STATE OF POLICING AND LAW & ORDER IN DELHI

February 2019

'Crime in India 2017' Report?

- An important function of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is to publish the Crime in India(CII) report annually.

- CII report contains statistical information about the crimes and criminals across the country to analyse and prevention of them.

- **Crime in India – 2017 report (data till December 2017) has not been published till date (February 2019).**

Reported crimes in Delhi from FY 2014-15 to FY 2017-18

Reported Crime	2014-15	2015-16	% Change 2014-15 to 2015-16	2016-17	% Change 2015-16 to 2016-17	2017-18	% Change 2016-17 to 2017-18
Murder (Sec.302)	540	628	16%	551	-12%	535	-3%
Att. to Murder (Sec.307)	772	798	3%	653	-18%	633	-3%
Rape (Sec.376)	2,088	2,318	11%	2,153	-7%	2,207	3%
Molestation of Women (Sec.354,354A,B,C,D)	4,422	4,107	-7%	3,760	-8%	3,367	-10%
Riots (Sec.147-151,153A)	160	166	4%	84	-49%	39	-54%
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sec.363-369,364A)	7,261	7,727	6%	6,697	-13%	6,253	-7%
Burglary (Day and Night) (Sec.454,457)	10,991	12,978	18%	8,810	-32%	6,149	-30%
Chain Snatching (Sec.356)	5,933	4,423	-25%	5,134	16%	2,727	-47%
Robbery / Dacoity (Sec.392-395,397,398)	7,018	8,308	18%	4,334	-48%	3,059	-29%
Accident / Fatal Accident (Sec. 279 with 337,338 or 304A)	8,084	8,474	5%	7,481	-12%	7,056	-6%
Theft (Sec.379)	52,211	53,525	3%	41,617	-22%	75,728	82%
Extortion (Sec.384-389)	242	264	9%	209	-21%	155	-26%

Highest Crimes Reported District-wise in Delhi from FY 2014-15 to FY 2017-18

Crimes Reported	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	District	Reported	District	Reported	District	Reported	District	Reported
Murder	Outer	87	Outer	127	Outer	109	Outer	108
Attempt to murder	North East	118	North East	143	North East	119	Outer	108
Rape	South	296	North East	356	Outer	362	Outer	308
Molestation	South	778	North East	643	Outer	561	Outer	382
Riots	North East	37	North East	54	Outer	15	North East	9
Kidnapping / Abduction	Outer	1,219	North East	1,258	Outer	1,145	Outer	1,023
Burglary (Day and Night)	Outer	1,896	Outer	2,448	Outer	1,799	Outer	1,001
Chain Snatching	West	1,078	Outer	1,643	West	1,074	West	488
Robbery / Dacoity	North East	1,412	North East	1,879	Outer	882	North East	514
Accident / Fatal Accident	Outer	1,003	North East	1,127	Outer	987	Outer	896
Theft	Outer	7,565	Outer	8,617	Outer	7,212	North West	8,641
Extortion	East	36	Outer	61	South West	34	Outer	20

Kidnapping and Abduction of Women in Delhi

Kidnapping

Abduction

FY 2015-16

Kidnapping: 3,888 | 6,932 | 56%

Abduction: 419 | 795 | 53%

FY 2016-17

Kidnapping: 3,654 | 6,017 | 61%

Abduction: 484 | 680 | 71%

FY 2017-18

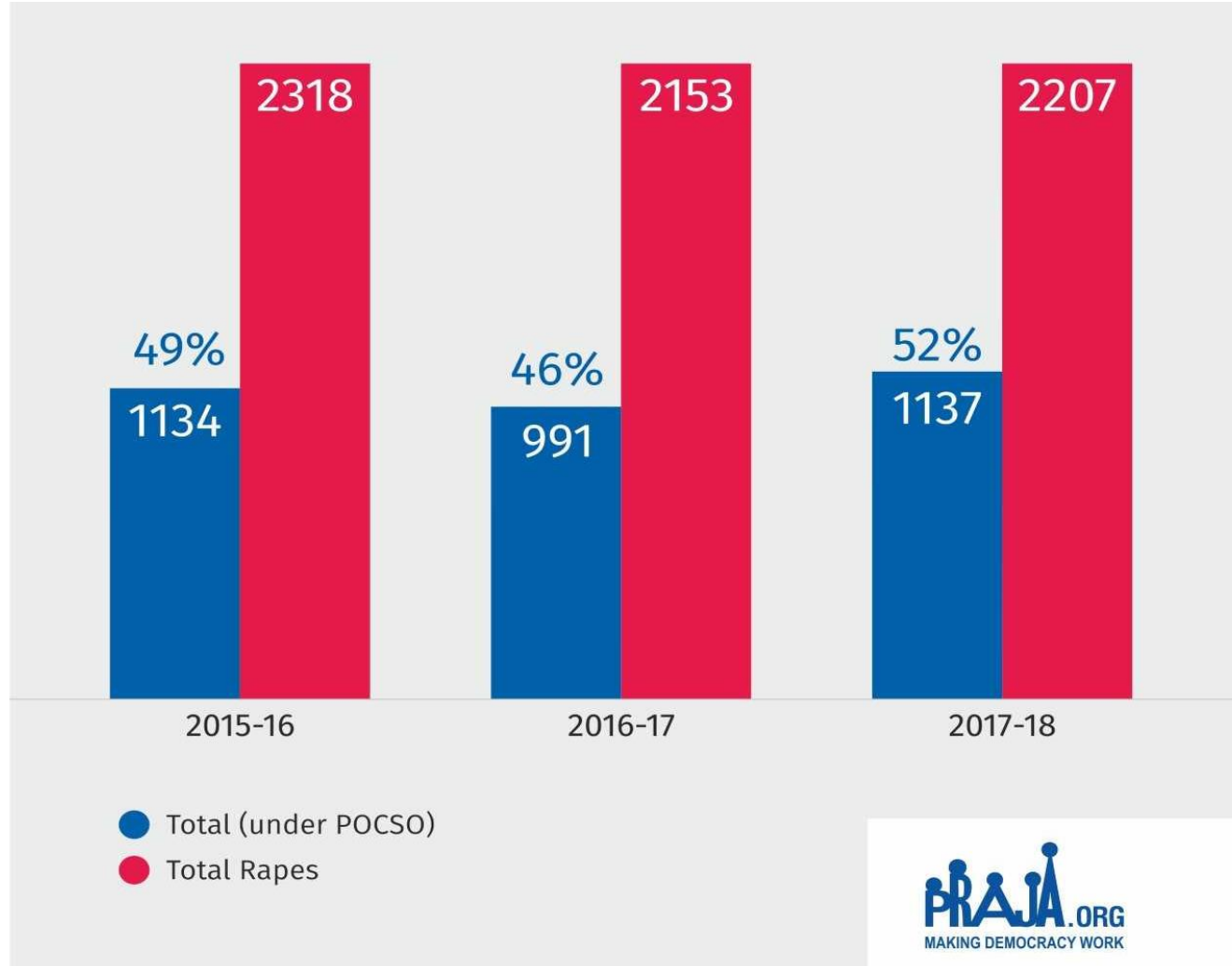Kidnapping: 3,726 | 5,757 | 65%

Abduction: 312 | 496 | 63%

- Overall Cases
- Crime Against Women (CAW)
- Percentage of CAW against total (%)

- In 2017-18, of the total number of kidnapping cases (5757) registered in Delhi, 65% of the victims were women.

- Out of the total abduction cases (496) registered in Delhi for the year 2017-18, 63% of the victims were women.

Cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act from 2015-16 to 2017-18

- There has been an increase in cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act from 2016-17 to 2017-18 i.e. 991 to 1,137.

- 52% of cases out of total rape cases are reported under POCSO Act in 2017-18.

- The highest number of POCSO cases (143) are registered in Outer District in 2017-18.

Issues-wise number of questions asked on crime from Budget Session 2014 to Budget Session 2018

Issues	Number of Question asked on issues related to crime			
	Budget 2014 to Budget 2015	Monsoon 2015 to Budget 2016	Monsoon 2016 to Budget 2017	Monsoon 2017 to Budget 2018
Cyber Crime	2	1	4	2
First Information Report (FIR)	1	3	6	8
Human Resources Related	3	0	2	3
Police Station Infrastructure	1	1	1	1
Women Related Issues	1	1	2	0
Prison Custody	0	1	1	0
Illegal Immigrants	1	0	1	0
Schemes / Policies in Crime	0	2	3	2
Terrorism / Naxals / Extremists Related	0	1	1	0
Crime Related	0	0	2	7
Total	9	10	23	23

- From Monsoon 2016 to Budget 2018, the number of questions asked on crime have remain constant whereas NO questions asked on *women related issues* from Monsoon 2017 to Budget 2018.

Household Survey

Praja Foundation commissioned a survey to Hansa research, across the city during the period May-June 2018 where the total study sample was 28,624.

Citizens Perception of Safety in Delhi

Percentage of Respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi	Area of Delhi*							Delhi	Mumbai
	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi		
Percentage of people not feeling secure in Delhi	37%	51%	36%	36%	39%	39%	38%	40%	14%
Percentage of people not feeling secure for women, children and senior citizens in one's locality	52%	60%	43%	39%	54%	47%	44%	50%	21%
Percentage of people not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	44%	55%	37%	40%	43%	48%	41%	44%	17%

Data based on a household survey of 28,624 respondents across the city of Delhi..
*North West Delhi includes: Civil Line, Narela, Rohini; North East Delhi includes: Civil Line, Shahadra North; Chandni Chowk includes: City, Civil Line, Karol Bagh, Paharganj, Rohini; New Delhi includes: Central Zone, Karol Bagh, Paharganj, South; West Delhi includes: Najafgarh and West; South Delhi includes: Central Zone, Najafgarh and South and East Delhi includes Central Zone, Shahadra North and Shahadra South Zone.

Respondents who *witnessed* crime and have informed police and satisfaction level

21%
Percentage of respondents who witnessed crime

54%
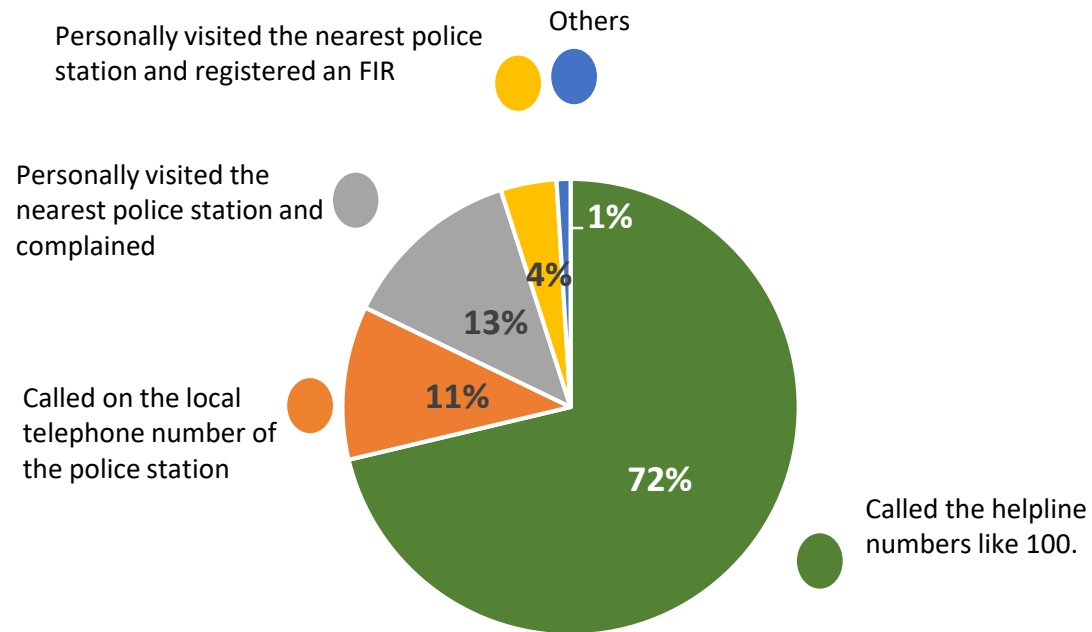Percentage of respondents who had witnessed crime that have not informed the police
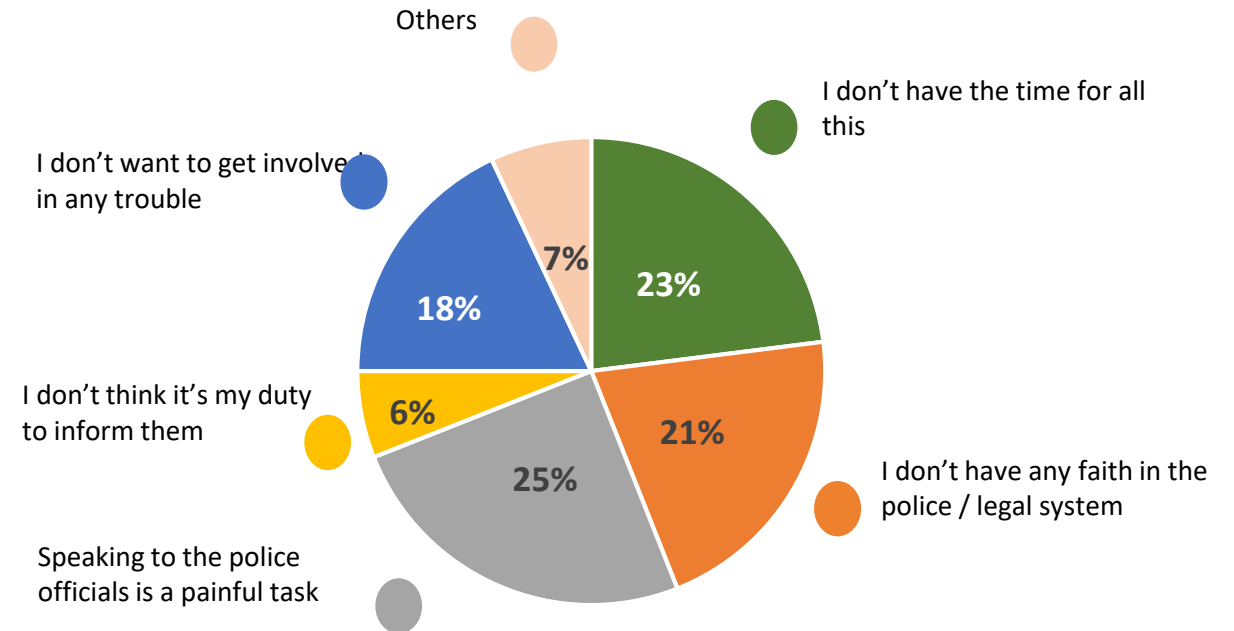
68%
Percentage of respondents who had witnessed crime and informed police that were not satisfied with their response

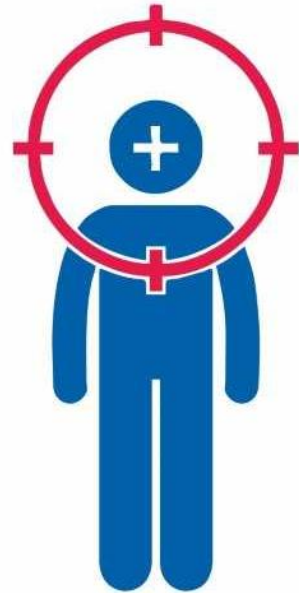# Medium of Informing and Reasons for not informing *witnessed* crime

Medium of informing police by respondents who have witnessed crime

Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR

Others

Personally visited the nearest police station and complained

Called on the local telephone number of the police station

1%

4%

13%

11%

72%

Called the helpline numbers like 100.

Reasons for not informing police by respondents who have witnessed crime

Others

I don't want to get involved in any trouble

I don't think it's my duty to inform them

Speaking to the police officials is a painful task

I don't have the time for all this

7%

18%

23%

6%

25%

21%

I don't have any faith in the police / legal system

Respondents who *faced* crime and have informed police and satisfaction level

37%

Percentage of respondents who faced crime

62%

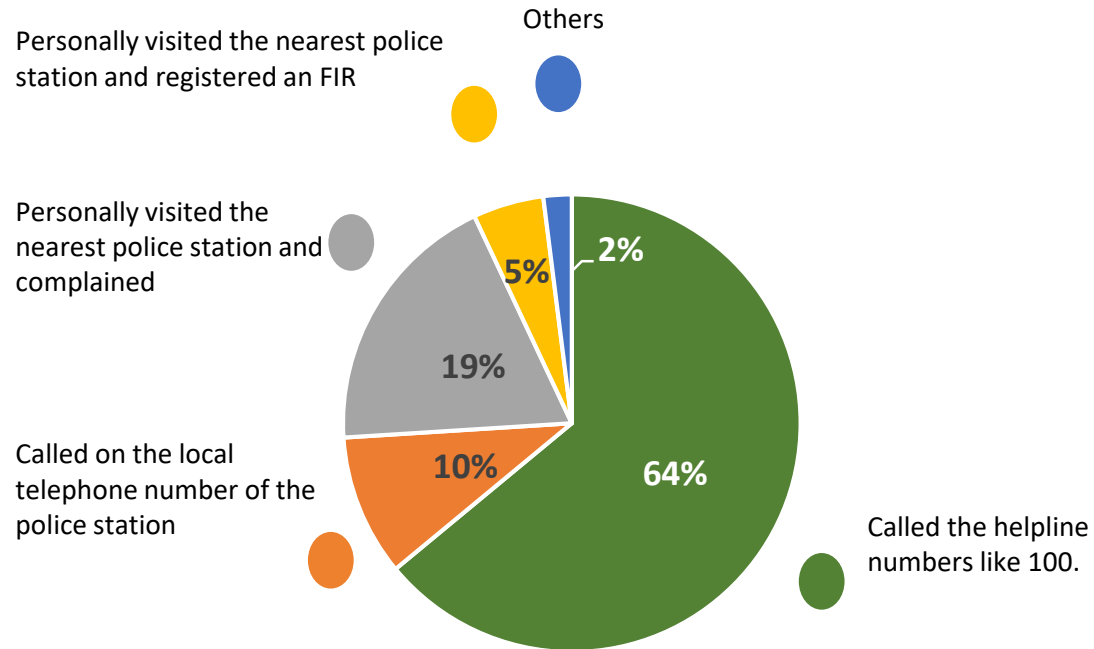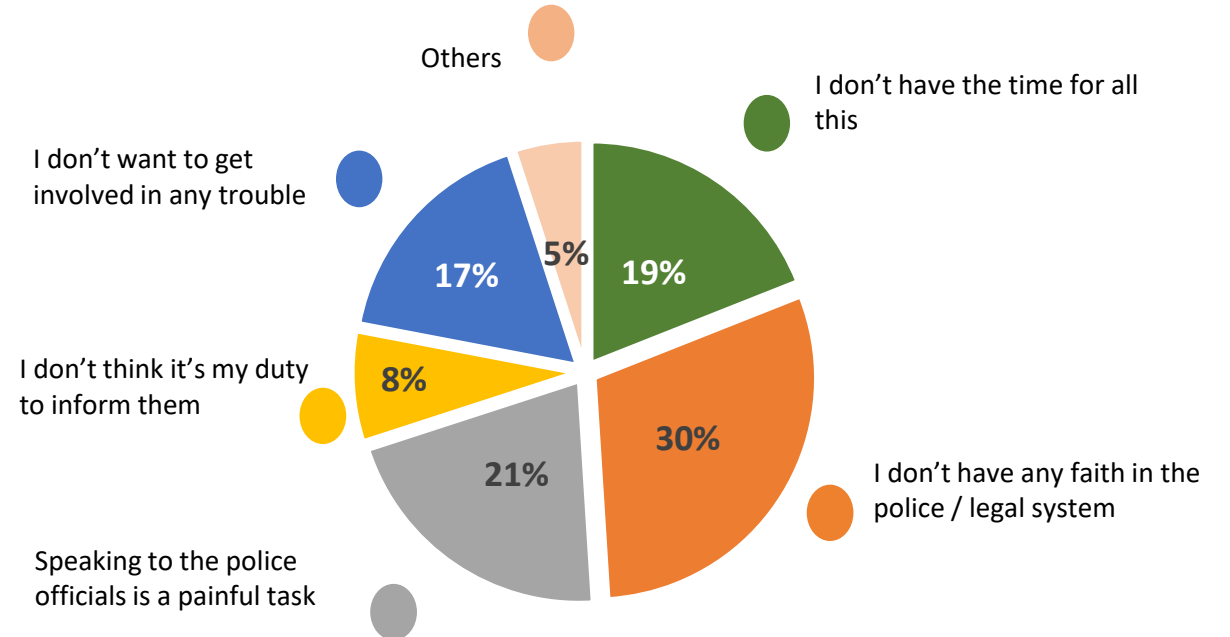Percentage of respondents who have faced crime that have informed police

67%

Percentage of respondents who had faced crime and informed police that were not satisfied with their response

Medium of Informing and Reasons for not informing who have *faced* crime

Medium of informing police by respondents who have faced crime

- Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR
- Others — 2%
- Personally visited the nearest police station and complained — 19%
- Called on the local telephone number of the police station — 10%
- Called the helpline numbers like 100. — 64%
- 5%

Reasons for not informing police by respondents who have faced crime

- I don't want to get involved in any trouble — 17%
- Others — 5%
- I don't have the time for all this — 19%
- I don't think it's my duty to inform them — 8%
- Speaking to the police officials is a painful task — 21%
- I don't have any faith in the police / legal system — 30%

13

What needs to be done?

- Every year, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) should publish Crime in India Report on time for better analysis of crimes and criminals in cities and their further prevention.

- Training and counselling of police officials on the behavioural skills towards citizens. It is important that citizens gain faith and are comfortable in reaching out to police on the crime related issues.

- Create an awareness campaign against sexual abuse of the children with all the stakeholders i.e. children, parents, schools and colleges.

- Elected Representatives need to get more involved by questioning the government on law & order and security and at the local level to build confidence amongst citizens that the police is for their safety and security.

Thank You !!