



WHITE PAPER



And



IC Centre for Governance

State Of Policing and Law & Order in Delhi

December 2019



Contents

I. Foreword.....	4
II. Acknowledgements.....	6
III. Crime Statistics.....	7
A. Major Crimes Reported in Delhi	7
Figure 1: Reporting of Major Crimes in Delhi from 2014-15 to 2018-19.....	7
Table 1 : Highest Crimes Reported District-wise in Delhi from 2014-15 to 2018-19.....	8
Table 2: Comparison of Kidnapping and Abduction cases from 2015-16 to 2018-19	9
B. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Cases.....	10
Table 3: Rape Cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act compared to Total Rapes from 2015-16 to 2018-19.....	10
C. Road Accident Cases.....	11
Table 4: Number of Road Accidents, Persons Injured and Died from 2014 to 2018.....	11
D. Crime in India Report and Statistics	12
Table 5: Status of Investigation and Trial of IPC Cases in Delhi as per Crime in India in 2016 and 2017	13
IV. Human Resources in the Policing and Law and Order System	14
A. Police Personnel	14
Table 6: Designation wise number of sanctioned and working police personnel in 2017-18 and 2018-19.....	14
Table 7: Police Personnel details based on Police Districts in 2018-19.....	15
Table 8: Department wise Police Personnel in 2017-18 and 2018-19.....	16
Table 9: Police Personnel sanctioned and working for Supervisory level officers in 2017-18 and 2018-19	17
B. Police Complaints Authority	18
C. State Security Commission	19
V. Deliberations by Members of Parliament (MP) in Delhi.....	20
Table 10: Number of questions asked on issues related to crime from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018	20
Table 11: Issue-wise number of questions asked on crime from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018	20
VI. Citizen Survey Data.....	21
A. Perception of Safety in Delhi	21
Table 12: Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi	21
Table 13: Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi by different socio-economic classes	22
Table 14: Percentage of respondents of different genders who feel unsafe in Delhi	22
B. Survey Statistics for Respondents who have Witnessed Crime.....	23



Figure 2: Overall Respondents who witnessed crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi	23
Table 15: Area-wise Respondents who witnessed crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi	23
Table 16: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime in Delhi	24
Table 17: Reason for not informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime in Delhi.....	25
C. Survey Statistics for Respondents who have Faced Crime	26
Figure 3: Overall Respondents who faced crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi	26
Table 18: Area-wise Respondents who faced crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi.	26
Table 19: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have faced crime in Delhi.....	27
Table 20: Reason for not informing police by respondents who have faced crime	28
D. Survey Statistics as per Socio Economic Classes (SEC)	29
Table 21: SEC wise Respondents who witnessed crime that have informed police and their satisfaction.....	29
Table 22: SEC wise Respondents who faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction	29
Table 23: Medium of Informing Police by SEC wise respondents who have witnessed crime.....	30
Table 24: Medium of Informing Police by SEC wise respondents who have faced crime	30
Table 25: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have witnessed crime	31
Table 26: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have faced crime.....	31
E. Survey Statistics as per Gender.....	32
Table 27: Gender wise Respondents who witnessed crime who have informed police and their satisfaction .	32
Table 28: Gender wise Respondents who faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction.....	32
Table 29: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime.....	33
Table 30: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have faced crime	33
Table 31: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have witnessed crime	34
Table 32: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have faced crime.....	34
Annexure 1: Members of Parliament (MP) Region-wise Crime Reported from 2014-15 to 2018-19	35
Annexure 2: Survey Methodology	37
Annexure 3: Socio Economic Classification (SEC) Note	38
Annexure 4: Details about New Proforma of Crime in India	39



I. Foreword

Delhi reaffirms its title of an unsafe city

Time and again, crime-related incidents have dented Delhi's image of a safe city. Young girls and women prefer not to step out of their homes during dusk hours, when roads become desolate and market areas shut completely. The sad aspect is that despite being the national capital, citizens find approaching the law and order system as inconvenient and troublesome. In such a scenario, what is one supposed to do when confronted with some grievance related to law and order? Who will address the issues of Delhi citizens, when they are even intimidated with the thought of approaching police?

In the data for crimes against children under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, we found that 63% of total rapes (1,237 out of 1,965 cases) in Delhi, were targeted towards innocent children. Further, of the total cases of kidnapping and abduction, 94% (5,555 cases) were related to kidnapping of children in 2018-19. Also, maximum number of kidnapping cases involved kidnapping girls - 70% cases in 2018-19.

Further, according to the RTI data, from 2014-15 to 2018-19, the number of reported rapes dropped by 6% while molestation cases reported declined by 30% in Delhi. Of the major reported crimes, cases of theft increased from 52,211 in 2014-15 to 1,08,406 in 2018-19, a huge rise of 108%. Does this reflect any improvement in the Delhi's crime situation? Or does this suggest that Delhi's citizens are facing difficulty in reporting crimes to the police?

We suspect that the latter is true - especially if we look at the results of a survey of 27,121 households in Delhi commissioned by Praja to Hansa research. Of the total households surveyed, 10% respondents witnessed crime in the city, of which 57% did not report it to the police. Similarly, 35% respondents had faced crime, of which 26% did not report it to the police. In fact, even those respondents, who witnessed crime and reported it to the police, only 4% filed an FIR at the police station. Of those who faced crime and reported, only 5% filed an FIR at the police station.

Of those who reported crimes to the police - 72% respondents who witnessed crime and 73% respondents who faced crime - were not satisfied with the response of the police. Further, a considerable percentage - 20% of those who witnessed crime and 26% of those who faced crime and did not report to the police saying that that they did not do so because they 'did not have faith in the police/legal system'. The existing scenario doesn't depict a good image of the Delhi's law and order system, where citizens do not report cases, are unsatisfied with the police and do not have faith in the criminal justice system.

It is quite evident that this is not just a law and order problem but more of a mind-set issue, where instead of approaching police for redressing their issues, citizens seem to prefer arbitrary retribution over following due process of law for justice. The current situation needs urgent measures so that the situation can improve in future and people's faith in judiciary can be restored.



Additionally, the most important aspect, i.e. the mind-sets of people - those who face/ commit crimes along with those, who are responsible for investigating crimes and administering justice – require immense sensitisation. Citizens need to gain faith and feel comfortable when it comes to reaching out to police personnel, when they witness/ face crime. For this, the police-citizen relation must be strengthened through trust building and awareness activities. In fact, sensitisation of police personnel is very critical to develop a more citizen-friendly image and attitude.

Citizens on the other hand must become aware and alert about their environments so they can timely report any criminal and /or miscreant activity to the police personnel for effective action. This can be done through regular police-community meetings conducted with local police, representatives of different socio-economic sections and community based organisations. All these activities can immensely help in changing attitudes, instilling awareness in all age groups (especially in sexual crime cases) and in building a collaborative approach in the criminal justice system - for safe neighbourhoods, safe cities and especially a secure future for our young citizens.

NITAI MEHTA

Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation



II. Acknowledgements

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 are also most grateful to our Elected Representatives, the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and journalists who utilise and publicise our data and, by doing so, ensure that awareness regarding various issues we discuss is distributed to a wide ranging population. We would also like to extend our gratitude to all government officials for their cooperation and support

This White Paper has been made possible by the support provided to us by our supporters and we would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to them. First and foremost, we would like to thank The Initiatives of Change (IC) Centre for Governance (ICCG), a prominent organisation working on improving governance structures and United Residents Joint Action (URJA), a well-known organisation which addresses the gap in last mile governance by connecting citizens and RWA. Our work in Delhi has been conducted in partnership with them and we have been able to conduct data driven research on vital issues affecting the governance of Delhi on aspects such as performance of Elected Representatives (ER), Health, Education, Crime and Policing and Civic issues.

Praja Foundation appreciates the support given by our supporters and donors, namely European Union Fund, Friedrich Naumann Foundation, 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 like to thank Hansa Cequity team and the team at Hansa Research for the citizen survey data.

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.

Note: The contents of this publication are published by Praja Foundation and in no way can be taken to reflect the views of the European Union and other donors and sponsors.



European Union



**FRIEDRICH NAUMANN
FOUNDATION** For Freedom.

South Asia

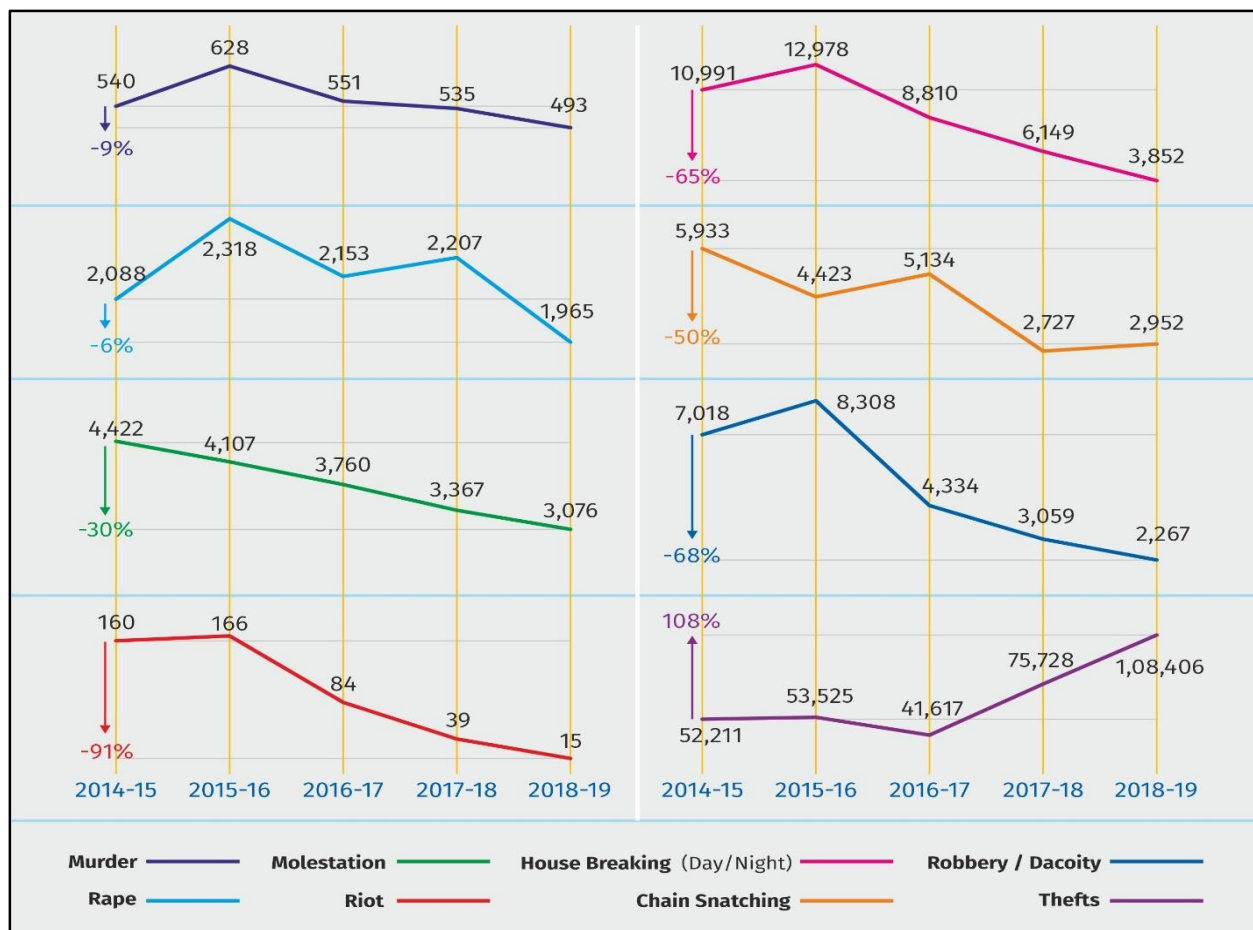
Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation



III. Crime Statistics

A. Major Crimes Reported in Delhi

Figure 1: Reporting of Major Crimes in Delhi from 2014-15 to 2018-19¹



Inference:

- 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)²
- Reporting of major crimes has decreased in the last 5 years, reporting of rape fell by 6% and murder by 9%.

¹ Data was not received from 2 police stations for April '18, 6 police stations for the period May '18 to August '18, 14 police stations for the period Sept '18 to Dec '18 and 5 police stations for the period Jan '19 to March '19.

² Refer Praja's White Paper on State of Policing and Law and Order in Mumbai:

https://praja.org/praja_docs/praja_downloads/Report%20on%20State%20of%20Policing%20and%20Law%20&%20Order%20in%20Mumbai.pdf



Table 1 : Highest Crimes Reported District-wise³ in Delhi from 2014-15 to 2018-19

Crime	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Distri ct	Cases	Distri ct	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

Inference:

- The highest number of cases registered in 2018-19 were in North Delhi's police districts- Rohini, Outer, North East and North West.
- Outer district had the highest number of cases of rape (218), molestation (378) and Kidnapping and Abduction (863) in 2018-19.
- North West had the highest number of theft cases reported (12,875) in 2018-19.
- Overall, highest number of crimes were reported in North West police district (22,975) in 2018-19.

³There are 16 police districts in Delhi, RTI was filed district wise for data of 180 police stations.



Table 2: Comparison of Kidnapping and Abduction cases from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Year	Kidnapping (Children) (Sec. 363, 363A)					Abduction (Adults) (Sec. 362)				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
2015-16	3,044	44%	3,888	56%	6,932	376	47%	419	53%	795
2016-17	2,363	39%	3,654	61%	6,017	196	29%	484	71%	680
2017-18	2,031	35%	3,726	65%	5,757	184	37%	312	63%	496
2018-19	1,668	30%	3,887	70%	5,555	91	25%	274	75%	365

Inference:

- Majority of cases were of kidnapping of girl children-70% kidnapping cases were of females 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.
- Of the total cases of kidnapping and abduction 94% (5,555 cases) were of kidnapping of children in 2018-19.



B. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Cases

A long due step to protect the rights of children, acknowledging the rampant problem of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) in India, was enacting of the special law- Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012. Under this law, child rape, harassment, exploitative use of children for the purposes of prostitution and pornography are all criminalised and severely punished. This act requires setting up of special courts for speedy trial and delivery of justice in CSA cases.

Table 3: Rape Cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act compared to Total Rapes from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Police District	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Rape cases (under POCSO)	Total Rapes	Rape cases (under POCSO)	Total Rapes	Rape cases (under POCSO)	Total Rapes	Rape cases (under POCSO)	Total Rapes
Central	80	118	50	108	66	114	56	121
West	129	264	96	250	86	218	97	149
East	119	246	94	229	105	224	87	142
Outer	152	328	174	362	143	308	124	218
New Delhi	9	23	11	20	7	18	18	18
North	21	48	36	69	46	66	45	82
North East	169	356	125	246	125	214	118	146
North West	101	189	101	191	117	221	135	148
South	113	300	84	236	110	203	73	146
South East	141	234	130	256	105	220	113	149
South West	100	212	90	185	105	192	60	143
Airport	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Dwarka*	-	-	-	-	36	62	98	177
Rohini*	-	-	-	-	74	109	138	170
Shahdara*	-	-	-	-	12	38	57	120
Outer North	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	35
Total	1,134	2,318	991	2,153	1,137	2,207	1,237	1,965
Percentage	49%	100%	46%	100%	52%	100%	63%	100%

**Note: Dwarka, Rohini and Shahdara are the new districts formed in Delhi from November 2017. Hence, no data was obtained from these districts prior to 2017-18. Similarly, Outer North was formed in January 2019.*

Inference:

- 63% of the total 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 rapes under POCSO has risen from 1,137 to 1,237 in the same period.
- Rohini (138) and North West (135) districts reported the highest number of cases of child rape in 2018-19.



C. Road Accident Cases

Table 4: Number of Road Accidents, Persons Injured and Died from 2014 to 2018⁴

Year	Total Accidents	Accidents with No injury	Simple Accidents (With Injury)	Number of Persons Injured	Fatal Accidents	Number of Persons Died
2014	8,623	209	6,785	8,283	1,629	1,671
2015	8,085	160	6,343	8,258	1,582	1,622
2016	7,375	129	5,698	7,154	1,548	1,591
2017	6,673	91	5,017	6,604	1,565	1,584
2018	6,515	75	4,783	6,086	1,657	1,690

Inference:

- Overall, 21% of accidents in Delhi from 2014 to 2018 have caused fatalities.
- 8,158 people have died and 36,385 people have been injured due to road accidents in Delhi in the past five years.

⁴ Source: <https://delhitrafficpolice.nic.in/about-us/statistics/>



D. Crime in India Report and Statistics

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

Delay in Publication of Report

Every year, Crime in India usually gets published in July but from quite a few years, it has been delayed. The last 'Crime in India 2016' report came out on Nov 30, 2017 which was already 4 months delayed. 'Crime in India 2017' was released on 21st October, 2019, a delay of more than a year. Neither has 'Crime in India 2018' been released as yet. This raises questions to the NCRB on the causes of such a delay. CII is a principal reference point for police officers, researchers, media and policy makers in analysing data related to crime and law and order across the country. The cause for current delay was attributed to the fact that the CII proformae were revised for the year 2017.

Revision of Proformae

Data for CII is collected through designed proformae covering specific crimes/issues in India. The proformae for Crime in India was revised in the year 2014. Later in 2016, the 'New' and 'Additional Proformae' for 2017 were already developed with Crime in India 2016 (Refer Annexure 4). With a motive to improve the content and quality of the report, the Proformae for Crime in India 2017 were revised again on 13th August, 2018 where various Proformae were added and modified. The New Proformae included Crimes against media persons/RTI Activists, Whistle Blowers, Persons belonging to North-East, Cyber Crimes against women and etc. (Refer Annexure 4) While this seemed like a very progressive step by NCRB to accommodate various crime statistics to enable police to act upon such adversities against various sections of the population, the Crime in India 2017 report has not published all of the new changes. Some of the new proformae such as crime against RTI activists, whistle blowers, crimes by khap panchayats, persons of political parties, govt. officials that were to be added have not been published in the report.

Two of the major objectives of NCRB are: To generate and maintain secure sharable National Databases on crimes and criminals for law execution agencies and uphold their use for public service delivery. The other is to publish information on inter-state and international criminals from and to respective States, national investigating agencies, courts and prosecutors in India without having to refer to the Police Station records⁵, every now and then. These Crime Statistics are imperative for upholding law and Order in the country and form a major tool for Police Force to prevent and detect crimes in India. But the delay in reports every year, the lack of comprehensive district wise data set availability, and the omitting of several topical crimes, compromises on the objectives that NCRB set out to achieve.

⁵ National Crime Records Bureau Website, Link: <http://ncrb.gov.in/>



Table 5: Status of Investigation and Trial of IPC Cases in Delhi as per Crime in India in 2016 and 2017

Years	2016	2017
Police Investigation		
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 ⁶
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%
Trial by Courts		
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%

Inference:

- A total of 4,02,512 IPC cases were to be investigated in Delhi in 2017 out of which 35% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 52,075 cases.
- A total of 2,42,125 cases were to be tried in courts for IPC in Delhi in 2017 out of which 89% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.

⁶ Total also includes 135 cases reopened for investigation in 2017



IV. Human Resources in the Policing and Law and Order System

A. Police Personnel

Table 6: Designation wise number of sanctioned and working police personnel in 2017-18 and 2018-19⁷

Designation	2017-18			2018-19		
	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	1	1	0%	1	1	0%
Special Commissioner of Police	12	15	25%	12	15	25%
Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	20	15	-25%	20	15	-25%
Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	20	11	-45%	20	22	10%
Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	54	58	7%	54	47	-13%
Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (Addl. D.C.P.)	54	31	-43%	54	32	-41%
Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	348	199	-43%	348	316	-9%
Police Inspector (P.I.)	1,350	1,338	-1%	1,425	1,408	-1%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	7,523	5,197	-31%	7,859	5,020	-36%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	6,759	7,492	11%	7,069	7,954	13%
Head Constable (H.C.)	24,393	20,198	-17%	23,118	20,136	-13%
Police Constable (P.C.)	54,030	49,528	-8%	49,782	44,823	-10%
Total Police Force	94,564	84,083	-11%	89,762	79,789	-11%

Inference:

- There was a shortage of 36% in the post of Police Sub-Inspector (P.S.I.) in 2018-19, who also perform the role of investigation officers.
- Highest shortage in Delhi police was in the post of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (Addl. D.C.P.)- 41% in 2018-19.
- Overall shortage of Delhi police was 11% in 2018-19, same as last year.

⁷ Data received through RTI from Police Headquarters as on 31st March of that year. For example, 2018-19 data is as of 31st March 2019. Data in this table is of department and police station personnel.



Table 7: Police Personnel details based on Police Districts⁸ in 2018-19

Police Districts	No. of Police Stations	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working	% difference between Sanctioned and Working
Central District	15	3,479	2,834	-19%
West District	12	2,818	2,365	-16%
East District	11	2,587	2,122	-18%
Outer District	10	2,688	2,137	-20%
Outer North District	8	1,849	1,627	-12%
Shahdara District	11	3,376	2,625	-22%
Rohini District	10	3,008	2,323	-23%
Dwarka District	11	2,586	2,222	-14%
New Delhi District	9	2,459	2,066	-16%
North District	14	3,321	2,830	-15%
North East District	14	3,460	2,806	-19%
North West District	11	2,874	2,467	-14%
South District	15	3,650	3,074	-16%
South East District	15	3,421	2,875	-16%
South West District	12	3,033	2,369	-22%
Airport District	2	517	482	-7%
Total	180	45,126	37,224	-18%

Inference:

Highest shortage of police personnel was in Rohini (-23%), followed by Shahdara (-22%) and South West (-22%) in 2018-19.

⁸ Data of 180 police station personnel, does not include department personnel.



Table 8: Department wise Police Personnel in 2017-18 and 2018-19

Department	2017-18			2018-19		
	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
Crime Branch	1,354	1,463	8%	1,374	1,341	-2%
Delhi Armed Force	9,116	7,934	-13%	9,178	8,905	-3%
Security	7,330	7,411	1%	7,206	7,933	10%
Special Police Unit for Women & Children	300	421	40%	306	424	39%
Traffic	5,961	5,698	-4%	5,987	5,964	0%
Police Control Room Vans (P.C.R.)	7,950	8,813	11%	8,412	7,781	-8%
Other ⁹	19,271	16,635	-14%	12,120	10,164	-16%
Total	51,282	48,375	-6%	44,583	42,512	-5%

Inference:

There was a shortage of 8% in the Police Control Room van personnel for patrolling in 2018-19.

⁹ Includes other departments such as Railway and Metro, Economic Offences Wing (E.O.W), Special cell, Licensing, Special Branch, Vigilance cell, D.E. Cell, Foreigners Regional Registration Office, Operation & Communication, Provision and Logistics, MT, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Police Head Quarter(PHQ), Police Training College(PTC), Recruit PTC.



Table 9: Police Personnel sanctioned and working for Supervisory level officers in 2017-18 and 2018-19

Supervisory Level Officer	Police Personnel Sanctioned ¹⁰	2017-18		2018-19	
		Police Personnel Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working	Police Personnel Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
C.P., Special C.P., Jt. C.P., Addl. C.P., D.C.P., Addl. DCP and A.C.P.	509	330	-35%	448	-12%

Inference:

Delhi Supervisory level officers' posts suffer from a shortfall of 12%. This shortage has fallen from -35% in the previous year.

¹⁰ Sanctioned police personnel for higher posts was same for both years.



B. Police Complaints Authority¹¹

Police Complaints Authority (PCA) was set up by Lieutenant Governor, Delhi vide notification No. F.28/1/2017/HP-I/Estt/Part File/635-641 dated 29.01.2018. It started receiving complaints from 1st January, 2019. Police Complaints Authority can receive complaints regarding serious violation of law or abuse of lawful authority by police authorities. It has the power to conduct enquiries, receive evidence, conduct hearings and give final orders in the form of recommendations to police department and state government regarding initiation of departmental proceedings or registration of FIR if misconduct is established. However, the PCA only has powers for recommendation and the final decision regarding any case lies with the state government.

The PCA is to consist of 4 members, a retired high court judge (chairperson), a person of repute and stature from civil society, a retired civil servant of minimum of scale of Secretary to GNCT of Delhi with experience in Public Administration, a retired police officer of minimum scale of Joint Commissioner/Inspector General of Police or corresponding rank. One of the four members is to be a woman. An RTI regarding the State PCA composition reveals that all 4 members have been appointed according to the above provisions. In terms of number of complaints filed in PCA there were 8 complaints made from 1st January 2019 to 31st March 2019 of which 3 were disposed by summary report given to Chief Secretary.

Awareness needs to be created about the Police Complaints Authority so that people can know where and how to report cases against the police, since until December 2018 such complaints were being made to the Public Grievances Commission.

¹¹ Data received from Police Complaints Authority, Delhi.



C. State Security Commission

The **State Security Commission** was to be set up in furtherance of a Supreme Court order dated 22nd September, 2006. One of the core roles of the Commission was to advise the government on broad policy guidelines for better policing in consultation with police chiefs and to monitor efficacy of policing, initiate preventive measures and ensure service-oriented functions of the police¹². However, the State Security Commission has not been established as per the order. The last reply of Praja's RTI regarding setting up of the Commission in 2017 is provided below.

DEPOL/R/2017/09642. TIMED/UNDER RTI ACT-2005. OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, POLICE HDQRS., M.S.O BUILDING, 8TH FLOOR, I.P ESTATE, NEW DELHI.	
No. XXIV/29/Spl/ID-1911/2017/	15450 /RTI Cell/PHQ dated 21/5/17
To	
	Ms. Anjali Srivastava, Praja Foundation, Room No. 901, 9 th Floor, Nirmal Tower, 26, Sarakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001.
Subject:-	Seeking information under Right to Information Act-2005.
With reference to your RTI application dated 11.04.2017 [received in this Hdqrs. on 13.04.2017], on the subject cited above. I am to provide the requisite reply, pertaining to PIO/PHQ, on the basis of report received from concerned quarter [principle supplier of the information], as under:-	
Point No.	Reply.
(i)	After the new elected Govt. of NCT of Delhi, a proposal for re-constitution for State Security Commission has been sent to Principal Secy. to Hon'ble LG, Delhi vide letter No. 8799/C&T/AC-I/PHQ, dated 20.3.2015, which is still under consideration.
(ii)	No meeting has been held by the Security Commission of Delhi since 1 st Jan 2016 to till date.
(iii)	Nil, in view of point No. 2 above.
(iv)	The function of the Security Commission are mentioned in GOI/MHA's order Nos. 14040/45/2009-UTP, dated 3.3.2010 and 14040/127/2010-UTP, dated 10.1.2011, their copies are available in this Hdqrs. You may obtain the above mentioned copies after depositing/sending of its cost of stationery charges of Rs. 04/- [Rs. 2/- per page] by way of cash against proper receipt or Bank Draft/Banker's Cheque or IPO addressed to Accounts Officer, Delhi Police, under RTI Act-2005.
(v)	As per record, no such report has been received in this Hdqrs.
[VIKRAMJIT SINGH] IPS PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER-CUM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE DELHI POLICE HDQRS., NEW DELHI Ph # 23762616 Extn. 30079.	
<small>The first appellate authority under section 19 of RTI Act-2005 is Spl. CP/PHQ [GA], Office location: 7th Floor, MSO Building, IP Estate, New Delhi. The appeal could be filed within thirty days of receipt of the reply, if not satisfied with the above reply.</small>	

¹² <http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/sscrd.pdf>



V. Deliberations by Members of Parliament (MP) in Delhi¹³

Table 10: Number of questions asked on issues related to crime from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018

Name of MLA	Political Party	No. of Question asked on issues related to crime	Total questions
Meenakshi Lekhi	Bharatiya Janata Party	16	432
Maheish Girri	Bharatiya Janata Party	17	441
Manoj Tiwari	Bharatiya Janata Party	7	258
Parvesh Sahib Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	10	206
Ramesh Bidhuri	Bharatiya Janata Party	11	187
Udit Raj	Bharatiya Janata Party	19	348
Total		80	1,872

Inference:

- 4% of total questions raised by Delhi MPs were related to crime.
- MP Udit Raj (19) asked the most questions on crime from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018 among Delhi MPs.

Table 11: Issue-wise number of questions asked on crime from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018

Issues	No. of Questions related to crime
Cyber Crime	10
First Information Report (FIR) Related	20
Human Resources Related	10
Police Station Infrastructure	4
Women Issues Related	5
Prison Custody	3
Illegal Immigrants	2
Schemes Policies in Crime	9
Terrorism/Naxals/Extremists Related	2
Crime Related	15
Total	80

Inference:

Only 5 questions were asked by MPs on women related crime issues from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018 although this is a major problem in Delhi.

¹³ Detailed information regarding questions asked by various MPs from Budget 2014 to Winter 2018 was taken from the below mention link: <http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Questions/Qttextsearch.aspx>



VI. Citizen Survey Data¹⁴

A. Perception of Safety in Delhi

Table 12: Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi

Percentage of Respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi	Area of Delhi ¹⁵							
	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%

Inference:

- 34% respondents do not feel safe in Delhi, out of which highest number is in North East Delhi at 45%.
- Respondents in West Delhi (44%) and North East Delhi (42%) consider their localities to be most unsafe for women, children and senior citizens.
- Overall, 26% respondents did not feel secure while travelling from one place to another within the city, the highest being in North East Delhi at 37%.

¹⁴ Data based on a household survey of 27,121 respondents conducted in July 2019 across the city of Delhi. Refer to Appendix 2 and 3 for more details on the survey methodology.

¹⁵ North West Delhi includes areas in Civil Line, Narela, Rohini; North East Delhi includes areas in Civil Line, Shahadra North; Chandni Chowk includes areas in City, Civil Line, Karol Bagh, Paharganj, Rohini; New Delhi includes areas in Central Zone, Karol Bagh, Paharganj, South; West Delhi includes areas in Najafgarh and West; South Delhi includes areas in Central Zone, Najafgarh and South and East Delhi includes Central Zone, Shahadra North and Shahadra South.



Table 13: Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe in Delhi by different socio-economic classes

Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure in Delhi	32%	32%	38%
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure about women, children and senior citizens in one's locality	32%	33%	37%
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	25%	24%	29%

Inference:

There is not much variation in conception of safety among respondents of different socio-economic classes although a higher percentage of respondents felt unsafe among the lower SECs (SEC D and E).

Table 14: Percentage of respondents of different genders who feel unsafe in Delhi

Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe	Males	Females
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure in Delhi	34%	35%
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure about women, children and senior citizens in one's locality	35%	34%
Percentage of respondents not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	26%	27%

Inference:

There is no stark gender wise variation in respondents feeling unsafe in the city or in travelling. In the case of perception about women, children and senior citizens being unsafe, more male respondents (35%) than female respondents (34%) felt insecure.

B. Survey Statistics for Respondents who have Witnessed Crime

Figure 2: Overall Respondents who witnessed crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi

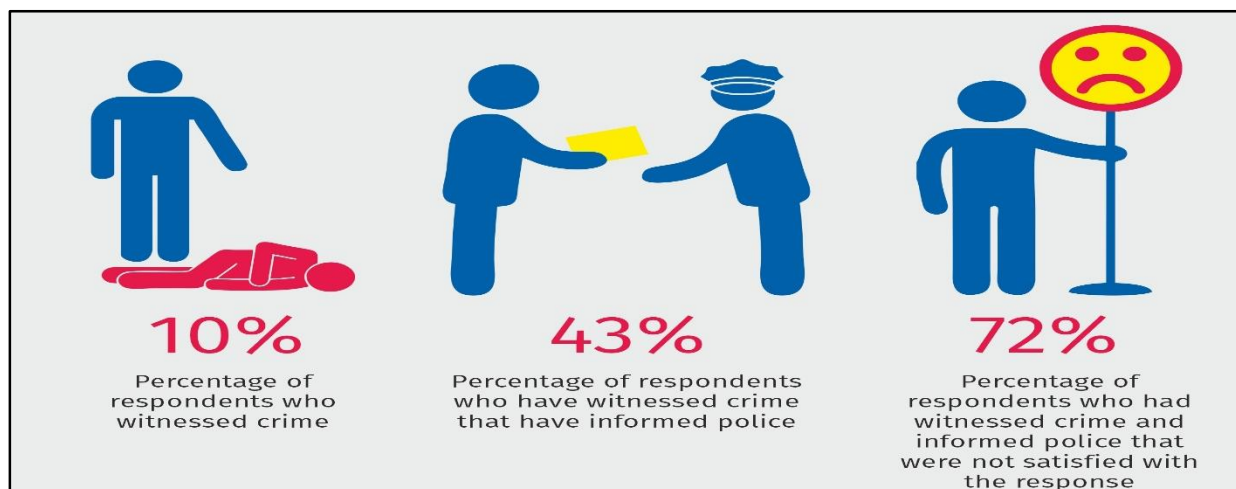


Table 15: Area-wise Respondents who witnessed crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi

Witnessed Crime	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
Percentage of respondents who witnessed crime	10%	22%	4%	6%	12%	4%	7%	10%
Percentage of respondents who have witnessed crime that have informed police	34%	46%	36%	64%	50%	20%	38%	43%
Percentage of respondents who had witnessed crime and informed police that were satisfied with the response	22%	32%	33%	7%	23%	54%	42%	28%

Inference:

- Highest percentage of respondents in North East Delhi had witnessed crime (22%), however in terms of informing the police, respondents from New Delhi (64%) and West Delhi (50%) were the most aware.
- Overall less than half (43%) of the 10% respondents who had witnessed crime reported it to the police.
- The satisfaction level of respondents who had witnessed crime and informed police was very poor, at 28% for the city, lowest being in New Delhi (7%).



Table 16: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime in Delhi

Medium of Informing Police	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.	44%	77%	51%	75%	70%	55%	67%	67%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	17%	7%	9%	6%	24%	13%	7%	12%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	24%	13%	35%	15%	6%	30%	21%	16%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	14%	3%	4%	5%	0%	1%	4%	4%
Others	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Inference:

- Calling the helpline numbers (67%) is the prominent mode of informing the police officials about witnessed crime.
- Overall 16% respondents preferred visiting the police station to complain while only 4% visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR.



Table 17: Reason for not informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime in Delhi

Reason for not informing Police	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
I don't have the time for all this	32%	23%	45%	52%	35%	23%	34%	30%
I don't have any faith in the police / legal system	25%	13%	18%	23%	40%	4%	7%	20%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	22%	20%	20%	12%	16%	30%	46%	23%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	5%	6%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	9%	14%	11%	8%	3%	38%	7%	11%
Others	6%	25%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	11%

Inference:

- Of the 57% respondents who witnessed crime but did not inform the police (Refer Table 15), 30% said that they 'did not have time for all this', while 23% felt that 'speaking to police officials is a painful task', reflecting a poor perception of citizens towards the law and order system.
- 20% respondents said that they did not report witnessed crime because they did not have any faith in the police/legal system.



C. Survey Statistics for Respondents who have Faced Crime

Figure 3: Overall Respondents who faced crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi

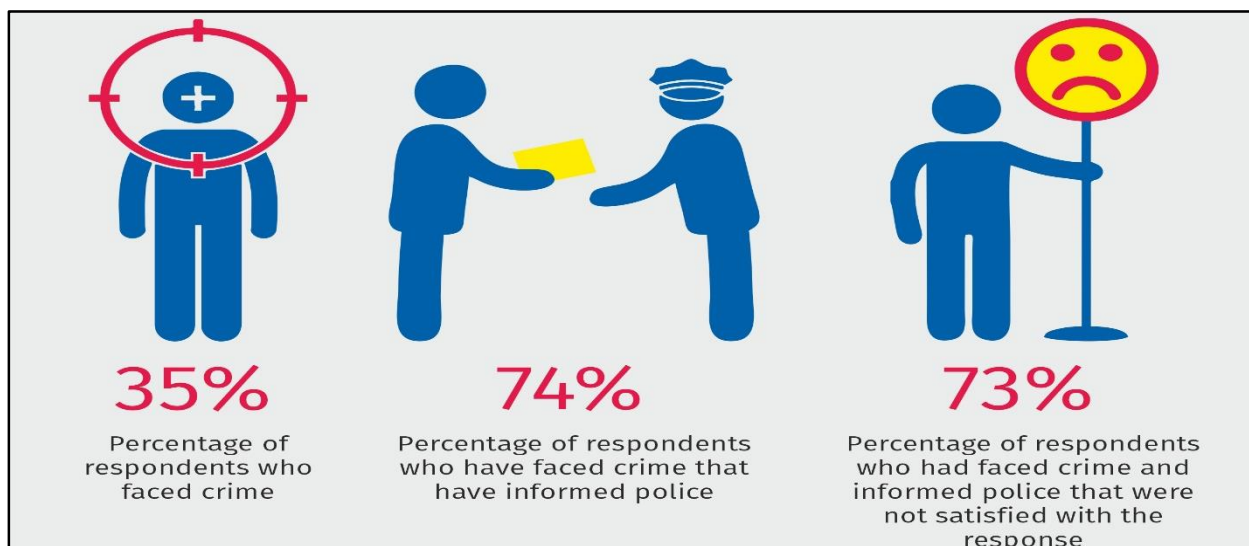


Table 18: Area-wise Respondents who faced crime and have informed police and their satisfaction in Delhi

Faced Crime	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
Percentage of respondents who faced crime	31%	37%	38%	34%	37%	23%	30%	35%
Percentage of respondents who have faced crime that have informed police	60%	76%	74%	90%	77%	76%	74%	74%
Percentage of respondents who had faced crime and informed police that were satisfied with the response	30%	27%	23%	8%	22%	61%	38%	27%

Inference:

- Highest percentage of respondents in Chandni Chowk area had faced crime (38%), whereas respondents of New Delhi reported it the most (90%).
- Overall, 35% respondents said to have faced crime, of which 74% reported it to the police, of which only 27% were satisfied.



Table 19: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have faced crime in Delhi

Medium of Informing Police	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.	41%	75%	45%	71%	65%	53%	57%	63%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	20%	7%	11%	7%	31%	13%	9%	15%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	20%	13%	40%	16%	4%	32%	29%	16%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	17%	4%	4%	6%	0%	1%	6%	5%
Others	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Inference:

- Of those who had faced crime themselves, only 16% visited the police station to complain while a dismal 5% visited the police station and registered an FIR.
- Overall, most respondents (63%) preferred informing the police by calling helpline numbers.



Table 20: Reason for not informing police by respondents who have faced crime

Reason for not informing police	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	Chandni Chowk	New Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	East Delhi	Overall Delhi
I don't have the time for all this	39%	24%	18%	50%	24%	22%	35%	29%
I don't have any faith in the police / legal system	39%	11%	41%	13%	40%	11%	14%	26%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	11%	28%	24%	22%	27%	43%	41%	25%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	2%	11%	1%	0%	5%	8%	7%	6%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	4%	15%	2%	15%	4%	15%	3%	8%
Others	5%	11%	13%	0%	0%	2%	0%	6%

Inference:

- Of the 26% respondents who faced crime but did not inform the police (Refer Table 18), 29% respondents said they 'did not have time for all this' while 25% felt that 'speaking to police officials is a painful task', reflecting a poor perception of citizens towards the law and order system.
- 26% respondents overall said that they did not have any faith in the police/legal system.



D. Survey Statistics as per Socio Economic Classes (SEC)

Table 21: SEC wise Respondents who witnessed crime that have informed police and their satisfaction

Witnessed Crime	SEC A	SEC B & C	SEC D & E
Percentage of respondents who witnessed crime	10%	11%	10%
Percentage of respondents who have witnessed crime that have informed police	52%	43%	38%
Percentage of respondents who had witnessed crime and informed police that were satisfied with the response	25%	31%	28%

Inference:

In SEC A, 10% responded to have witnessed crime out of which 52% informed police and 25% were satisfied. In SEC D and E, 10% responded to have witnessed crime out of which 38% informed police and 28% were satisfied. This shows that more respondents in higher SECs are likely to report crime than lower SECs.

Table 22: SEC wise Respondents who faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction

Faced Crime	SEC A	SEC B & C	SEC D & E
Percentage of respondents who faced crime	42%	34%	33%
Percentage of respondents who have faced crime that have informed police	73%	78%	70%
Percentage of respondents who had faced crime and informed police that were satisfied with the response	20%	32%	27%

Inference:

In SEC A, 42% responded to have faced crime out of which 73% informed police and 20% were satisfied. In SEC D and E, 33% responded to have faced crime out of which 70% informed police and 27% were satisfied. In the case of facing crime there is not much variation across SECs in reporting of a case.



Table 23: Medium of Informing Police by SEC wise respondents who have witnessed crime

Medium of Informing Police	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.	62%	69%	68%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	5%	13%	17%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	27%	13%	10%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	6%	4%	4%
Others	1%	0%	0%

Table 24: Medium of Informing Police by SEC wise respondents who have faced crime

Medium of Informing Police	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.	57%	66%	64%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	4%	16%	21%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	30%	13%	10%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	8%	4%	5%
Others	1%	0%	0%

Inference:

Across SECs, the preferred method of informing the police of a witnessed or faced crime was calling the helpline number. However, in visiting the police station as well as visiting the police station and registering an FIR, respondents from SEC A were more proactive, than other SECs.



Table 25: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have witnessed crime

Reason for not informing police	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
I don't have the time for all this	38%	26%	31%
I don't have any faith in the police/legal system	24%	20%	17%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	17%	29%	20%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	3%	2%	7%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	8%	13%	11%
Others	9%	11%	13%

Inference:

38% respondents from SEC A and 31% respondents from SEC D and E who had witnessed crime did not report because they 'did not have time for all this', while 24% in SEC A, 20% in SEC B and C, and 17% of SEC D and E, said they did not have faith in the police/legal system.

Table 26: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have faced crime

Reason for not informing police	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
I don't have the time for all this	21%	28%	36%
I don't have any faith in the police/legal system	48%	23%	14%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	18%	26%	27%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	4%	1%	10%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	6%	14%	5%
Others	2%	8%	7%

Inference:

Majority respondents from SEC A did not report faced crime due to lack of faith in police/legal system (48%), while majority respondents from SEC B and C (28%) and SEC D and E (36%) did not report because they said that they 'did not have time for all this.'



E. Survey Statistics as per Gender

Table 27: Gender wise Respondents who witnessed crime who have informed police and their satisfaction

Witnessed Crime	Male	Female
Percentage of respondents who witnessed crime	12%	9%
Percentage of respondents who have witnessed crime that have informed police	46%	38%
Percentage of respondents who had witnessed crime and informed police that were satisfied with the response	29%	26%

Inference:

- More male respondents (12%) than female respondents (9%) witnessed crime and of these 46% male and 38% female respondents informed the police.
- More male respondents (29%) than female respondents (26%) were satisfied with the police.

Table 28: Gender wise Respondents who faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction

Faced Crime	Male	Female
Percentage of respondents who faced crime	36%	34%
Percentage of respondents who have faced crime that have informed police	77%	69%
Percentage of respondents who had faced crime and informed police that were satisfied with the response	30%	23%

Inference:

- More male respondents (36%) than female respondents (34%) faced crime of which 77% male and 69% female respondents informed the police.
- More male respondents (30%) than female respondents (23%) were satisfied with the police.



Table 29: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have witnessed crime

Medium of Informing Police	Males	Females
Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.	69%	63%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	13%	11%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	12%	22%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	5%	4%
Others	1%	0%

Inference:

- There is not much variation among male and female respondents in the reporting of witnessed crimes through calling helpline number- 69% males and 63% females.
- However, in the case of visiting police station, 22% female and 12% males visited the police station and complained, while 5% male and 4% female respondents file an FIR at the police station.

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

Medium of Informing Police	Males	Females
Called the helpline numbers like 100 etc.	66%	59%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	17%	12%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	11%	25%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	6%	4%
Others	1%	0%

Inference:

- Even in case of faced crimes, both male and female respondents preferred calling helpline numbers (66% male and 59% female).
- Only 6% male and 4% female respondents filed an FIR at the police station.



Table 31: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have witnessed crime

Reason for not informing the police	Males	Females
I don't have the time for all this	32%	28%
I don't have any faith in the police/legal system	21%	18%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	23%	22%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	3%	7%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	10%	13%
Others	10%	13%

Table 32: Reason for not informing the police among respondents who have faced crime

Reason for not informing the police	Males	Females
I don't have the time for all this	33%	26%
I don't have any faith in the police/legal system	23%	30%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	27%	22%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	5%	7%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	7%	9%
Others	5%	7%

Inference:

- Majority respondents who faced and witnessed crime did not report it to the police because they did not have time or they felt that speaking to police officials was a painful task, across genders.
- Of those who faced crime more male respondents (27%) than female respondents (22%) felt that speaking to police was a painful task.



Annexure 1: Members of Parliament (MP) Region-wise Crime Reported from 2014-15 to 2018-19

Reported Crime	Year	Maheish Giri (East)	Manoj Tiwari (North East)	Meenakshi Lekhi (New Delhi)	Parvesh Sahib Singh (West)	Ramesh Bidhuri (South)	Udit Raj (North West)
Murder (Sec.302)	2014-15	101	149	122	85	152	177
	2015-16	83	192	103	103	153	214
	2016-17	93	135	113	83	155	212
	2017-18	84	111	91	79	130	230
	2018-19	81	91	110	74	135	180
Attempt to Murder (Sec.307)	2014-15	159	204	163	123	219	210
	2015-16	131	245	145	125	198	229
	2016-17	130	210	137	99	151	207
	2017-18	89	165	142	79	140	220
	2018-19	91	73	137	92	165	109
Rape (Sec.376)	2014-15	468	439	618	353	763	543
	2015-16	464	574	589	349	710	649
	2016-17	461	479	585	312	653	677
	2017-18	466	432	569	298	641	680
	2018-19	391	340	479	337	583	534
Molestation of Women (Sec.354,354A,B,C,D)	2014-15	937	1,022	1,395	731	1,652	1,058
	2015-16	874	1,162	1,137	631	1,395	1,022
	2016-17	786	902	1,092	576	1,223	1,094
	2017-18	686	698	973	495	1,085	882
	2018-19	579	496	720	616	918	779
Riots (Sec.147-151,153A)	2014-15	37	58	35	9	40	30
	2015-16	10	74	14	19	26	44
	2016-17	21	27	16	3	16	32
	2017-18	7	15	12	1	10	10
	2018-19	8	0	4	1	3	0



Reported Crime	Year	Maheish Giri (East)	Manoj Tiwari (North East)	Meenakshi Lekhi (New Delhi)	Parvesh Sahib Singh (West)	Ramesh Bidhuri (South)	Udit Raj (North West)
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sec.363-369,364A)	2014-15	1,389	1,923	1,608	1,139	2,025	2,443
	2015-16	1,436	2,144	1,612	1,119	2,104	2,500
	2016-17	1,240	1,825	1,518	1,020	1,953	2,296
	2017-18	1,059	1,398	1,358	984	1,751	2,098
	2018-19	1,018	1,142	1,288	988	1,699	1,844
House Breaking (Day and Night) (Sec.454,457)	2014-15	2,319	2,659	2,994	1,448	3,318	3,800
	2015-16	2,099	3,330	2,751	1,651	3,029	4,767
	2016-17	1,529	2,279	2,247	1,055	2,206	3,629
	2017-18	1,000	1,336	1,375	1,014	1,577	2,240
	2018-19	623	634	886	669	976	1,233
Chain Snatching (Sec.356)	2014-15	1,275	1,189	1,056	1,211	1,234	1,723
	2015-16	793	578	713	624	654	1,938
	2016-17	712	1,481	673	1,085	637	1,693
	2017-18	438	520	422	688	561	691
	2018-19	463	517	459	563	550	984
Robbery / Dacoity (Sec.392-395,397,398)	2014-15	1,264	2,502	1,244	805	1,349	2,344
	2015-16	1,214	3,030	1,271	978	1,489	2,854
	2016-17	944	1,520	624	387	590	1,701
	2017-18	573	793	574	458	605	818
	2018-19	441	592	478	243	499	603
Theft (Sec.379)	2014-15	11,723	11,297	14,330	7,457	15,134	16,634
	2015-16	9,301	12,233	13,796	8,178	14,965	17,208
	2016-17	6,136	11,982	9,774	4,945	9,950	16,110
	2017-18	16,610	16,143	19,572	10,839	22,000	19,457
	2018-19	21,875	19,453	27,132	18,983	31,717	26,883



Annexure 2: 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 272 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).
- 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:
 - ✓ 10 prominent areas in the ward were identified as the starting point
 - ✓ In each starting point about 10 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 survey was conducted during the period July 2019.
- **The total study sample was 27,121.**



Annexure 3: 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		Illiterate	literate but no formal schooling / School up to 4 th	School 5 th – 9 th	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



Annexure 4: Details about New Proforma of Crime in India

A. Message published by National Crime Record Bureau about new proforma in Crime in India 2016 report.

सुधीर प्रताप सिंह, भा.पु.से.
महानिदेशक

Sudhir Pratap Singh, IPS

Director General

Tel.: 91-11-26781312 (0)

Fax: 91-11-26781315

E-mail : dg@bprd.nic.in



पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो

गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8, महिपालपुर,
नई दिल्ली-110 037

Bureau of Police Research and Development

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

National Highway-8, Mahipalpur,

New Delhi-110037

MESSAGE

“Crime in India” is being published since 1953 and is the most authentic source of information on crime and criminals. This kind of data has immense value to police officers for studying the crime trends in various parts of the country and planning strategies for crime prevention. This data is also widely used by researchers, criminologists and policy makers in India as well as abroad.

NCRB had revised the various proformas for collection of information by incorporating various new Crime Heads. NCRB has also developed in-house software in 2014 for collection of above data from the SCRB/CIDs of all the States and UTs. I am happy to know that NCRB has once again started consultation process with all stakeholders to improve the quality and content of the report. The NCRB has already developed 14 additional proforma in 2017 for collection of information on attacks against media personnel/RTI activists/whistleblowers/ persons from North East, preventive arrests, notices u/s 41 CrPC, unclaimed seizures (4/102 CrPC), etc.

I hope in the future NCRB will develop models for predictive policing based on crime data analytics which will be useful for all the Law Enforcement Agencies both in the Centre and States/UTs .

On this occasion of release of “Crime in India 2016” I convey my appreciation to Director, NCRB and his team, who have worked hard for validation of the data received from States/UTs and for bringing out this quality publication.


(Sudhir Pratap Singh, IPS)
DG, BPR&D



B. Details of new additions in the Crime in India Proforma as mentioned in the revised Proforma document

Whats New 'Crime in India V4.0

- Proformae have been Categorised according to their relevance
- Proformae of 'Crime in India' and 'Additional Proformae' Released in the year 2016 have been merged and indicated as '(New)' along with Proforma Number.

The following are the New Proformae being introduced.

- a) Crime against Media Persons, RTI and Social Activists, Whistle Blowers & Witnesses and Persons belonging to North-East States.
 - b) Crime by Various Category of Persons (Saints, Khap Panchayat, Servants, Guards, Proclaimed offenders, Persons on Parole, Persons of Political Party, Illegal Immigrants, Crimes Committed in Schools/School Premises, Crimes committed Bank Officials, Crimes Committed by Govt. Officials and Organized Crimes etc)
 - c) Crimes under Various Sections of Rape
 - d) Cyber Crimes against Women
 - e) Cyber Crimes against Children
 - f) Nationality of Foreign Victims
 - g) Nationality of Foreign Accused
 - h) Domicile of Convicted Persons
 - i) Methods of Murder
 - j) Preventive Arrests
 - k) Preventive Detention
 - l) Period of Investigation of IPC Crimes
 - m) Crimes by North East Insurgents, LWEs and Terrorists
 - n) Incidents of Attacks on Police/CAPFs
 - o) Seizure of Arms from Anti-National Elements
- The Proformae have been modified to include new Crime-heads.
 - Data Columns have been changed to collect additional information.
 - Proformae on Persons Disposal has been revised to collect authentic information of persons disposal during the year.
 - Natural Deaths and Suicides in Police Personnel has been removed (To be collected under ADSI)
 - Proforma Crimes committed by Transgender has been removed.
 - Information on Unidentified Dead-bodies is to be collected under ADSI.
 - Proforma Civilian Killed in police firing has been merged with Statement of Civilian Killed/Injured.
 - Proformae of Anti-Human Trafficking has been revised.
 - Proformae of Prevention of Corruption Act has been revised.