

CHAPTER-2

CRIMES IN MEGA CITIES

Introduction

The term 'Mega City' here refers to cities having population of over 10 lakhs (1 million). The number of such cities has increased from 23 in 1991 to 35 in 2001.

Mega cities are facing increased criminal activities on account of a number of socio-economic factors. This chapter deals with crime analysis relating to these cities.

The actual census population of these cities for the year 2001 is used for calculating the crime rates in the absence of mid-year population estimates for the year 2010 for these 35 cities from the Registrar General of India Office. The population of these 35 mega cities (see Table-1.6) constitutes nearly 9% of the country's total population.

27.8% of population lives in Urban areas as per 2001 census. The present analysis does not aim at complete urban crime pattern in the country but restricts to only 35 mega cities representing nearly 37.8% of total urban population (1078.8 lakh out of 2853.5 lakh as per 2001 census).

Various forms of crime

The present analysis on mega cities is restricted to 22 major specified crimes under IPC and 21 specified crimes under SLL. The city-wise details of these crimes for 35 mega cities are furnished in Chapter-I. Other related details on Property Stolen & Recovered, Crime against Women, Crime against Children and Cyber Crimes are also furnished in the respective chapters of the reports. The major crime pattern of IPC crimes & SLL crimes in 35 mega cities are discussed below.

Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence (All India...22,24,831 Mega Cities...3,68,883)

A total of 3,68,883 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 35 mega cities during 2010 as compared to 3,43,749 crimes during 2009, thereby reporting a rise of 7.3%. *There was an increase of 4.9% in IPC crimes during 2010 over the previous year 2009 at the national level.*

The Urban agglomeration centres have accounted for 38.8% (57,268 out of 1,47,475) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 34.4% Counterfeiting cases (890 out of 2,589) and 25.9% Cheating cases (20,428 out of 78,999) of the nation's total IPC crime.

The cities of Delhi, Bengaluru and

Mumbai have accounted for 12.5%, 8.7% and 9.2% respectively of the total crimes reported from 35 mega cities. Kochi city has reported significant increase of 193.7% IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2009) while in 20 cities, declined of crime has reported.

**Rate of Crime (IPC)
(All India...187.6
Mega Cities...341.9)**

The average rate of crime in Urban agglomeration centres at 341.9 was much higher than the national crime rate of 187.6 (Table-1.6). Kochi reported the highest crime rate (1897.8) among the mega cities in the country followed by Indore (868.2) and Bhopal (823). The crime rate for each city is compared with the corresponding crime rate of the domain State in Table 2(A).

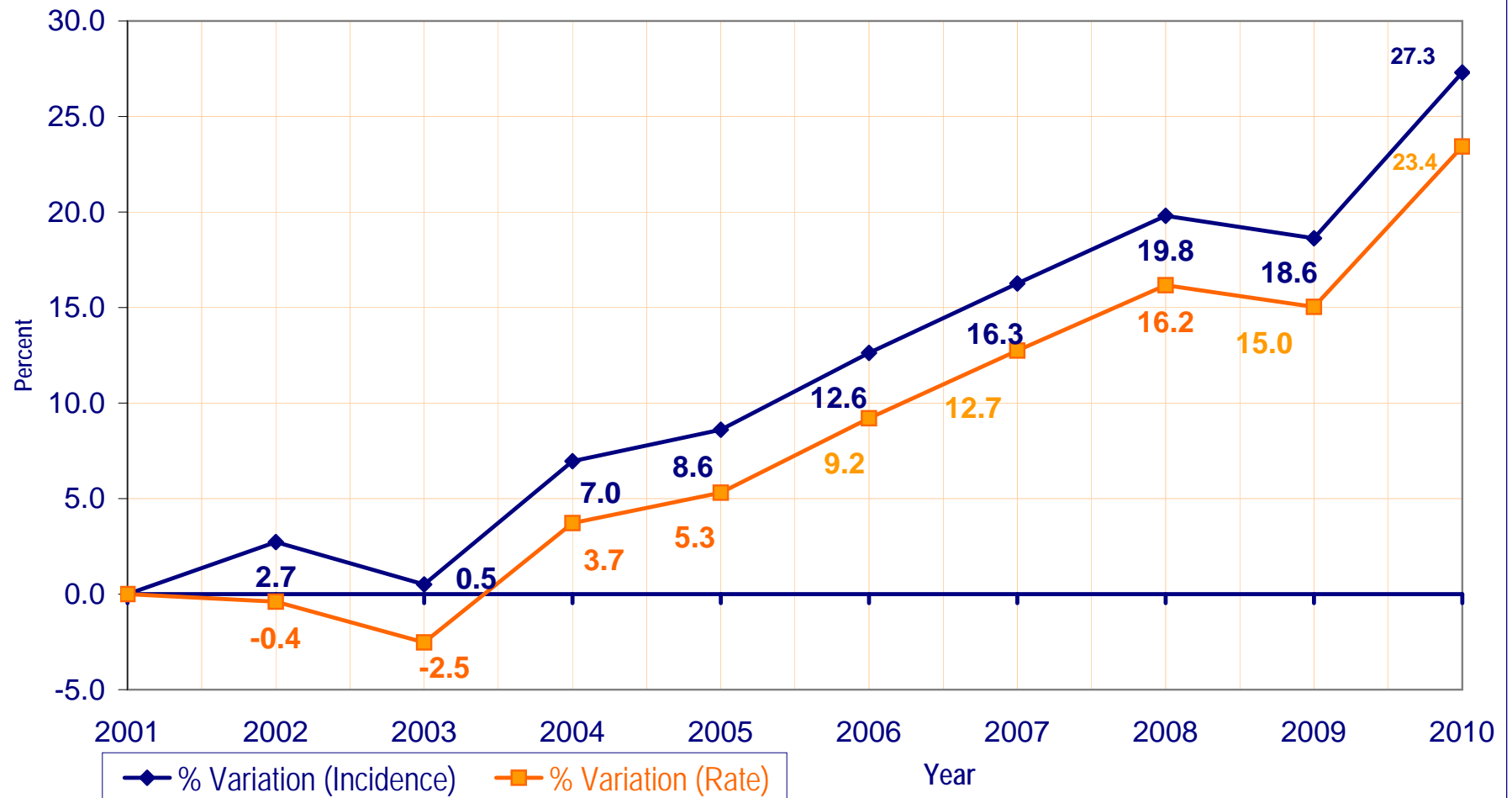
Crime rate (IPC) in cities was generally higher than the corresponding crime rate of domain State. The crime rate was lower than that of the respective State in case of Dhanbad, Chennai, Kolkata and Madurai. The crime rate at national level increased by 3.4% (from 181.4 in 2009 to 187.6 in 2010), however, the crime rate in cities has increased by 7.3% (from 318.6 in 2009 to 341.9 in 2010).

**Table-2 (A)
IPC crime rate
Mega Cities Vs Domain State**

Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime (IPC)	
		Mega City	Domain State
1	Agra	363.5	87.5
2	Ahmedabad	474.5	200.1
3	Allahabad	187.9	87.5
4	Amritsar	181.3	134.4
5	Asansol	168.7	143.7
6	Bengaluru	566.0	242.0
7	Bhopal	823.0	297.2
8	Chennai	169.2	274.5
9	Coimbatore	289.1	274.5
10	Delhi	359.6	279.8
11	Dhanbad	94.5	125.7
12	Faridabad	466.4	240.4
13	Hyderabad	317.1	215.7
14	Indore	868.2	297.2
15	Jabalpur	555.5	297.2
16	Jaipur	719.3	242.8
17	Jamshedpur	247.9	125.7
18	Kanpur	250.8	87.5
19	Kochi	1897.8	424.1
20	Kolkata	117.3	143.7
21	Lucknow	455.1	87.5
22	Ludhiana	252.5	134.4
23	Madurai	223.6	274.5
24	Meerut	283.4	87.5
25	Mumbai	207.3	189.2
26	Nagpur	364.0	189.2
27	Nasik	389.2	189.2
28	Patna	528.2	131.1
29	Pune	362.1	189.2
30	Rajkot	401.6	200.1
31	Surat	264.2	200.1
32	Vadodara	358.7	200.1
33	Varanasi	175.7	87.5
34	Vijayawada	577.0	215.7
35	Vishakhapatnam	535.1	215.7
Total (Cities/ All India)		341.9	187.6

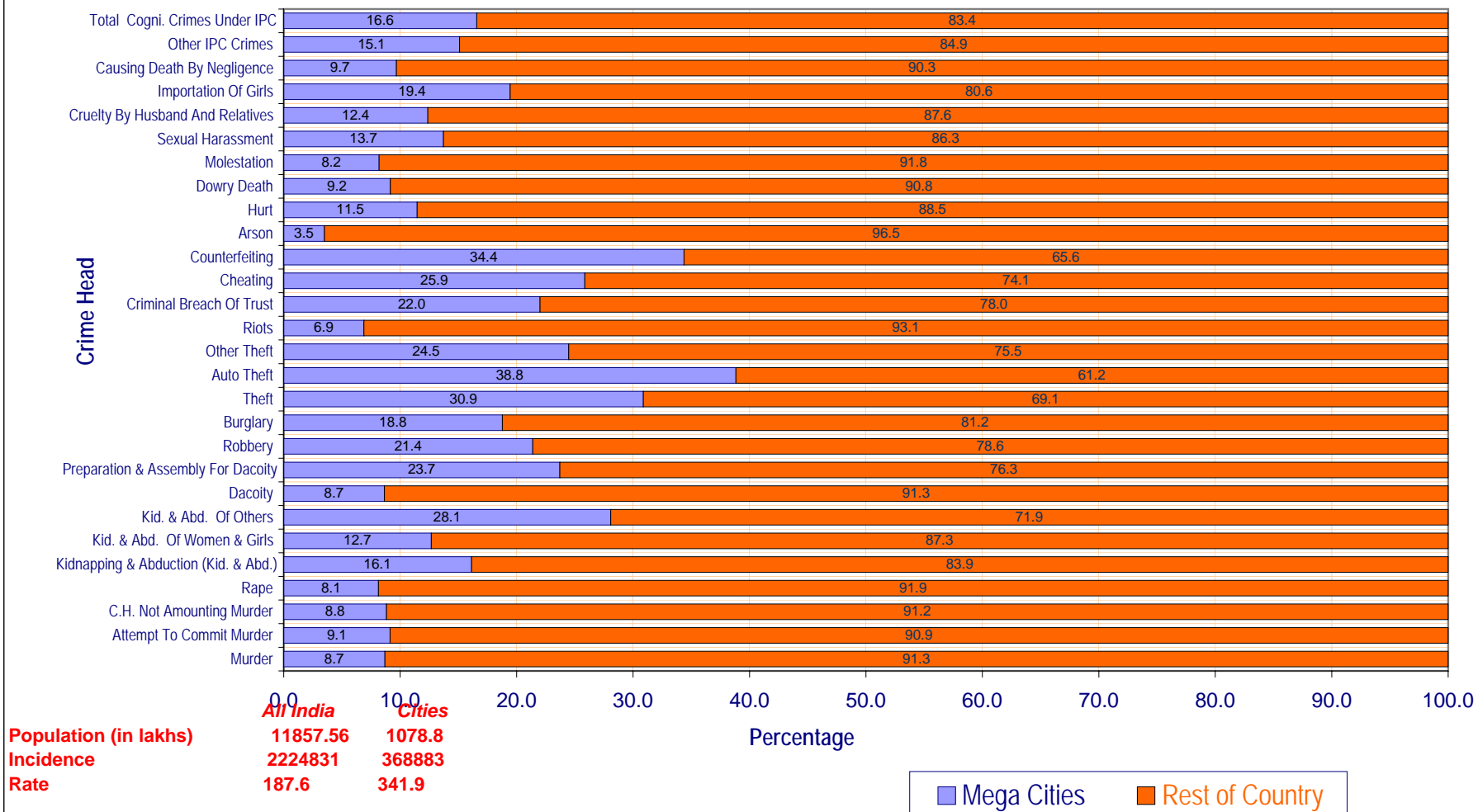
Incidence & Rate of IPC Crimes (mega cities)
Percentage Change From 2001

FIGURE 2.1



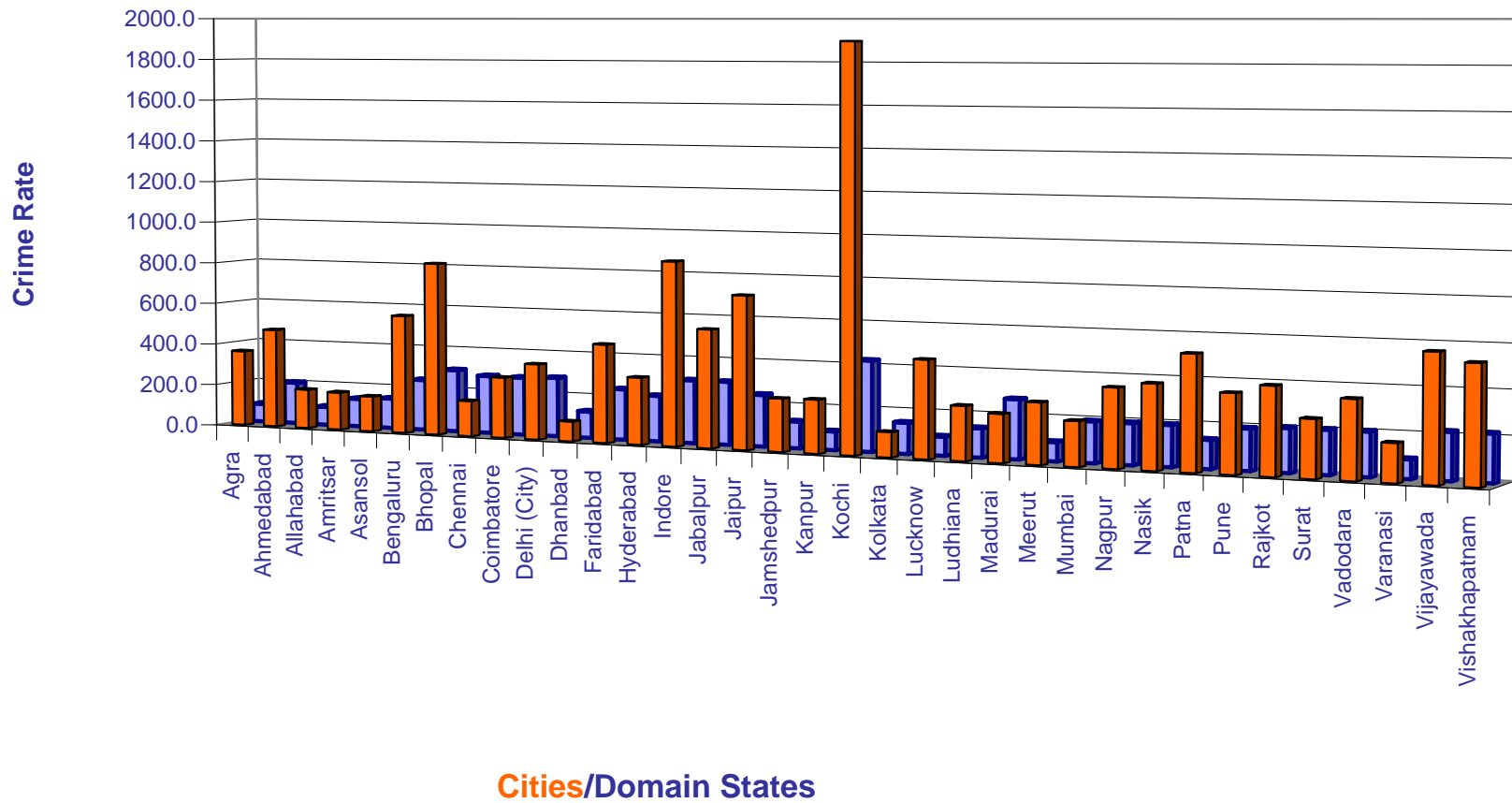
IPC Crime (mega cities) Percentage distribution during 2010

FIGURE 2.2



**IPC Crime Rate During 2010
(Mega Cities Vs Domain States)**

FIGURE 2.3



Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in cities during 2006 to 2010 are presented in Table-2(B).

Table-2 (B)
Incidence & Rate of IPC crimes (mega cities)

Year	Incidence	Rate
2006	3,26,363	302.5
2007	3,36,889	312.3
2008	3,47,153	321.8
2009	3,43,749	318.6
2010	3,68,883	341.9

Crimes under Special and Local Laws

(All India...45,25,917)
Mega Cities...11,19,621)

35 cities have 11,19,621 reported cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws as compared to 8,91,576 in 2009. The incidence under SLL during 2010 showed an increased of 25.6% in cities as compared to decrease of 0.6% observed at National level.

35 Urban agglomeration centres have significantly accounted for 64.9% of the cases registered under Antiquities & Art Treasure Act in the country, 37.4% of the cases (934 out of 2,499) registered under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 25.6% cases (2,017 out of 7,889) registered under the Copyright Act in the country.

Crime rate (SLL)

(All-India...381.7)
Mega Cities...1037.8)

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (826.5) was 2.7 times more than the National average (381.7). *The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during 2010 was reported from Vishakhapatnam (7096.5) followed by Lucknow (6,680.2).* The city-wise details are presented in Table-1.18.

Trends Analysis – SLL Crimes

The details of SLL crimes in 35 mega cities during 2006 to 2010 are presented in Table-2(C). The crime rate in 35 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

Table-2(C)
Incidence & Rate of SLL crimes in Mega Cities

Year	Incidence	Rate
2006	6,61,600	613.3
2007	7,53,760	698.7
2008	6,38,986	592.3
2009	8,91,576	826.5
2010	11,19,621	1037.8