
8	HARYANA	14.9	29.9	24.5	67.4	12.7	-	17.5	25.7	25.5
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	21.0	0.0	20.3	16.7	6.8	-	14.2	30.4	25.1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5.1	0.0	5.6	39.5	5.3	-	13.1	72.1	50.5
11	JHARKHAND	27.1	38.0	30.7	70.0	38.9	50.0	33.3	28.6	29.3
12	KARNATAKA	10.3	18.1	6.5	10.0	5.3	-	6.1	55.7	36.2
13	KERALA	10.8	16.7	11.4	36.5	5.8	-	3.8	83.8	65.2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	47.0	40.4	37.6	45.1	39.3	0.0	44.4	48.7	42.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	4.3	15.3	7.7	5.4	2.1	-	5.2	6.7	8.2
16	MANIPUR	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.2	51.9
17	MEGHALAYA	13.0	-	28.6	-	0.0	-	71.9	61.0	41.3
18	MIZORAM	86.8	-	86.1	-	85.7	-	100.0	90.5	89.5
19	NAGALAND	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	88.2	88.4	88.0
20	ODISHA	10.1	14.2	8.3	7.6	10.4	-	13.8	8.7	10.3
21	PUNJAB	25.5	50.5	33.2	40.7	21.3	-	30.4	48.5	38.9
22	RAJASTHAN	73.3	39.0	54.1	77.8	41.0	-	47.5	71.2	64.5
23	SIKKIM	52.1	-	50.0	-	100.0	-	40.0	52.2	48.0
24	TAMIL NADU	44.9	24.3	38.7	57.0	22.1	-	40.2	71.2	62.1
25	TRIPURA	9.8	50.0	10.1	0.0	9.3	-	11.9	21.4	14.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	58.3	56.6	69.4	68.5	57.9	-	62.8	60.1	59.6
27	UTTARAKHAND	65.4	27.9	76.4	80.1	51.3	-	58.0	73.3	65.5
28	WEST BENGAL	15.0	17.3	8.7	40.2	6.5	0.0	10.5	20.1	13.4
	TOTAL (STATES)	32.1	35.6	27.4	45.9	20.3	7.8	30.6	52.4	40.9
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	77.3	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	75.8	71.4
30	CHANDIGARH	16.0	50.0	7.1	0.0	14.3	-	0.0	40.3	49.3
31	D & N HAVELI	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	0.0	6.1	12.9
32	DAMAN & DIU	47.6	-	100.0	-	0.0	-	20.0	22.9	21.7
33	DELHI	32.9	44.0	42.9	35.1	16.5	-	51.9	51.1	48.1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	100.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	72.5
35	PUDUCHERRY	43.3	-	37.5	50.0	0.0	-	66.7	95.2	84.3
	TOTAL (UTs)	34.6	44.1	41.9	35.6	16.3	0.00	50.8	54.1	50.2
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	32.2	35.8	27.7	45.8	20.2	7.8	30.9	52.4	41.1

TABLE-5.1

Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Women In States, UTs and Cities During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank as per percentage share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATES:							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28246	12.4	846.7	33.4	4	2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	171	0.1	13.8	12.4	20	25
3	ASSAM	11503	5.0	311.7	36.9	2	7
4	BIHAR	10231	4.5	1038.0	9.9	22	9
5	CHHATTISGARH	4219	1.8	255.4	16.5	12	16
6	GOA	127	0.1	14.6	8.7	30	28
7	GUJARAT	8815	3.9	603.8	14.6	16	12
8	HARYANA	5491	2.4	253.5	21.7	11	14
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	997	0.4	68.6	14.5	17	21
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3146	1.4	125.5	25.1	8	17
11	JHARKHAND	3132	1.4	329.7	9.5	26	18
12	KARNATAKA	9594	4.2	611.3	15.7	13	10
13	KERALA	11288	4.9	333.9	33.8	3	8
14	MADHYA PRADESH	16599	7.3	726.0	22.9	9	5
15	MAHARASHTRA	15728	6.9	1123.7	14.0	18	6
16	MANIPUR	247	0.1	27.2	9.1	28	24
17	MEGHALAYA	269	0.1	29.6	9.1	27	23
18	MIZORAM	167	0.1	10.9	15.3	14	26
19	NAGALAND	38	0.0	19.8	1.9	34	32
20	ODISHA	9433	4.1	419.5	22.5	10	11
21	PUNJAB	2641	1.2	277.0	9.5	25	19
22	RAJASTHAN	19888	8.7	686.2	29.0	7	4
23	SIKKIM	55	0.0	6.1	9.0	29	30
24	TAMIL NADU	6940	3.0	721.4	9.6	24	13
25	TRIPURA	1358	0.6	36.7	37.0	1	20
26	UTTAR PRADESH	22639	9.9	1995.8	11.3	21	3
27	UTTARAKHAND	996	0.4	101.2	9.8	23	22
28	WEST BENGAL	29133	12.7	913.5	31.9	5	1
	TOTAL STATES	223091	97.6	11901.11	18.7		
UNION TERRITORIES							
29	A & N ISLANDS	51	0.0	3.8	13.4	19	31
30	CHANDIGARH	156	0.1	10.6	14.8	15	27
31	D & N HAVELI	18	0.0	3.4	5.2	32	33
32	DAMAN & DIU	11	0.0	2.4	4.5	33	34
33	DELHI	5234	2.3	167.5	31.2	6	15
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.6	0.0	-	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	89	0.0	12.4	7.2	31	29
	TOTAL (UTs)	5559	2.4	200.82	27.7		
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	228650	100.0	12101.93	18.9		

Total population including women

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

TABLE-5.1 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	City	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-Cities Total	Population (In Lakhs)@	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank as per percentage share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>CITIES:</i>							
36	AGRA	837	2.5	17.5	47.9	6	11
37	AHMEDABAD	1762	5.2	63.5	27.7	19	5
38	ALLAHABAD	186	0.6	12.2	15.3	35	45
39	AMRITSAR	175	0.5	11.8	14.8	37	46
40	ASANSOL	599	1.8	12.4	48.2	5	17
41	AURANGABAD	273	0.8	11.9	23.0	25	39
42	BENGALURU	1890	5.6	85.0	22.2	27	2
43	BHOPAL	522	1.5	18.8	27.7	20	21
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	134	0.4	10.3	13.1	40	51
45	CHENNAI	697	2.1	87.0	8.0	51	13
46	COIMBATORE	191	0.6	21.5	8.9	49	43
47	DELHI (CITY)	4489	13.3	163.2	27.5	21	1
48	DHANBAD	90	0.3	12.0	7.5	52	52
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	401	1.2	10.6	37.7	8	28
50	FARIDABAD	463	1.4	14.1	33.0	14	23
51	GHAZIABAD	347	1.0	23.6	14.7	38	32
52	GWALIOR	379	1.1	11.0	34.4	12	30
53	HYDERABAD	1860	5.5	77.5	24.0	23	3
54	INDORE	753	2.2	21.7	34.7	10	12
55	JABALPUR	440	1.3	12.7	34.7	11	26
56	JAIPUR	1492	4.4	30.7	48.6	4	7
57	JAMSHEDPUR	199	0.6	13.4	14.9	36	41
58	JODHPUR	522	1.5	11.4	45.9	7	20
59	KANNUR	172	0.5	16.4	10.5	44	47
60	KANPUR	895	2.6	29.2	30.7	16	9
61	KOCHI	348	1.0	21.2	16.4	33	31
62	KOLKATA	1161	3.4	141.1	8.2	50	8
63	KOLLAM	602	1.8	11.1	54.2	3	16
64	KOTA	576	1.7	10.0	57.5	2	18
65	KOZHIKODE	444	1.3	20.3	21.9	28	24
66	LUCKNOW	842	2.5	29.0	29.0	18	10
67	LUDHIANA	275	0.8	16.1	17.0	31	38
68	MADURAI	136	0.4	14.6	9.3	47	49
69	MALAPPURAM	186	0.6	17.0	10.9	42	44
70	MEERUT	331	1.0	14.3	23.2	24	34
71	MUMBAI	1700	5.0	184.1	9.2	48	6
72	NAGPUR	387	1.1	25.0	15.5	34	29
73	NASIK	204	0.6	15.6	13.1	41	40
74	PATNA	512	1.5	20.5	25.0	22	22
75	PUNE	679	2.0	50.5	13.4	39	14
76	RAIPUR	332	1.0	11.2	29.6	17	33
77	RAJKOT	316	0.9	13.9	22.7	26	36
78	RANCHI	191	0.6	11.3	16.9	32	42
79	SRINAGAR	421	1.2	12.7	33.1	13	27
80	SURAT	440	1.3	45.9	9.6	45	25
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	546	1.6	16.9	32.4	15	19
82	THRISSUR	319	0.9	18.6	17.2	30	35
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	148	0.4	14.1	10.5	43	48
84	VADODARA	313	0.9	18.2	17.2	29	37
85	VARANASI	135	0.4	14.4	9.4	46	50
86	VASAI VIRAR	70	0.2	12.2	5.7	53	53
87	VIJAYAWADA	1797	5.3	14.9	120.5	1	4
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	610	1.8	17.3	35.3	9	15
TOTAL (CITIES)		33789	100.0	1611.07	21.0		

@ based on actual census of 2011(Provisional) (total population including women)

TABLE-5.2
Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Dowry Deaths (Sec.304B IPC)			Cruelty By Husband And Relatives (Sec.498A IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
STATES:														
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	1442	1.7	6.0	1612	1.9	4.5	599	0.7	7.0	13376	15.8	13.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	42	3.0	0.2	60	4.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	18	1.3	0.0
3	ASSAM	311.69	1700	5.5	7.0	3192	10.2	9.0	121	0.4	1.4	5246	16.8	5.3
4	BIHAR	1038.04	934	0.9	3.9	3050	2.9	8.6	1413	1.4	16.4	2607	2.5	2.6
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.40	1053	4.1	4.4	365	1.4	1.0	104	0.4	1.2	834	3.3	0.8
6	GOA	14.58	29	2.0	0.1	17	1.2	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	18	1.2	0.0
7	GUJARAT	603.83	439	0.7	1.8	1442	2.4	4.1	30	0.0	0.3	6052	10.0	6.1
8	HARYANA	253.53	733	2.9	3.0	733	2.9	2.1	255	1.0	3.0	2740	10.8	2.8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	168	2.5	0.7	191	2.8	0.5	4	0.1	0.0	239	3.5	0.2
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	277	2.2	1.1	1023	8.2	2.9	11	0.1	0.1	286	2.3	0.3
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	784	2.4	3.2	660	2.0	1.9	282	0.9	3.3	659	2.0	0.7
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	636	1.0	2.6	715	1.2	2.0	267	0.4	3.1	3712	6.1	3.7
13	KERALA	333.88	1132	3.4	4.7	221	0.7	0.6	15	0.0	0.2	5377	16.1	5.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	3406	4.7	14.1	1088	1.5	3.1	811	1.1	9.4	3732	5.1	3.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	1701	1.5	7.0	1252	1.1	3.5	339	0.3	3.9	7136	6.4	7.2
16	MANIPUR	27.22	53	1.9	0.2	116	4.3	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	39	1.4	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	130	4.4	0.5	37	1.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	21	0.7	0.0
18	MIZORAM	10.91	77	7.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.8	0.0
19	NAGALAND	19.81	23	1.2	0.1	3	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0
20	ODISHA	419.47	1112	2.7	4.6	1008	2.4	2.8	465	1.1	5.4	2320	5.5	2.3
21	PUNJAB	277.04	479	1.7	2.0	517	1.9	1.5	143	0.5	1.7	1136	4.1	1.1
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	1800	2.6	7.4	2713	4.0	7.6	514	0.7	6.0	12218	17.8	12.3
23	SIKKIM	6.08	16	2.6	0.1	10	1.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.7	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	677	0.9	2.8	1743	2.4	4.9	152	0.2	1.8	1812	2.5	1.8
25	TRIPURA	36.71	205	5.6	0.8	116	3.2	0.3	30	0.8	0.3	702	19.1	0.7
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	2042	1.0	8.4	7525	3.8	21.2	2322	1.2	26.9	7121	3.6	7.2
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	129	1.3	0.5	283	2.8	0.8	83	0.8	1.0	307	3.0	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	2363	2.6	9.8	3711	4.1	10.4	510	0.6	5.9	19772	21.6	19.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	11901.11	23582	2.0	97.4	33403	2.8	93.9	8473	0.7	98.3	97494	8.2	98.3
UNION TERRITORIES:														
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.80	13	3.4	0.1	12	3.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.3	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	10.55	27	2.6	0.1	46	4.4	0.1	2	0.2	0.0	46	4.4	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	3.43	4	1.2	0.0	8	2.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.9	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2.43	1	0.4	0.0	2	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.8	0.0
33	DELHI	167.63	572	3.4	2.4	2085	12.4	5.9	142	0.8	1.6	1575	9.4	1.6
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12.44	7	0.6	0.0	9	0.7	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	10	0.8	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	200.82	624	3.1	2.6	2162	10.8	6.1	145	0.7	1.7	1641	8.2	1.7
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	12101.93	24206	2.0	100.0	35565	2.9	100.0	8618	0.7	100.0	99135	8.2	100.0

Total population including women

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

TABLE-5.2(Continued)

Sl. No.	City	Population (In Lakhs)@	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Dowry Deaths (Sec.304B IPC)			Cruelty By Husband And Relatives (Sec.498A IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>CITIES:</i>														
36	AGRA	17.46	61	3.5	2.4	241	13.8	4.6	56	3.2	6.8	282	16.2	1.8
37	AHMEDABAD	63.52	60	0.9	2.3	184	2.9	3.5	19	0.3	2.3	1390	21.9	9.0
38	ALLAHABAD	12.17	10	0.8	0.4	56	4.6	1.1	10	0.8	1.2	92	7.6	0.6
39	AMRITSAR	11.84	20	1.7	0.8	34	2.9	0.6	4	0.3	0.5	101	8.5	0.7
40	ASANSOL	12.43	31	2.5	1.2	50	4.0	0.9	10	0.8	1.2	461	37.1	3.0
41	AURANGABAD	11.89	16	1.3	0.6	24	2.0	0.5	7	0.6	0.9	122	10.3	0.8
42	BENGALURU	84.99	97	1.1	3.8	206	2.4	3.9	53	0.6	6.5	458	5.4	3.0
43	BHOPAL	18.83	100	5.3	3.9	26	1.4	0.5	14	0.7	1.7	272	14.4	1.8
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	10.26	21	2.0	0.8	40	3.9	0.8	2	0.2	0.2	42	4.1	0.3
45	CHENNAI	86.96	76	0.9	2.9	41	0.5	0.8	20	0.2	2.4	229	2.6	1.5
46	COIMBATORE	21.51	9	0.4	0.3	10	0.5	0.2	2	0.1	0.2	83	3.9	0.5
47	DELHI (CITY)	163.15	453	2.8	17.6	1681	10.3	31.8	115	0.7	14.0	1498	9.2	9.7
48	DHANBAD	11.95	10	0.8	0.4	30	2.5	0.6	8	0.7	1.0	8	0.7	0.1
49	DURG	10.64	61	5.7	2.4	58	5.5	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	96	9.0	0.6
50	FARIDABAD	14.05	54	3.8	2.1	82	5.8	1.6	10	0.7	1.2	218	15.5	1.4
51	GHAZIABAD	23.59	5	0.2	0.2	103	4.4	1.9	22	0.9	2.7	135	5.7	0.9
52	GWALIOR	11.02	48	4.4	1.9	65	5.9	1.2	22	2.0	2.7	133	12.1	0.9
53	HYDERABAD	77.49	59	0.8	2.3	39	0.5	0.7	37	0.5	4.5	1355	17.5	8.8
54	INDORE	21.67	91	4.2	3.5	47	2.2	0.9	21	1.0	2.6	306	14.1	2.0
55	JABALPUR	12.68	64	5.0	2.5	17	1.3	0.3	26	2.1	3.2	129	10.2	0.8
56	JAIPUR	30.73	92	3.0	3.6	226	7.4	4.3	39	1.3	4.8	936	30.5	6.1
57	JAMSHEDPUR	13.37	18	1.3	0.7	40	3.0	0.8	12	0.9	1.5	61	4.6	0.4
58	JODHPUR	11.38	33	2.9	1.3	45	4.0	0.9	13	1.1	1.6	338	29.7	2.2
59	KANNUR	16.43	12	0.7	0.5	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	107	6.5	0.7
60	KANPUR	29.20	71	2.4	2.8	303	10.4	5.7	69	2.4	8.4	284	9.7	1.8
61	KOCHI	21.18	30	1.4	1.2	10	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	136	6.4	0.9
62	KOLKATA	141.13	46	0.3	1.8	116	0.8	2.2	11	0.1	1.3	557	3.9	3.6
63	KOLLAM	11.10	50	4.5	1.9	20	1.8	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	319	28.7	2.1
64	KOTA	10.01	24	2.4	0.9	74	7.4	1.4	5	0.5	0.6	413	41.3	2.7
65	KOZHIKODE	20.31	14	0.7	0.5	10	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	171	8.4	1.1
66	LUCKNOW	29.01	38	1.3	1.5	210	7.2	4.0	32	1.1	3.9	454	15.6	2.9
67	LUDHIANA	16.14	42	2.6	1.6	64	4.0	1.2	13	0.8	1.6	102	6.3	0.7
68	MADURAI	14.62	7	0.5	0.3	18	1.2	0.3	5	0.3	0.6	71	4.9	0.5
69	MALAPPURAM	16.99	16	0.9	0.6	4	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	126	7.4	0.8
70	MEERUT	14.25	23	1.6	0.9	139	9.8	2.6	18	1.3	2.2	99	6.9	0.6
71	MUMBAI	184.14	221	1.2	8.6	166	0.9	3.1	14	0.1	1.7	393	2.1	2.5
72	NAGPUR	24.98	45	1.8	1.7	24	1.0	0.5	4	0.2	0.5	174	7.0	1.1
73	NASIK	15.63	25	1.6	1.0	11	0.7	0.2	5	0.3	0.6	115	7.4	0.7
74	PATNA	20.47	27	1.3	1.0	125	6.1	2.4	45	2.2	5.5	199	9.7	1.3
75	PUNE	50.50	79	1.6	3.1	72	1.4	1.4	8	0.2	1.0	251	5.0	1.6
76	RAIPUR	11.23	24	2.1	0.9	9	0.8	0.2	4	0.4	0.5	59	5.3	0.4
77	RAJKOT	13.91	10	0.7	0.4	34	2.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	246	17.7	1.6
78	RANCHI	11.27	34	3.0	1.3	92	8.2	1.7	11	1.0	1.3	43	3.8	0.3
79	SRINAGAR	12.73	14	1.1	0.5	110	8.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	54	4.2	0.3
80	SURAT	45.85	36	0.8	1.4	83	1.8	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	276	6.0	1.8
81	THIRUVANANTH	16.87	39	2.3	1.5	13	0.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	156	9.2	1.0
82	THRISSUR	18.55	28	1.5	1.1	10	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	131	7.1	0.8
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	14.05	6	0.4	0.2	21	1.5	0.4	2	0.1	0.2	28	2.0	0.2
84	VADODARA	18.17	9	0.5	0.3	44	2.4	0.8	1	0.1	0.1	240	13.2	1.6
85	VARANASI	14.35	5	0.3	0.2	53	3.7	1.0	20	1.4	2.4	53	3.7	0.3
86	VASAI VIRAR	12.21	21	1.7	0.8	6	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	12	1.0	0.1
87	VIJAYAWADA	14.91	37	2.5	1.4	50	3.4	0.9	17	1.1	2.1	1066	71.5	6.9
88	VISHAKHAPATNA	17.30	57	3.3	2.2	48	2.8	0.9	12	0.7	1.5	386	22.3	2.5
TOTAL (CITIES)		1611.07	2579	1.6	100.0	5286	3.3	100.0	819	0.5	100.0	15466	9.6	100.0

@ Based on actual census of 2011 (Provisional) (Total population including women)
I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE-5.2 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)			Sexual Harassment (Eve-Teasing) (Sec.509 IPC)			Importation Of Girls (Sec.366B IPC)			Sati Prevention Act, 1987		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4849	5.7	11.3	3658	4.3	42.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	51	3.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	1193	3.8	2.8	8	0.0	0.1	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	790	0.8	1.8	11	0.0	0.1	10	0.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1654	6.5	3.8	174	0.7	2.0	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
6	GOA	29	2.0	0.1	12	0.8	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	685	1.1	1.6	93	0.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
8	HARYANA	474	1.9	1.1	490	1.9	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	331	4.8	0.8	62	0.9	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1194	9.5	2.8	350	2.8	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
11	JHARKHAND	317	1.0	0.7	7	0.0	0.1	6	0.0	7.5	0	0.0	0.0
12	KARNATAKA	2608	4.3	6.1	81	0.1	0.9	12	0.0	15.0	0	0.0	0.0
13	KERALA	3756	11.2	8.7	573	1.7	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6665	9.2	15.5	762	1.0	8.9	45	0.1	56.3	0	0.0	0.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	3794	3.4	8.8	1071	1.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
16	MANIPUR	38	1.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	74	2.5	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	72	6.6	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	9	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	3207	7.6	7.5	235	0.6	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
21	PUNJAB	282	1.0	0.7	31	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	2447	3.6	5.7	9	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
23	SIKKIM	24	3.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	1467	2.0	3.4	464	0.6	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25	TRIPURA	294	8.0	0.7	9	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
26	UTTAR PRADESH *	3455	1.7	8.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARAKHAND	116	1.1	0.3	72	0.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	2363	2.6	5.5	200	0.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	42238	3.5	98.3	8377	0.7	97.7	80	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0
UNION TERRITORIES													
29	A & N ISLANDS	15	3.9	0.0	3	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	21	2.0	0.0	12	1.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	2	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	657	3.9	1.5	162	1.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	35	2.8	0.1	16	1.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	730	3.6	1.7	193	1.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	42968	3.6	100.0	8570	0.7	100.0	80	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

* As clarified by Uttar Pradesh, specifically the figures of Sexual Harassment (u/s 509 IPC) have been given from 2010 excluding figures u/s 294 IPC which were until 2009 being added up with section 509 IPC and furnished to NCRB, therefore variation is there in Uttar Pradesh and its Cities (Except Agra City) in the data of Sexual Harassment (u/s 509 IPC).

TABLE-5.2 (Continued)

Sl. No.	City	Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)			Sexual Harassment (Eve-Teasing) (Sec.509 IPC)			Importation Of Girls (Sec.366B IPC)			Sati Prevention Act, 1987		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
<i>CITIES:</i>													
36	AGRA	190	10.9	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
37	AHMEDABAD	83	1.3	1.5	16	0.3	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
38	ALLAHABAD	11	0.9	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
39	AMRITSAR	7	0.6	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
40	ASANSOL	30	2.4	0.5	7	0.6	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
41	AURANGABAD	65	5.5	1.2	29	2.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
42	BENGALURU	250	2.9	4.5	40	0.5	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
43	BHOPAL	93	4.9	1.7	16	0.8	0.8	1	0.1	16.7	0	0.0	0.0
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	16	1.6	0.3	11	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
45	CHENNAI	73	0.8	1.3	121	1.4	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
46	COIMBATORE	32	1.5	0.6	5	0.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
47	DELHI (CITY)	556	3.4	10.1	149	0.9	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
48	DHANBAD	9	0.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
49	DURG	147	13.8	2.7	35	3.3	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
50	FARIDABAD	31	2.2	0.6	59	4.2	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
51	GHAZIABAD	35	1.5	0.6	47	2.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
52	GWALIOR	97	8.8	1.8	13	1.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
53	HYDERABAD	157	2.0	2.9	93	1.2	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
54	INDORE	229	10.6	4.2	49	2.3	2.5	3	0.1	50.0	0	0.0	0.0
55	JABALPUR	171	13.5	3.1	27	2.1	1.4	2	0.2	33.3	0	0.0	0.0
56	JAIPUR	125	4.1	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
57	JAMSHEDPUR	18	1.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
58	JODHPUR	57	5.0	1.0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
59	KANNUR	43	2.6	0.8	8	0.5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
60	KANPUR	140	4.8	2.5	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
61	KOCHI	105	5.0	1.9	32	1.5	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
62	KOLKATA	254	1.8	4.6	144	1.0	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
63	KOLLAM	192	17.3	3.5	19	1.7	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
64	KOTA	58	5.8	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
65	KOZHIKODE	124	6.1	2.3	100	4.9	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
66	LUCKNOW	104	3.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
67	LUDHIANA	22	1.4	0.4	10	0.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
68	MADURAI	22	1.5	0.4	4	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
69	MALAPPURAM	37	2.2	0.7	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
70	MEERUT	47	3.3	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
71	MUMBAI	553	3.0	10.1	162	0.9	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
72	NAGPUR	68	2.7	1.2	53	2.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
73	NASIK	37	2.4	0.7	10	0.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
74	PATNA	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
75	PUNE	118	2.3	2.1	80	1.6	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
76	RAIPUR	195	17.4	3.5	27	2.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
77	RAJKOT	17	1.2	0.3	3	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
78	RANCHI	5	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
79	SRINAGAR	171	13.4	3.1	70	5.5	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
80	SURAT	34	0.7	0.6	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
81	THIRUPURAM	241	14.3	4.4	46	2.7	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
82	THRISSUR	100	5.4	1.8	28	1.5	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	17	1.7	0.3	26	2.5	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
84	VADODARA	15	0.8	0.3	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
85	VARANASI	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
86	VASAI VIRAR	19	1.6	0.3	10	0.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	VIJAYAWADA	248	16.6	4.5	355	23.8	18.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	31	1.8	0.6	50	2.9	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (CITIES)		5501	3.4	100.0	1967	1.2	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE-5.2 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956			Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act, 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	497	0.6	20.4	314	0.4	69.3	1899	2.2	28.7	28246	33.4	12.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	171	12.4	0.1
3	ASSAM	21	0.1	0.9	1	0.0	0.2	19	0.1	0.3	11503	36.9	5.0
4	BIHAR	23	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1393	1.3	21.0	10231	9.9	4.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	15	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.1	0.3	4219	16.5	1.8
6	GOA	18	1.2	0.7	3	0.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	127	8.7	0.1
7	GUJARAT	46	0.1	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.4	8815	14.6	3.9
8	HARYANA	57	0.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.1	5491	21.7	2.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	997	14.5	0.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	3146	25.1	1.4
11	JHARKHAND	15	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	402	1.2	6.1	3132	9.5	1.4
12	KARNATAKA	351	0.6	14.4	2	0.0	0.4	1210	2.0	18.3	9594	15.7	4.2
13	KERALA	197	0.6	8.1	12	0.0	2.6	5	0.0	0.1	11288	33.8	4.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	24	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	66	0.1	1.0	16599	22.9	7.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	390	0.3	16.0	1	0.0	0.2	44	0.0	0.7	15728	14.0	6.9
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	247	9.1	0.1
17	MEGHALAYA	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	269	9.1	0.1
18	MIZORAM	8	0.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	167	15.3	0.1
19	NAGALAND	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	38	1.9	0.0
20	ODISHA	23	0.1	0.9	1	0.0	0.2	1062	2.5	16.0	9433	22.5	4.1
21	PUNJAB	50	0.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	2641	9.5	1.2
22	RAJASTHAN	81	0.1	3.3	102	0.1	22.5	4	0.0	0.1	19888	29.0	8.7
23	SIKKIM	1	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	55	9.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	420	0.6	17.2	10	0.0	2.2	195	0.3	2.9	6940	9.6	3.0
25	TRIPURA	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1358	37.0	0.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	43	0.0	1.8	4	0.0	0.9	124	0.1	1.9	22639	11.3	9.9
27	UTTARAKHAND	3	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	996	9.8	0.4
28	WEST BENGAL	96	0.1	3.9	2	0.0	0.4	116	0.1	1.8	29133	31.9	12.7
	TOTAL (STATES)	2388	0.2	98.1	452	0.0	99.8	6603	0.6	99.8	223091	18.7	97.6
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	3	0.8	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	51	13.4	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	156	14.8	0.1
31	D & N HAVELI	1	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	5.2	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	6	2.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	4.5	0.0
33	DELHI	33	0.2	1.4	1	0.0	0.2	7	0.0	0.1	5234	31.2	2.3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	3	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.6	0.1	89	7.2	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	47	0.2	1.9	1	0.2	0.2	16	0.1	0.2	5559	27.7	2.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2435	0.2	100.0	453	0.0	100.0	6619	0.5	100.0	228650	18.9	100.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE-5.2 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	City	Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956			Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act, 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
<i>CITIES:</i>													
36	AGRA	7	0.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	837	47.9	2.5
37	AHMEDABAD	10	0.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1762	27.7	5.2
38	ALLAHABAD	6	0.5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	186	15.3	0.6
39	AMRITSAR	8	0.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	175	14.8	0.5
40	ASANSOL	4	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.5	0.7	599	48.2	1.8
41	AURANGABAD	10	0.8	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	273	23.0	0.8
42	BENGALURU	180	2.1	14.6	1	0.0	1.3	605	7.1	70.7	1890	22.2	5.6
43	BHOPAL	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	522	27.7	1.5
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	134	13.1	0.4
45	CHENNAI	137	1.6	11.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	697	8.0	2.1
46	COIMBATORE	50	2.3	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	191	8.9	0.6
47	DELHI (CITY)	30	0.2	2.4	1	0.0	1.3	6	0.0	0.7	4489	27.5	13.3
48	DHANBAD	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	23	1.9	2.7	90	7.5	0.3
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	3	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	401	37.7	1.2
50	FARIDABAD	5	0.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	0.5	463	33.0	1.4
51	GHAZIABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	347	14.7	1.0
52	GWALIOR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	379	34.4	1.1
53	HYDERABAD	96	1.2	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.3	2.8	1860	24.0	5.5
54	INDORE	7	0.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	753	34.7	2.2
55	JABALPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	0.5	440	34.7	1.3
56	JAIPUR	30	1.0	2.4	42	1.4	56.0	2	0.1	0.2	1492	48.6	4.4
57	JAMSHEDPUR	10	0.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	40	3.0	4.7	199	14.9	0.6
58	JODHPUR	8	0.7	0.6	26	2.3	34.7	1	0.1	0.1	522	45.9	1.5
59	KANNUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	172	10.5	0.5
60	KANPUR	7	0.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.7	2.2	895	30.7	2.6
61	KOCHI	34	1.6	2.8	1	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	348	16.4	1.0
62	KOLKATA	33	0.2	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1161	8.2	3.4
63	KOLLAM	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	602	54.2	1.8
64	KOTA	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	576	57.5	1.7
65	KOZHIKODE	25	1.2	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	444	21.9	1.3
66	LUCKNOW	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	842	29.0	2.5
67	LUDHIANA	22	1.4	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	275	17.0	0.8
68	MADURAI	9	0.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	136	9.3	0.4
69	MALAPPURAM	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	186	10.9	0.6
70	MEERUT	5	0.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	331	23.2	1.0
71	MUMBAI	191	1.0	15.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1700	9.2	5.0
72	NAGPUR	13	0.5	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.7	387	15.5	1.1
73	NASIK	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	204	13.1	0.6
74	PATNA	12	0.6	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	102	5.0	11.9	512	25.0	1.5
75	PUNE	71	1.4	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	679	13.4	2.0
76	RAIPUR	9	0.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.4	0.6	332	29.6	1.0
77	RAJKOT	6	0.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	316	22.7	0.9
78	RANCHI	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	0.5	191	16.9	0.6
79	SRINAGAR	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	421	33.1	1.2
80	SURAT	8	0.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	440	9.6	1.3
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	49	2.9	4.0	2	0.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	546	32.4	1.6
82	THRISSUR	21	1.1	1.7	1	0.1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	319	17.2	0.9
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	48	3.4	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	148	10.5	0.4
84	VADODARA	2	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	313	17.2	0.9
85	VARANASI	3	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	135	9.4	0.4
86	VASAI VIRAR	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	70	5.7	0.2
87	VIJAYAWADA	24	1.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1797	120.5	5.3
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	26	1.5	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	610	35.3	1.8
TOTAL (CITIES)		1234	0.8	100.0	75	0.0	100.0	856	0.5	100.0	33789	21.0	100.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE-6.1
Incidence & Rate Of Crimes Committed Against Children In States and UTs During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Percentage Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATES:							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2213	6.7	846.65	2.6	17	6
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35	0.1	13.83	2.5	18	28
3	ASSAM	236	0.7	311.69	0.8	30	18
4	BIHAR	2233	6.7	1038.04	2.2	21	5
5	CHHATTISGARH	1782	5.4	255.40	7.0	4	7
6	GOA	75	0.2	14.58	5.1	6	25
7	GUJARAT	1131	3.4	603.83	1.9	22	11
8	HARYANA	280	0.8	253.53	1.1	27	16
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	260	0.8	68.57	3.8	10	17
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	25	0.1	125.49	0.2	34	30
11	JHARKHAND	85	0.3	329.66	0.3	33	22
12	KARNATAKA	334	1.0	611.31	0.5	32	14
13	KERALA	1452	4.4	333.88	4.3	9	9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4383	13.2	725.98	6.0	5	2
15	MAHARASHTRA	3362	10.2	1123.73	3.0	14	4
16	MANIPUR	87	0.3	27.22	3.2	13	21
17	MEGHALAYA	104	0.3	29.64	3.5	11	19
18	MIZORAM	54	0.2	10.91	4.9	7	27
19	NAGALAND	20	0.1	19.81	1.0	28	31
20	ODISHA	315	1.0	419.47	0.8	31	15
21	PUNJAB	622	1.9	277.04	2.2	19	13
22	RAJASTHAN	1491	4.5	686.21	2.2	20	8
23	SIKKIM	29	0.1	6.08	4.8	8	29
24	TAMIL NADU	925	2.8	721.39	1.3	24	12
25	TRIPURA	102	0.3	36.71	2.8	15	20
26	UTTAR PRADESH	5500	16.6	1995.81	2.8	16	1
27	UTTARAKHAND	83	0.3	101.17	0.8	29	23
28	WEST BENGAL	1450	4.4	913.48	1.6	23	10
	TOTAL (STATES)	28668	86.6	11901.11	2.4		
UNION TERRITORIES							
29	A & N ISLANDS	77	0.2	3.80	20.3	2	24
30	CHANDIGARH	74	0.2	10.55	7.0	3	26
31	D & N HAVELI	11	0.0	3.43	3.2	12	33
32	DAMAN & DIU	3	0.0	2.43	1.2	25	34
33	DELHI	4250	12.8	167.53	25.4	1	3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.64	0.0	-	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	15	0.0	12.44	1.2	26	32
	TOTAL (UTs)	4430	13.4	200.82	22.1		
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	33098	100.0	12101.93	2.7		

Total population including children

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

Table 6.1 (Concluded)
Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Children In Cities During 2011

Sl. No.	City	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	Population @ (In Lakhs)	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Percentage Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CITIES:							
36	AGRA	125	1.6	17.46	7.2	9	12
37	AHMEDABAD	103	1.3	63.52	1.6	35	16
38	ALLAHABAD	49	0.6	12.17	4.0	19	33
39	AMRITSAR	45	0.6	11.84	3.8	22	37
40	ASANSOL	0	0.0	12.43	0.0	-	-
41	AURANGABAD	50	0.6	11.89	4.2	18	32
42	BENGALURU	54	0.7	84.99	0.6	46	30
43	BHOPAL	47	0.6	18.83	2.5	28	34
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	59	0.7	10.26	5.8	14	28
45	CHENNAI	83	1.1	86.96	1.0	44	18
46	COIMBATORE	12	0.2	21.51	0.6	48	47
47	DELHI (CITY)	3398	43.2	163.15	20.8	2	1
48	DHANBAD	13	0.2	11.95	1.1	41	46
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	281	3.6	10.64	26.4	1	5
50	FARIDABAD	70	0.9	14.05	5.0	16	25
51	GHAZIABAD	45	0.6	23.59	1.9	33	36
52	GWALIOR	179	2.3	11.02	16.2	3	7
53	HYDERABAD	80	1.0	77.49	1.0	42	20
54	INDORE	335	4.3	21.67	15.5	4	3
55	JABALPUR	119	1.5	12.68	9.4	6	13
56	JAIPUR	136	1.7	30.73	4.4	17	11
57	JAMSHEDPUR	0	0.0	13.37	0.0	-	-
58	JODHPUR	17	0.2	11.38	1.5	37	44
59	KANNUR	10	0.1	16.43	0.6	47	48
60	KANPUR	255	3.2	29.20	8.7	8	6
61	KOCHI	32	0.4	21.18	1.5	36	38
62	KOLKATA	141	1.8	141.13	1.0	43	10
63	KOLLAM	77	1.0	11.10	6.9	11	22
64	KOTA	23	0.3	10.01	2.3	31	41
65	KOZHIKODE	59	0.7	20.31	2.9	27	27
66	LUCKNOW	72	0.9	29.01	2.5	29	23
67	LUDHIANA	109	1.4	16.14	6.8	12	14
68	MADURAI	7	0.1	14.62	0.5	49	49
69	MALAPPURAM	24	0.3	16.99	1.4	38	40
70	MEERUT	80	1.0	14.25	5.6	15	19
71	MUMBAI	425	5.4	184.14	2.3	30	2
72	NAGPUR	177	2.2	24.98	7.1	10	8
73	NASIK	21	0.3	15.63	1.3	39	42
74	PATNA	79	1.0	20.47	3.9	20	21
75	PUNE	294	3.7	50.50	5.8	13	4
76	RAIPUR	104	1.3	11.23	9.3	7	15
77	RAJKOT	46	0.6	13.91	3.3	25	35
78	RANCHI	0	0.0	11.27	0.0	-	-
79	SRINAGAR	0	0.0	12.73	0.0	-	-
80	SURAT	83	1.1	45.85	1.8	34	17
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURA	53	0.7	16.87	3.1	26	31
82	THRISSUR	71	0.9	18.55	3.8	21	24
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	13	0.2	14.05	0.9	45	45
84	VADODARA	62	0.8	18.17	3.4	24	26
85	VARANASI	54	0.7	14.35	3.8	23	29
86	VASAJ VIRAR	28	0.4	12.21	2.3	32	39
87	VIJAYAWADA	153	1.9	14.91	10.3	5	9
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	20	0.3	17.30	1.2	40	43
	TOTAL (CITIES)	7872	100.0	1611.07	4.9		

@ Based on Census 2011 (Provisional) (Total population including children)

TABLE-6.2
Incidence(I), Rate (R) And Percentage Contribution (P) To All India Total Of Crimes Committed
Against Children During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	* Population (In Lakhs) #	Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)			Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	0	0.0	0.0	101	0.1	7.0	646	0.8	9.1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	1.4	0.3
3	ASSAM	311.69	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.6	40	0.1	0.6
4	BIHAR	1038.04	<u>3</u>	0.0	4.8	<u>121</u>	0.1	8.3	<u>91</u>	0.1	1.3
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.40	8	0.0	12.7	51	0.2	3.5	477	1.9	6.7
6	GOA	14.58	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.1	20	1.4	0.3
7	GUJARAT	603.83	0	0.0	0.0	69	0.1	4.8	130	0.2	1.8
8	HARYANA	253.53	0	0.0	0.0	14	0.1	1.0	66	0.3	0.9
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.1	0.3	72	1.1	1.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.3	9	0.1	0.1
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	1	0.0	1.6	4	0.0	0.3	16	0.0	0.2
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	8	0.0	12.7	44	0.1	3.0	97	0.2	1.4
13	KERALA	333.88	1	0.0	1.6	46	0.1	3.2	423	1.3	5.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	13	0.0	20.6	110	0.2	7.6	1262	1.7	17.7
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	3	0.0	4.8	201	0.2	13.9	818	0.7	11.5
16	MANIPUR	27.22	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.2	19	0.7	0.3
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.6	66	2.2	0.9
18	MIZORAM	10.91	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	40	3.7	0.6
19	NAGALAND	19.81	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.3	0.3	15	0.8	0.2
20	ODISHA	419.47	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.0	1.2	165	0.4	2.3
21	PUNJAB	277.04	1	0.0	1.6	40	0.1	2.8	166	0.6	2.3
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	3	0.0	4.8	75	0.1	5.2	394	0.6	5.5
23	SIKKIM	6.08	1	0.2	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	11	1.8	0.2
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	7	0.0	11.1	101	0.1	7.0	271	0.4	3.8
25	TRIPURA	36.71	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.2	0.6	45	1.2	0.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	13	0.0	20.6	313	0.2	21.6	1088	0.5	15.3
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.1	0.6	23	0.2	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	0	0.0	0.0	46	0.1	3.2	252	0.3	3.5
	TOTAL (STATES)	11901.11	62	0.0	98.4	1407	0.1	97.0	6742	0.6	94.8
UNION TERRITORIES											
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.80	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.1	9	2.4	0.1
30	CHANDIGARH	10.55	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.3	0.2	15	1.4	0.2
31	D & N HAVELI	3.43	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6	0.1	1	0.3	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2.43	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	167.53	1	0.0	1.6	38	0.2	2.6	339	2.0	4.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12.44	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.5	0.1
	TOTAL (UTs)	200.82	1	0.0	1.6	44	0.2	3.0	370	1.8	5.2
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	12101.93	63	0.0	100.0	1451	0.1	100.0	7112	0.6	100.0

Total population including children
I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

Table 6.2
Incidence Of Crime Committed Against Children During 2011

Sl. No.	City	Population* (In Lakhs)	Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)			Murder (Sec. 302,303 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
36	AGRA	17.46	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2	1.7	32	1.8	2.9
37	AHMEDABAD	63.52	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1
38	ALLAHABAD	12.17	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2	1.7	6	0.5	0.5
39	AMRITSAR	11.84	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.6	7	0.6	0.6
40	ASANSOL	12.43	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
41	AURANGABAD	11.89	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.3	1.7	6	0.5	0.5
42	BENGALURU	84.99	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	2.2	13	0.2	1.2
43	BHOPAL	18.83	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	1.1	32	1.7	2.9
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	10.26	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	1.1	12	1.2	1.1
45	CHENNAI	86.96	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.1	3.3	46	0.5	4.1
46	COIMBATORE	21.51	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.6	5	0.2	0.4
47	DELHI (CITY)	163.15	1	0.0	9.1	32	0.2	17.8	272	1.7	24.4
48	DHANBAD	11.95	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	10.64	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.3	1.7	29	2.7	2.6
50	FARIDABAD	14.05	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16	1.1	1.4
51	GHAZIABAD	23.59	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	1.1	3	0.1	0.3
52	GWALIOR	11.02	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	1.1	25	2.3	2.2
53	HYDERABAD	77.49	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.6	10	0.1	0.9
54	INDORE	21.67	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.4	5.0	24	1.1	2.2
55	JABALPUR	12.68	1	0.1	9.1	5	0.4	2.8	27	2.1	2.4
56	JAIPUR	30.73	2	0.1	18.2	5	0.2	2.8	28	0.9	2.5
57	JAMSHEDPUR	13.37	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
58	JODHPUR	11.38	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	1.1	5	0.4	0.4
59	KANNUR	16.43	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.6	5	0.3	0.4
60	KANPUR	29.20	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	4.4	43	1.5	3.9
61	KOCHI	21.18	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	14	0.7	1.3
62	KOLKATA	141.13	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.1	1.6
63	KOLLAM	11.10	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	1.1	29	2.6	2.6
64	KOTA	10.01	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.6	9	0.9	0.8
65	KOZHIKODE	20.31	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.6	5	0.2	0.4
66	LUCKNOW	29.01	2	0.1	18.2	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.7	1.7
67	LUDHIANA	16.14	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.3	2.8	27	1.7	2.4
68	MADURAI	14.62	2	0.1	18.2	4	0.3	2.2	0	0.0	0.0
69	MALAPPURAM	16.99	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.2	0.4
70	MEERUT	14.25	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	1.1	14	1.0	1.3
71	MUMBAI	184.14	2	0.0	18.2	15	0.1	8.3	117	0.6	10.5
72	NAGPUR	24.98	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.2	2.8	23	0.9	2.1
73	NASIK	15.63	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	1.1	8	0.5	0.7
74	PATNA	20.47	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.2	2.2	0	0.0	0.0
75	PUNE	50.50	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.2	5.0	36	0.7	3.2
76	RAIPUR	11.23	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	1.1	24	2.1	2.2
77	RAJKOT	13.91	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	2.2	5	0.4	0.4
78	RANCHI	11.27	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
79	SRINAGAR	12.73	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
80	SURAT	45.85	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.3	7.2	21	0.5	1.9
81	THIRUVANANTHAPUR	16.87	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	23	1.4	2.1
82	THRISSUR	18.55	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.4	0.7
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	14.05	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	2.2	4	0.3	0.4
84	VADODARA	18.17	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.6	7	0.4	0.6
85	VARANASI	14.35	1	0.1	9.1	2	0.1	1.1	4	0.3	0.4
86	VASAI VIRAR	12.21	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2	1.7	13	1.1	1.2
87	VIJAYAWADA	14.91	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.6	26	1.7	2.3
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	17.30	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.2	2.2	9	0.5	0.8
	TOTAL (CITIES)	1611.07	11	0.0	100.0	180	0.1	100.0	1114	0.7	100.0

* Based on Census 2011 Population (Provisional) (Total population including children)

TABLE-6.2 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Feticide (Sec.315,316 IPC)			Abetment to Suicide (Sec.305 IPC)			Exposure And Abandonment (Sec.317 IPC)			Procuration Of Minor Girl (Sec.366A IPC)		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
<i>STATES:</i>																
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	735	0.9	4.8	7	0.0	5.3	11	0.0	18.0	53	0.1	7.6	106	0.1	12.3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15	1.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	29	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	142	0.5	16.5
4	BIHAR	1821	1.8	11.9	1	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	183	0.2	21.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	283	1.1	1.9	21	0.1	15.9	5	0.0	8.2	7	0.0	1.0	15	0.1	1.7
6	GOA	17	1.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	3.3	4	0.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	605	1.0	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.6	105	0.2	15.0	4	0.0	0.5
8	HARYANA	144	0.6	0.9	5	0.0	3.8	4	0.0	6.6	15	0.1	2.1	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	108	1.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.6	8	0.1	1.1	3	0.0	0.3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	18	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	15	0.0	1.7
12	KARNATAKA	109	0.2	0.7	1	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.0	3.0	8	0.0	0.9
13	KERALA	129	0.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	3.3	4	0.0	0.6	9	0.0	1.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	517	0.7	3.4	38	0.1	28.8	12	0.0	19.7	89	0.1	12.7	20	0.0	2.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	858	0.8	5.6	12	0.0	9.1	12	0.0	19.7	189	0.2	27.0	20	0.0	2.3
16	MANIPUR	65	2.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	16	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	3	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	85	0.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.6	1	0.0	0.1	12	0.0	1.4
21	PUNJAB	349	1.3	2.3	15	0.1	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	785	1.1	5.1	13	0.0	9.8	0	0.0	0.0	98	0.1	14.0	19	0.0	2.2
23	SIKKIM	7	1.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	519	0.7	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	3.3	2	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
25	TRIPURA	28	0.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.1	0.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3739	1.9	24.5	12	0.0	9.1	5	0.0	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARAKHAND	39	0.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	660	0.7	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	4.9	1	0.0	0.1	298	0.3	34.6
	TOTAL (STATES)	11688	1.0	76.5	127	0.0	96.2	61	0.0	100.0	622	0.1	88.9	859	0.1	99.7
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>																
29	A & N ISLANDS	11	2.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	40	3.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.7	1.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	8	2.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	3528	21.1	23.1	5	0.0	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	68	0.4	9.7	3	4.7	0.3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	7	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	3596	17.9	23.5	5	0.0	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	78	0.4	11.1	3	0.0	0.3
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	15284	1.3	100.0	132	0.0	100.0	61	0.0	100.0	700	0.1	100.0	862	0.1	100.0

TABLE 6.2 (Continued...)

Sl. No.	City	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Feticide (Sec.315,316 IPC)			Abetment to Suicide (Sec.305 IPC)			Exposure And Abandonment (Sec.317 IPC)			Procuration Of Minor Girl (Sec.366A IPC)		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
36	AGRA	82	4.7	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
37	AHMEDABAD	82	1.3	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
38	ALLAHABAD	29	2.4	0.7	1	0.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
39	AMRITSAR	35	3.0	0.8	1	0.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
40	ASANSOL	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
41	AURANGABAD	14	1.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.6	3.5	3	0.3	5.9
42	BENGALURU	34	0.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
43	BHOPAL	12	0.6	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	33	3.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	2.0	0	0.0	0.0
45	CHENNAI	31	0.4	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
46	COIMBATORE	6	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
47	DELHI (CITY)	2798	17.1	63.8	5	0.0	19.2	0	0.0	0.0	60	0.4	30.0	3	0.0	5.9
48	DHANBAD	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	47	4.4	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
50	FARIDABAD	42	3.0	1.0	5	0.4	19.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	1.0	0	0.0	0.0
51	GHAZIABAD	38	1.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
52	GWALIOR	59	5.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	19	1.7	9.5	0	0.0	0.0
53	HYDERABAD	13	0.2	0.3	5	0.1	19.2	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.1	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
54	INDORE	6	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
55	JABALPUR	17	1.3	0.4	2	0.2	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
56	JAIPUR	95	3.1	2.2	1	0.0	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
57	JAMSHEDPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
58	JODHPUR	10	0.9	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	2.0
59	KANNUR	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
60	KANPUR	177	6.1	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
61	KOCHI	9	0.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.1	35.3
62	KOLKATA	61	0.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.1	35.3
63	KOLLAM	15	1.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.5	1	0.1	2.0
64	KOTA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	2.0	9	0.9	17.6
65	KOZHICODE	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	2.0
66	LUCKNOW	44	1.5	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
67	LUDHIANA	57	3.5	1.3	1	0.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	19	1.2	9.5	0	0.0	0.0
68	MADURAI	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
69	MALAPPURAM	4	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
70	MEERUT	59	4.1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
71	MUMBAI	132	0.7	3.0	3	0.0	11.5	2	0.0	33.3	22	0.1	11.0	0	0.0	0.0
72	NAGPUR	17	0.7	0.4	1	0.0	3.8	1	0.0	16.7	2	0.1	1.0	0	0.0	0.0
73	NASIK	5	0.3	0.1	1	0.1	3.8	1	0.1	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
74	PATNA	64	3.1	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	0.5	21.6
75	PUNE	43	0.9	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	2.0	0	0.0	0.0
76	RAIPUR	13	1.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
77	RAJKOT	18	1.3	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	16.7	1	0.1	0.5	3	0.2	5.9
78	RANCHI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
79	SRINAGAR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
80	SURAT	14	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.4	9.0	0	0.0	0.0
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	13	0.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	2.0
82	THRISSUR	8	0.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	5	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
84	VADODARA	41	2.3	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.3	3.0	0	0.0	0.0
85	VARANASI	41	2.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
86	VASAI VIRAR	10	0.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
87	VIJAYAWADA	39	2.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.4	3.0	0	0.0	0.0
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	7	0.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (CITIES)	4384	2.7	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	200	0.1	100.0	51	0.0	100.0

TABLE-6.2 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution (Sec.373 IPC)			Selling Of Girls For Prostitution (Sec.372 IPC)			Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006			Other Crimes			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
STATES:																
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	1.8	15	0.0	13.3	537	0.6	7.5	2213	2.6	6.7
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	35	2.5	0.1
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.1	0.2	236	0.8	0.7
4	BIHAR	1	0.0	3.7	1	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.1	2233	2.2	6.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.9	5	0.0	4.4	909	3.6	12.7	1782	7.0	5.4
6	GOA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	30	2.1	0.4	75	5.1	0.2
7	GUJARAT	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.0	11.5	204	0.3	2.8	1131	1.9	3.4
8	HARYANA	2	0.0	7.4	2	0.0	1.8	6	0.0	5.3	22	0.1	0.3	280	1.1	0.8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	63	0.9	0.9	260	3.8	0.8
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.1	25	0.2	0.1
11	JHARKHAND	1	0.0	3.7	6	0.0	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.1	0.3	85	0.3	0.3
12	KARNATAKA	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.9	12	0.0	10.6	33	0.1	0.5	334	0.5	1.0
13	KERALA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	2.7	835	2.5	11.6	1452	4.3	4.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2	0.0	7.4	3	0.0	2.7	5	0.0	4.4	2312	3.2	32.2	4383	6.0	13.2
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	0.0	74.1	2	0.0	1.8	19	0.0	16.8	1208	1.1	16.8	3362	3.0	10.2
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	87	3.2	0.3
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	14	0.5	0.2	104	3.5	0.3
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	1.0	0.2	54	4.9	0.2
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	1.0	0.1
20	ODISHA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.9	32	0.1	0.4	315	0.8	1.0
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	29	0.1	0.4	622	2.2	1.9
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	1.8	5	0.0	4.4	97	0.1	1.4	1491	2.2	4.5
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	1.6	0.1	29	4.8	0.1
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.3	925	1.3	2.8
25	TRIPURA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.4	0.2	102	2.8	0.3
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0.0	3.7	4	0.0	3.5	4	0.0	3.5	321	0.2	4.5	5500	2.8	16.6
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12	0.1	0.2	83	0.8	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0.0	0.0	87	0.1	77.0	25	0.0	22.1	78	0.1	1.1	1450	1.6	4.4
	TOTAL (STATES)	27	0.0	100.0	111	0.0	98.2	113	0.0	100.0	6849	0.6	95.4	28668	2.4	86.6
UNION TERRITORIES																
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	54	14.2	0.8	77	20.3	0.2
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.9	0.1	74	7.0	0.2
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	3.2	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.2	0.0
33	DELHI	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	266	1.6	3.7	4250	25.4	12.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	0.0	15	1.2	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	331	1.6	4.6	4430	22.1	13.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	27	0.0	100.0	113	0.0	100.0	113	0.0	100.0	7180	0.6	100.0	33098	2.7	100.0

Table 6.2 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	City	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution (Sec.373 IPC)			Selling Of Girls For Prostitution (Sec.372 IPC)			Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006			Other Crimes			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
		(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
36	AGRA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.5	0.4	125	7.2	1.6
37	AHMEDABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	11.8	0	0.0	0.0	103	1.6	1.3
38	ALLAHABAD	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	22.2	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.5	0.3	49	4.0	0.6
39	AMRITSAR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	45	3.8	0.6
40	ASANSOL	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
41	AURANGABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	1.4	0.9	50	4.2	0.6
42	BENGALURU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	17.6	0	0.0	0.0	54	0.6	0.7
43	BHOPAL	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	47	2.5	0.6
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.8	0.4	59	5.8	0.7
45	CHENNAI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	83	1.0	1.1
46	COIMBATORE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12	0.6	0.2
47	DELHI (CITY)	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	11.1	0	0.0	0.0	225	1.4	12.2	3398	20.8	43.2
48	DHANBAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	0.9	0.6	13	1.1	0.2
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	202	19.0	11.0	281	26.4	3.6
50	FARIDABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.4	0.3	70	5.0	0.9
51	GHAZIABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.1	45	1.9	0.6
52	GWALIOR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	74	6.7	4.0	179	16.2	2.3
53	HYDERABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	5.9	45	0.6	2.4	80	1.0	1.0
54	INDORE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	5.9	295	13.6	16.0	335	15.5	4.3
55	JABALPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	67	5.3	3.6	119	9.4	1.5
56	JAIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	17.6	1	0.0	0.1	136	4.4	1.7
57	JAMSHEDPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	1.5	0.2
58	JODHPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.1	10	0.6	0.1
59	KANNUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	27	0.9	1.5	255	8.7	3.2
60	KANPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.4	0.5	32	1.5	0.4
61	KOCHI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	35	0.2	1.9	141	1.0	1.8
62	KOLKATA	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.1	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	29	2.6	1.6	77	6.9	1.0
63	KOLLAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	23	2.3	0.3
64	KOTA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	49	2.4	2.7	59	2.9	0.7
65	KOZHIKODE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	0.4	72	2.5	0.9
66	LUCKNOW	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	109	6.8	1.4
67	LUDHIANA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.5	0.1
68	MADURAI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	24	1.4	0.3
69	MALAPPURAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16	0.9	0.9	80	5.6	1.0
70	MEERUT	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.4	0.3	80	5.6	1.0
71	MUMBAI	1	0.0	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	131	0.7	7.1	425	2.3	5.4
72	NAGPUR	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	11.1	1	0.0	5.9	125	5.0	6.8	177	7.1	2.2
73	NASIK	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	0.2	21	1.3	0.3
74	PATNA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	79	3.9	1.0
75	PUNE	19	0.4	90.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	11.8	181	3.6	9.8	294	5.8	3.7
76	RAIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	65	5.8	3.5	104	9.3	1.3
77	RAJKOT	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2	17.6	11	0.8	0.6	46	3.3	0.6
78	RANCHI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
79	SRINAGAR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.4	0.9	83	1.8	1.1
80	SURAT	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16	0.9	0.9	53	3.1	0.7
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	55	3.0	3.0	71	3.8	0.9
82	THRISSUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.9	0.2
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.4	0.4	62	3.4	0.8
84	VADODARA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	62	3.4	0.8
85	VARANASI	1	0.1	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.3	0.3	54	3.8	0.7
86	VASAI VIRAR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	28	2.3	0.4
87	VIJAYAWADA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	5.9	80	5.4	4.3	153	10.3	1.9
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	1.2	0.3
	TOTAL (CITIES)	21	0.0	100.0	18	0.0	100.0	17	0.0	100.0	1844	1.1	100.0	7872	4.9	100.0

TABLE-7.1
Incidence & Rate Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Percentage Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATES:							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4016	11.9	846.65	4.7	2	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	13.83	0.0	-	-
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	311.69	0.0	-	-
4	BIHAR	3623	10.7	1038.04	3.5	6	4
5	CHHATTISGARH	253	0.8	255.40	1.0	17	14
6	GOA	4	0.0	14.58	0.3	22	23
7	GUJARAT	1063	3.2	603.83	1.8	11	10
8	HARYANA	408	1.2	253.53	1.6	12	13
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	94	0.3	68.57	1.4	15	15
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0.0	125.49	0.0	26	26
11	JHARKHAND	636	1.9	329.66	1.9	9	12
12	KARNATAKA	2481	7.4	611.31	4.1	4	6
13	KERALA	761	2.3	333.88	2.3	8	11
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3245	9.6	725.98	4.5	3	5
15	MAHARASHTRA	1143	3.4	1123.73	1.0	16	9
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	27.22	0.0	-	-
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	29.64	0.0	-	-
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	10.91	0.0	-	-
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	19.81	0.0	-	-
20	ODISHA	1455	4.3	419.47	3.5	7	7
21	PUNJAB	90	0.3	277.04	0.3	19	16
22	RAJASTHAN	5182	15.4	686.21	7.6	1	2
23	SIKKIM	9	0.0	6.08	1.5	13	22
24	TAMIL NADU	1391	4.1	721.39	1.9	10	8
25	TRIPURA	22	0.1	36.71	0.6	18	20
26	UTTAR PRADESH	7702	22.8	1995.81	3.9	5	1
27	UTTARAKHAND	32	0.1	101.17	0.3	20	18
28	WEST BENGAL	59	0.2	913.48	0.1	25	17
	TOTAL (STATES)	33670	99.9	11901.11	2.8		
UNION TERRITORIES:							
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	3.80	0.0	-	-
30	CHANDIGARH	2	0.0	10.55	0.2	23	24
31	D & N HAVELI	1	0.0	3.43	0.3	21	25
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	2.43	0.0	-	-
33	DELHI	28	0.1	167.53	0.2	24	19
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.64	0.0	-	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	18	0.1	12.44	1.4	14	21
	TOTAL (UTs)	49	0.1	200.82	0.2		
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	33719	100.0	12101.93	2.8		

Total population including Scheduled Castes

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

TABLE-7.2
Incidence(I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India Total Of Crimes (P) Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	64	0.1	9.5	131	0.2	8.4	19	0.0	3.1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	311.69	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	1038.04	29	0.0	4.3	29	0.0	1.9	29	0.0	4.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.40	2	0.0	0.3	40	0.2	2.6	1	0.0	0.2
6	GOA	14.58	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	603.83	12	0.0	1.8	45	0.1	2.9	35	0.1	5.7
8	HARYANA	253.53	14	0.1	2.1	56	0.2	3.6	18	0.1	2.9
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	1	0.0	0.1	5	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	4	0.0	0.6	15	0.0	1.0	11	0.0	1.8
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	31	0.1	4.6	32	0.1	2.1	11	0.0	1.8
13	KERALA	333.88	3	0.0	0.4	106	0.3	6.8	6	0.0	1.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	99	0.1	14.7	327	0.5	21.0	62	0.1	10.1
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	26	0.0	3.9	95	0.1	6.1	12	0.0	1.9
16	MANIPUR	27.22	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	10.91	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	19.81	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	419.47	13	0.0	1.9	35	0.1	2.2	5	0.0	0.8
21	PUNJAB	277.04	5	0.0	0.7	9	0.0	0.6	2	0.0	0.3
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	51	0.1	7.6	216	0.3	13.9	30	0.0	4.9
23	SIKKIM	6.08	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.3	0.1	1	0.2	0.2
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	29	0.0	4.3	11	0.0	0.7	7	0.0	1.1
25	TRIPURA	36.71	1	0.0	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	3	0.1	0.5
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	286	0.1	42.5	397	0.2	25.5	363	0.2	58.9
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	3	0.0	0.4	3	0.0	0.2	1	0.0	0.2
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	11901.11	673	0.1	100.0	1557	0.1	100.0	616	0.1	100.0
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.80	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	10.55	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	3.43	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2.43	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	167.53	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12.44	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	200.82	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	12101.93	673	0.1	100.0	1557	0.1	100.0	616	0.1	100.0

Note : 1) # Total population including Scheduled Castes. 2) I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share. 3) * Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

TABLE-7.2 (Continued)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	Dacoity (Sec. 395-398 IPC)			Robbery (Sec. 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)			Arson (Sec. 435, 436, 438 IPC)			Hurt (Sec. 323-333, 335-338 IPC)		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	0.0	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	14	0.0	8.3	708	0.8	16.7
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	3	0.0	8.3	3	0.0	5.6	13	0.0	7.7	355	0.3	8.4
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	82	0.3	1.9
6	GOA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	9	0.0	25.0	19	0.0	35.2	10	0.0	5.9	279	0.5	6.6
8	HARYANA	1	0.0	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0	3.6	28	0.1	0.7
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	1	0.0	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	123	0.4	2.9
12	KARNATAKA	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	5.6	1	0.0	0.6	182	0.3	4.3
13	KERALA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	1.2	293	0.9	6.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	0.0	2.8	5	0.0	9.3	28	0.0	16.6	900	1.2	21.2
15	MAHARASHTRA	16	0.0	44.4	12	0.0	22.2	7	0.0	4.1	84	0.1	2.0
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	1	0.0	2.8	1	0.0	1.9	17	0.0	10.1	127	0.3	3.0
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	27	0.1	0.6
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.9	28	0.0	16.6	510	0.7	12.0
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.3	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	7.4	4	0.0	2.4	206	0.3	4.9
25	TRIPURA	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.3	0.2
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0.0	8.3	3	0.0	5.6	39	0.0	23.1	320	0.2	7.5
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.1
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.2
	TOTAL (STATES)	36	0.0	100.0	54	0.0	100.0	169	0.0	100.0	4247	0.4	100.0
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	36	0.0	100.0	54	0.0	100.0	169	0.0	100.0	4247	0.4	100.0

TABLE-7.2 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prot. Of Civil Rights Act (1955)			SC/ST Prev. Of Atrocities Act (1989)			Other Offences			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	10	0.0	14.9	1439	1.7	12.7	1630	1.9	10.9	4016	4.7	11.9
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	0	0.0	0.0	3024	2.9	26.7	138	0.1	0.9	3623	3.5	10.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	127	0.5	0.8	253	1.0	0.8
6	GOA	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	4	0.3	0.0
7	GUJARAT	2	0.0	3.0	192	0.3	1.7	460	0.8	3.1	1063	1.8	3.2
8	HARYANA	0	0.0	0.0	150	0.6	1.3	135	0.5	0.9	408	1.6	1.2
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	0.0	4.5	82	1.2	0.7	3	0.0	0.0	94	1.4	0.3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	282	0.9	2.5	200	0.6	1.3	636	1.9	1.9
12	KARNATAKA	8	0.0	11.9	1331	2.2	11.7	882	1.4	5.9	2481	4.1	7.4
13	KERALA	1	0.0	1.5	59	0.2	0.5	291	0.9	1.9	761	2.3	2.3
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	1819	2.5	12.2	3245	4.5	9.6
15	MAHARASHTRA	10	0.0	14.9	304	0.3	2.7	577	0.5	3.9	1143	1.0	3.4
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	0	0.0	0.0	1256	3.0	11.1	0	0.0	0.0	1455	3.5	4.3
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.1	0.2	22	0.1	0.1	90	0.3	0.3
22	RAJASTHAN	5	0.0	7.5	102	0.1	0.9	4239	6.2	28.3	5182	7.6	15.4
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.7	0.0	9	1.5	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	12	0.0	17.9	1011	1.4	8.9	107	0.1	0.7	1391	1.9	4.1
25	TRIPURA	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.0	22	0.6	0.1
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	1995	1.0	17.6	4296	2.2	28.7	7702	3.9	22.8
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	32	0.3	0.1
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.3	14	0.0	0.1	59	0.1	0.2
	TOTAL (STATES)	52	0.0	77.6	11316	1.0	99.8	14950	1.3	99.9	33670	2.8	99.9
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	2	0.2	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.0	1	0.3	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.1	0.2	4	0.0	0.0	28	0.2	0.1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	15	1.2	22.4	1	0.1	0.0	2	0.2	0.0	18	1.4	0.1
	TOTAL (UTs)	15	0.1	22.4	26	0.1	0.2	8	0.0	0.1	49	0.2	0.1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	67	0.0	100.0	11342	0.9	100.0	14958	1.2	100.0	33719	2.8	100.0

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TABLE-7.9
Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Percentage Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATES:							
	ANDHRA PRADESH	805	14.0	846.65	1.0	8	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34	0.6	13.83	2.5	1	14
3	ASSAM	2	0.0	311.69	0.0	23	21
4	BIHAR	97	1.7	1038.04	0.1	16	11
5	CHHATTISGARH	336	5.8	255.40	1.3	6	5
6	GOA	1	0.0	14.58	0.1	17	23
7	GUJARAT	153	2.7	603.83	0.3	15	10
8	HARYANA	0	0.0	253.53	0.0	-	-
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	0.1	68.57	0.1	18	19
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	125.49	0.0	-	-
11	JHARKHAND	309	5.4	329.66	0.9	9	7
12	KARNATAKA	285	5.0	611.31	0.5	13	8
13	KERALA	231	4.0	333.88	0.7	11	9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1284	22.3	725.98	1.8	4	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	321	5.6	1123.73	0.3	14	6
16	MANIPUR	1	0.0	27.22	0.0	20	22
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	29.64	0.0	-	-
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	10.91	0.0	-	-
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	19.81	0.0	-	-
20	ODISHA	484	8.4	419.47	1.2	7	4
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	277.04	0.0	-	-
22	RAJASTHAN	1263	21.9	686.21	1.8	3	2
23	SIKKIM	8	0.1	6.08	1.3	5	17
24	TAMIL NADU	23	0.4	721.39	0.0	21	16
25	TRIPURA	30	0.5	36.71	0.8	10	15
26	UTTAR PRADESH	35	0.6	1995.81	0.0	22	13
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	101.17	0.0	-	-
28	WEST BENGAL	41	0.7	913.48	0.0	19	12
	TOTAL (STATES)	5747	99.8	11901.11	0.5		
UNION TERRITORIES:							
29	A & N ISLANDS	7	0.1	3.80	1.8	2	18
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	10.55	0.0	-	-
31	D & N HAVELI	2	0.0	3.43	0.6	12	20
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	2.43	0.0	-	-
33	DELHI	0	0.0	167.53	0.0	-	-
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.64	0.0	-	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	12.44	0.0	-	-
	TOTAL (UTs)	9	0.2	200.82	0.0		
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5756	100.0	12101.93	0.5		

Total population including Scheduled Tribes

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

TABLE-7.10
Incidence (I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Mid Year Population (In Lakhs)#	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	9	0.0	6.3	46	0.1	6.0	5	0.0	3.6
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	2	0.1	1.4	3	0.2	0.4	6	0.4	4.4
3	ASSAM	311.69	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	1038.04	1	0.0	0.7	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.40	22	0.1	15.4	90	0.4	11.7	6	0.0	4.4
6	GOA	14.58	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	603.83	9	0.0	6.3	20	0.0	2.6	16	0.0	11.7
8	HARYANA	253.53	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	4	0.0	2.8	27	0.1	3.5	30	0.1	21.9
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	3	0.0	2.1	2	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
13	KERALA	333.88	0	0.0	0.0	109	0.3	14.1	0	0.0	0.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	49	0.1	34.3	306	0.4	39.6	39	0.1	28.5
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	16	0.0	11.2	57	0.1	7.4	11	0.0	8.0
16	MANIPUR	27.22	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	10.91	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	19.81	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	419.47	6	0.0	4.2	45	0.1	5.8	4	0.0	2.9
21	PUNJAB	277.04	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	19	0.0	13.3	50	0.1	6.5	18	0.0	13.1
23	SIKKIM	6.08	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	0.7
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0
25	TRIPURA	36.71	1	0.0	0.7	7	0.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	2	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.5	1	0.0	0.7
	TOTAL (STATES)	11901.11	143	0.0	100.0	770	0.1	99.7	137	0.0	100.0
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.80	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	10.55	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	3.43	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2.43	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	167.53	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12.44	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	200.82	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	12101.93	143	0.0	100.0	772	0.1	100.0	137	0.0	100.0

Total population including Scheduled Tribes

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE-7.10 (Continued)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Dacoity (Sec. 395-398 IPC)			Robbery (Sec. 392-394,397,398 IPC)			Arson (Sec. 435,436,438 IPC)			Hurt (Sec. 323-333,335-338 IPC)		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	112	0.1	13.9
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	11.1	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.5	0.9
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	4.2	19	0.0	2.4
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	22.2	0	0.0	0.0	67	0.3	8.3
6	GOA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	1	0.0	14.3	1	0.0	11.1	3	0.0	12.5	42	0.1	5.2
8	HARYANA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	1	0.0	14.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	63	0.2	7.8
12	KARNATAKA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.0	2.1
13	KERALA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	42	0.1	5.2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2	0.0	28.6	1	0.0	11.1	5	0.0	20.8	263	0.4	32.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	0.0	42.9	2	0.0	22.2	4	0.0	16.7	18	0.0	2.2
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	12.5	20	0.0	2.5
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	11.1	7	0.0	29.2	108	0.2	13.4
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	11.1	1	0.2	4.2	4	0.7	0.5
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.0	1.9
25	TRIPURA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.7
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	7	0.00	100.0	9	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	803	0.1	100.0
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.00	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	7	0.0	100.0	9	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	803	0.1	100.0

TABLE-7.10 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prot.Of Civil Rights Act (1955)			SC/ST Prev.Of Atrocities Act (1989)			Other Offences			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	0.0	0.0	233	0.3	20.2	397	0.5	14.7	805	1.0	14.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15	1.1	0.6	34	2.5	0.6
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	0	0.0	0.0	71	0.1	6.2	4	0.0	0.1	97	0.1	1.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	148	0.6	5.5	336	1.3	5.8
6	GOA	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0
7	GUJARAT	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	2.0	38	0.1	1.4	153	0.3	2.7
8	HARYANA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	104	0.3	9.0	80	0.2	3.0	309	0.9	5.4
12	KARNATAKA	4	0.0	0.0	162	0.3	14.0	97	0.2	3.6	285	0.5	5.0
13	KERALA	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.1	1.9	58	0.2	2.1	231	0.7	4.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	618	0.9	22.9	1284	1.8	22.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0.0	0.0	61	0.1	5.3	149	0.1	5.5	321	0.3	5.6
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	0	0.0	0.0	406	1.0	35.2	0	0.0	0.0	484	1.2	8.4
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0.0	0.0	20	0.0	1.7	1040	1.5	38.5	1263	1.8	21.9
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	0.0	8	1.3	0.1
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.4
25	TRIPURA	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	15	0.4	0.6	30	0.8	0.5
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.0	1.6	15	0.0	0.6	35	0.0	0.6
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.0	1.6	17	0.0	0.6	41	0.0	0.7
	TOTAL (STATES)	7	0.0	100.0	1152	0.1	99.8	2695	0.2	99.8	5747	0.5	99.8
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.5	0.2	4	1.1	0.1	7	1.8	0.1
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.0	2	0.6	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.2	5	0.0	0.2	9	0.0	0.2
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	7	0.0	100.0	1154	0.1	100.0	2700	0.2	100.0	5756	0.5	100.0

TABLE-10.4

**Juvenile Delinquency Under Different Crime Heads (IPC) During 2011
(State & UT-wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	Attempt To Commit Murder (Sec 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec 363 - 369, 371 - 373 IPC)		
					Total	Custodial	Others	Total	Of Women & Girls	Of Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	64	34	5	59	0	59	55	25	30
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	16	1	0	34	0	34	44	33	11
4	BIHAR	46	76	1	17	0	17	51	29	22
5	CHHATTISGARH	57	39	0	80	0	80	14	14	0
6	GOA	4	1	0	3	0	3	1	1	0
7	GUJARAT	43	20	1	16	0	16	50	45	5
8	HARYANA	15	15	0	18	0	18	17	14	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	2	0	9	0	9	4	4	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	6	1	1	16	0	16	35	24	11
12	KARNATAKA	26	8	0	18	0	18	39	36	3
13	KERALA	12	7	1	21	0	21	6	6	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	112	127	4	271	0	271	106	105	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	145	135	5	125	0	125	50	36	14
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	10	0	0	20	0	20	1	0	1
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	2	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3
20	ODISHA	19	7	0	44	0	44	13	10	3
21	PUNJAB	11	5	3	8	0	8	6	2	4
22	RAJASTHAN	71	65	3	79	0	79	59	49	10
23	SIKKIM	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0
24	TAMIL NADU	45	33	1	14	0	14	9	8	1
25	TRIPURA	7	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	81	24	23	146	0	146	74	66	8
27	UTTARAKHAND	2	1	1	5	0	5	9	6	3
28	WEST BENGAL	41	5	2	74	0	74	78	57	21
	TOTAL (STATES)	841	608	51	1100	0	1100	725	571	154
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	5	7	0	1	0	1	5	4	1
31	D & N HAVELI	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	37	24	0	47	0	47	30	25	5
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	47	34	0	49	0	49	35	29	6
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	888	642	51	1149	0	1149	760	600	160

TABLE-10.4 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dacoity (Sec 395-398 IPC)	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity (Sec 399 - 402 IPC)	Robbery Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	Burglary Sec 449-452, 454, 455, 457 - 460 IPC)	Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)			Riots Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	Criminal Breach Of Trust Sec 406 -409 IPC)
						Total	Auto Theft	Other Theft		
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	0	22	229	646	152	494	23	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	1	18	26	3	23	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	9	67	121	3	118	7	0
4	BIHAR	9	2	49	18	109	37	72	248	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	0	25	384	311	55	256	85	1
6	GOA	0	0	1	21	33	18	15	1	0
7	GUJARAT	15	2	42	206	343	118	225	117	1
8	HARYANA	2	3	5	65	124	51	73	38	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	29	44	15	29	16	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
11	JHARKHAND	4	0	2	3	25	4	21	30	0
12	KARNATAKA	4	0	6	51	43	8	35	14	0
13	KERALA	4	1	20	74	89	35	54	102	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8	4	59	287	427	99	328	108	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	48	14	176	571	1256	378	878	442	8
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	3	0	8	8	32	2	30	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	12	18	0	18	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	2	6	7	0	7	0	0
20	ODISHA	8	0	17	73	106	3	103	6	0
21	PUNJAB	0	2	5	8	43	4	39	0	2
22	RAJASTHAN	1	3	46	205	349	154	195	18	1
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	8	22	1	21	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	3	0	30	154	499	188	311	40	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	9	1	8	2	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0	32	51	223	16	207	23	4
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	10	20	5	15	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	4	0	2	0	98	2	96	14	1
	TOTAL (STATES)	131	31	559	2560	5023	1352	3671	1336	23
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0	12	9	19	6	13	4	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	6	0
33	DELHI	1	1	64	31	259	110	149	0	1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	0	4	14	4	10	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	3	2	80	49	297	123	174	11	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	134	33	639	2609	5320	1475	3845	1347	24

TABLE-10.4 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A-489D IPC)	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	Dowry Deaths (Sec 304B IPC)	Molestation (Sec 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	Importation Of Girls (Sec 366B IPC)	Causing Death By Negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	16	3	21	271	3	68	88	5	0	37	184	1837
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	78
3	ASSAM	1	1	2	10	0	3	0	2	0	0	84	402
4	BIHAR	7	0	6	133	5	8	1	2	0	0	176	964
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	2	12	524	3	66	14	10	0	10	524	2178
6	GOA	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	75
7	GUJARAT	5	0	4	278	0	16	1	58	0	9	391	1618
8	HARYANA	10	0	3	115	1	5	1	7	0	5	135	587
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	23	0	4	2	1	0	1	65	204
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	14
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	186
12	KARNATAKA	3	0	1	14	1	3	0	1	0	0	49	281
13	KERALA	3	0	5	72	0	6	4	1	0	0	66	494
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4	1	10	827	51	168	24	77	0	16	2305	4997
15	MAHARASHTRA	25	8	12	1020	7	108	28	105	0	29	458	4775
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	98
18	MIZORAM	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	54
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	36
20	ODISHA	1	0	1	45	2	9	0	2	0	2	100	455
21	PUNJAB	3	0	0	21	0	0	1	0	0	1	39	158
22	RAJASTHAN	21	0	11	268	4	40	0	6	0	16	570	1836
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	63
24	TAMIL NADU	8	0	3	140	0	12	0	0	0	20	222	1233
25	TRIPURA	1	0	1	8	0	2	0	22	0	0	9	73
26	UTTAR PRADESH	17	0	0	126	14	17	0	6	0	1	94	959
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	54
28	WEST BENGAL	0	5	0	39	2	20	0	17	0	0	85	487
	TOTAL (STATES)	133	20	93	4010	93	561	164	322	1	152	5659	24196
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	89
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	12
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
33	DELHI	28	0	0	72	0	10	3	0	0	0	143	751
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	5	15	55
	TOTAL (UTs)	28	0	0	86	0	12	4	0	0	5	186	929
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	161	20	93	4096	93	573	168	322	1	157	5845	25125

TABLE-10.13

**Disposal Of Juveniles Arrested (Under IPC And SLL Crimes) And Sent To Courts During 2011
(State & UT-Wise)**

Sl No.	State/UT	Arrested & Sent To Courts	Sent To Home After Advice Or Admonition	Released On Probation And Placed Under Care Of		Sent To Special Homes	Dealt With Fine	Acquitted Or Otherwise Disposed Of	Pending Disposal
				Parents / Guardians	Fit Instt.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
STATES:									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2474	757	245	98	200	157	203	814
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	93	37	56	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	427	73	155	42	41	15	40	61
4	BIHAR	1126	123	82	66	464	22	111	258
5	CHHATTISGARH	2692	46	169	126	681	127	234	1309
6	GOA	157	19	32	0	15	0	2	89
7	GUJARAT	2510	222	307	233	233	90	338	1087
8	HARYANA	834	4	9	13	15	43	56	694
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	258	91	29	1	10	0	1	126
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	21	0	0	0	0	0	7	14
11	JHARKHAND	411	11	22	8	116	3	209	42
12	KARNATAKA	376	123	14	10	17	0	5	207
13	KERALA	885	206	181	36	133	4	43	282
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5794	837	1332	127	450	412	466	2170
15	MAHARASHTRA	6770	549	2026	534	1834	116	182	1529
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	128	32	8	0	14	0	26	48
18	MIZORAM	105	3	38	41	12	2	0	9
19	NAGALAND	46	6	0	0	31	5	4	0
20	ODISHA	628	23	161	17	175	0	16	236
21	PUNJAB	215	0	2	0	72	2	6	133
22	RAJASTHAN	2542	334	442	135	1192	87	42	310
23	SIKKIM	78	12	15	0	0	2	10	39
24	TAMIL NADU	2083	157	779	103	559	32	74	379
25	TRIPURA	92	0	30	0	2	0	23	37
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1204	44	7	7	633	59	114	340
27	UTTARAKHAND	86	0	14	0	60	0	2	10
28	WEST BENGAL	620	18	75	5	21	12	50	439
	TOTAL (STATES)	32655	3727	6230	1602	6980	1190	2264	10662
UNION TERRITORIES									
29	A & N ISLANDS	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	3
30	CHANDIGARH	159	5	7	0	45	9	2	91
31	D & N HAVELI	22	1	2	0	0	0	0	19
32	DAMAN & DIU	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
33	DELHI	942	312	93	25	262	1	45	204
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	85	0	1	0	0	1	0	83
	TOTAL (UTs)	1232	318	103	25	312	11	47	416
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	33887	4045	6333	1627	7292	1201	2311	11078

TABLE-13.1

Deaths In Police Custody/Lockup During 2011
(Of Persons Remanded To Police Custody By Court)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number Of						
		Death Reported	Autopsy Conducted	Magisterial Enquiry Ordered/ Conducted	Judicial Enquiry Ordered/ Conducted	Cases Regd. In Connection With Deaths	Police-Men Charge Sheeted	Policemen Convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATES:								
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	11	5	5	10	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
6	GOA	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	2	0	1	2	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4	4	3	1	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	3	2	0	1	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	1	1	1	0	1	4	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	29	29	15	10	20	5	0
UNION TERRITORIES:								
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	29	29	15	10	20	5	0

TABLE-13.2

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Deaths In Police Custody / Lockup During 2011
(Of Persons Not Remanded To Police Custody By Court)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number Of					Policemen Charge-Sheeted	Policemen Convicted
		Death Reported	Autopsy Conducted	Magisterial Enquiry Ordered/ Conducted	Judicial Enquiry Ordered/ Conducted	Cases Regd. In Connection With Deaths		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATES:								
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6	6	3	3	6	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
7	GUJARAT	7	7	0	6	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4	3	2	2	1	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	32	32	3	2	4	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
21	PUNJAB	5	5	5	0	2	3	0
22	RAJASTHAN	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	6	6	0	6	6	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	9	9	8	1	9	6	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	74	73	23	22	32	9	0
UNION TERRITORIES:								
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	75	74	24	22	32	9	0

TABLE-13.3

Deaths In Police Custody At The Time Of Production / Proceedings In Court / Journey Connected With Investigation During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number Of						
		Death Reported	Autopsy Conducted	Magisterial Enquiry Ordered/ Conducted	Judicial Enquiry Ordered/ Conducted	Cases Regd. In Connection With Deaths	Policemen Charge-Sheeted	Policemen Convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATES:								
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8	7	5	3	1	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	5	5	0	0	1	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	19	18	7	7	7	0	0
UNION TERRITORIES:								
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	19	18	7	7	7	0	0

TABLE-16.1

Complaints/Cases Registered Against Police Personnel During 2011
(State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. Of Complaints Received/ Alleged During The Year	Complaints Received/Cases Registered						
			No. Of Inquiry Instituted			Complaints / Cases Declared False/ Unsubstantiated	No. Of Cases Registered During The Year	No. Of Cases	
			Departmental	Magisterial	Judicial			Reported For Regular Deptt. Action	Sent Up For Trials/ Charge-Sheeted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
STATES:-									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	346	271	0	16	4	82	135	44
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	115	115	0	0	0	3	0	2
3	ASSAM	6	0	1	3	0	10	0	2
4	BIHAR	22	4	0	19	0	22	0	1
5	CHHATTISGARH	1345	328	25	2	1092	10	30	6
6	GOA	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
7	GUJARAT	1304	480	47	21	472	269	346	211
8	HARYANA	3058	858	124	0	960	252	6	2
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	373	44	1	0	222	17	0	9
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	595	414	7	2	183	58	31	24
11	JHARKHAND	3	1	1	0	1	2	12	1
12	KARNATAKA	236	153	27	13	8	107	88	69
13	KERALA	3274	2390	0	1	2613	197	98	88
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10683	1845	0	0	8678	13	32	11
15	MAHARASHTRA	5541	558	2	73	3842	399	159	191
16	MANIPUR	4	4	0	0	0	4	5	0
17	MEGHALAYA	2	2	1	0	0	5	1	2
18	MIZORAM	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	1
19	NAGALAND	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	6
20	ODISHA	22	3	0	18	2	22	3	6
21	PUNJAB	5767	2057	4	0	4739	142	73	25
22	RAJASTHAN	2550	959	0	0	2068	134	92	25
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	451	431	26	45	13	140	145	81
25	TRIPURA	19	9	1	9	0	23	9	4
26	UTTAR PRADESH	11971	9191	12	0	2768	9203	8717	80
27	UTTARAKHAND	458	458	0	0	428	9	21	8
28	WEST BENGAL	158	35	0	4	0	20	11	4
	TOTAL (STATES)	48321	20610	282	234	28093	11155	10020	907
UNION TERRITORIES:-									
29	A & N ISLANDS	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	4
30	CHANDIGARH	624	0	0	0	301	1	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	12805	532	0	0	395	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	13444	534	0	12	696	16	0	6
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	61765	21144	282	246	28789	11171	10020	913

TABLE-16.1 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Police Personnel Involved/Action Taken				
		No. of Police Personnel Sent Up For Trial During The Year	No. of Police Personnel whose cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of	No. of Personnel In Whose Cases Trial Completed	No. of Police Personnel	
					Convicted	Acquitted
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
STATES:						
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	54	4	6	0	6
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	1	2	1	0	1
4	BIHAR	32	2	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	16	24	8	16
6	GOA	4	0	2	0	2
7	GUJARAT	222	346	10	0	10
8	HARYANA	5	0	2	1	1
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6	2	1	0	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	41	6	6	0	6
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	51	0	1	0	1
13	KERALA	101	8	11	1	10
14	MADHYA PRADESH	14	0	216	0	216
15	MAHARASHTRA	212	7	18	4	14
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	1	1	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	1	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	7	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	9	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	32	27	48	20	28
22	RAJASTHAN	44	12	5	4	1
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	66	7	6	1	5
25	TRIPURA	4	3	1	0	1
26	UTTAR PRADESH	145	0	3	0	3
27	UTTARAKHAND	8	0	1	0	1
28	WEST BENGAL	14	0	14	0	14
	TOTAL (STATES)	1082	443	376	39	337
UNION TERRITORIES:						
29	A & N ISLANDS	4	0	2	1	1
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	4	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	137	32	61	7	54
34	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	147	32	63	8	55
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1229	475	439	47	392

TABLE-16.2 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Atrocities On SC/ST			Others			Total		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
<i>STATES:</i>										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	6	0	0	4	0	0	22	6	1
<i>UNION TERRITORIES:</i>										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	39	34	165	50	40	232
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	39	34	165	50	40	232
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	6	0	0	43	34	165	72	46	233

TABLE-16.2 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	False Implication			Failure In Taking Action			Indignity To Women		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	3	0	52	2	1	1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	3	0	52	2	1	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	0	0	0	3	0	52	6	3	2