National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) - A Brief Overview

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analyzing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL). NCRB is headquartered in New Delhi and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.

Aspirants can find information on the structure and other important details related to the IAS Exam, in the linked article.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) - Formation

1. NCRB was set-up in 1986.
2. NCRB was formed by merging the Inter-State Criminals Data Branch, Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), and Central Finger Print Bureau of CBI.
3. As part of NCRB evolution, the Crime and Criminal Tracking Networking System (CCTNS) was approved in 2009 and Digital Police Portal was launched in 2017.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) - Objectives

1. Maintain a national database of fingerprints of all criminals in India.
2. Create, lead, and coordinate the development of IT applications for Police.
3. Collate information and maintain statistics on crime and criminals at the national level.
4. Creation and maintenance of Database at the National level for law enforcement agencies.

Crime in India 2018 Report - NCRB

The first edition of 'Crime in India' pertains to the year 1953 and the latest edition of the report pertains to the year 2018. This is the oldest and the most prestigious publication brought out by NCRB. The data for the report is collected by State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx) from the District Crime Records Bureaux (DCRBx). Data on megacities are also collected.

Key Findings - 2018

1. A total of 50,74,634 cognizable crimes comprising 31,32,954 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 19,41,680 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered in 2018.
2. During 2018, registration of cases under IPC has increased by 2.3%
3. A total of 29,017 cases of murder were registered during 2018, showing an increase of 1.3% over 2017
4. A total of 1,05,734 cases of kidnapping & abduction were registered during 2018, showing an increase of 10.3% over 2017
5. In 2017 the crime rate per lakh women population was 57.9, but there has been an increase in 2018, the crime rate stood at 58.8.
6. In 2017, the crime rate per lakh children was 2017, however, it has increased to 31.8 per lakh children in 2018.
7. Under Economic offences - forgery, cheating, and fraud accounted for maximum such cases, with 1,34,546 cases
8. During 2018, 55.2% of cyber-crime cases registered were for the motive of fraud.
9. A total of 3,47,524 persons were reported missing in 2018.
10. A total of 2,57,243 notes worth Rs.17,95,36,992 were seized under Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) during 2018.
11. As per Narcotics Control Bureau, a total of 49,450 cases were registered for drugs seizure in which 60,156 persons (including foreigners) were arrested during 2018.

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