

NCRB 2022 report on crime in India

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What's in today's article?

- Why in news?
- What is National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)?
- News Summary: NCRB 2022 report on crime in India
- What does the 2022 NCRB report say?
- Limitations to the data compiled by NCRB

Why in news?

- The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) released its annual report on crime in India for the year 2022.
- The report is a compilation of data on reported crime from across the country, and provides the big picture of broad trends in crime registration.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

- About

- NCRB is an Indian government agency (headquartered in New Delhi) established in 1986 and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.
 - It was set up based on the recommendation of the National Police Commission, 1977 and a Task force, 1985.
- It is responsible for collecting and analysing crime data (as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws).
- Function
 - It also serves as a repository of such information to aid investigators in tracing crimes and criminals.
 - It also acts as a national warehouse for the fingerprint records of Indian and foreign criminals, and assists in locating interstate criminals through fingerprint search.
 - NCRB was entrusted with the responsibility for monitoring, coordinating and implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems(CCTNS) project in the year 2009.
 - In 2017, NCRB launched the National Digital Police Portal.
 - The portal allows police officers to look for a criminal or suspect on the CCTNS database and gives citizens with services such as online complaint filing, etc.
- Reports published
 - Along with the Crime in India report (oldest and most prestigious publication brought out by NCRB), It also publishes – Prisons Statistics India Report.
- Compilation of data for NCRB reports
 - Crime in India reports, information is obtained from the police forces of 36 states and Union Territories.
 - Similar data are furnished for 53 cities with populations exceeding 10 lakh each as per the 2011 Census, by respective state-level crime records bureaus.

News Summary: NCRB 2022 report on crime in India

What does the 2022 NCRB report say?

RISE IN OTHER CRIMES, TOO

While cyber crime witnessed a sharp steep in 2022, there was also a rise in other crimes, according to NCRB's 'Crime in India' report released Sunday

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN:

4,45,256

(▲ 3.9%, from 2021)



NATURE OF CASES



UP records most cases: **65,743**

Against children:

1,62,449

(▲ 8.7%)

20,762 in Maharashtra

20,415 in MP



Against senior citizens:

28,545

(▲ 9.3%)

■ Against SC/STs: 6,75,000 (▲ 14%)

■ Corruption cases: 4,139 (▲ 10.5%)

■ Offences against State (UAPA, sedition, OSA): 5,610 (▲ 8%)

■ Murder: 28,522 (▼ 2.6%)

Source: NCRB report

- Decline in the registration of cases
 - In 2022, a total of 58,24,946 cognizable crimes comprising 35,61,379 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 22,63,567 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered.
 - This was a decline of 4.5% in the registration of cases over the second pandemic year, 2021.
- The crime rate has declined
 - The crime rate, or crimes registered per lakh population, has declined from 445.9 in 2021 to 422.2 in 2022.
 - This is seen as a better indicator, since absolute numbers on crime increase as the population increases.
- Increase in crime against women
 - 4,45,256 cases of crime against women were registered in 2022. This was an increase of 4% over the 2021 numbers.
 - The largest share of crimes against women under IPC sections was registered under:
 - Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives (31.4%),
 - Kidnapping & Abduction of Women (19.2%), and
 - Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (18.7%).
- Reporting of cybercrime increased significantly
 - Reporting of cybercrime increased significantly by 24.4 percentage points compared to 2021, to 65,893 cases.
 - Around 64.8% of registered cases were of fraud, followed by extortion (5.5%), and sexual exploitation (5.2%).
- An increase in suicides cases
 - An increase of 4.2% was observed in suicides reported during 2022 (1,70,924 suicides) as compared to 2021.

- Family Problems (other than marriage-related problems) (31.7%), Marriage Related Problems (4.8%) and Illness (18.4%) have together accounted for 54.9% of total suicides in the country during the year 2022.
- The overall male-to-female ratio of suicide victims was 71.8 : 28.2.
- Headline trends in state-wise data
 - The states/ UTs reporting the highest charge sheeting rate under IPC crimes are Kerala (96.0%), Puducherry (91.3%), and West Bengal (90.6%).
 - This is the percentage of cases in which the police reached the stage of framing charges against the accused, out of the total true cases (where a charge sheet was not laid but a final report submitted as true, plus the total cases charge sheeted).

Limitations to the data compiled by NCRB

- Data not reflective of actual occurrence of crime
 - The NCRB report underlines that the data record the incidence of registered crime, not the actual occurrence of crime.
 - So, when reported crimes against women in Delhi rose significantly in the aftermath of the 2012 bus gangrape case, it may have been a reflection of increased awareness about the need for registering crimes.
- Limitations due to Principal Offence Rule
 - The NCRB follows what is known as the Principal Offence Rule.
 - This means that among the many offences registered in a single FIR, the crime that attracts the most severe punishment is considered as the counting unit.
 - Thus, 'Murder with Rape' would be counted as 'Murder', not rape — which would result in an undercounting of the crime of rape.
- Inefficiency at the local level may impact the accuracy of the report
 - Since the NCRB report is only a compilation of data submitted at the local level, inefficiencies or gaps in data at that level have an impact on the accuracy of the report.
 - E.g., the FIR would be recorded by a policeman or policewoman who visits the suicide spot.
 - The reason that is recorded for the suicide would depend entirely on how the policeman or policewoman understands the situation.
- Socio-economic causative factors are not captured
 - The NCRB itself notes that the socio-economic causative factors or reasons of crimes are not being captured by the Bureau.
- Other factors affecting the data
 - Because of a range of reasons, including the fear of an uncooperative or a hostile response from the police, certain groups may not be willing to come forward and register cases.
 - And a shortage of police officers or unfilled vacancies in the relevant posts at the local level may hinder the collection of data.

Q1) What is Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)?

The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) is an Indian government project that aims to improve the efficiency of policing.

Q2) What is National Digital Police Portal?

The National Digital Police Portal (NDPP) is a web-based policing project of the Indian government. The portal was launched on August 21, 2017 by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). The NDPP is a smart policing initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Source: [How to read the NCRB 2022 report on crime in India](#) | [The Hindu](#) | [Hindustan Times](#)

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/ncrb-report/>

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