

# WHITE PAPER

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## STATE OF POLICING AND LAW & ORDER IN MUMBAI

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### Table of Contents

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
I	I. Foreword	6
II	II. Acknowledgement	7
III	Part A – Overall RTI Data for the City: Crime Statistics and Deliberations	8
IV	Section I. Crime Statistics	8
V	Section II. Police Reforms	17
VI	Section III. Analysis of Public Prosecutor of Mumbai Session Court	19
VII	Section IV. Railway Crime Statistics	22
VIII	Section V. Police Personnel	24
IX	Section VI. Deliberations	29
X	Section VII. Forensic Laboratories	31
XI	Part B – Citizen Survey Data	33
XII	Section I. Survey Statistics as per Areas of Mumbai as per Member of Parliament Constituencies	33
XIII	Section II.A) Survey Statistics for Respondents who have witnessed crime (Table 29, 30 & 31)	34
XIV	Section II. B) Survey Statistics for Respondents who have faced crime (Table 32, 33 & 34)	37
XV	Section III. Survey Statistics as per SEC (Socio-Economic Classification)	39
XVI	Part C - Area-wise Status of Mumbai	41
XVII	Section I. North Mumbai Region Data	41
XVIII	Section II. North West Mumbai Region Data	43
XIX	Section III. North East Mumbai Region Data	45
XX	Section IV. North Central Mumbai Region Data	47
XXI	Section V. South Central Mumbai Region Data	49
XXII	Section VI. South Mumbai Region Data	51
XXIII	Section VII. Mumbai Railway Crime Data Police Station-wise	53
XXIV	Part D - What needs to be done	54
XXV	Note on study of Sessions Court cases	56
XXVI	Annexure 1 – Survey Methodology	62
XXVII	Annexure 2 – Socio Economic Classification (SEC) Note	63
<b>Tables</b>		
1	Table 1: Reporting of Crime in Mumbai City	8
2	Table 2: Comparison of Survey data and Reported Crime from 2014 to 2016	9
3	Table 3: Cases registered under POCSO Act during 2014 and 2015	10
4	Table 4: Area-wise reporting of specific crimes (Highest reporting of category-wise cases)	11

## State of Policing and Law &amp; Order in Mumbai

5	Table 5: Cases Investigated for the Year 2012 to 2015 (12 and Port Zone)	12
6	Table 6: Trial Cases from Crime in India Report for the Year 2012 to 2015	14
7	Table 7: Custodial Deaths for the year 2015	16
8	Table 8: Statement of complaints received/cases registered	17
9	Table 9: Statement of police personnel involved/action taken	17
10	Table 10: Departmental action/punishment	18
11	Table 11: Conviction rate of Permanent Public Prosecutor from 2012 to 2015	19
12	Table 12: Quantitative Analysis of Sessions Court Permanent Public Prosecutor	20
13	Table 13: Conviction rate of Contractual Public Prosecutor from 2012 to 2015	21
14	Table 14: Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics	22
15	Table 15: Mumbai Railway Accidental Death and Injured for the year 2011 to 2015	22
16	Table 16: Railway Police Personnel within Mumbai Corporation limits in the Railway Police Stations	23
17	Table 17: Designation wise number of Police Personnel sanctioned and working (as of July 2016)	24
18	Table 18: Designation wise number of police personnel different between working forces in year 2016 to 2015	25
19	Table 19: Police Personnel details based on Areas of Mumbai (92 Police Station)	26
20	Table 20: Police Personnel details based on Department	27
21	Table 21: Police Personnel details based on Supervisory level officer (as on 31st July 2016)	28
22	Table 22: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues area-wise	29
23	Table 23: Issues wise question asked by MLAs (Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015)	30
24	Table 24: Number of issues raised by MLAs (Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015)	30
25	Table 25: Cases received and examined by the Various Divisions of the Mumbai Forensic Laboratory from 2013 to 2015	31
26	Table 26: Strength of Mumbai Forensic Laboratory personnel for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015	32
27	Table 27: Percentage of people who feel unsafe in Mumbai?	33
28	Table 28: Percentage of respondents who have witnessed or faced crime	33
29	Table 29: Respondents who witnessed crime and have informed police and their satisfaction	34
30	Table 30: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime	35
31	Table 31: Reason for not informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime	36

## State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

32	Table 32: Respondents who faced crime and have informed police and their satisfaction	37
33	Table 33: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have faced crime	37
34	Table 34: Reason for not informing police by respondents who have faced crime	38
35	Table 35: Percentage of people who feel unsafe in Mumbai of different socio-economic classes	39
36	Table 36: Respondents who witnessed crime or faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction	39
37	Table 37: Medium of Informing Police by respondents	40
38	Table 38: Reason for not informing police of different socio-economic classes	40
39	Table 39: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North Mumbai)	41
40	Table 40: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North Mumbai)	41
41	Table 41: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North Mumbai)	42
42	Table 42: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North West Mumbai)	43
43	Table 43: Rank wise strength of police personnel (North West Mumbai)	43
44	Table 44: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North West Mumbai)	44
45	Table 45: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North East Mumbai)	45
46	Table 46: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North East Mumbai)	45
47	Table 47: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North East Mumbai)	46
48	Table 48: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North Central Mumbai)	47
49	Table 49: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North Central Mumbai)	47
50	Table 50: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North Central Mumbai)	48
51	Table 51: Specific Crime highest occurrences (South Central Mumbai)	49
52	Table 52: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (South Central Mumbai)	49
53	Table 53: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (South Central Mumbai)	50
54	Table 54: Specific Crime highest occurrences (South Mumbai)	51
55	Table 55: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (South Mumbai)	51
56	Table 56: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (South Mumbai)	52
57	Table 57: Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics	53
58	Table 58: Total number cases convicted and acquitted	57
59	Table 59: Stages of cases	57
60	Table 60: Section wise conviction, acquittal and stages of case	58

## State of Policing and Law &amp; Order in Mumbai

61	Table 61: Comparison of convicted cases for the higher or the lower offence	58
62	Table 62: Section-wise comparison of convicted cases	59
63	Table 63: Reasons for acquittals	61
64	Table 64: Section-wise reasons of acquittal	61

## I. Foreword

Praja has been coming up with several recommendations over the last few years to improve the law and order situation in Mumbai. One of our repeated recommendations has been to reduce the gap between sanctioned police personnel and the available strength of police personnel. In 2011, the gap was 19% which till 2015 remained the same. Mumbai Police has recruited 5267 personnel and which has reduced the gap to 7% in 2016. This is a welcome step.

Another consistent recommendation by Praja has been to monitor and increase the conviction rate particularly in Class II serious offences (i.e. crime against body such as rape, molestation, murder and kidnapping). The conviction rates in the last few years had been consistently dropping. In year 2012, the rate was as low as 7%, but in the last one year the rate has improved from 9% to 18% which is a good sign.

Both the steps will contribute in improving the law and order situation and also help in the perception of people regarding their own safety in the long run. However a lot needs to be done as we have noticed that crime against women has been increasing consistently.

Within a span of five years (2011-12 to 2015-16), reporting of rape cases has increased by 289% and molestation by 287%. In the same period in our annual survey of over 25000 households, we have found that people's concern for safety of women and children has also been correspondingly increasing. It has moved from 22% in 2013 to 33% in 2016. Also, in the year 2013-14 when the year to year rise in the reported rape cases was at 47% and molestation was 54%, the concern of people for women safety was the most at 36% in 2014.

The total numbers of rape cases registered in 2014 was 609 out of which 56% were children (below 18). In 2015 the number has increased to 712 out of which a higher ratio of 63% is of children (below 18 years). This is a serious issue of which the Government of Maharashtra and Police department should take cognisance of and take steps towards ensuring safety of women and children.

Mr. Devendra Fadnavis who still holds onto the Home Department since the formation of his governance in November, 2014 needs to improve the law and order situation of the city. This can be done by: A) Setting up the already suggested State Security Commission, for which the committee still has not been formed in 2016. B) Improvising on the working status of State Police Complaint Authority constituted in 2014, even though a committee has been appointed but till date no functioning office for its work which is crucial for better policies to be administered to both in letter and spirit.

Proper policing, investigation and implementation of Police Reforms suggested by the Supreme Court are needed to tackle the problem of law and order and make Mumbai's life secure.

**NITAI MEHTA**

**Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation**

## II. Acknowledgement

Praja has obtained the data used in compiling this white paper through Right to Information Act, 2005. Hence it is very important to acknowledge the RTI Act and everyone involved, especially the officials who have provided us this information diligently.

We would like to appreciate our stakeholders; particularly, our Elected Representatives & government officials, the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the journalists who utilise and publicise our data and, by doing so, ensure that awareness regarding various issues that we discuss is distributed to a wide-ranging population. We would like to take this opportunity to specifically extend our gratitude to all government officials, particularly in Public Health Department for their continuous cooperation and support.

Praja Foundation appreciates the support given by our supporters and donors, namely European Union Fund, Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Dasra, TATA Trusts, Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation and Madhu Mehta Foundation and numerous other individual supporters. Their support has made it possible for us to conduct our study & publish this white paper.

We would also like to thank our group of Advisors & Trustees and lastly but not the least, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of all members of Praja's team, who worked to make this white paper a reality.



**European Union**

Friedrich Naumann  
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Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation Madhu Mehta Foundation

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*Tata Trusts have supported Praja Foundation in this project. The Trusts believe in a society of well-informed citizens and it is to this effect that Tata Trusts supports Praja's efforts to communicate with and enable citizens to interact with their administration through innovative and effective methods.*

## Part A – Overall RTI Data for the City: Crime Statistics and Deliberations

### Section I. Crime Statistics<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1: Reporting of Crime in Mumbai City**

Specific Crime	2011-12	% Increase 2010-11 to 2011-12	2012-13	% Increase 2011-12 to 2012-13	2013-14	% Increase 2012-13 to 2013-14	2014-15	% Increase 2013-14 to 2014-15	2015-16	% Increase 2014-15 to 2015-16
Murder	199	-7%	202	2%	171	-15%	183	7%	170	-7%
Rape	187	13%	294	57%	432	47%	643	49%	728	13%
Molestation	554	15%	793	43%	1209	52%	1675	39%	2145	28%
Riot	329	-1%	360	9%	387	8%	353	-9%	452	28%
House Breaking (Day/Night)	2565	-15%	2578	1%	3012	17%	3071	2%	2877	-6%
Chain Snatching	1618	-17%	1269	-22%	2110	66%	1174	-44%	837	-29%
Thefts <sup>2</sup>	5763	-2%	5578	-3%	6644	19%	6369	-4%	7006	10%
Vehicles Stolen	4384	12%	4016	-8%	3796	-5%	3294	-13%	3324	1%

#### Inferences:

Cases of riots have gone up from last year i.e. 28%.

Rape has increased by 13% and molestation by 28% in the year 2015-16. Whereas, within a span of 5 years (2011-12 to 2015-16), reporting of rape cases has increased by 289% and molestation by 287%.

This is also reflected in the survey data where 33% of the citizens said they do not feel secure for women, children and senior citizens of their locality (Refer Table No. 27). The percentage of steady increase in reporting of crimes against women is attributed may be to 'conducive' atmosphere for registering cases and belief in the criminal justice system; however it also needs to be seen in comparison to the conviction rates which is very low, perception of security in the society and other related factors. Kindly refer to the following tables for more.

<sup>1</sup> Crime Statistics are for Financial Years (April to March) of the corresponding years

<sup>2</sup> Theft by Servant/Locked Place/Theft at open Place/Theft from motor vehicle/Vehicle Parts/Mobile



**Table 2: Comparison of Survey data and Reported Crime from 2014 to 2016**

Region	2013	2014				2015				2016			
	Survey	Survey	Molestation (% rise)	Rape (% rise)	Chain Snatching (% rise)	Survey	Molestation (% rise)	Rape (% rise)	Chain Snatching (% rise)	Survey	Molestation (% rise)	Rape (% rise)	Chain Snatching (% rise)
North Mumbai	16%	45%	56%	63%	84%	32%	67%	58%	-34%	37%	46%	25%	-46%
North West Mumbai	22%	35%	67%	83%	84%	28%	56%	50%	-42%	35%	43%	5%	-43%
North East Mumbai	25%	28%	40%	22%	102%	31%	19%	50%	-41%	27%	19%	21%	8%
North Central Mumbai	23%	35%	41%	43%	53%	30%	31%	26%	-39%	24%	20%	3%	-27%
South Central Mumbai	27%	38%	75%	59%	65%	40%	13%	37%	-56%	37%	39%	11%	-20%
South Mumbai	18%	36%	46%	40%	39%	24%	40%	59%	-55%	39%	1%	11%	-32%
Entire City	22%	36%	54%	47%	66%	31%	38%	49%	-44%	33%	30%	13%	-29%

**Inference:**

The above mention data shows that reported crime and survey data which is people’s perception regarding security of women are spitting image of each other i.e. when one is increasing other is also. Overall percentage of survey data has increased from 22% to 33% from 2013 to 2016 and same trend could be observed in data of reported crime. Even the decrease from 2014 to 2015 is happening simultaneously in both the data. Thus it may be inferred that increase in reporting of crime against women is due to increase in actual instances also and not just due to improvement in ‘conducive’ environment for reporting crime.

Note : The data of the reported crime is of the Financial year (e.g. 2014 is for the financial year 2013-2014 and so on), whereas the survey is conducted in the first four months of the corresponding year (i.e. for 2014 it is conducted during Jan to April 2014).

**Table 3: Cases registered under POCSO<sup>3</sup> Act during 2014 and 2015**

Sr. No.	Type of Assault	Number of Cases reported		Number of Victims									
				Below 6 years		6 years & above - Below 12 years		12 years & above - Below 16 years		16 years & above - Below 18 years		Total Victims	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	Incest Rape	8	13	1	0	3	4	4	3	0	6	8	13
2	Other Rape	331	435	24	26	61	45	133	190	113	174	331	435
<b>Total (under POCSO)</b>		<b>339</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Total Rapes</b>		<b>609</b>	<b>712</b>										

**Inferences:**

63% of reported rape case victims were below 18 years in 2015, while in 2014 it was 56%.

<sup>3</sup> POCSO: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 4: Area-wise reporting of specific crimes (Highest reporting of category-wise cases)<sup>4</sup>**

Crime	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Area of Mumbai	Reporting	Area of Mumbai	Reporting	Area of Mumbai	Reporting	Area of Mumbai	Reporting	Area of Mumbai	Reporting
Murder	SCM	45	NM	51	SCM	52	NM	45	SCM	43
Rape	NCM	41	SCM	66	SCM	105	SCM	144	NM	168
Riot	SCM, SM	73	NCM	74	SM	86	NCM	78	NCM	104
House Breaking <sup>5</sup>	NCM	565	NCM	612	NCM	734	NCM	781	NCM	658
Chain Snatching	SCM	399	NCM	277	NM	487	NM	320	NCM	188
Thefts	SM	1398	SM	1405	NCM	1598	SM	1497	NCM	1653
Vehicles Stolen	NCM	991	NCM	863	NCM	819	NCM	716	SM	711
Overall	NCM	6736	NCM	7446	NCM	8279	SM	9203	NCM	9286

**Inferences:**

Most of the rape incidents took place in South Central Mumbai (SCM) ranging from 66 in 2012-13, 105 in 2013-14 and 144 in 2014-15. In case of Murder incidents also, South Central Mumbai (SCM) has 45 in 2011-12, 52 in 2013-14 and 43 in 2015-16 cases registered.

The registered cases of Riot, House Breaking, Chain Snatching and Thefts have been the highest in North Central Mumbai (NCM) region in the year 2015-16.

North Central Mumbai has the highest number of crime registered 31,747 cases over past five years from which highest 9286 number of cases are of year 2015-2016.

<sup>4</sup>North Mumbai includes: Borivali, Dahisar, Malad West; North West Mumbai includes: Jogeshwari, Goregaon, Andheri; North East Mumbai includes: Mulund, Ghatkopar, Shivaji Nagar; North Central Mumbai includes: Vileparle, Kurla, Bandra; South Central Mumbai includes: Chembur, SionKoliwada, Mahim; and South Mumbai includes: Worli, Byculla, Colaba, Malabar Hill

<sup>5</sup>

**Table 5: Cases Investigated for the Year 2012 to 2015 (12 and Port Zone)**

Cases Investigated for the year -2012 <sup>6</sup> to 2015							
Year	Pending investigation from early year	Cases Reported in the current year	Not investigated /Refused	Classified final as (Statement B/C <sup>7</sup> )	Final reports sent (Statement A)	Cases sent-up from current year (Charge sheet)	Pending investigation on as of December of the current year
<i>CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including murder, rape, grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction etc.)</i>							
2012	6356	6993	0	72	580	6546	6151
2013	7167	7679	1	96	527	7048	7174
2014	5367	5827	18	78	358	4097	6637
2015	6784	6929	21	327	666	4668	8030
<i>OTHER I.P.C.</i>							
2012	36273	28771	14	1340	12210	16825	34655
2013	35076	33493	11	737	10573	19821	37427
2014	30645	34037	149	195	8344	15940	39926
2015	40673	35729	144	243	11267	20725	44010
<i>Total</i>							
<b>2012</b>	<b>42629</b>	<b>35764</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>12790</b>	<b>23371</b>	<b>40806</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>42243</b>	<b>41172</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>11100</b>	<b>26869</b>	<b>44601</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>36012</b>	<b>39864</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>8702</b>	<b>20037</b>	<b>46563</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>47457</b>	<b>42658</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>11933</b>	<b>25393</b>	<b>52040</b>

<sup>6</sup> Annual Administrative Reports pertain to calendar year for the period from January to December.

<sup>7</sup> After an FIR is registered and investigation completed either in the case a charge sheet is filed and the case is sent to the courts for trials (Cases Sent-up) or the case is classified as Statement A (mentioned above as 'Final Reports Sent' meaning cases in which charge sheet was not filed but investigation completed. In colloquial police vocabulary Statement A is also known as 'Case True but not Detected') or the case is classified as B/C (meaning cases declared false or mistake of fact or law).

**Inferences:**

A total of 75,876<sup>8</sup> cases were investigated in the year 2014 and 90,115<sup>9</sup> cases in the year 2015. Of which investigation was completed in 29,179<sup>10</sup> cases in the year 2014 and 38,061<sup>11</sup> cases in 2015. Compared to 2014, investigation of 8,882 cases was more in the year 2015.

Of this 38,061 cases, 31% of the (a total of 11,933) cases were found to be true but were not detected; and 67% (a total 25,393) cases were sent up for trials. While, investigation in 58% of the (a total of 52,040) cases registered in 2015 or that may have been registered prior to 2015 is yet pending completion of investigation.

Of the total (75,876) cases, 15% (a total of 11,194) in 2014 and the total (90,115) cases, 15% (a total of 13,713) in 2015 are related to Class II (Serious Offences). Of the above classification of crime, Class II (Serious Offences) is the most crucial.

A total of 13,713 cases (Class II serious offences) were investigated in the calendar year 2015. Of which investigation was completed on 5,682<sup>12</sup> cases in 2015. Of this 5,682 cases, 12% (a total of 666) cases were found to be true but were not detected; and 82% (a total of 4,668) of the cases were sent up for trials. While, investigation in 59% of the (a total of 13,713) cases registered in 2015 or that may have been registered prior to 2015 is yet pending completion of investigation i.e. in 8030 cases.

*Final closure report of 2015 for Statement A has gone up to 86% while for Statement B/C up to 319% in comparison of year 2014.*

<sup>8</sup> Sum of pending investigation from early year (36,012) and cases reported in the current year (39,864).

<sup>9</sup> Sum of pending investigation from early year (47,457) and cases reported in the current year (42,658).

<sup>10</sup> Sum of not investigated/refused (167), classified final (273), final reports sent (8,702) and cases sent-up from current year (20,037).

<sup>11</sup> Sum of not investigated/refused (165), classified final (570), final reports sent (11,933) and cases sent-up from current year (25,393).

<sup>12</sup> Sum of not investigated/refused (21), classified final (327), final reports sent (666) and cases sent-up from current year (4,668) of Class – II Serious offences.

**Table 6: Trial Cases from Crime in India Report for the Year 2012 to 2015<sup>13</sup>**

Trial Cases for the year – 2012 to 2015								
Year	Pending Trial from early year	Cases sent-up in the current year	Compounded	Withdrawn	Acquitted	Convicted		Pending Trial as of December of the current year
						In no.	In %	
<i>CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including murder, rape, grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction etc.)</i>								
2012	45896	6546	1100	156	3324	352	7%	47510
2013	47115	7048	669	400	3390	403	8%	49301
2014	26933	4097	1336		2006	346	9%	27338
2015	28960	4668	230		1415	361	18%	31623
<i>OTHER I.P.C.</i>								
2012	124224	17922	1077	1603	6903	2743	22%	129818
2013	127683	19821	1115	794	6972	3291	27%	135332
2014	111301	15940	1514		5437	4779	41%	115500
2015	117594	20725	1441		5622	6549	48%	124707
<i>Total</i>								
<b>2012</b>	<b>170120</b>	<b>24468</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>10227</b>	<b>3095</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>177328</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>174798</b>	<b>26869</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>10362</b>	<b>3694</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>184633</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>138234</b>	<b>20037</b>	<b>2850</b>		<b>7443</b>	<b>5125</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>142838</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>146554</b>	<b>25393</b>	<b>1671</b>		<b>7037</b>	<b>6910</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>156330</b>

<sup>13</sup> Annual Administrative Reports pertain to calendar year for the period from January to December.

## State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

### Inference:

A total of 158,271<sup>14</sup> cases were tried in the courts in year 2014 and a total of 171,947<sup>15</sup> cases in 2015. Of which trial was completed in 10% (a total of 15,418<sup>16</sup>) cases in year 2014 and in the year 2015 trial was completed in 9% (a total of 15,618<sup>17</sup>) cases and judgement was given.

In the year 2014, of the 15,418 cases in which judgement was given, 33% of the (a total of 5,125) cases were convicted. Similarly, in the year 2015, of the 15,618 cases in which judgement was given, 44% of the (a total of 6,910) cases were convicted.

It should be noted that here the judgement for the case is considered and not for individual persons who are accused e.g. if there are three accused in the particular case and only one gets convicted then the entire case is treated as convicted, only when all three are acquitted then only the case is considered as acquitted for the above statistics.

While in the year 2014, 90% of the (a total of 142,838) cases and in the year 2015; 91% of the (a total of 156,330) cases were sent for trials are yet pending judgements.

Of the total (158,271) cases, 20% (a total of 31,030<sup>18</sup>) in year 2014 and the total (171,947) cases, 20% (a total of 33,628<sup>19</sup>) in year 2015 are related to Class II (Serious Offences). Of the above classification of crime, Class II (Serious Offences) is the most crucial.

A total of 33,628 cases (Class II serious offences) were tried in the courts in the calendar year 2015. Of which trial was completed in 6% (a total of 2,006<sup>20</sup>) cases and judgement was given. Of this 2,006 cases in which judgement was given, only 18% of the (a total of 361) cases were convicted; while the 71% cases were acquitted, 11% cases were compounded and withdrawn.

<sup>14</sup>Sum of Pending trial from early year (1,38,234) and Cases sent-up in the current year (20,037).

<sup>15</sup>Sum of Pending trial from early year (1,46,554) and Cases sent-up in the current year (25,393).

<sup>16</sup>Sum of Compounded & Withdrawn (2,850), Acquitted (7,443) and Convicted (5,125).

<sup>17</sup>Sum of Compounded & Withdrawn (1,671), Acquitted (7,037) and Convicted (6,910).

<sup>18</sup>Sum of Pending Trial from early year (26,933) and Cases sent-up in the current year (4,097) of Class – II Serious offences.

<sup>19</sup>Sum of Pending Trial from early year (28,960) and Cases sent-up in the current year (4,668) of Class – II Serious offences.

<sup>20</sup>Sum of Compounded & Withdrawn (230), Acquitted (1415) and Convicted (361) of Class – II Serious offences.

**Table 7: Custodial Deaths for the year 2015**

<b>1</b>	<b>Deaths in Police Custody (of persons REMANDED to police custody by court)</b>	
1.1	No. of Deaths or Disappearance reported	1
1.2	No. of Autopsy conducted	1
1.3	No. of Judicial enquiry ordered	0
1.4	No. of Judicial enquiry conducted	0
1.5	No. of Cases registered in connection with deaths against police personnel	0
1.6	No. of Policemen Charge-sheeted	0
1.7	No. of Policemen Convicted	0
<b>2</b>	<b>Deaths in Police Custody (of persons NOT REMANDED to police custody by court)</b>	
2.1	No. of Deaths or Disappearance reported	4
2.2	No. of Autopsy conducted	4
2.3	No. of Magisterial Enquiry ordered/Conducted	4
2.4	No. of Judicial Enquiry ordered/Conducted	0
2.5	No. of Cases registered in connection with deaths against police personnel	0
2.6	No. of Policemen Charge-sheeted	0
2.7	No. of Policemen Convicted	0
<b>3</b>	<b>No. of Deaths in Police Custody due to</b>	
3.1	Injuries sustained during the police custody due to physical assault by police	0
3.2	Injuries sustained prior to police custody	0
3.3	Mob Attack or Riots	0
3.4	Assault by other Criminals	1
3.5	Suicide	2
3.6	While Escaping from Custody	0
3.7	Illness	1
3.8	Natural Death	0
3.9	Road Accidents/Journey connected with Investigation	0
3.1	Hospitalisation	1
3.11	Others	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

**Inference:**

The above data shows 5 custodial death occurred in 2015 of which 4 death or disappearance has been reported (of persons NOT REMANDED to police custody by court), autopsy and magisterial enquiry had been done in all four cases. Two deaths have been reported as suicides.



## Section II. Status on Police Reforms

**State Security Commission** has not been formed till date under the Fadnavis Government as per the Supreme Court given ten years back on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September 2006.

Home Dept. in Government of Maharashtra has constituted a **Police Complaint Authority** which has been notified on dated 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2015. It was done in pursuance of Section 22P (2) of the Maharashtra Police (Amendment and Continuance) Act, 2014 (Mah. XXIV of 2014) has come into force with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2014. Even though a committee has been appointed but till date no functioning office is there for its work.

**Table 8: Statement of complaints received/cases registered**

Year	No. of Complaints received during the year	No. of Inquiry Instituted			No. of criminal cases registered during the year	Complaints/ Cases declared false/unsubstantiated after enquiry/investigation during the year	No. of cases Charge sheeted during the year	No. of Cases Police Personnel Charge-Sheeted	No. of Police Personnel arrested during the year
		Departmental	Magisterial	Judicial					
2014	48	7	3	0	8	40	3	3	4
2015	290	47	1	21	47	170	12	16	26

Number of complaints received in 2015 against Police was 290 while only 47 criminal cases were registered and 26 police personnel got arrested.

While in comparison to this in Delhi in 2014, 11,902 complaints were registered and in 2015, 12,913 complaints were registered.

**Table 9: Statement of police personnel involved/action taken**

Year	No. of Police personnel sent up for Trial during the year	No. of Police Personnel whose cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of	No. of Police Person in whose cases the Trials were completed during the year	Number of Police Person	
				Convicted	Acquitted
2014	3	0	1	13	1
2015	16	1	3	1	2

16 Police personnel sent up for Trial during the year 2015 in comparison to 3 in 2014.

## State of Policing and Law &amp; Order in Mumbai

**Table 10: Departmental action/punishment**

Year	No. of Police Personnel against whom disciplinary action initiated during the year	No. of Police Personnel awarded minor punishments summarily	No. of Police Personnel whose cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of	Number of Police personnel in whose cases enquiries were conducted during the year	Number of Police Personnel			No. of departmental enquiries in which charges were not proved and filed	No. of departmental enquiries pending at the end of the year
					Dismissal/Removal from Service	Major Punishment	Minor Punishment		
2014	37	1	2	34	0	0	1	2	35
2015	183	115	27	156	2	0	114	3	40

In 2015, disciplinary action has been taken against 183 police personnel for 156 enquires were conducted while in 2014, against 37 were taken and for 34 enquires were conducted.

### Section III. Analysis of Public Prosecutor of Mumbai Session Court

There are two types of Public Prosecutors-

- Permanent Public Prosecutors whose current status in Mumbai session courts is that there are only 3 available working personnel against 15 sanctioned posts.
- Contractual Public Prosecutors whose current status in Mumbai session courts is that 27 are working.

#### Permanent Public Prosecutor

Public Prosecutors are required by Law (section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898) to conduct the prosecution in all Criminal trials held in a Court of Sessions, but it rests entirely with Executive to decide in what appeals or revision cases Public Prosecutors are to appear in the Sessions Court. The permanent prosecutor has two types of report for their appraisal:

1. Disposal Rate of Permanent Public Prosecutor is given in the following table:-

**Table 11: Conviction rate of Permanent Public Prosecutor from 2012 to 2015**

Year	Convicted Cases	Acquitted Cases	Disposed cases	Conviction Rate (%)
2012	91	219	310	29%
2013	63	143	206	31%
2014	29	54	83	35%
2015	12	37	49	24%

#### Inferences:

The above mention data shows conviction rate of 24% for 2015 which has only 12 convicted cases out of 49 disposed cases. Even though maximum number of convicted cases 91 were in 2012 but it also has 310 disposed cases in total which made conviction rate to go to only 29%.

## State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

2. Every permanent prosecutor is appraised on a qualitative framework by self and Reviewing Officer. Analysis of the same is given below with different attributes on which they get graded:

**Table 12: Quantitative Analysis of Sessions Court Permanent Public Prosecutor**

Year Attributes	2014	2015
Industry and Application	88% Outstanding and 12% Very Good	100% Very Good
Capacity to get work done by subordinates	88% Outstanding and 12% Very Good	62% Very Good and 38% Good
General Intelligence	88% Outstanding and 12% Very Good	12% Very Good and 88% Good
Administrative ability including judgment, initiative, convincing ability and drive	88% Outstanding and 12% Very Good	12% Very Good and 76% Positively Good
Integrity and Character	100% Good	88% Good
State of Health	88% Very Good and 12% Good	100% Good
Self-Grading	12% Outstanding, 52% A Very Good, 12% Positively Good and 24% B+ Positively Good	76% A Very Good and 24% B+ Positively Good
Grading by Reviewing Officer	12% Outstanding, 52% A Very Good, 12% Positively Good and 24% B+ Positively Good	62% A Very Good and 24% B+ Positively Good

### Inference:

Above mention data shows scaling of 8 Permanent Public Prosecutors based on 8 attributes for the year 2014 and 2015. In most of the attributes public prosecutors got 'outstanding' for the year 2014 while this trend was not there for 2015 as most of them were under 'very good'.

**Contractual Public Prosecutor<sup>21</sup>**

**Table 13: Conviction rate of Contractual Public Prosecutor from 2012 to 2015**

Year	Convicted Cases	Acquitted Cases	Total Disposed Cases	Conviction Rate (%)
2012	106	280	386	27%
2013	115	347	462	25%
2014	130	342	472	28%
2015	165	324	489	34%

**Inference:**

The above data shows that out of total 489 disposed cases, 165 have been convicted with conviction rate of 34% which is 6% more than 2014. The number of convicted cases has increased from 2012 to 2015 by 56%.

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<sup>21</sup> The current batch of contractual prosecutor have been functioning since 2008. Though they were appointed for one year and supposed to go through appraisal at the end of every year for which a committee was to be constituted. As of the day it is not clear whether the committee was formed further our RTI query has revealed that there is no clear system for Contractual Prosecutor’s appraisal. Hence we have collected and presented their disposal rates similar to the 1<sup>st</sup> part of evaluation of permanent prosecutors.

### Section IV. Railway Crime Statistics

**Table 14: Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics<sup>22</sup>**

Head	2011	% Increase 2010 to 2011	2012	% Increase 2011 to 2012	2013	% Increase 2012 to 2013	2014	% Increase 2013 to 2014	2015	% Increase 2014 to 2015
Murder	9	125%	2	-78%	2	0%	6	200%	2	-67%
Dacoity/Robbery	32	23%	230	619%	282	23%	333	18%	304	-9%
All Thefts	1444	3%	1015	-30%	1116	10%	1334	20%	2209	66%
Rape	3	200%	1	-67%	5	400%	1	-80%	2	100%
Molestation	4	-60%	12	200%	22	83%	27	23%	51	89%
Other IPC	145	28%	128	-12%	162	27%	128	-21%	174	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1829</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>2742</b>	<b>50%</b>

**Inferences:**

The above data represents the Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics. From the statistics, we can see that crimes such as molestation and all thefts have increased sharply from 2014 to 2015 by 89% and 66% respectively.

**Table 15: Mumbai Railway Accidental Death and Injured for the year 2011 to 2015**

Name of Police Station	Accidental Death					Injured				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
C.S.T.	182	160	200	137	143	283	271	258	270	248
Dadar	156	187	156	161	147	202	186	141	116	150
Kurla	475	459	444	417	405	481	439	348	322	333
Wadala	200	207	215	197	187	317	240	206	216	241
Churchgate	59	39	48	48	56	99	101	116	127	141
M.C.T.	179	177	181	149	134	274	262	195	184	190
Bandra	152	111	115	114	115	154	88	82	85	79
Andheri	154	146	150	143	112	256	226	239	199	195
Borivali	349	339	345	307	286	283	453	290	344	320
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>1854</b>	<b>1673</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>2349</b>	<b>2266</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>1897</b>

**Inferences:**

The above data shows that out of the total 1585 cases of accidental deaths in the year 2015, 26% cases (405) were from Kurla.

Even in Injuries, Kurla has registered the highest number of cases (333) which is 18% of the total 1897 cases registered in the year 2015.

<sup>22</sup> Railway crime data is for Calendar year i.e. January to December for the corresponding years.

**Table 16: Railway Police Personnel<sup>23</sup> within Mumbai Corporation limits in the Railway Police Stations<sup>24</sup>**

	<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Actual Difference</b>	<b>% Difference between Sanctioned and Working</b>
Police Inspector (P.I.)	27	26	-1	-4%
Asstt. Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	19	14	-5	-26%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	79	68	-11	-14%
Assistant Police Sub-inspector	202	135	-67	-33%
Constable	1892	1642	-250	-13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2219</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>-334</b>	<b>-15%</b>

**Inferences:**

The above table represents the Railway Police Personnel details based on Department as of March 2016. The shortage of personnel's at the higher level of hierarchy is low as compared to the shortage at lower levels. The Assistant Police Sub-inspector (33%) have the highest difference between the sanctioned and working percentage. Overall, there is a difference of 15% between sanctioned and working Railway Police Personnel, which is almost the half. Again, the Investigation Officers (A.P.I. and P.S.I.) are short by 26% and 14% in Railway Police Personnel.

<sup>23</sup>Government Railway Police (GRP)

<sup>24</sup> Includes C.S.T., Dadar, Kurla, Wadala, Churchgate, M.C.T., Bandra, Andheri and Borivali

### Section V. Police Personnel

**Table 17: Designation wise number of Police Personnel sanctioned and working (as of July 2016)**

Sr. No.	Designation	Sanctioned	Working in July'16	<i>Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)</i>	<i>% Difference between Sanctioned and Working</i>
1	Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	1	1	0	0%
2	Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	5	5	0	0%
3	Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	11	9	-2	-18%
4	Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	41	38	-3	-7%
5	Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	129	101	-28	-22%
6	Police Inspector (P.I.)	1018	826	-192	-19%
7	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	1047	936	-111	-11%
8	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	3252	2907	-345	-11%
9	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	3184	3024	-160	-5%
10	Head Constable (H.C.)	8172	7434	-738	-9%
11	Police Naik (P.N.)	7288	7166	-122	-2%
12	Police Constable (P.C.)	21604	20069	-1535	-7%
<b>Total Police Force</b>		<b>45752</b>	<b>42516</b>	<b>-3236</b>	<b>-7%</b>

**Inferences:**

In the above data what is most alarming is the gap in the number of sanctioned and working Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) and Assistant Police Inspector (API), who are the Investigating Officers in cases of crime which is 11% for both. Overall, the current police force has a 7% shortfall of personnel in Mumbai.



**Table 18: Designation wise number of police personnel different between working forces in year 2016 to 2015**

Sr. No.	Designation	Sanctioned	Working in 2016	Working in 2015	Difference between working forces in 2016 & 2015
1	Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	1	1	1	0
2	Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	5	5	4	1
3	Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	11	9	11	-2
4	Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	41	38	35	3
5	Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	129	101	90	11
6	Police Inspector (P.I.)	1018	826	948	-122
7	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	1047	936	906	30
8	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	3252	2907	2328	579
9	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	3184	3024	3060	-36
10	Head Constable (H.C.)	8172	7434	6963	471
11	Police Naik (P.N.)	7288	7166	6881	285
12	Police Constable (P.C.)	21604	20069	16022	4047
<b>Total Police Force</b>		<b>45752</b>	<b>42516</b>	<b>37249</b>	<b>5267</b>

**Inferences:**

In 2016, there have been changes in the police personnel deployed at various ranks. The total effective police personnel added in last one year are 5267 but still the shortfall stands currently at 3,236 officers. The state government should come with a clear and timely plan to fill this gap, failing which could continue to impact the efficiency of policing in Mumbai.

The data shows that currently Mumbai has sanctioned 45,752 police personnel however only 42,516 police personnel are working (difference of 3,236), a gap of 7%. The number of APIs available has increased from 906 in 2015 to 936 in 2016, an increase of 30 officers; also the Head Constable count has increased by 471 officers; while at the PI and ASI level there is a decrease of 122 and 36 officers respectively.

**Table 19: Police Personnel details based on Areas of Mumbai (92 Police Stations)**

Sr. No.	Area of Mumbai	No. of Police Station	Police Personnel Sanctioned (July'16)	Police Personnel Working (July'15)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'15)	% difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'15)	Police Personnel Working (July'16)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)
1	North Mumbai	13	2833	2549	-250	-9%	2953	120	4%
2	North West Mumbai	14	3186	2637	-373	-12%	3041	-145	-5%
3	North East Mumbai	11	2431	2555	124	5%	2880	449	18%
4	North Central Mumbai	13	2934	2629	-281	-10%	2948	14	0%
5	South Central Mumbai	15	3328	3185	-77	-2%	3500	172	5%
6	South Mumbai	26	7060	5623	-1430	-20%	6070	-990	-14%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>21772</b>	<b>19178</b>	<b>-2287</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>21392</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>-2%</b>

**Inferences:**

South Mumbai has the highest percentage of difference between sanctioned and working personnel in 2015 (20%) as well as in 2016 (14%). But overall, there has been only 2% decline in the shortfall.

One of the most unsafe part of Mumbai i.e. South Mumbai, as per reporting of crime (Refer Table No.4), currently has a shortage of 990 police personnel. The highest percentage in the personnel deployed is from North East Mumbai at 18 % (449 police recruits higher than the sanctioned number).

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 20: Police Personnel details based on Department**

Sr. No.	Department	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working (July'16)	Police Personnel Working (July'15)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'15)	% difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'15)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)
1	Special Branch (I - CID)	1145	916	828	-178	-18%	-229	-20%
2	Special Branch (II - Passport)	443	297	284	-72	-20%	-146	-33%
3	Crime Branch	1746	1409	1538	-12	-1%	-337	-19%
4	Protection and Security	2368	2177	1508	25	2%	-191	-8%
5	Armed Police	13481	12092	9736	-1608	-14%	-1389	-10%
6	Anti-Terrorist Squad	266	255	236	65	38%	-11	-4%
7	Wireless Section	447	321	334	-113	-25%	-126	-28%
8	Traffic	3582	3383	3335	-28	-1%	-199	-6%
9	Control Room	267	114	130	-137	-51%	-153	-57%
10	Motor Transport	48	6	1	-1	-50%	-42	-88%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23793</b>	<b>20970</b>	<b>17930</b>	<b>-2059</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-2823</b>	<b>-12%</b>

**Inferences:**

The above data represent details of Police personnel within different areas of Mumbai in the police stations situated over there, at various Departments of Police and composition of the Supervisory Level Officers. Control room and special branch II are short by 153 officers (a gap of 57%) and 146 officers (a gap of 33%). Overall, there is total gap of 12% between police personnel sanctioned and actually working with not even single dept. having meet its requirement of sanctioned posts.

## State of Policing and Law &amp; Order in Mumbai

**Table 21: Police Personnel details based on Supervisory level officer (as on 31st July 2016)**

<b>Supervisory level officer</b>	<b>Police Personnel Sanctioned</b>	<i>Police Personnel Working (July'15)</i>	<i>Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'15)</i>	<i>% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'15)</i>	<b>Police Personnel Working (July'16)</b>	<i>Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)</i>	<i>% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'16)</i>
<b>C.P., Jt. C.P., Addl. C.P., D.C.P. and A.C.P.</b>	187	141	-46	-25%	154	-33	-18%

**Inferences:**

The above mention data shows the gap between police personnel sanctioned for supervisory level officer and actually working for the year 2016 which is 18% i.e. only 154 officers are working while 187 posts are there.

### Section VI. Deliberations

**Table 22: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues area-wise**

Sr.No.	Area of Mumbai	No. of Police Stations	MLAs	Total questions asked in Crime	Total occurrence of crime from 2015-16
1	North Mumbai	13	Aslam Shaikh, Atul Bhatkalkar, Manisha Chaudhary, Prakash Rajaram Surve, Yogesh Amrutlal Sagar	89	7413
2	North West Mumbai	14	Ameet Bhaskar Satam, Bharati Hemant Lavekar, Ramesh Kondiram Latke, Sunil Waman Prabhu	48	7916
3	North East Mumbai	11	Abu Asim Azmi, Ashok Dharmaraj Patil, Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam, Sardar Tara Singh, Sunil Rajaram Raut	79	5479
4	North Central Mumbai	13	Ashish Babaji Shelar, Mangesh Anant Kudalkar, Md. Arif Lalan Khan, Parag Madhusudan Alavani, Sanjay Govind Potnis, Trupti Prakash Sawant	60	9286
5	South Central Mumbai	15	Kalidas Nilkanth Kolambkar, Prakash Vaikunth Phaterpekar, Sadanand Shankar Sarvankar, Selvan R Tamil, Tukaram Ramkrishna Kate, Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	62	8046
6	South Mumbai	26	Ajay Vinayak Choudhari, Amin Amir Ali Patel, Mangal Prabhat Lodha, Raj Khangaraji Purohit, Sunil Govind Shinde, Waris Yusuf Pathan	168	9264
<p><b>Note:</b> 1) Questions Asked by MLAs only during the following sessions have been included: <b>Monsoon 2015 to Winter 2015</b></p> <p>2) Vinod Tawde, Prakash Mehta, Ravindra Waikar &amp; Vidya Thakur are ministers hence there are no questions asked by them</p>					

#### Inferences:

The above data represents questions asked by MLAs on crime and police personnel/infrastructure. For the Monsoon and Winter 2015 session, North Central Mumbai has highest (9286) occurrences of crime; while the MLAs representing this area have asked only 60 questions on crime. Maximum questions 168 have been asked by MLAs of South Mumbai which has second highest (9264) occurrence of crime.

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 23: Issues wise question asked by MLAs (Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015)**

Issues	No. of questions
Murder	28
Rape	16
Rioting	0
House Breaking	8
Chain Snatching	3
Theft	14
Accident	58
Crime Against Child	21
Crime Against Women	16
Scams/Corruption	24
Terrorism related	0
Drugs	9
Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat	1
Human Rights	0
Conviction	1
Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	35
Other Crime related	210
Police and Establishment	59
Shortage of manpower	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>

**Inferences:**

While, rape cases have seen a rise of 289% in the last five years(refer table 1), Mumbai MLAs are hardly aware of the issue and have raised only 16 questions in the assembly. There has been zero question raised for riot.

**Table 24: Number of issues raised by MLAs (Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015)**

Category	No. of Members
0 Issues raised	3
1 to 5 Issues raised	7
6 to 9 Issues raised	7
10 to 49 Issues raised	13
50 and above Issues raised	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

**Inferences:**

Above mention data shows that out of 32 MLAs, 3 MLAs have not raised even a single issue on crime, while 2 MLAs have raised 50 and more issued on crime.

### Section VII. Forensic Laboratories

**Table 25: Cases received and examined by the Various Divisions of the Mumbai Forensic Laboratory from 2013 to 2015**

Cases received and examined by the Various Divisions of the Mumbai Forensic Laboratory during the year 2013 to 2015				
Year	Cases Received	Arrears from last year	Cases Examined	Carried Forward for next year
2013	28332	13663	31442	10553
2014	34943	10501	36431	9013
2015	28014	23057	26514	24557

**Inferences:**

The above mention data shows decrease in both number of cases received and examined from 2013 to 2015. Carried forward cases for next year are highest in 2015 (24,557) among these 3 years.

**Table 26: Strength of Mumbai Forensic Laboratory personnel for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Sr. No	Post	Sanctioned			Working			Actual Difference			% Difference between Sanctioned and Working		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
<b>Class-I</b>													
1	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2	Joint Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
3	Deputy Director	10	10	10	3	3	4	-7	-7	-6	-70%	-70%	-60%
4	Asstt. Director	16	16	16	9	9	11	-7	-7	-5	-44%	-44%	-31%
<b>Total I</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-39%</b>
<b>Class-II</b>													
5	Asstt. Chemical Analyser	56	56	56	43	43	44	-13	-13	-12	-23%	-23%	-21%
6	Scientific Officer	19	19	19	1	1	1	-18	-18	-18	-95%	-95%	-95%
7	Admn. Officer	2	2	2	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-50%	-50%	-50%
<b>Total II</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-42%</b>	<b>-42%</b>	<b>-40%</b>
<b>Class-III</b>													
8	Scientific Asstt.	47	47	47	37	37	45	-10	-10	-2	-21%	-21%	-4%
9	Senior Lab. Asstt.	37	37	37	35	35	37	-2	-2	0	-5%	-5%	0%
10	Supt.	59	59	59	45	45	50	-14	-14	-9	-24%	-24%	-15%
<b>Total III</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
<b>Class-IV</b>													
11	Various Posts	108	108	108	94	94	94	-14	-14	-14	-13%	-13%	-13%
<b>Total IV</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>356</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-19%</b>

**Inference:**

The above mention data shows sanction post and number of working of Forensic Laboratory personnel. The grand total of all Classes (I to IV) shows shortage of 19% i.e. out of 356 only 289 are working while for both years, 2013 and 2014 the gap was 24%. Class II having the maximum shortage of personnel (40) in 2015. Scientific officer have shortage of 95% i.e. out of 19 sanctioned post only 1 is working.



**Part B – Citizen Survey Data**

**Section I. Survey Statistics as per Areas of Mumbai as per Member of Parliament Constituencies**

**Table 27: Percentage of people who feel unsafe in Mumbai?**

Percentage of Respondents <sup>25</sup> who feel unsafe in Mumbai	Area of Mumbai <sup>26</sup>						
	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Percentage of people not feeling secure in Mumbai	36%	29%	22%	20%	32%	36%	29%
Percentage of people not feeling secure for women, children and senior citizens are in one's locality	37%	35%	27%	24%	37%	39%	33%
Percentage of people not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	36%	30%	24%	22%	34%	35%	31%

**Inferences:**

- 29 % of people feel unsafe in Mumbai in which highest number 36% are from North and South Mumbai
- Amongst the areas, South Mumbai is considered to be most unsafe followed by North Mumbai
- 31% do not feel safe while travelling within the city
- 33% feels women, children and senior citizens are unsafe in which maximum are from South Mumbai i.e. 39%

In 2015, maximum number of rape cases (168) were registered in North Mumbai (refer to table no.4) where 37% people feel the area is not safe for women.

**Table 28: Percentage of respondents who have witnessed or faced crime**

**5% respondents** have **witnessed crime** of the nature of accident, theft, murder, rape, etc.

**Amongst those who witnessed, 46% of the Respondents** have **faced crime** of the nature of accident, theft, murder, rape, etc.

<sup>25</sup>Data based on a household survey of 25,215 respondents across the city of Mumbai. Kindly refer to Appendix 1 for more details on the survey methodology.

<sup>26</sup>North Mumbai includes: Borivali, Dahisar, Malad West; North West Mumbai includes: Jogeshwari, Goregaon, Andheri; North East Mumbai includes: Mulund, Ghatkopar, Shivaji Nagar; North Central Mumbai includes: Vileparle, Kurla, Bandra; South Central Mumbai includes: Chembur, SionKoliwada, Mahim; and South Mumbai includes: Worli, Byculla, Colaba, Malabar Hill.

**Section II.A) Survey Statistics for Respondents who have *witnessed* crime (Table 29, 30 & 31)**

**Table 29: Respondents who *witnessed* crime and have informed police and their satisfaction**

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Percentage of respondents who <i>witnessed</i> crime	5%	5%	6%	4%	8%	3%	5%
Percentage of respondents who have witnessed crime and have informed police	46%	40%	52%	58%	57%	40%	50%
Percentage of respondents who had witnessed crime and informed police and were satisfied with their response	68%	54%	65%	65%	64%	50%	64%

**Inferences:**

- Cases of crime are higher in South Central parts of Mumbai where 8% of the respondents have witnessed crime.
- Amongst those who have witnessed, 50% of them have informed the police and 64% were satisfied with the response.
  - A higher percentage of North Central Mumbai residents (58%) informed the police about crime and 65% of them got satisfactory response
  - Response from Police from North Mumbai was the most satisfactory at 68%

**Table 30: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have *witnessed* crime**

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Called the helpline numbers like 100/103 etc.	55%	53%	50%	60%	63%	51%	57%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	16%	6%	12%	10%	8%	19%	12%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	18%	38%	25%	15%	16%	8%	20%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	5%	2%	9%	12%	10%	18%	9%
Others	6%	1%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%

**Inferences:**

- Common helpline numbers (57%) and Personal visits (20%) are the prominent modes of informing the police officials about the Crime.
- Residents in South Central Mumbai prefer to call the common helpline (63%) while residents in North West Mumbai prefer to visit the police station personally (38%).
- Residents in South Mumbai prefer to go a step ahead and register an FIR for the crime (18%).

## State of Policing and Law &amp; Order in Mumbai

**Table 31: Reason for not informing Police by respondents who have *witnessed* crime**

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
I don't have the time for all this	23%	22%	26%	50%	35%	12%	27%
I don't have any faith in the police / legal system	13%	11%	13%	6%	18%	12%	13%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	4%	20%	11%	8%	9%	5%	9%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	5%	17%	3%	2%	8%	2%	7%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	14%	5%	13%	9%	5%	23%	11%
Others	41%	26%	35%	25%	24%	46%	33%

**Inferences:**

- 27% of citizens across all wards stated lack of time as a major reason for non-reportage of crimes witnessed by them.
- Overall 13% respondents who witnessed crime did not report because they do not have faith in the police, while 7% did not report as they don't think it is their duty to inform the police.
- 50% of people from North Central Mumbai claim they don't have time to report crime and 20% of people from North West Mumbai hesitate to report because they feel speaking to the police officials is a painful task.
- 23% of people from South Mumbai feel that by informing about crime incidences to police, they will invite trouble for themselves.

**Section II. B) Survey Statistics for Respondents who have *faced* crime (Table 32, 33 & 34)**

**Table 32: Respondents who *faced* crime and have informed police and their satisfaction**

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Percentage of respondents who faced crime	36%	32%	44%	52%	55%	60%	46%
Percentage of respondents who have faced crime and have informed police	76%	57%	83%	77%	82%	57%	75%
Percentage of respondents who had faced crime and informed police and were satisfied with their response	60%	57%	64%	67%	63%	52%	63%

A higher percentage of residents (60%) in South Mumbai and (55%) in South Central Mumbai have personally faced crime and 83% of people in North East Mumbai and 82% South Central Mumbai have informed police.

**Table 33: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have *faced* crime**

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Called the helpline numbers like 100/103 etc.	68%	54%	46%	64%	67%	55%	61%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	11%	9%	10%	11%	10%	22%	12%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	19%	34%	28%	15%	15%	2%	18%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	3%	2%	13%	7%	7%	21%	8%
Others	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	0%	1%

**Inferences:**

- Even amongst those who faced the crime personally, North Mumbai residents preferred to call the common helpline numbers (68%) while North West Mumbai preferred to visit the police station personally (34%).
- Although the cases of facing crime in South Mumbai are lower, they are much more active in filing an FIR as 21% of those who faced the crime have registered an FIR.

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 34: Reason for not informing police by respondents who have faced crime**

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
I don't have the time for all this	7%	24%	37%	36%	47%	1%	26%
I don't have any faith in the police / legal system	23%	7%	12%	7%	10%	18%	13%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	18%	19%	17%	19%	6%	6%	12%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	5%	6%	3%	0%	9%	3%	5%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	0%	3%	11%	16%	6%	14%	8%
Others	47%	42%	20%	23%	22%	58%	36%

**Inferences:**

- On an average 26% of citizens who faced crime stated lack of time as a major reason for not reporting it and this response was highest in South Central Mumbai (47%).
- Overall 13% citizens who faced crime did not report because they do not have faith in the police, while 8% did not report as they don't want to get involved in any trouble.
- 16% of citizens in North Central Mumbai did not report crimes to avoid any further trouble due to police involvement.
- 23% of people from North Mumbai cited lack of faith as a cause for non-engagement with police.

**Section III. Survey Statistics as per SEC (Socio-Economic Classification)<sup>27</sup>**

**Table 35: Percentage of people who feel unsafe in Mumbai of different socio-economic classes**

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Percentage of people not feeling secure in Mumbai	27%	26%	34%
Percentage of people not feeling secure about women, children and senior citizens are in one's locality	29%	30%	38%
Percentage of people not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	27%	27%	36%

**Inferences:**

People belonging to lower SEC D & E (skilled and unskilled labour class) feel least secure than middle to higher SEC individuals (petty traders, businessman, supervisor, officer etc.).

**Table 36: Respondents who *witnessed* crime or faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction**

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Respondents who <i>witnessed</i> crime & have informed	54%	48%	49%
Respondents who <i>faced</i> crime & have informed	71%	74%	77%
Respondents who had informed police and were satisfied with their response	61%	64%	64%

**Inferences:**

SEC B&C, D&E respondents (64%) were most satisfied with the response that they received and SEC A who are actually informing police the most in both scenarios whether they witness (54%) or face crime (71%). While, SEC D & E respondents are less keen to inform police when they witness (49%) or face crime (77%), but their satisfaction level with the response on informing is higher at 64%.

<sup>27</sup>Data based on a household survey of 25,215 respondents across the city of Mumbai. Kindly refer to Annexure 2 note on the Socio Economic Classification (SEC).

**Table 37: Medium of Informing Police by respondents**

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Called the helpline numbers like 100/103 etc.	52%	53%	62%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	14%	13%	10%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	12%	24%	19%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	16%	9%	5%
Others	6%	2%	4%

**Inferences:**

- 62% respondents from SEC D & E called up help lines (100/103) numbers to inform police; whereas only 5% of them personally visited the nearest police station to register an FIR.
- 24% of the respondents from SEC B & C prefer to personally visit the police stations and SEC A complain if they witness or face any crime and 14% call on the local telephone number of the police station.

**Table 38: Reason for not informing police of different socio-economic classes**

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
I don't have the time for all this	22%	30%	26%
I don't have any faith in the police/legal system	17%	13%	12%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	11%	7%	10%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	8%	7%	6%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	8%	12%	10%
Others	32%	30%	35%

**Inferences:**

- 26% respondents from SEC D & E, who feel least secured in Mumbai said that they don't have the time to report crime incidences to the police and hence they ignored them.
- 12% of the respondents from SEC B & C didn't inform the police because they don't want to get involved in any trouble.
- Respondents from SEC A (17%) have the highest percentage who don't have any faith in the police/legal system, whereas 11% of respondents feel that speaking to police is a painful task.



## Part C - Area-wise Status of Mumbai

### Section I. North Mumbai Region Data

#### 1. North Mumbai<sup>28</sup>

**Table 39: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Murder</b>	39	51	32	45	37
<b>Rape</b>	37	52	85	134	168
<b>Riot</b>	38	61	64	73	90
<b>House Breaking (Day/Night)</b>	406	393	503	496	486
<b>Chain Snatching</b>	282	265	487	320	174
<b>Thefts</b>	794	744	894	909	1064
<b>Vehicles Stolen</b>	777	776	661	651	576

#### Inferences:

The above data represents the highest occurrences of specific crime in North Mumbai. It reflects that registered cases of rape (37 cases in 2011-12 to 168 cases in 2015-16) have been increasing over past 5 years. There is a 17% increase in thefts from 2014-15 to 2015-16.

**Table 40: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	66	62	-4	-6%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	87	66	-21	-24%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	255	344	89	35%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	239	218	-21	-9%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	565	668	103	18%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	572	574	2	0%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1049	1021	-28	-3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2833</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>4%</b>

#### Inferences:

The data shows that Assistant Police Inspector (API) strength is short by 21 officers (gap of 24%) and the Head Constable (HC) has 103 officers more than sanctioned.

<sup>28</sup>North Mumbai includes: Borivali, Dahisar, Malad West

**Table 41: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Aslam Shaikh	Atul Bhatkhalkar	Manisha Chaudhary	Prakash Surve	Yogesh Sagar	Total
1	Murder	5					5
2	Rape	1					1
3	Rioting						0
4	House Breaking	2					2
5	Chain Snatching						0
6	Theft	3			1	1	5
7	Accident/Fatal Accident	6		1			7
8	Crime Against Child	3					3
9	Crime Against Women	1				4	5
10	Scams/Corruption	4		1			5
11	Terrorism related						0
12	Drugs	1				2	3
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat						0
14	Human Rights						0
15	Conviction						0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	4				1	5
17	Other Crime related	18	7	3	1	4	33
18	Police and Establishment	6	1	1		6	14
19	Shortage of manpower	1					1
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>89</b>

**Inferences:**

The above table shows that total questions asked in North Mumbai region by the five MLAs on the issues of Crime are 89 in the sessions from Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015. The maximum questions asked by Aslam Shaikh were (55). The issue raised was 'Police and Establishment' with 14 questions out of 89.

The maximum rape cases in Mumbai has happened in this region (168) in 2015 (refer to Table no. 4) but only one issue was raised by any MLA.

## Section II. North West Mumbai Region Data

### 2. North West Mumbai<sup>29</sup>

**Table 42: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North West Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Murder	28	32	28	28	29
Rape	31	48	88	132	138
Riot	43	64	66	50	67
House Breaking (Day/Night)	447	465	597	619	507
Chain Snatching	211	202	372	216	124
Thefts	1047	927	1336	1278	1478
Vehicles Stolen	736	757	710	567	633

**Inference:**

The above data represents rape has increased by 4.5 times since last 5 years. Number of cases of thefts have increased 200 in the year 2014-15 to 2015-16.

**Table 43: Rank wise strength of police personnel (North West Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	75	67	-8	-11%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	91	82	-9	-10%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	273	322	49	18%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	265	204	-61	-23%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	612	687	75	12%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	636	500	-136	-21%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1234	1179	-55	-4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3186</b>	<b>3041</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>-5%</b>

**Inferences:**

The data shows that Assistant Police Sub - Inspector (ASI) strength is short by 61 officers (gap of 23%) and the Police Naik (PN) is short staffed by 136 officers (gap of 21%).

<sup>29</sup>North West Mumbai includes:Jogeshwari, Goregaon, Andheri

## State of Policing and Law &amp; Order in Mumbai

**Table 44: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North West Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Ameet Satam	Bharati Lavekar	Ramesh Latke	Sunil Prabhu	Total
1	Murder				1	1
2	Rape				2	2
3	Rioting					0
4	House Breaking					0
5	Chain Snatching					0
6	Theft					0
7	Accident/Fatal Accident	4		1	3	8
8	Crime Against Child	2				2
9	Crime Against Women	1				1
10	Scams/Corruption					0
11	Terrorism related					0
12	Drugs					0
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat				1	1
14	Human Rights					0
15	Conviction					0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police				4	4
17	Other Crime related	5		1	17	23
18	Police and Establishment				5	5
19	Shortage of manpower				1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>

**Inferences:**

The above table shows that total questions asked in North West Mumbai region by the four MLAs on the issues of Crime are 48 in the sessions from Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015. Bharati Lavekar has not asked single questions on crime issue in the sessions. The maximum questions asked by Sunil Prabhu that is 34.

### Section III. North East Mumbai Region Data

#### 3. North East Mumbai<sup>30</sup>

**Table 45: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North East Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Murder</b>	29	31	36	26	30
<b>Rape</b>	22	46	56	84	102
<b>Riot</b>	69	63	64	56	67
<b>House Breaking (Day/Night)</b>	379	389	337	381	444
<b>Chain Snatching</b>	216	146	295	173	187
<b>Thefts</b>	773	754	837	813	854
<b>Vehicles Stolen</b>	588	628	623	458	519

#### **Inferences:**

The above data represents rape has increased by 21% and riot has increased by 20% in the year 2014-15 to 2015-16.

**Table 46: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North East Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	55	53	-2	-4%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	70	63	-7	-10%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	216	299	83	38%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	212	269	57	27%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	493	541	48	10%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	490	549	59	12%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	895	1106	211	24%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>2880</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>18%</b>

#### **Inference:**

The data shows that Police Sub- Inspector (PSI) strength has increased by 83 officers and the Police Constable (PC) increased by 211 officers.

<sup>30</sup>North East Mumbai includes: Mulund, Ghatkopar, Shivaji Nagar

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 47: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North East Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Abu Azmi	Ashok Patil	Ramchandra Kadam	Sardar Tara Singh	Sunil Raut	Total
1	Murder	2			1		3
2	Rape		1				1
3	Rioting						0
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)						0
5	Chain Snatching				1	1	2
6	Theft	1				1	2
7	Accident/Fatal Accident	6	1		1		8
8	Crime Against Child				1	1	2
9	Crime Against Women				3		3
10	Scams/Corruption				1		1
11	Terrorism related						0
12	Drugs				3		3
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat						0
14	Human Rights						0
15	Conviction						0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police		2		3	1	6
17	Other Crime related	5	7		26	4	42
18	Police and Establishment		2		3	1	6
19	Shortage of manpower						0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>79</b>

**Inferences:**

The above table shows that total questions asked in North East Mumbai region by the five MLAs on the issues of Crime are 79 in the sessions from Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015. Ramchandra Kadam has not asked single questions on crime issue in the sessions. The maximum questions are asked by Sardar Tara Singh (43).

In 2015, 102 rape cases happened in North East Mumbai (refer to table no. 45) while only one issue regarding it has been raised by any MLA in both the sessions.

### Section IV. North Central Mumbai Region Data

#### 4. North Central Mumbai<sup>31</sup>

**Table 48: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North Central Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Murder</b>	39	34	32	32	41
<b>Rape</b>	41	63	90	113	116
<b>Riot</b>	69	74	84	78	104
<b>House Breaking (Day/Night)</b>	565	612	734	781	658
<b>Chain Snatching</b>	360	277	425	259	188
<b>Thefts</b>	1107	1180	1598	1490	1653
<b>Vehicles Stolen</b>	991	863	819	716	673

**Inference:**

The above data represents riot has increased by 33% and murder has increased by 28% in the year 2014-15 to 2015-16.

**Table 49: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North Central Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	66	58	-8	-12%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	89	78	-11	-12%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	260	325	65	25%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	244	220	-24	-10%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	599	584	-15	-3%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	597	450	-147	-25%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1079	1233	154	14%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2934</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Inferences:**

The data shows that Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) strength is short by 24 officer (gap 10%) while the strength of Police Sub-Inspector (P.S.I.) shows 65 extra personnel are working for the sanctioned post of 260.

<sup>31</sup>North Central Mumbai includes: Vileparle, Kurla, Bandra

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 50: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North Central Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Ashish Shelar	Mangesh Kudalkar	Md. Arif (Naseem) Khan	Parag Alavani	Sanjay Potnis	Trupti Sawant	Total
1	Murder	1	1			2		4
2	Rape			2			2	4
3	Rioting							0
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)			1				1
5	Chain Snatching							0
6	Theft		1					1
7	Accident/Fatal Accident			3		2	2	7
8	Crime Against Child	1		3	1			5
9	Crime Against Women				1			1
10	Scams/Corruption			3				3
11	Terrorism related							0
12	Drugs							0
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat							0
14	Human Rights							0
15	Conviction							0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	1			1	1	2	5
17	Other Crime related		1	9	3	4	4	21
18	Police and Establishment	2	2	4				8
19	Shortage of manpower							0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60</b>

**Inferences:**

The above table shows that total questions asked in North Central Mumbai region by the six MLAs on the issues of Crime are 60 in the sessions from Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015. The maximum questions were asked by Md. Arif (Naseem) Khan (25).

In 2015, 104 riot cases happened in North Central Mumbai (refer to table no. 48) while no issue regarding it has been raised by any MLA in both the sessions.



### Section V. South Central Mumbai Region Data

#### 5. South Central Mumbai<sup>32</sup>

**Table 51: Specific Crime highest occurrences (South Central Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Murder</b>	45	41	52	34	43
<b>Rape</b>	37	66	105	144	160
<b>Riot</b>	73	64	61	73	83
<b>House Breaking (Day/Night)</b>	478	547	669	681	621
<b>Chain Snatching</b>	399	269	443	197	158
<b>Thefts</b>	1152	1073	1243	1036	1057
<b>Vehicles Stolen</b>	791	734	724	585	594

**Inferences:**

The above data represents murder has increased by 26% and riot has increased by 14% in the year 2014-15 to 2015-16.

**Table 52: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (South Central Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	77	68	-9	-12%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	110	89	-21	-19%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	288	389	101	35%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	272	254	-18	-7%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	618	641	23	4%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	722	571	-151	-21%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1241	1488	247	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3328</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5%</b>

**Inferences:**

The data shows that Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.) is short staffed by 19% and Police Naik (P.N.) is short staffed by 21%

<sup>32</sup>South Central Mumbai includes:Chembur, SionKoliwada, Mahim

**Table 53: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (South Central Mumbai)**

Sr. no.	Question asked on crime issues	Kalidas Kolambkar	Prakash Phaterpekar	Sadanand Sarvankar	Selvan Tamil	Tukaram Kate	Varsha Gaikwad	Total
1	Murder	2		1			2	5
2	Rape			3				3
3	Rioting							0
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)	2						2
5	Chain Snatching		1					1
6	Theft			1				1
7	Accident/Fatal Accident	2		4			1	7
8	Crime Against Child	1	1				2	4
9	Crime Against Women	1					1	2
10	Scams/Corruption	4					2	6
11	Terrorism related							0
12	Drugs	1						1
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat							0
14	Human Rights							0
15	Conviction							0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	1		3				4
17	Other Crime related	4	5	8		3	3	23
18	Police and Establishment	1		2				3
19	Shortage of manpower							0
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>

**Inferences:**

The above table shows that total questions asked in South Central Mumbai region by the six MLAs on the issues of Crime are 62 in the sessions from Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015. Sadanand Sarvankar has asked highest number of questions (22) on crime issues. Selvan Tamil has not asked questions on crime issues in the session.

In 2015, 1057 theft cases happened in South Central Mumbai (refer to table no. 51) while only one issue regarding it has been raised by any MLA in both the sessions.

## Section VI. South Mumbai Region Data

### 6. South Mumbai<sup>33</sup>

**Table 54: Specific Crime highest occurrences (South Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Murder</b>	40	34	19	31	17
<b>Rape</b>	39	47	66	105	117
<b>Riot</b>	73	65	86	63	85
<b>House Breaking (Day/Night)</b>	538	478	500	517	499
<b>Chain Snatching</b>	307	218	302	137	93
<b>Thefts</b>	1398	1405	1440	1497	1611
<b>Vehicles Stolen</b>	950	723	699	642	711

**Inferences:**

The above data represents riot has increased by 35% and rape & vehicles stolen has increased by 11% in the year 2014-15 to 2015-16.

**Table 55: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (South Mumbai)**

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	130	113	-17	-13%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	175	152	-23	-13%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	596	542	-54	-9%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	548	470	-78	-14%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	1397	1061	-336	-24%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	1508	1078	-430	-29%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	2706	2654	-52	-2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7060</b>	<b>6070</b>	<b>-990</b>	<b>-14%</b>

**Inferences:**

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) short staffed by 54 officers and Police Naik (PN) is short staffed by 430.

<sup>33</sup>South Mumbai includes: Worli, Byculla, Colaba, Malabar Hill

**Table 56: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (South Mumbai)**

Sr. no.	Question asked on crime issues	Ajay Choudhari	Amin Patel	Mangal Prabhat Lodha	Raj Purohit	Sunil Shinde	Waris Pathan	Total
1	Murder	1	8			1		10
2	Rape		3			2		5
3	Rioting							0
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)		3					3
5	Chain Snatching							0
6	Theft		5					5
7	Accident/Fatal Accident	3	13	1	1	2	1	21
8	Crime Against Child		5					5
9	Crime Against Women		4					4
10	Scams/Corruption		8				1	9
11	Terrorism related							0
12	Drugs		2					2
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat							0
14	Human Rights							0
15	Conviction		1					1
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	2	8			1		11
17	Other Crime related	7	49	2	3	4	3	68
18	Police and Establishment		14	2	1	5	1	23
19	Shortage of manpower		1					1
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>168</b>

### Inferences:

The above table shows that total questions asked in South Mumbai region by the six MLAs on the issues of Crime are 168 in the sessions from Monsoon 2015 and Winter 2015. The maximum questions asked by Amin Ali Patel (124). The issue raised most was 'Police and Establishment' with 23 questions and 'Accident/Fatal Accident' with 21 questions.

In 2015, 499 House Breaking (Day/Night) cases happened in South Mumbai (refer to table no. 54) while only three issues regarding it has been raised by any MLA in both the sessions.

**Section VII. Mumbai Railway Crime Data Police Station-wise**

**Table 57: Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics**

Head	C.S.T.					Dadar					Kurla				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	1
Dacoity/ Robbery	5	30	21	14	16	2	43	33	50	50	13	43	57	66	72
All Thefts	153	91	103	128	154	186	151	168	187	319	251	227	281	378	589
Rape	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
Molestation	1	3	4	1	4	0	0	5	7	2	0	2	5	9	19
Other IPC	28	26	22	10	24	14	19	26	15	25	29	40	56	50	51

Head	Wadala					Churchgate					M.C.T.				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Dacoity/ Robbery	7	39	62	64	51	2	2	5	12	12	0	4	18	12	6
All Thefts	184	95	114	168	296	55	46	46	49	60	124	67	71	45	150
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Molestation	0	0	1	1	7	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	2	1	4
Other IPC	14	6	13	18	14	5	6	0	1	9	8	6	15	15	19

Head	Bandra					Andheri					Borivali				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dacoity/ Robbery	1	18	31	48	42	0	12	12	12	13	2	39	43	55	42
All Thefts	89	79	70	86	194	110	76	96	95	166	292	183	167	198	281
Rape	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molestation	0	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	7	1	2	2	1	3
Other IPC	15	9	9	8	7	11	4	7	1	9	21	12	14	10	16

**Inferences:**

The above data shows the Railway Crime statistics from 2011 to 2015. The highest incidences of Dacoity/Robbery in the year 2015 were in Kurla area (72) and also highest number of theft cases registered in Kurla area (589). Overall, Churchgate area has the lowest Railway Crime cases reported in the year 2015.

### **Part D - What needs to be done**

- **Constitute the State Security Commission and make the Police Complaints Authority functional; both in letter and spirit.**
- **Fill up gaps in the sanctioned and available strengths of the police force at the level of the Investigating Officers and in the Police Control Room (100/103 helpline).**
- **Home department needs to improve coordination between Investigating officers and public prosecutors.**
- **Improve the monitoring of the performance of Public Prosecutors.**
- **Police should take steps to reach out to SEC D & E classes to address any apprehensions about police, law & order. Using regional language mediums, local cable channels can be helpful.**
- **Strengthen and where necessary create infrastructure for continuous training, forensic labs, crime mapping and crime forecasting**

# **STUDY ON MOVEMENT OF SERIOUS OFFENCE CASES IN THE SESSIONS COURT IN MUMBAI**

**(Interim Report)**

**January 2008 to December 2012**

## Note on study of Sessions Court cases

The purpose of this study is to understand the life cycle of a serious offense case in the first court of trial, various stages that it goes through and its outcome. We have confined this study to the session courts in Mumbai with the understanding that as per the law most of serious offense cases are tried in these courts.

Data for **4900** cases reported from **2008 to 2012** in three Sessions court of Mumbai namely **Fort, Dindoshi and Sewree** was collected from Roznamas and the CIS (Case Information System). Information of **1800** cases as per the Judgments uploaded till **August, 2014** on District Courts, Maharashtra website (<http://court.mah.nic.in/courtweb/index.php>) has been entered so far. However, for the interim report last year, 2015 we had performed analysis on **550** randomly picked cases. Out of the remaining cases **774** have been analysed this year while other cases cannot be analyse because some of them are bail applications and for some the judgement order has not been uploaded on the website.

The sources of information for this study have been collected from 'Roznama' registers maintained in courts for details of pending cases and case judgments. We filed an application in all the three courts – Fort, Dhindoshi and Sewree. The application was forwarded to the respective registrars who provided us with photocopy of these registers.

The study was conducted with the assistance of student interns from the Praveen Gandhi College of Law (PGCL) and guidance from the faculty and the principal of the college, Dr. L.R. Dwivedi was taken at various intervals. Without this assistance the study would not have been possible and Praja is most grateful to the students and the faculty of PGCL.

A protocol for the students to collate the information into raw data file templates was set-up by Praja. Eventually, the data was meticulously checked by the Praja data checking team. The Praja analysis team scrutinised the data and performed analysis to record necessary reflections consistent to our study.

During the entire process, we were advised by the experts from different sections of the society ranging from police, law fraternity and judiciary to academicians. We sincerely appreciate all the assistance, support and advice provided during the endeavour so far. We intend to come up with the full report in a few months' time. In the interim, we want to present our preliminary findings and seek comments and guidance from domain experts towards completion of this study.



State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 58: Total number cases convicted and acquitted**

Total Cases	Convicted	Acquitted
1324	310	1014
%	23	77

**Inference:**

The data mentioned above shows out of total 1324 cases only 23% were convicted while a large number of percentage (77%) got acquitted.

**Table 59: Stages of cases**

Stages	FIR date to Chargesheet	Chargesheet to first hearing date	First Hearing to Decision Date	FIR to Decision Date
Month	11.6	1.9	12.3	25.9

**Inferences:**

The above statistics represents time period from FIR lodged date to filing charge sheet which on an average took 11.6 months. After the charge sheet is filed the accused enter the process of attending trial. On an average, it took 1.9 months from charge sheet filed to first hearing in the court. The data indicates that the time period from first hearing in the court till the verdict given by the judge took 12.3 months. Overall, the life cycle of a particular case took 25.9 months starting from FIR till decision date.

**Table 60: Section wise<sup>34</sup> conviction, acquittal and stages of case**

Higher offences	No. of cases	FIR to Chargesheet	Chargesheet to first hearing date	First hearing to decision date	FIR to decision date	Total no. of hearings	Convicted	Acquittals
Kidnapping (363)	10	6.6 Months	0.4 Months	11.8 Months	18.8 Months	28.6	7	3
Rape (376)	300	9.2 Months	1.3 Months	10.8 Months	21.3 Months	23.0	54	246
Murder (302)	243	6.9 Months	1.7 Months	16.1 Months	24.7 Months	41.7	60	183
Greivous Hurt (325,326)	20	11.4 Months	1.4 Months	15.9 Months	28.8 Months	31.2	10	10
Attempt to Murder (307)	196	13.9 Months	1.6 Months	12.0 Months	27.4 Months	25.8	32	164
Dacoity (395)	34	25.6 Months	4.8 Months	13.9 Months	44.3 Months	31.0	5	29
Other IPC	521	13.5 Months	2.3 Months	11.4 Months	27.2 Months	26.4	142	379
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>1324</b>	<b>11.6 Months</b>	<b>1.9 Months</b>	<b>12.3 Months</b>	<b>25.9 Months</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1014</b>

**Inference:**

Only 54 out of 300 rape cases were convicted while a large number of 246 were acquitted and this raises a serious question mark on the roles of the investigation and prosecution agencies. This trend can also be seen in with the murder cases where out of 243 cases only 60 were convicted.

**Table 61: Comparison of convicted cases for the higher or the lower offence**

Total no of convicted cases	Higher offence section	lower offence section
310	233	77

**Inference:**

Of the 310 convicted cases, conviction in 233 cases were on the higher section while 77 were on a lower section under the IPC (Indian Penal Code). E.g. if there is murder case in which the victim was first kidnapped and then murdered and the conviction was only on the kidnapping and the murder charge was not proved, then in this case, the case for the above analysis will be put in the 'lower offence section' bucket.

<sup>34</sup> Under the Indian Penal Code(IPC) Section

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

**Table 62: Section-wise<sup>35</sup> comparison of convicted cases**

LS \ HS															489	489
	376	307	120 B	302	304	364	366	394	395	306	333	326	372	392	A	B
511	1															
326,325		4		4	1											
3(1)(C)			2													
363	4					1	1									
304				6												
324		8		1							1	1				
411				2										1		
420	1															
306	1			1	1											
335		1														
323	1	1		3	3					1	1					
392	1	1						1	2							
344	1															
332		1														
333		1														
342	1												1			
366	1															
366 A	1															
354	2															
368	2															
377	1															
489 A				1												
489 C																1
506				1												
457								1								
14(a)															1	
417	2															
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**Note:**

- Here LS stands for Lower offence sections and HS is for Higher offence sections.
- Below mention is the sections/acts with the descriptions.

<sup>35</sup> Under the Indian Penal Code(IPC) Section

## State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

Sections/Acts	Descriptions
302	Murder (302)
304	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder
306	Abetment of suicide
307	Attempt to Murder
323	Voluntarily causing hurt
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means
326,325	Grievous hurt
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty
335	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation
342	Punishment for wrongful confinement
344	Wrongful confinement for ten or more days
354	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty
363	Kidnapping
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder
366	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.
366 A	Procurator of minor girl
368	Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person
372	Selling minor for purposes of prostitution etc.
376	Rape
377	Unnatural Offences
392	Robbery
394	Voluntarily Causing hurt in committing robbery
395	Dacoity
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property
417	Punishment for cheating
420	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property
457	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment
489 A	Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes
489 B	Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes
489 C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes
506	Punishment for criminal intimidation
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment
120 B	Criminal Conspiracy
14(a)	Foreigners Act, 1946
3(1)(c)	Official Secrets Act

**Table 63: Reasons for acquittals<sup>36</sup>**

Witness Hostile	Complainant withdrew case	Benefit of doubt	Failure to prove guilt charge (Lack of evidence or Lack of witness)
32	10	62	910

**Inferences:**

The above data explains the reason for acquittal in 1014 cases. There are 910 cases of failure to prove charges by the public prosecutor. The study reflects that investigation officers failed in gathering and accumulating evidence and witness in majority of the cases and it is found that witnesses are hostile in 32 cases. There are 62 cases which are acquitted due to benefit of doubt that usually goes with the accused. It can also be interpreted that due to lengthy process of trials and changes in statement given by witness public prosecutor fails to prove the accused guilty. Hence, the accused is discharged on benefit of doubt.

**Table 64: Section-wise<sup>37</sup> reasons of acquittal**

Higher offences	Witness Hostile	Complainant withdrew case	Benefit of doubt	Failure to prove guilt charge (Lack of evidence or Lack of witness)
Kidnapping (363)	0	0	0	3
Rape (376)	2	7	11	226
Murder (302)	8	0	19	156
Grievous Hurt (325,326)	0	0	0	10
Attempt to Murder (307)	10	1	8	145
Dacoity (395)	2	0	0	27
Other IPC	10	2	24	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>910</b>

**Inference:**

As per the judgements perjury was not initiated in the 32 cases where witnesses turned hostile. This needs to be further investigated. In rape 226 acquitted cases were there due to Failure to prove guilt charge either due to lack of evidence or lack of witness.

A benefit of doubt in murder case (19 of them) is confounding.

<sup>36</sup> The 'types' of reasons attributed were determined from the conclusions in the judgements. The categorisation was determined accordingly where one of the type has been profoundly stated, otherwise 'failure to prove charge' which is a combination of various factors has been assigned.

<sup>37</sup> Under the Indian Penal Code(IPC) Section

**Annexure 1 – Survey Methodology**

Praja Foundation had commissioned the household survey to Hansa Research and the survey methodology followed is as below:

- In order to meet the desired objectives of the study, we represented the city by covering a sample from each of its 227 wards. Target Group for the study was :
  - ✓ Both Males & Females
  - ✓ 18 years and above
  - ✓ Belonging to that particular ward.
- Sample quotas were set for representing gender and age groups on the basis of their split available through Indian Readership Study (Large scale baseline study conducted nationally by Media Research Users Council (MRUC) & Hansa Research group) for Mumbai Municipal Corporation Region.
- The required information was collected through face to face interviews with the help of structured questionnaire.
- In order to meet the respondent within a ward, following sampling process was followed:
  - ✓ 5 prominent areas in the ward were identified as the starting point
  - ✓ In each starting point about 20 individuals were selected randomly and the questionnaire was administered with them.
- Once the survey was completed, sample composition of age & gender was corrected to match the population profile using the baseline data from IRS. This helped us to make the survey findings more representatives in nature and ensured complete coverage.
- **The total study sample was 25,215.**

### Annexure 2 – Socio Economic Classification (SEC) Note

SEC is used to measure the affluence level of the sample, and to differentiate people on this basis and study their behaviour / attitude on other variables.

While income (either monthly household or personal income) appears to be an obvious choice for such a purpose, it comes with some limitations:

- Respondents are not always comfortable revealing sensitive information such as income.
- The response to the income question can be either over-claimed (when posturing for an interview) or under-claimed (to avoid attention). Since there is no way to know which of these it is and the extent of over-claim or under-claim, income has a poor ability to discriminate people within a sample.
- Moreover, affluence may well be a function of the attitude a person has towards consumption rather than his (or his household's) absolute income level.

Attitude to consumption is empirically proven to be well defined by the education level of the Chief Wage Earner (CWE\*) of the household as well as his occupation. The more educated the CWE, the higher is the likely affluence level of the household. Similarly, depending on the occupation that the CWE is engaged in, the affluence level of the household is likely to differ – so a skilled worker will be lower down on the affluence hierarchy as compared to a CWE who is businessman.

Socio Economic Classification or SEC is thus a way of classifying households into groups' basis the education and occupation of the CWE. The classification runs from A1 on the uppermost end thru E2 at the lower most end of the affluence hierarchy. The SEC grid used for classification in market research studies is given below:

EDUCATION		OCCUPATION						
		Illiterate	literate but no formal schooling / School up to 4 <sup>th</sup>	School 5 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup>	SSC/ HSC	Some College but not Grad	Grad/ Post-Grad Gen.	Grad/ Post-Grad Prof.
Unskilled Workers		E2	E2	E1	D	D	D	D
Skilled Workers		E2	E1	D	C	C	B2	B2
Petty Traders		E2	D	D	C	C	B2	B2
Shop Owners		D	D	C	B2	B1	A2	A2
Businessmen/ Industrialists with no. of employees	None	D	C	B2	B1	A2	A2	A1
	1 – 9	C	B2	B2	B1	A2	A1	A1
	10 +	B1	B1	A2	A2	A1	A1	A1
Self-employed Professional		D	D	D	B2	B1	A2	A1
Clerical / Salesman		D	D	D	C	B2	B1	B1
Supervisory level		D	D	C	C	B2	B1	A2
Officers/ Executives Junior		C	C	C	B2	B1	A2	A2
Officers/ExecutivesMiddle/ Senior		B1	B1	B1	B1	A2	A1	A1

\*CWE is defined as the person who takes the main responsibility of the household expenses