

Comparative Study of Crime in 2020: Special Reference of NCRB Report

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NCRB, means National Crime Recording Bureau is the national agency, which publishes and presents the report of recorded crime data from various sources under different categories, in the end of year. This report is published in the year 2021 by presenting the data of recorded crime in 2020 and this paper is only presenting the NCRB data in graphical overview.

Keywords

NCRB, cognizable crime, public tranquility, kidnapping, abduction, and disputes.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

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Comparative Study of Crime in 2020: Special Reference of NCRB Report

*Vol. XIV, Special Issue,
Dec. 2023
pp.205-214
Article No.26*

Similarity Check: 1%

Online available at:

<https://anubooks.com/journal/journal-global-values>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31995/jgv.2023.v14iS3.026>

Introduction

India is a big nation by the area, sources and population so it is quite possible that all types of crimes are happen. Every nation constitutes many agencies and organizations to conduct and arrange all events and data. NCRB is also an agency of national level, whose work is to publish and present the report of recorded crime data from various sources under different categories, in the end of the year. NCRB, means National Crime Recording Bureau. In the end of the year, NCRB prepares a report upon the recorded cases and publish it in the next year so this report is published in the year 2021 by presenting the data of recorded crime in 2020 and this paper is only presenting the NCRB data in graphical overview.

Crime Against Various Categories

NCRB published crime data in various categories in its annual report of 2020. These categories are below with crime data-

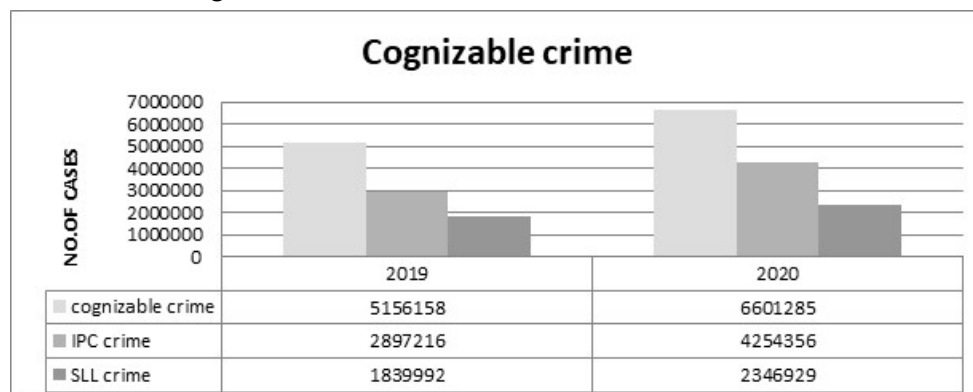


Fig. 1.1

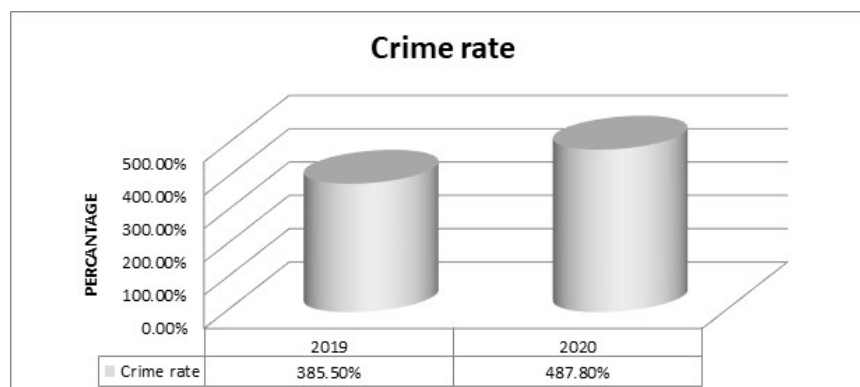


Fig. 1.2

According to NCRB report 2021, in 2019 there were total 5,156,158 cases of cognizable crime including ¹IPC and SLL² crime while in 2020 there were 6,601,285 cases of cognizable crime reported including IPC and SLL. In 2019 SLL crime was 35.6% and IPC crime was 56.2% of total cognizable crime while in 2020 SLL and IPC crime were 35.6% and 64.4% so it can be noticed that crime under IPC is increased with 8.2% in 2020(**fig.1.1**). In **fig.1.2**, it is shown that crime rate in 2019 was 385.5%, while it became 487.8% in 2020, increased by 102.3%. Total number of cognizable crime, increased by the number of 1,445,127 cases, in that ratio IPC crime increased by 1,357,140 cases, similarly SLL crime increased by 506,937 cases in 2020

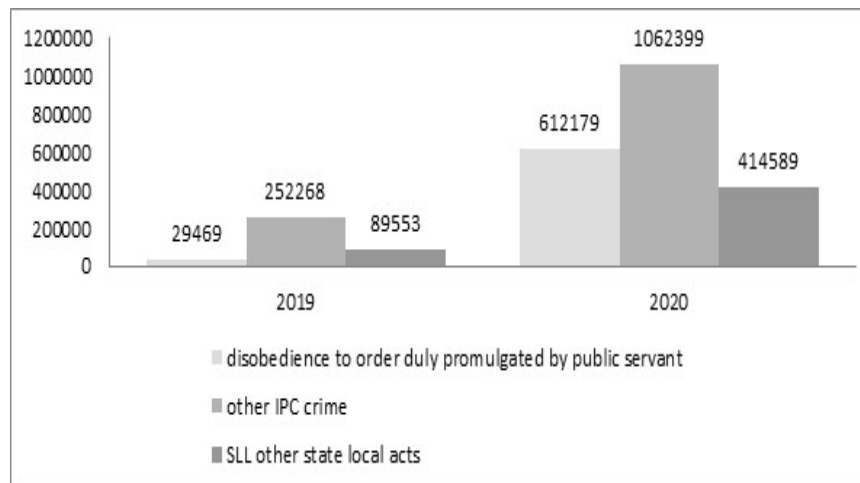


Fig. 1.3

In 2019, 29,469 number of cases were recorded under disobedience to order duly promulgated ³by public servant, while this number is increased by 612,179 with the difference of 582,710(95.2%). Number of 252,268 cases under other IPC crime were recorded in 2019 and in 2020, this number is increased to 1,062,399 with the difference of 810,131(76.3%). Similarly the number of crime cases under SLL and other local acts were recorded as 89,553 in 2019 and increased to 414,589 with the difference of 325,036(78.4%) in 2020(**Fig. 1.3**).

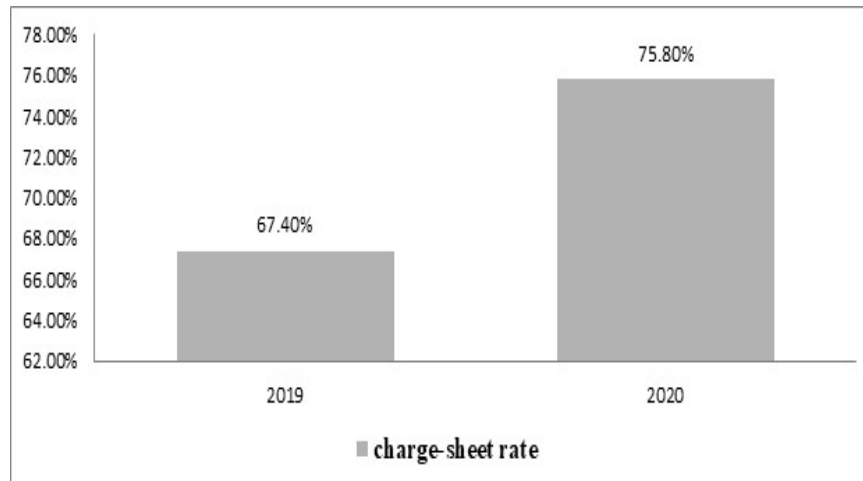


Fig.1.4

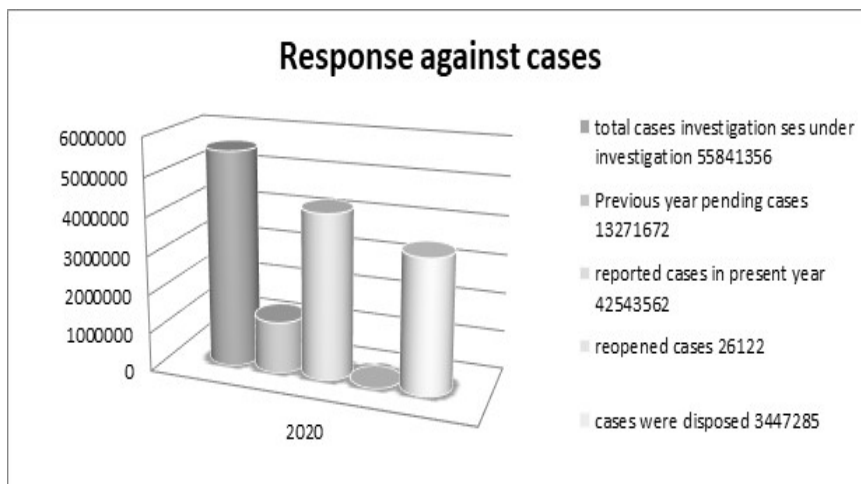


Fig. 1.5

In 2019, charge sheets for 67.4% recognizable crime were filled, while it is increased to 75.8% in 2020(**fig.1.4**). In 2020,total cases were reported as 425,435,62 and previously pending cases were 132,716,72 with 26,122 reopened cases so the total number of cases investigated is 558,41,356 in which 344,72,85 cases were disposed (**fig.1.5**)

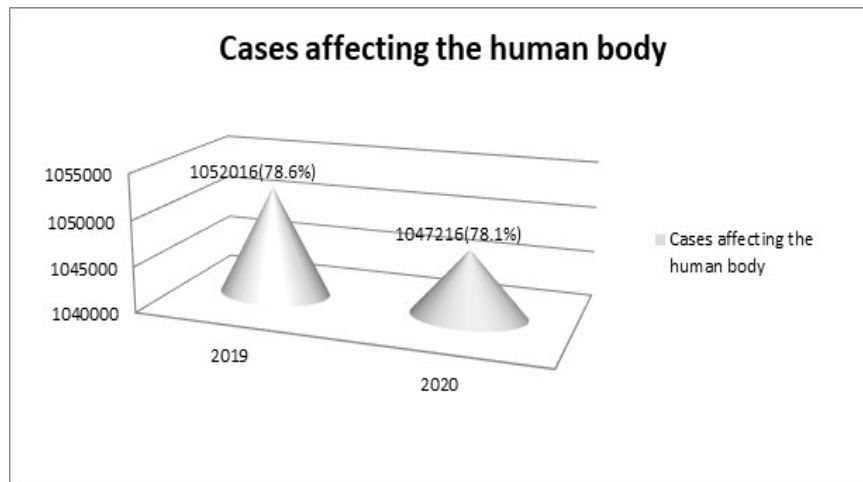


Fig. 1.6

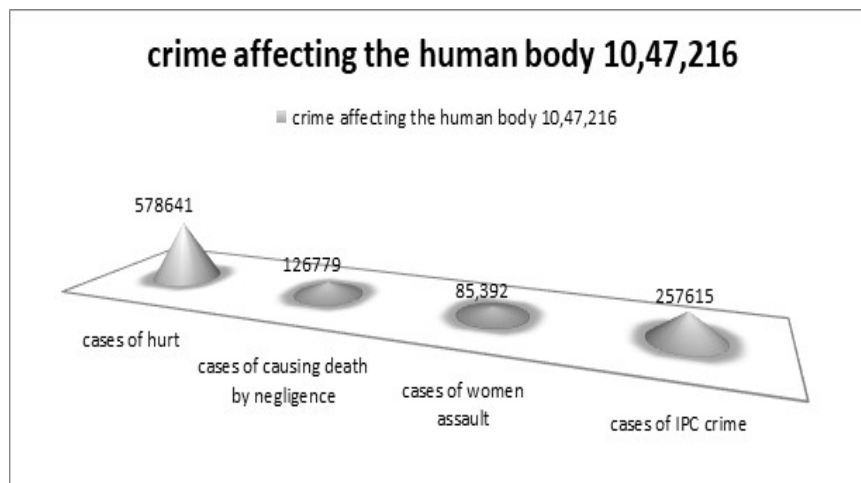


Fig. 1.7

By the **Fig.1.6**, it is noticed that in 2020, 1047216 cases of affecting human body with 78.1% were reported in against of 1052016 cases in 2019 having percentage of 78.6%. In 2020, 1047216 cases contain 578641cases of hurt, 126779 cases of causing death by negligence, 85392 cases of women assault, and 257615 cases of IPC crime (**Fig.1.7**). It means that above mentioned cases were recorded under above various categories of human body affecting cases.

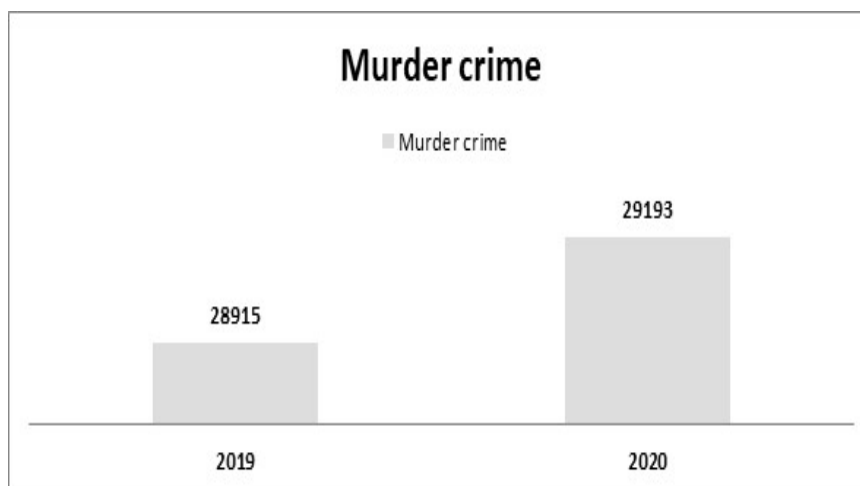


Fig. 1.8

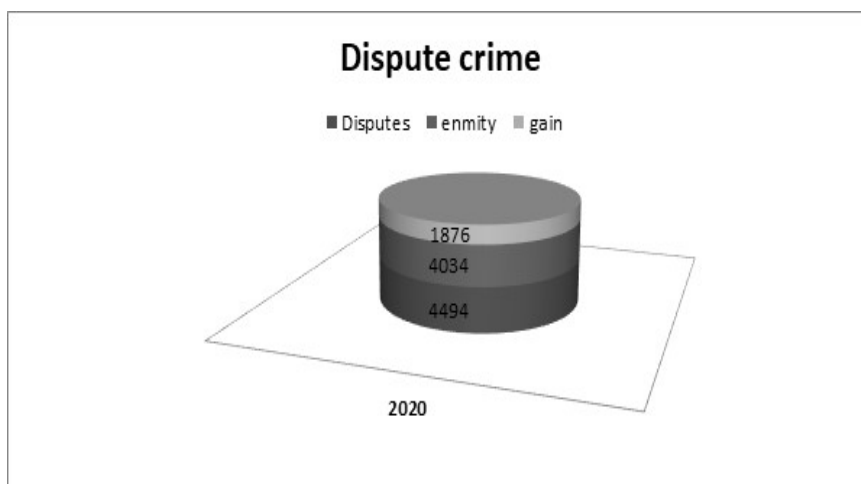


Fig. 1.9

In 2019 the total numbers of 28915 cases under murder crime were reported while in 2020 this number is increased to 29193 (**Fig.1.9**). These numbers of cases are related to only crime of murder. In 2020, 1876 cases were recorded under crime of gain, 4034 cases were reported under enmity crime and 4494 cases were reported under crime of disputes (**Fig. 1.10**).

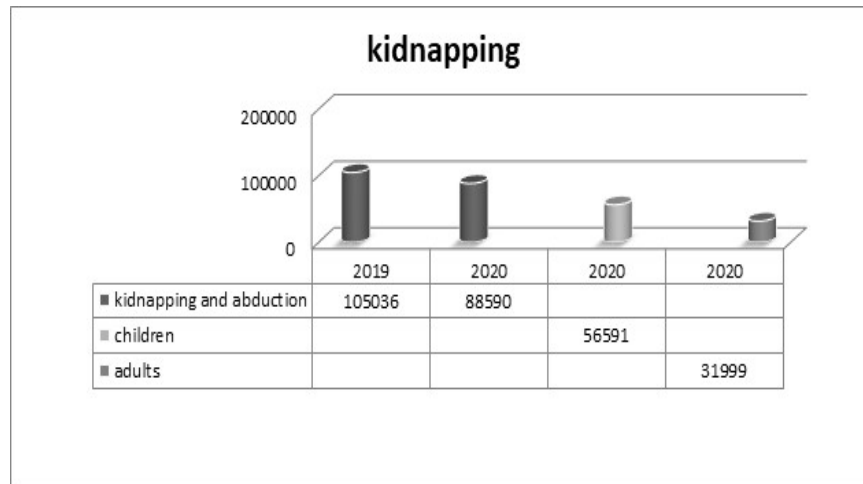


Fig. 1.10

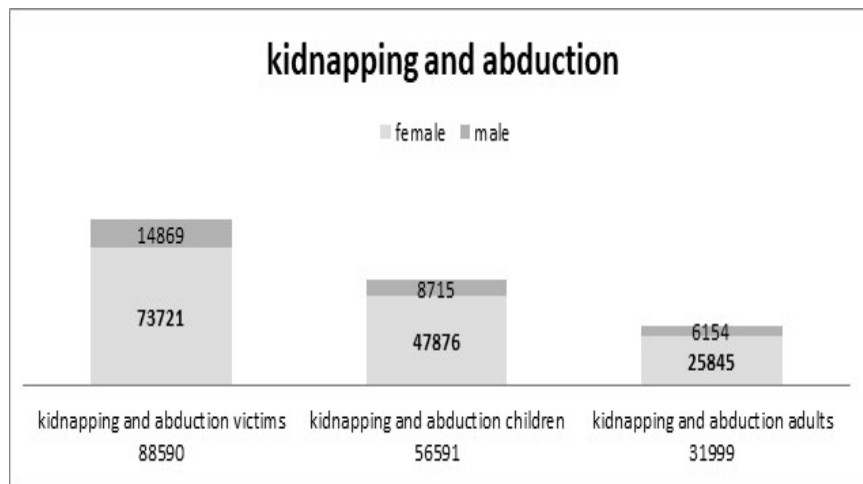


Fig.1.11

As per record, in 2019, there were 105,036 cases were recorded under kidnapping and abduction crime while in 2020, this number is decreased to 88,590 cases, a downfall of 15.66% cases (**Fig. 1.11**). In 88,590 cases of kidnapping and abduction, 56,591 cases were performed with children and 31,999 cases were performed with adults. Simultaneously 73,721 cases were performed with male and in 14,869 cases, female were abducted. In 56,591 cases of kidnapping of children, 47,876 cases were performed with male and 8715 were of female children while in adults 25845 cases were of male abduction and 6154 cases were of female abduction (**Fig. 1.12**).

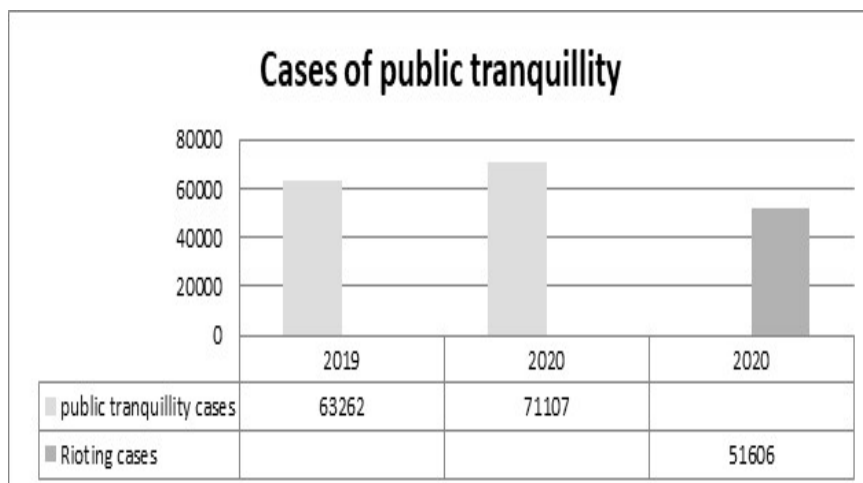


Fig. 1.12

As per NCRB report, there 63,262 cases were recorded in 2019 under dissolving public tranquillity while this number increased to 71,107 cases in 2020 although 51,506 cases of rioting were also recorded other than this. Public tranquillity cases were hike 11.03% in 2020 compare to 2019(**Fig.1.13**).

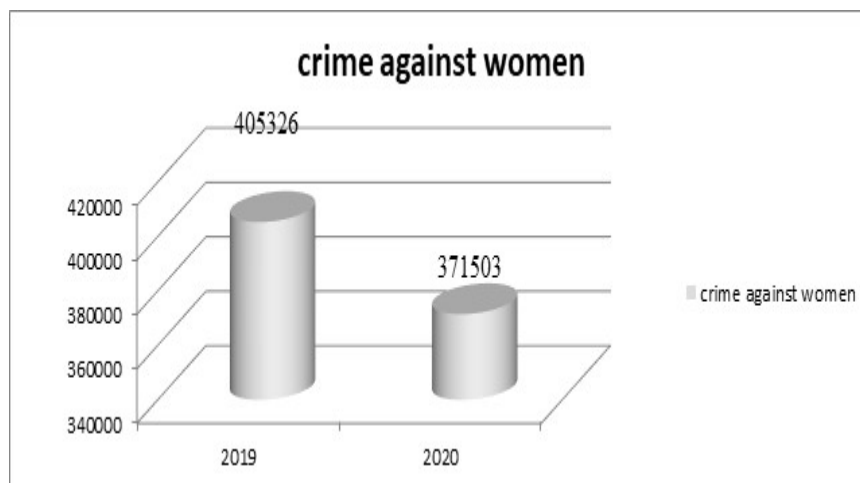


Fig. 1.13

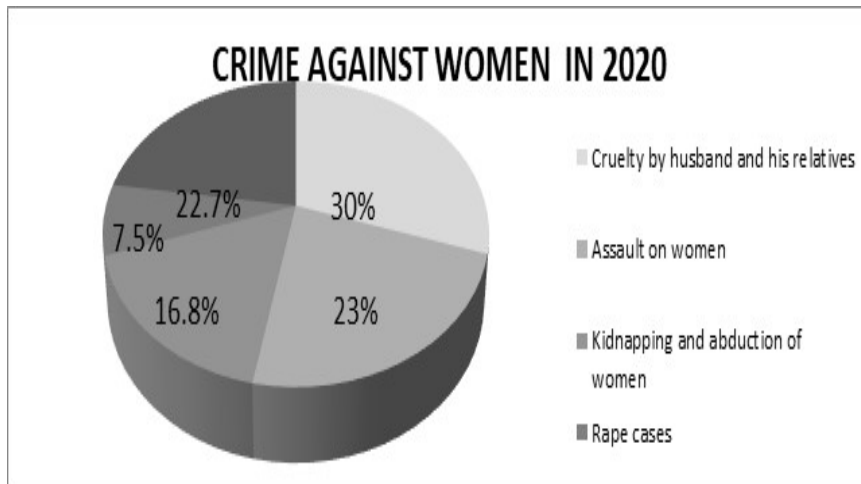


Fig. 1.14

In 2020, there were 37,1503 cases recorded under category of crime against women in compare to 40,5326 cases in 2019 with the fall of 11.03% (**Fig.1.15**). NCRB categorized these cases in various categories as cruelty by husband and his relatives, assault on women, kidnapping and abduction, rape and other crimes, which were performed against women with the given percentage as **Fig.1.16**.



Fig. 1.15

Finally NCRB also presented a data of recovering cases in 2020. This data is presented in very short in present paper as shown in **Fig.1.16**. The chart shows that in 2020, total recovered cases were 91739, where 22872 cases were related to male and 68867 cases were related to female. Again in all these recovered cases, 91468 cases were of live persons while 281 cases were of dead persons.

Interpretation and Result

As per NCRB report 2020, crime raised in various categories in 2020 compare to 2019. Although in 2020, there was a complete lockdown from 25 March to 31 May 2020 because of covid-19 pandemic and later than it was partial lockdown. This lockdown decreased the open crime cases but unemployment, poverty, terror, starvation etc are the reasons which increased indirect crime (as per NCRB report). Indirect crime means violence against children and women, kidnapping and abduction, land disputes, money laundering, theft, robbery, fraud etc while murder crime were suppressed in a little amount. Although NCRB does not clear the reasons behind these crimes in report but lockdown and terror of covid-19 have affect them all, direct or indirect. A big number of cases were recorded under pandemic act 2020 against of those people, who were found involve in spreading of covid-19 disease. India is a big nation by its population, so crime happens in many ways and no one can stop this to 0%. Although this data is only of recorded crime while may be possible that crime cases were more than many times as recorded. NCRB is only publishing agency of recorded crime data in various category in the end of year.

References

1. NCRB report 2020
2. <https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII%202020%20Volume%201.pdf>
3. <https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII%202020%20Volume%202.pdf>
4. <https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII%202020%20Volume%201.pdf>

Footnotes

1. IPC- Indian penal code,
2. SLL- Special and local laws
3. Promulgated- promoted