

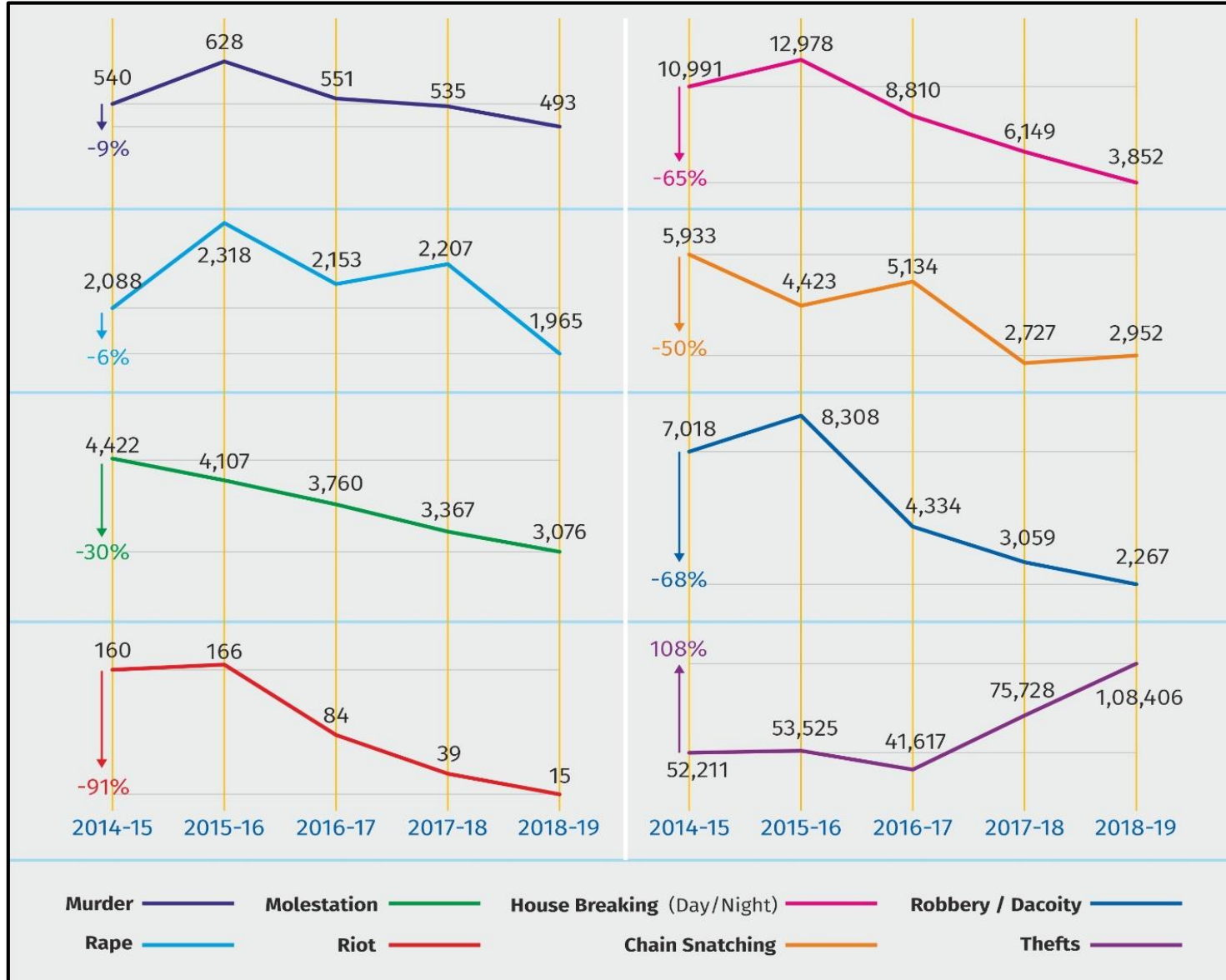


State Of Policing And Law & Order In Delhi

December 2019



Reported Cases of Major Crimes has fallen from 2014-15 to 2018-19



- The highest number of cases reported were of theft- 1,08,406 cases in 2018-19, a rise of 108% from 2014-15.
- Incidences of rape continue to be high in Delhi, with 1,965 cases reported in 2018-19, 151% more than cases reported in Mumbai in the same period. (784 cases in 2018-19)
- Reporting of major crimes has decreased in the last 5 years, reporting of rape fell by 6% and murder by 9%.

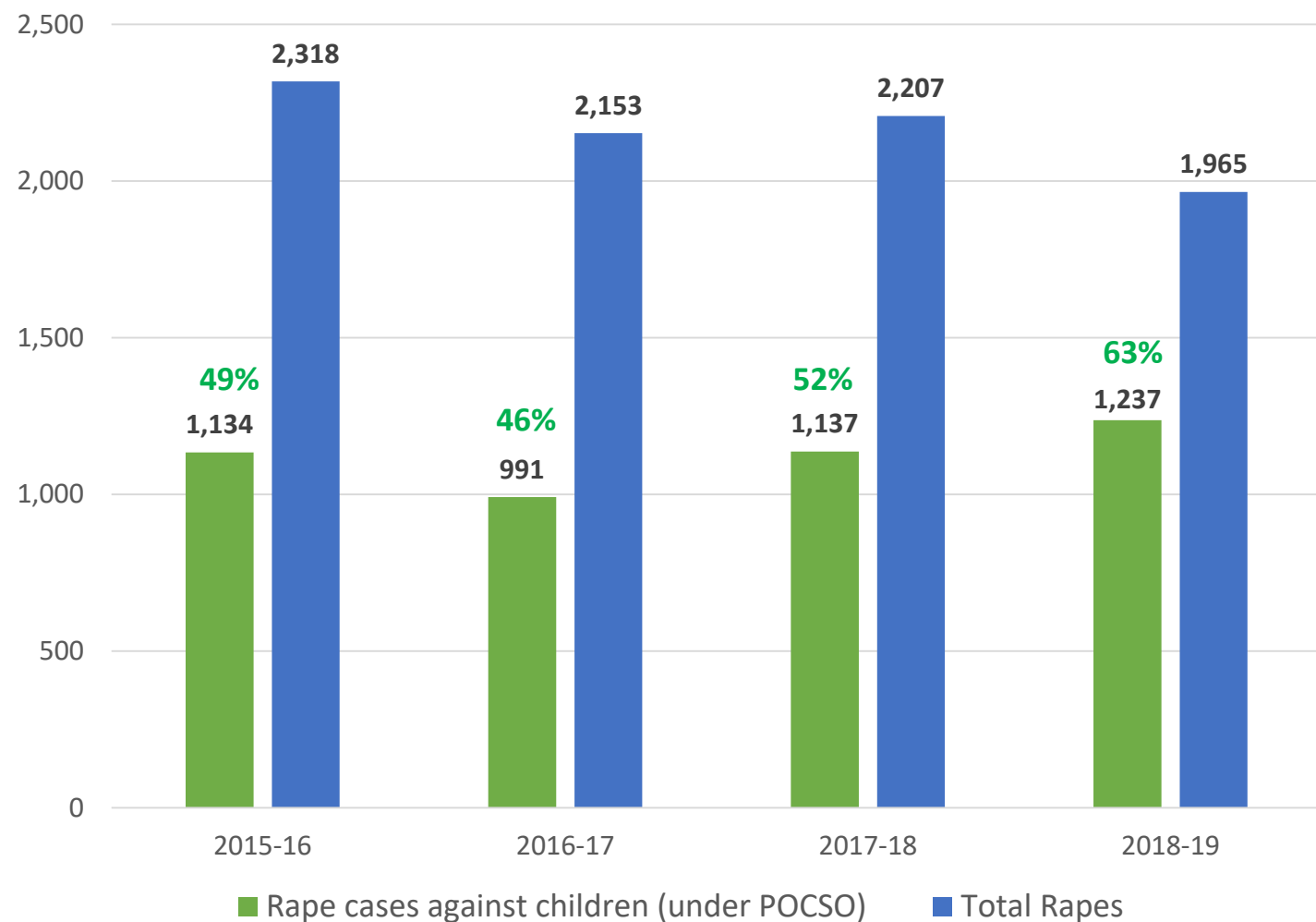


Highest Crimes Reported Police District-wise in Delhi from 2014-15 to 2018-19

Crime	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases
Murder	Outer	87	Outer	127	Outer	109	Outer	108	Rohini	74
Attempt to murder	North East	118	North East	143	North East	119	Outer	108	Dwarka/ South	53
Rape	South	296	North East	356	Outer	362	Outer	308	Outer	218
Molestation	South	778	North East	643	Outer	561	Outer	382	Outer	378
Riots	North East	37	North East	54	Outer	15	North East	9	East	6
Kidnapping/Abduction	Outer	1,219	North East	1,258	Outer	1,145	Outer	1,023	Outer	863
House Breaking (Day and Night)	Outer	1,896	Outer	2,448	Outer	1,799	Outer	1,001	North West	541
Chain Snatching	West	1,078	Outer	1,643	West	1,074	West	488	Outer	407
Robbery / Dacoity	North East	1,412	North East	1,879	Outer	882	North East	514	North East	312
Theft	Outer	7,565	Outer	8,617	Outer	7,212	North West	8,641	North West	12,875
Extortion	East	36	Outer	61	South West	34	Outer	20	Rohini	19
Overall Crime	Outer	5,632	Outer	27,410	Outer	21,488	Outer	19,444	North West	22,975



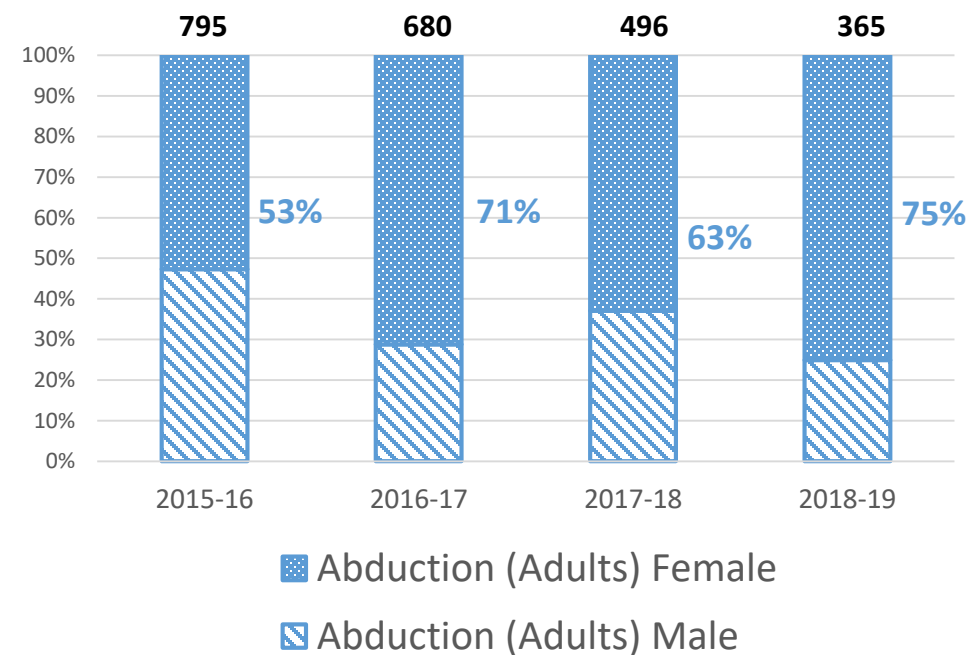
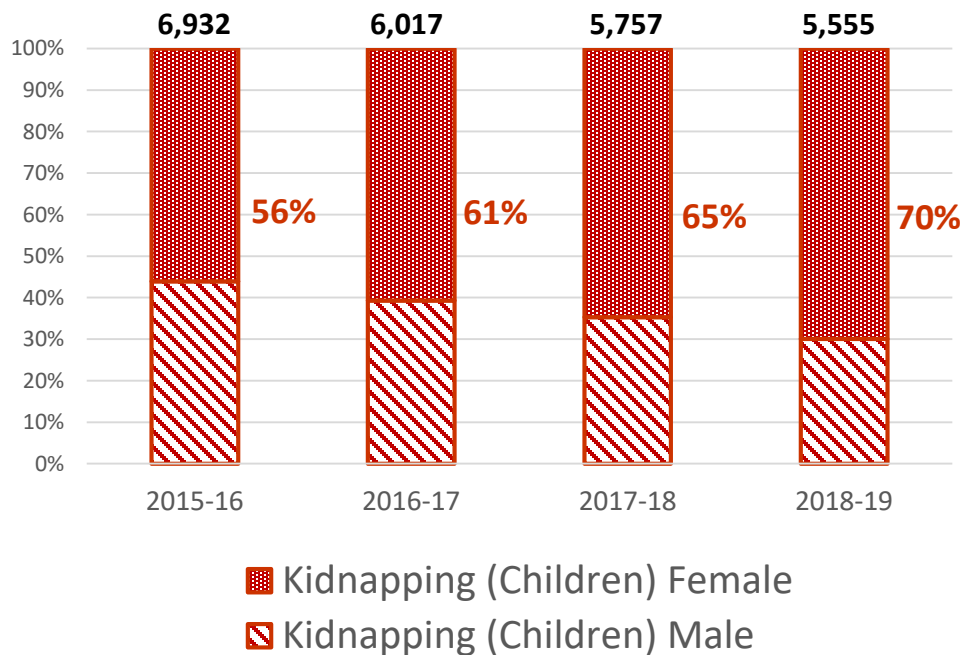
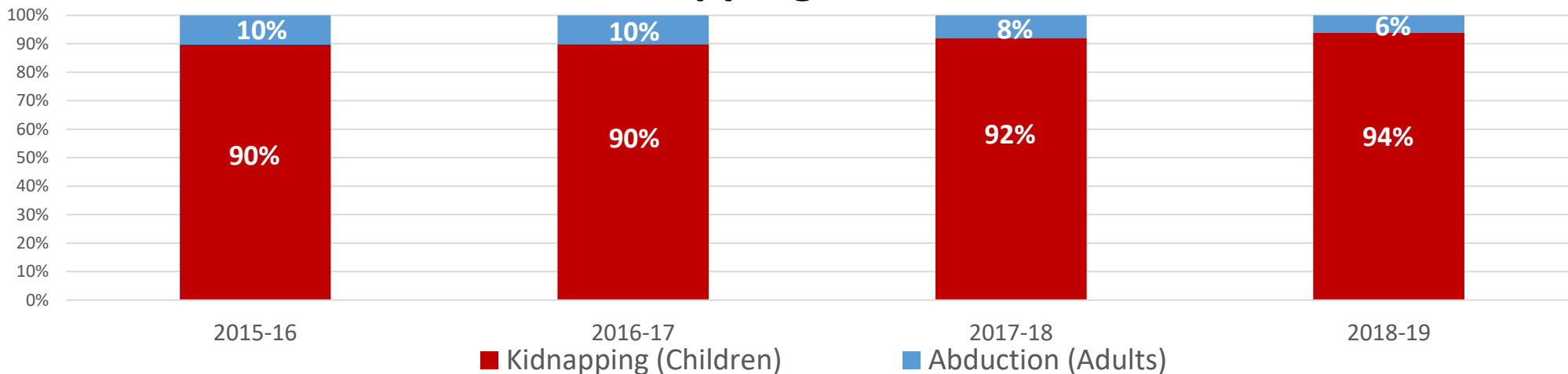
Reported Rape Cases under POCSO Act in Delhi from 2015-16 to 2018-19



- 63% of the total reported rape cases were committed against children in 2018-19, a 11% rise from previous year.
- Although overall rapes reported has fallen from 2017-18 to 2018-19 the number of reported rapes under POCSO has risen from 1,137 to 1,237 in the same period.



Of The Total Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction, 94% were of Kidnapping of Children in 2018-19



Proportion of kidnapping and abduction cases against girls and women has been rising in the last 4 years- while in 2015-16, 56% cases were of girl child kidnapping which in 2018-19 rose to 70%. Similarly, in 2015-16, 53% cases of abduction were of women, which rose to 75% in 2018-19.



'Crime in India 2018' 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 and is imperative for upholding law and order. CII forms a major tool for the Police Force to prevent and detect crimes in India
- Crime in India – 2017 report was published on 21st October, 2019 i.e. TWO years later than scheduled.
- **Crime in India – 2018 has not yet been published and we are towards the end of 2019.**



Of 4,02,512 cases to be investigated under IPC in Delhi in 2017, 35% cases were pending for investigation at year end

Police Investigation		
Year	2016	2017
Pending Investigation from Previous year	1,30,933	1,70,311
Cases reported in the current year	2,09,519	2,32,066
Total cases for investigation	3,40,452	4,02,512
Cases withdrawn or transferred	314	167
Cases where final report submitted	1,22,202	2,08,024
Cases where charge sheet submitted	46,680	52,075
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	1,71,171	1,41,338
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	50%	35%



Of 2,42,125 cases to be tried in courts for IPC in Delhi in 2017, 89% cases were pending for trial at year end

Trial by Courts

Year	2016	2017
Cases pending trial from previous year	1,69,576	1,90,050
Cases taken for trial in current year	46,680	52,075
Total cases for trial	2,16,256	2,42,125
Cases withdrawn or compounded	1770	5379
Cases discharged / acquitted	9,542	7,755
Cases convicted	10,179	13,650
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	1,94,765	2,14,491
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	90%	89%

Household Survey

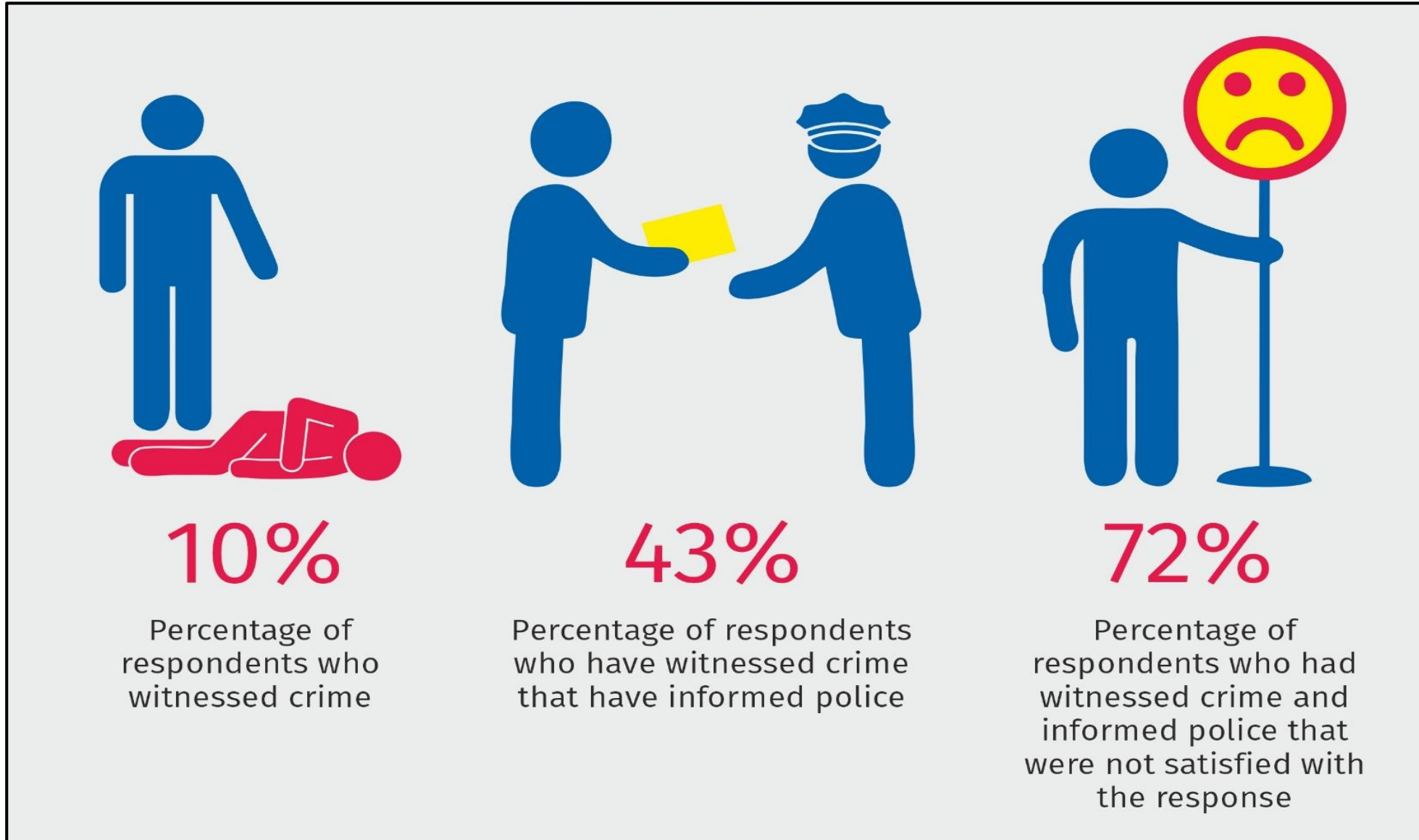
Praja Foundation commissioned a survey to Hansa research, across the city in July 2019 where the total study sample was 27,121.

34% Delhiites felt unsafe in Delhi

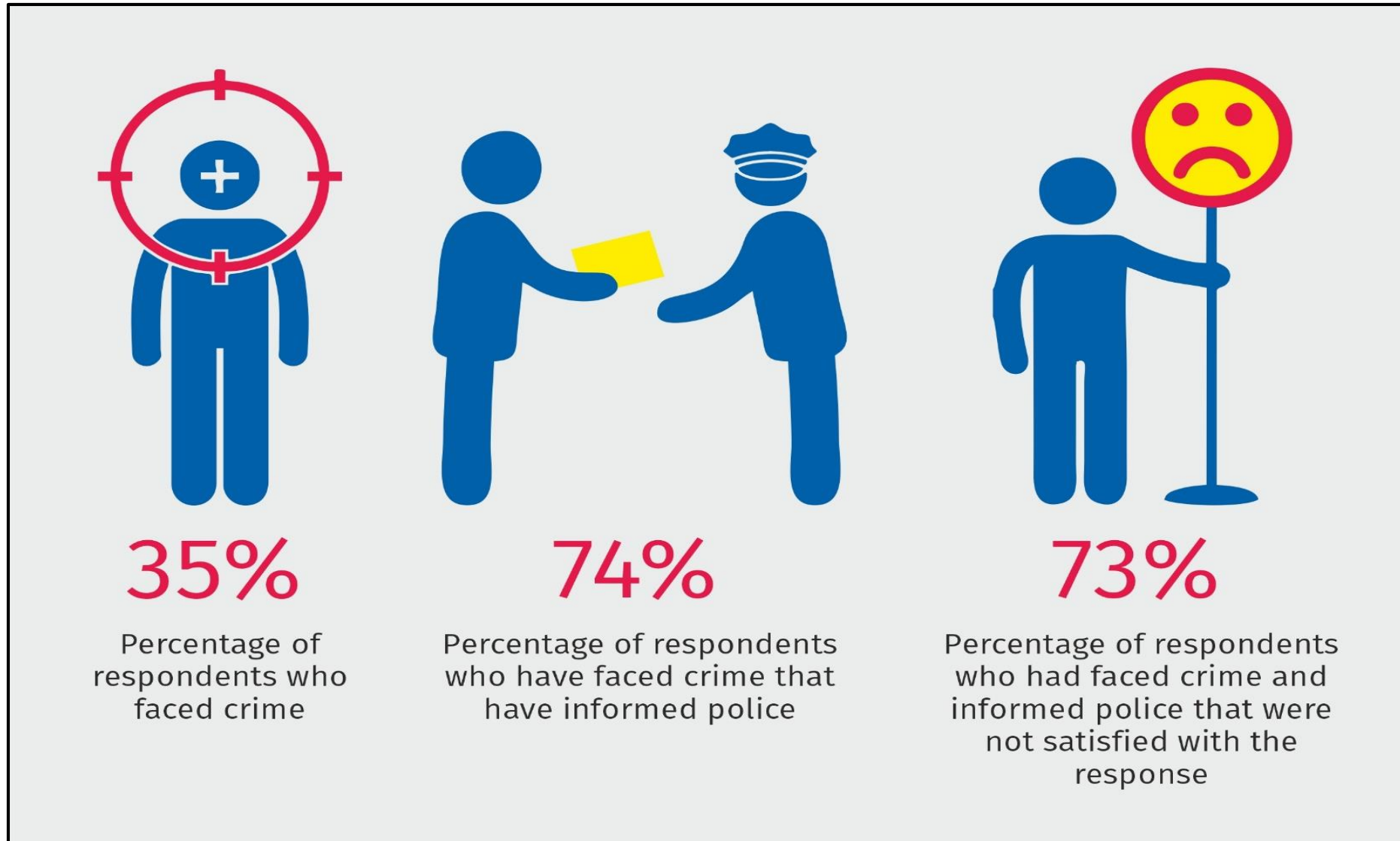
Percentage of Respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi	Area of Delhi							
	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure in Delhi	27%	45%	24%	32%	37%	35%	36%	34%
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure for women, children and senior citizens in one's locality	29%	42%	28%	29%	44%	33%	29%	34%
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	19%	37%	16%	20%	35%	21%	28%	26%

¹*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.

Of 10% respondents who witnessed crime in Delhi,
57% did not report it to the police.

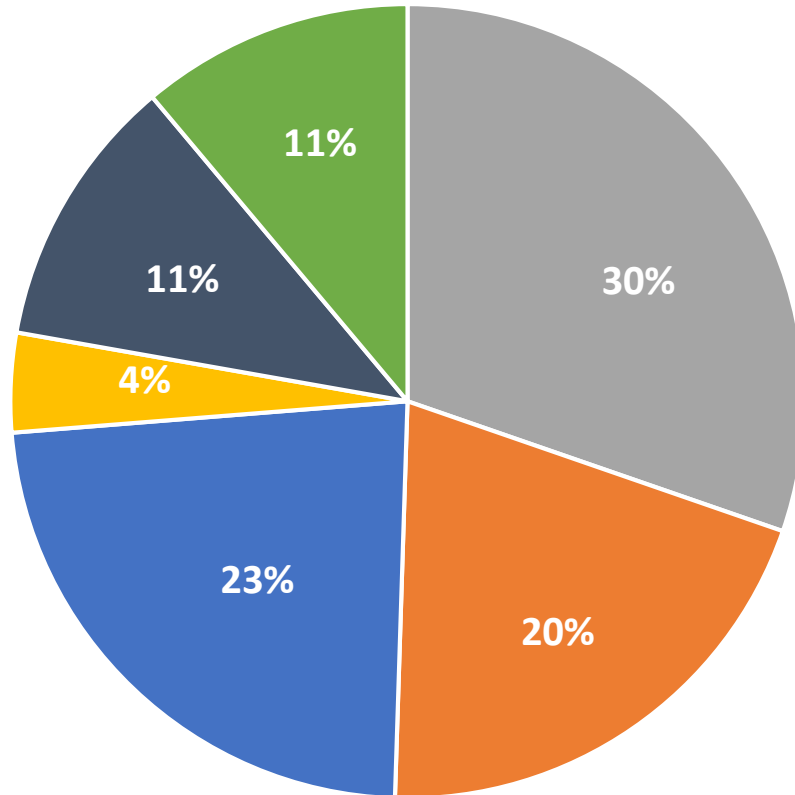


Of 74% respondents who faced crime in Delhi and reported it, 73% were not satisfied with the police

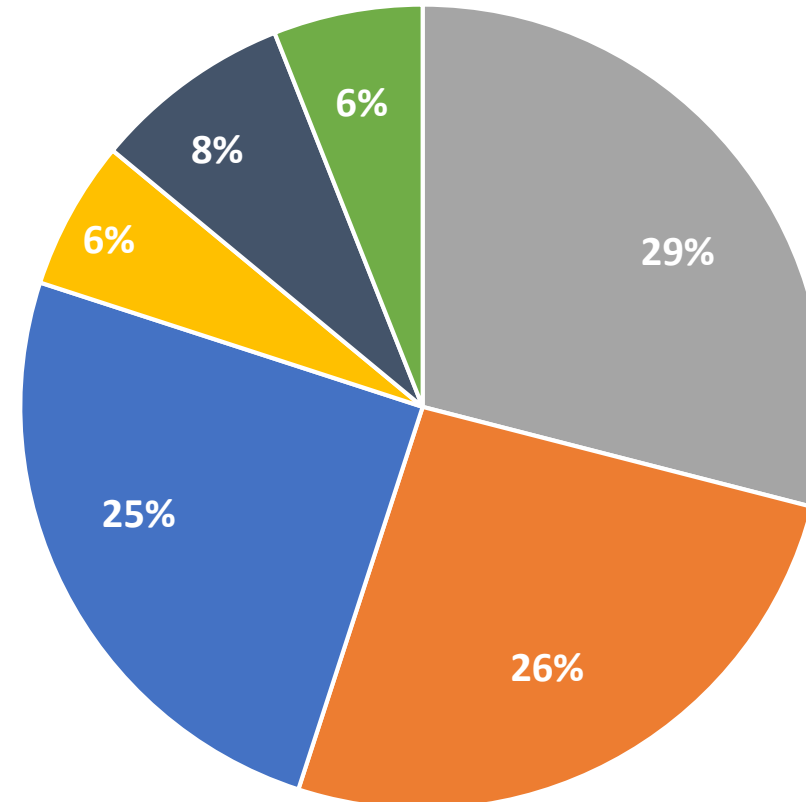


Reasons for not Informing Police of Respondents who Witnessed and Faced Crime

Respondents Who Witnessed Crime



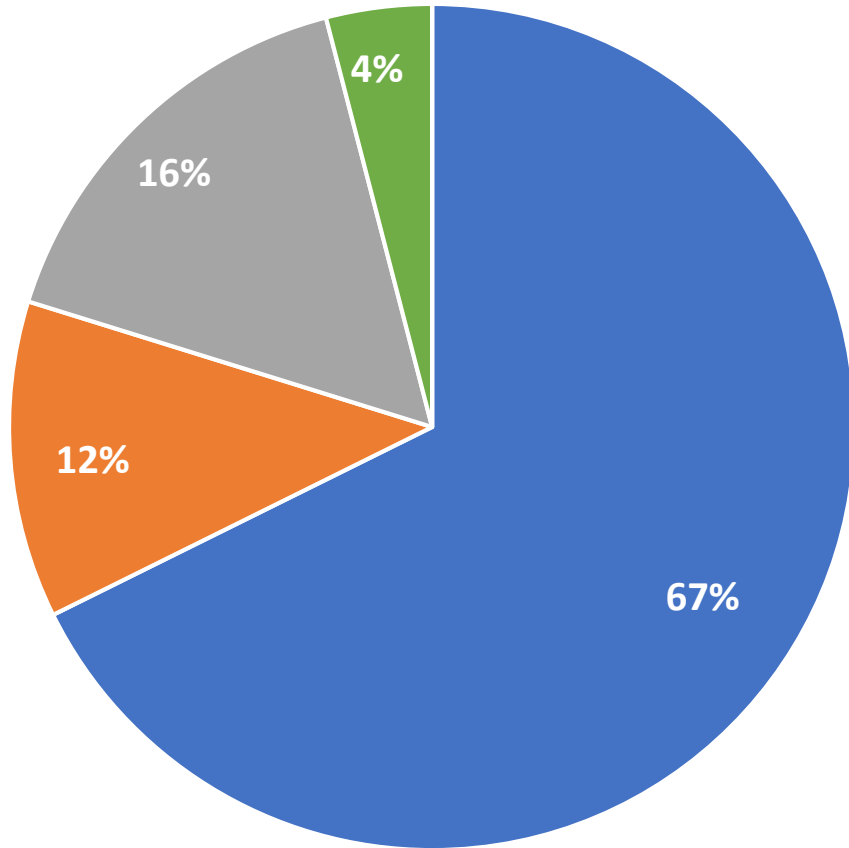
Respondents Who Faced Crime



- I don't have the time for all this
- Speaking to the police officials is a painful task
- I don't want to get involved in any trouble

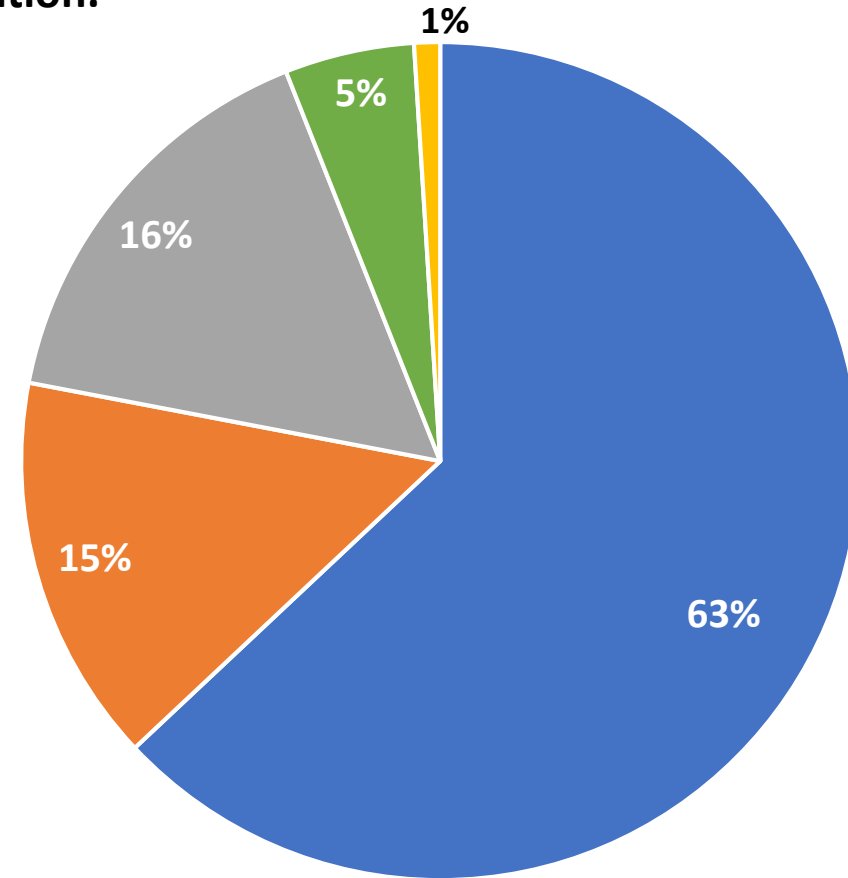
- I don't have any faith in the police / legal system
- I don't think it's my duty to inform them
- Others

Of the 43% respondents who witnessed crime and reported it, only 4% filed an FIR at the police station.



- Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.
- Personally visited the nearest police station and complained
- Others

Of the 74% respondents who faced crime and reported it, only 5% filed an FIR at the police station.



- Called on the local telephone number of the police station
- Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR



What needs to be done?

Sensitisation of Sexual Crimes against Children

- There is need for a **multi-stakeholder approach to be adopted for creating awareness and sensitising people to prevent sexual abuse of children**, by engaging with all the stakeholders i.e. children, families, communities, schools, colleges, civil society organisations and the police.

Monitoring and Accountability

- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) needs to **publish the 'Crime in India' Report regularly** for better analysis of crime and efficient functioning of the police officials and law enforcement agencies.
- **Awareness of Police complaints authority needs to done** so that citizens can use the platform to file complaints against police more effectively.

Human Resources

- The shortage of police force severely impacts the efficiency of police investigation in heinous crime cases and is one of the reasons for failure to carry out an in-depth investigation. **There is a dire need for having adequate police force and filling the sanctioned posts for effective policing and investigation.**

Police-Citizen Relations

- It is important that citizens gain faith and are comfortable in reaching out to police when they witness or face crime. For this the police-citizen relations need to be improved through **trust building and awareness.**
- Police officials need to be **sensitised** to involve citizens as partners in policing, welcome inputs from the community and act in a collaborative and co-operative manner when it comes to reporting of cases, leads, etc. For this **training** and counselling of police officials on the behavioural skills towards citizens needs to be done.