

## National Crime Records Bureau Report

### Why in news?

\n\n

The National Crime Records Bureau has released its latest report on the data for the year 2016.

\n\n

### What are the highlights?

\n\n

\n

- **Children** - There is an overall increase in crimes against children.
- The all-India rate for crimes against children stood at 24.
- The *rate of crimes* against children was the highest in Delhi, followed by Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
- Among cities, Delhi and Mumbai accounted for a major chunk of the offences against children.
- Particularly, the year 2016 has registered a sharp spike (of nearly 80% compared to 2015) in cases of rape against children.
- The highest rise in numbers has been registered in Uttar Pradesh where the figures have tripled.
- Notably, this is for the first time that such a sharp increase in sexual assaults on children has been registered.
- The most numbers of rape cases under IPC and POCSO were reported in Maharashtra, Odisha, MP, UP, and Tamil Nadu; the latter three have registered very high increases compared to last year.
- **Women** - The year 2016 has registered an overall rise of about 3% in crimes against women.

\n

- Strikingly, incidents of rape against women have risen far more sharply than other crimes against women, recording a rise of about 12%.  
\n
- The highest number of rapes has been reported from MP, UP and Maharashtra.  
\n
- The majority of cases categorised as crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by husband or his relatives'.  
\n
- West Bengal, Rajasthan and UP have reported the highest number of incidents of 'cruelty by husband'.  
\n
- Other crimes include Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Kidnapping and abduction, Rape, Voyeurism, Stalking, etc.  
\n
- In terms of rate of crime against women Delhi reported the highest compared to the national average rate.  
\n
- It is followed by Assam, Odisha, Telangana and Rajasthan.  
\n
- Among cities, Delhi topped the charts again, followed by Lucknow, Jaipur, Patna and newly, Nagpur.  
\n
- **Dalits** - Data on crimes against Dalits draws a distinct pattern of similarity between rural and urban spaces.  
\n
- This breaks the prevalent notion of blurring caste lines in urban spaces.  
\n
- City-wise data on atrocities against Dalits shows that a major chunk of crimes against Dalits involves the violation of women.  
\n
- Uttar Pradesh has recorded the highest number of crimes against women among dalits.  
\n
- It was highlighted that crimes against Dalits were not solely registered under sections of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.  
\n
- Cases are categorised and registered under the usual Indian Penal Code, denying the rights offered under exclusive legal mechanisms.  
\n
- Coimbatore (TN), Kolkata and Chennai have witnessed the least number of cases of caste atrocities in 2016.  
\n
- Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Ghaziabad were, however, in the top ten cities where

the maximum number of caste atrocities were registered.

\n

- Lucknow has witnessed a fourfold increase in instances of crimes against Dalits since 2014.

\n

\n\n

## Quick Facts

\n\n

## NCRB

\n\n

\n

- National Crime Records Bureau is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

\n

- It was established in 1986 with a mandate to empower Indian Police with information technology solutions and criminal intelligence.

\n

- It must be noted that the NCRB figures merely reflect the number of crimes registered by the police.

\n

- These may or may not reflect the actual situation on the ground as generally well-policed states have a high crime rate as the police ensures the registry of all cases.

\n

\n\n

## Rate of crime

\n\n

\n

- It calculates incidents per one lakh people of the population.

\n

- Thus it is a better determinant for the prevalence of a crime in a particular region.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: Indian Express**

\n

