



WHITE PAPER



And



IC Centre for Governance

State of Policing and Law & Order in Delhi

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I. Foreword

For a city to be a model and robust city, certain key services need to be provided and managed effectively. One such service is ensuring the safety and security of citizens under the rule of law. To ensure efficiency in a law and order system, it should include a hassle-free mechanism for the registration of a crime, a detailed investigation process and a speedy trial proceeding for the timely deliverance of justice.

In the past ten years, reporting of major crimes in Delhi increased by 440% from 2012 to 2021. Although it is a good sign that more citizens are coming forward to report a crime, a sharp rise in crimes against women is still concerning – From 2012 to 2021, registered rape cases increased by 194%, while molestation cases increased by 251%. Another matter of concern is crimes against children in Delhi. For instance, in 2021, 91% of the victims of kidnapping and abduction in total were minors. In addition, 86% of Delhi's victims of human trafficking from 2017 to 2021 were children under the age of 18 years. Moreover, 89% of all victims of human trafficking in 2021 were trafficked for forced labour.

Policing and law & order are systematic factors important to address the rising crime rate in Delhi. However, data on cases pending at the investigation and judiciary stages shows a delay in the deliverance of justice to the victims. In 2021, 56% of cases were pending investigation for crimes against women, which decreased minutely from 58% in 2017. The pendency in the investigation of crimes against children has remained constant at 53% in 2017 and 2021.

The investigation could be delayed due to vacant positions in the Delhi police force. There was a 12% vacancy in police staff in F.Y. 2021-22, of which the highest vacancy was for the post of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (74%). Police inspectors, sub-inspectors and assistant police sub-inspectors play an important role during an investigation. While in F.Y. 2020-21, there was a 13% vacancy in these posts, data for F.Y. 2021-22 was not provided in an RTI (Right to Information, Act) application.

In addition, there is a pendency in trials at the judiciary level as well. In 2021, 88% of IPC cases were pending for trial, while 96% of SLL cases were pending for trial. There has been an increase in the proportion of pending trials for crimes against women and children. The data on the pendency of trials for crimes against women shows an increase from 93% in 2017 to 98% in 2021, while the pendency of trials for crimes against children increased from 95% in 2017 to 99% in 2021. To address the high pendency of trial proceedings, the Delhi judiciary system could use technology and various other virtual platforms. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the conviction rate for IPC crimes increased from 64% in 2017 to 87% in 2021. However, when it comes to the conviction rate for crimes against women and children, it was much lower in 2021 - 38% for crimes against women and 52% for crimes against children.

At this rate, it would take 27 years to provide judgment in all pending cases of crimes against women and children as of 2021. This is based on the average number of judgements/withdrawals (3,373 cases) in 5 years (from 2017 to 2021) of crimes against women and children, assuming no further cases go for trial henceforth.



This whitepaper also entails a case study on crimes registered under the POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) Act. In 2021, girls were victims in 94% of the total 1,454 POCSO cases, with rape (845) and sexual assault (501) being the highest. In 98% of POCSO rape cases, the offender was known to the victim. Hence, it is extremely crucial to raise awareness of these crimes among children in schools and other stakeholders.

According to the Act, all POCSO cases must be tried in special POCSO courts and must be completed within one year from the time of cognizance of the offence. However, not all POCSO trials were concluded within this time frame. For example, in 2021, 28% of POCSO trials took 1 to 3 years to complete, while 13% took 3 to 10 years.

With the rising crime rate in Delhi, there is a dire need to reconsider the number of police vacancies sanctioned in order to maintain law and order in a growing population. Effective use of technology to monitor special laws such as the POCSO Act can also be an important step toward better policing and law and order.

As citizens also play an important role in reducing crime in a city, a multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted to create awareness and sensitise them to prevent sexual abuse of children while also implementing community policing. This can strengthen the police-citizen relationship. Safety and security are necessary services in a city and effective implementation and monitoring of law and order reforms can enable all cities in the country to view Delhi as a leader for a model and robust city.

NITAI MEHTA

Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation



II. Acknowledgements

Praja has obtained the data used in compiling this white paper through the 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 with this information diligently.

We would like to appreciate our stakeholders; particularly, our Elected Representatives & government officials, the Civil Society Organisations (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 for their continuous cooperation and support.

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



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III. Summary of State of Policing and Judiciary in Delhi, Its Impact on Reporting and Solving of Major Crimes and Recommendations

State of Police Personnel and Judiciary	Impact on Reporting and Solving of Major Crimes	Recommendations
<p>There was a shortage of 74% in the post of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (Addl. D.C.P.) in 2021-22.</p>	<p>There was a high pendency of investigation in cases of crime against women (56%) and children (53%) as of December 2021.</p> <p>Reporting of cases has risen in all major crimes in last ten years in Delhi- Theft (827%), rape (194%), molestation (251%), kidnapping/abduction (39%).</p> <p>35% of 15,395 victims of kidnapping and abduction were recovered in 2021, fallen from 48% of 15,682 victims in 2017.</p>	<p>There is a dire need for having adequate police force and filling the sanctioned posts for effective policing and investigation.</p> <p>The police-citizen relations need to be improved through trust building and awareness.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Access to police for reporting of crimes is poor in certain types of crimes.</p>	<p>Cybercrimes in Delhi can be registered only in District cyber cells (13) and not in police stations- this has led to poor reporting- 356 cases in 2021.</p>	<p>A separate cyber cell for reporting of cyber complaints needs to be created in every police stations.</p>
<p>The Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Act provides for a separate POCSO court to try cases of sexual crimes against children and ensure completion within one year of cognisance of offense. This is however not being properly implemented.</p>	<p>In 94% of the total 1,454 POCSO cases in 2021 victims were girls, in which highest cases were of rape (841) and sexual assault (497).</p> <p>Of the 80 cases reported of POSCO crimes against boys, 86% were of unnatural offences.</p> <p>In 98% of the rape cases under POCSO, offenders were known to the victim (38%-family friends or neighbours, 48%-friends/online friends on pretext of marriage and 12%-family members) in 2021.</p> <p>Whereas 99% trials were pending of Crime Against children as of December 2021, showing that provisions of the act are not being followed.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The implementation of special laws such as POCSO needs to be effectively monitored- for example ensuring that special courts try POCSO cases in a timely manner and dispose the cases within one year as prescribed by the Act.</p>



IV. Crime Statistics

A. Major Crimes Reported in Delhi

Table 1: Reporting of Major Crimes in Delhi from 2012 to 2021¹

Crime	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2012 to 2021
Murder	521	517	586	570	528	487	513	521	472	459	-12%
Attempt to Murder	439	585	770	770	646	645	529	487	570	761	73%
Rape	706	1,636	2,166	2,199	2,155	2,146	2,135	2,168	1,699	2,076	194%
Molestation	727	3,515	4,322	5,367	4,165	3,422	3,314	2,921	2,186	2,551	251%
Riots	79	113	160	130	79	50	23	23	689	68	-14%
Kidnapping/Abduction	3,970	6,324	7,143	7,730	6,619	6,095	6,051	5,901	4,062	5,527	39%
House Breaking	3,461	6,051	23,044 ²	28,166	29,028	20,558	7,844	5,656	4,235	5,122	48%
Chain Snatching	1,440	3,638	7,350	9,896	9,571	8,231	6,932	6,266	7,965	9,383	552%
Robbery / Dacoity	636	1,278	6,546	7,482	4,807	3,183	2,469	1,971	1,972	2,359	271%
Theft	20,286	26,908	66,018	89,114	1,16,207	1,55,026	1,85,029	2,37,089	1,67,438	1,88,113	827%
Other IPC	22,022	29,619	37,549	39,953	35,714	33,737	35,880	38,082	59,036	76,884	249%
Total IPC	54,287	80,184	1,55,654	1,91,377	2,09,519	2,33,580	2,50,719	3,01,085	2,50,324	2,93,303	440%

Note: “House Breaking” includes Burglary and House Theft, “Theft” includes Motor Vehicle Theft (M.V. Theft) and other theft and “Kidnapping/Abduction” includes Kidnapping, Abduction and Kidnapping for ransom.

Inference:

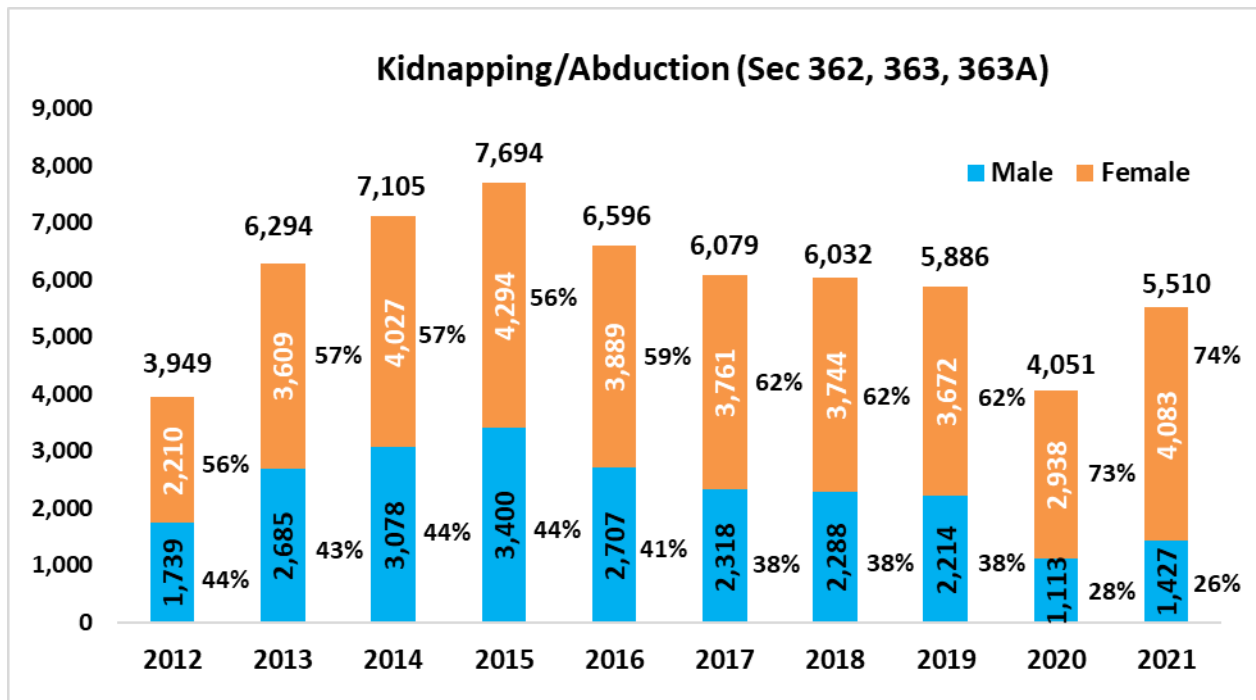
- Chain Snatching cases increased by 552% from 2012 to 2021.
- Moreover, registered crimes of molestation, rape and kidnapping/abduction increased by 251%, 194% and 39% respectively from 2012 to 2021.
- The highest number of cases reported were of theft – 1,88,113 cases in 2021, a rise of 827% from 2012 to 2021.

¹ <https://delhipolice.gov.in/statistics>

² <https://delhipolice.gov.in/viewfir>, includes E-FIRs registered on an online portal of Delhi Police where people file online complaints on burglary and house theft cases.



Graph 1: Comparison of Kidnapping and Abduction cases in Delhi from 2012 to 2021³



Note: The data does not include the crime head Kidnapping for Ransom (ICP 364A)

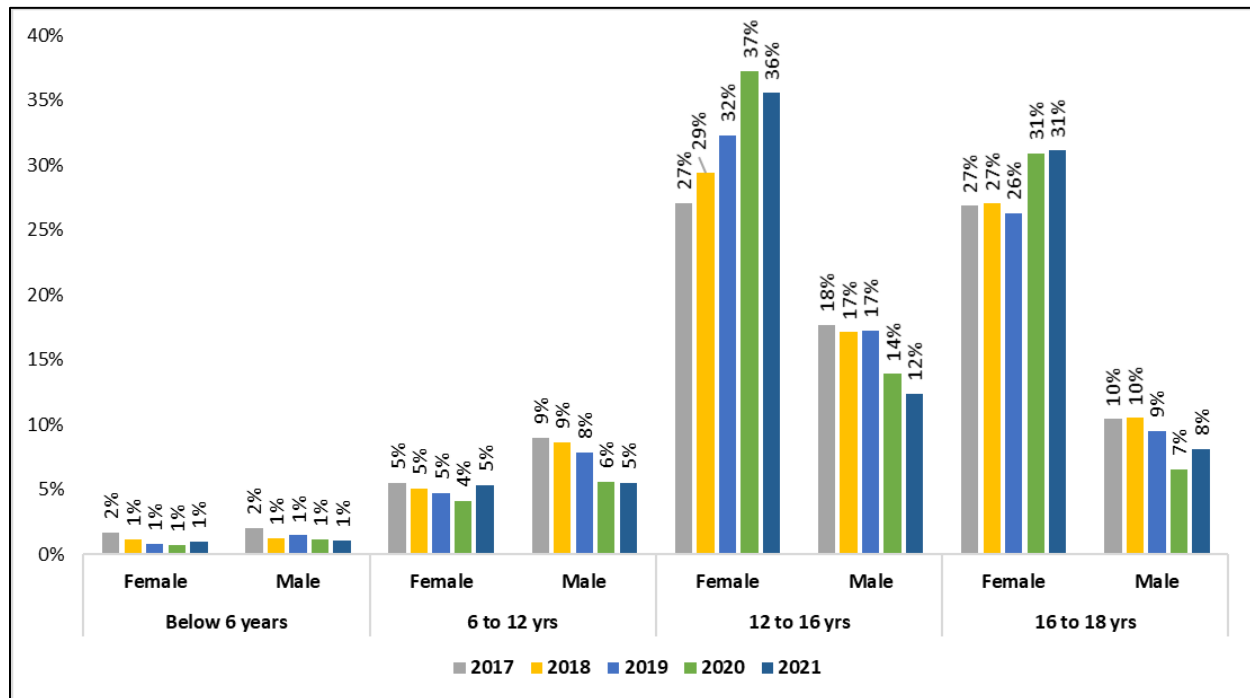
Inference:

- Majority of cases were of kidnapping and abduction of females - 74% cases were of females in 2021.
- Proportion of kidnapping and abduction cases against females has been rising in the last 10 years- while in 2012, 56% cases were of females kidnapping and abduction, in 2021 this rose to 74%.

³ <https://www.delhipolice.nic.in/crime-statistics.html>



Graph 2: Age and Gender wise Percentage of victims of Kidnapping (Sec 363, 363A IPC) in Delhi⁴



Note: Above data has been taken from Crime in India as it bifurcates data according to gender and age, which is not the case with Delhi Police data.

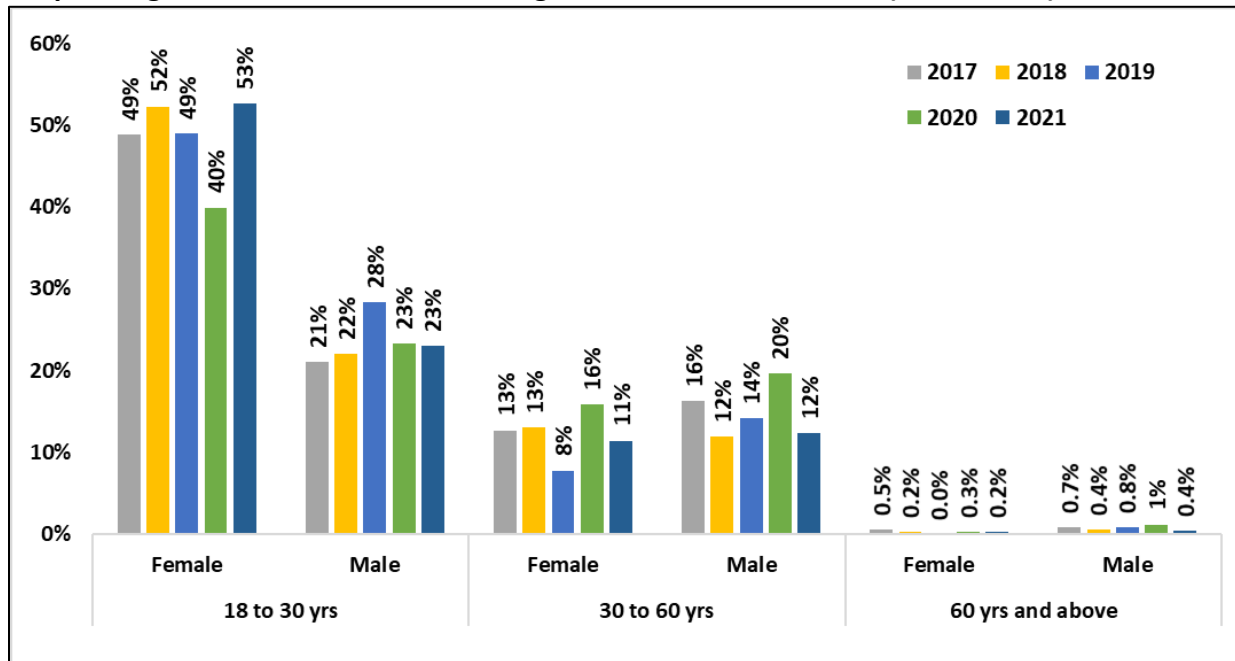
Inference:

- Highest percent of kidnapping in 2021 was in the age group of 12 to 18 years (87%).
- Gender wise highest percent of kidnapping in 2021 were females of 12 to 18 years (67%), increased from 54% in 2017.

⁴ Crime in India, 2017 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>



Graph 3: Age and Gender wise Percentage of victims of Abduction (Sec 362 IPC) in Delhi⁵



Note: Above data has been taken from Crime in India as it bifurcates data according to gender and age, which is not the case with Delhi Police data.

Inference:

- 76% of crimes related to abduction in 2021 was in the age group of 18 to 30 years.
- Moreover, in 53% of crimes related to abduction in 2021, the victims were females of the age group 18 to 30 years.

⁵ Crime in India, 2017 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>



Table 2: Recovery of Victims of Kidnapping and Abduction in Delhi from 2017 to 2021⁶

Criteria		Unrecovered Victims of Previous Years of Kidnapping & Abduction (As on 31st December of last year)	Persons Kidnapped & Abducted in the current year	Total Persons Kidnapped & Abducted	Persons Recovered Alive	% Persons Recovered Alive	Persons Recovered Dead	Total Recovered (Alive+Dead)	% Total Recovered	Un-Recovered Kidnapped & Abducted Persons (as on 31st December of current year)	% Total Un-Recovered
2017	Female	5,462	3,923	9,385	4,360	46%	10	4,370	47%	5,015	53%
	Male	3,798	2,499	6,297	3,141	50%	25	3,166	50%	3,131	50%
	Total	9,260	6,422	15,682	7,501	48%	35	7,536	48%	8,146	52%
2018	Female	5,015	3,985	9,000	3,501	39%	7	3,508	39%	5,492	61%
	Male	3,131	2,364	5,495	2,193	40%	46	2,239	41%	3,256	59%
	Total	8,146	6,349	14,495	5,694	39%	53	5,747	40%	8,748	60%
2019	Female	5,492	3,870	9,362	3,252	35%	12	3,264	35%	6,098	65%
	Male	3,256	2,218	5,474	1,937	35%	20	1,957	36%	3,517	64%
	Total	8,748	6,088	14,836	5,189	35%	32	5,221	35%	9,615	65%
2020	Female	6,098	3,025	9,123	3,034	33%	5	3,039	33%	6,084	67%
	Male	3,517	1,210	4,727	1,296	27%	8	1,304	28%	3,423	72%
	Total	9,615	4,235	13,850	4,330	31%	13	4,343	31%	9,507	69%
2021	Female	6,084	4,249	10,333	3,735	36%	8	3,743	36%	6,590	64%
	Male	3,423	1,639	5,062	1,597	32%	9	1,606	32%	3,456	68%
	Total	9,507	5,888	15,395	5,332	35%	17	5,349	35%	10,046	65%

Inference:

- Recovery rate (alive) of victims kidnapped and abducted has decreased from 48% in 2017 to 35% in 2021.
- The data reflects that the number of unrecovered victims is increasing - in 2017 there were 8,146 unrecovered victims, which increased to 10,046 at the end of the year 2021.

⁶ Crime in India, 2017 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>



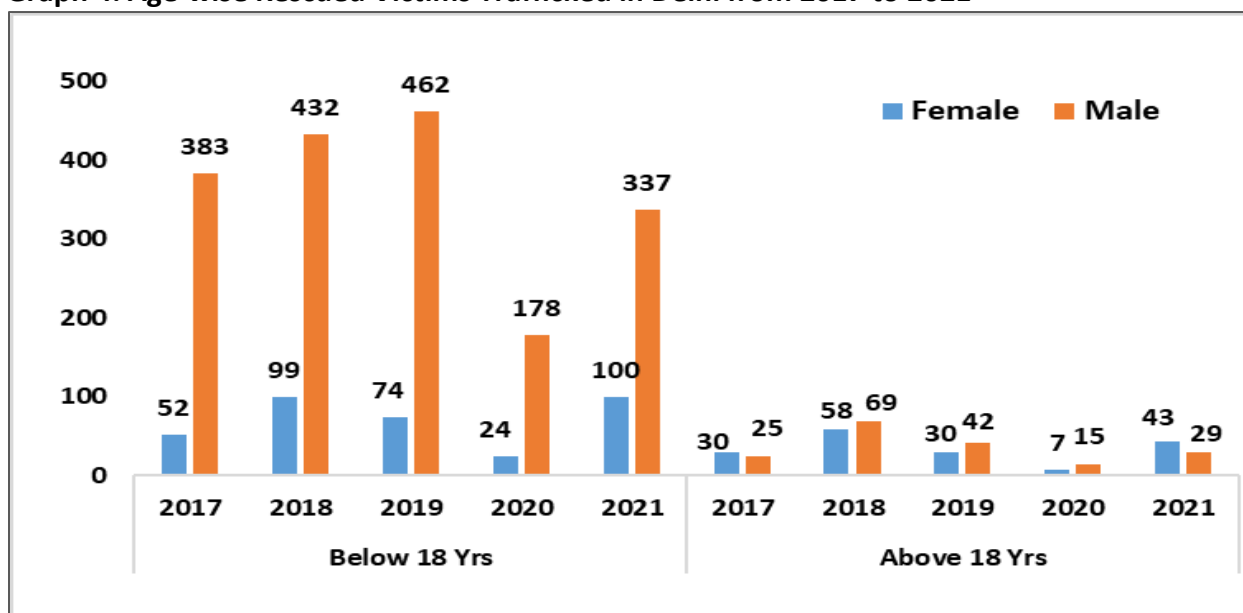
Table 3: Human Trafficking Cases in Delhi from 2017 to 2021⁷

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of cases	95	98	93	53	92
No. of Persons Rescued	481	422	608	224	509
Reasons for Human Trafficking ⁸					
Forced Labour	375	315	507	205	451
Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	17	40	9	5	9
Domestic Servitude	50	46	59	7	17
Forced Marriage	5	5	4	2	1
Petty Crimes	9	0	0	0	4
Begging	2	0	1	0	0
Removal of Organs	0	0	4	0	0
Other reasons	23	16	24	5	27

Inference:

- In 2021, 509 human trafficking victims were rescued as of 2021.
- Further, in the reasons identified for human trafficking, the number of individuals trafficked for forced labour is the highest 89% (451) in 2021.

Graph 4: Age-wise Rescued Victims Trafficked in Delhi from 2017 to 2021



Inference:

The highest number of human trafficking victims rescued in last 5 years were boys below the age group of 18 years. Urgent steps should be taken to tackle rise in child trafficking for forced labour.

⁷ Crime in India, 2017 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

⁸ The information is based on Statement of Rescued Victims & Accused.



Table 4: Cybercrime Cases in Delhi from 2016 to 2021

City	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020 to 2021
Delhi	162	189	115	168	356	112%

Inference:

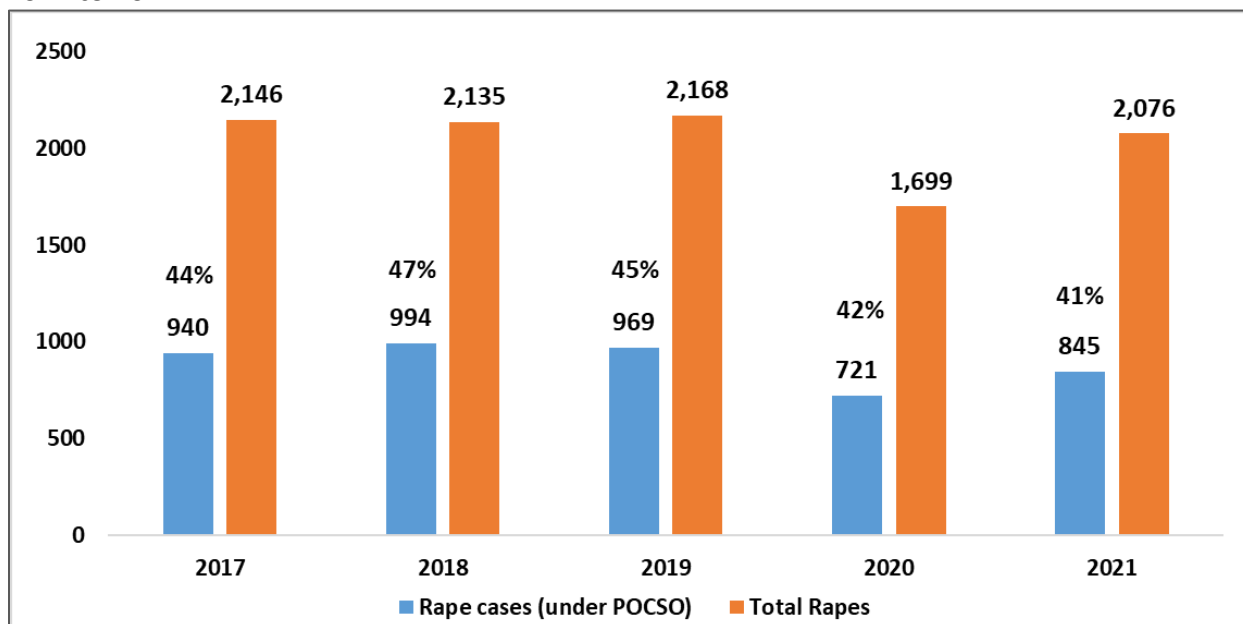
- Cybercrime cases has increase by 112% from just 2020 to 2021.
- In 2021, the number of cybercrimes reported in Delhi is however very low (356 cases) as compared to other metropolitan cities such as Bangalore (6,423), Hyderabad (3,303) Mumbai (2,883) and Lucknow (1,067).
- One reason could be the lack of adequate locations where cybercrimes can be reported in the city.



B. Cases under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act⁹

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 also brought gender parity- victims of all genders under the age of 18 can report a sexual crime. The Act (Section 28) also envisioned the setting up of special courts for speedy trial and delivery of justice taking into consideration the exposure that a child would face if proceedings took place in regular courts. Further, the Act (Section 35) provided for the cases to be disposed within a period of one year from the time of cognisance of the offense to ensure speedy justice to the child victims and prevent arduous and prolonged proceedings that would have a negative impact on the victim's health.

Graph 5: Rape Cases registered under POCSO Act compared to Total Rapes¹⁰ in Delhi from 2017 to 2021



Inference:

- 41% of the total rape cases were committed against children (below 18 years) in 2021.
- The proportion of POCSO rape crimes to total rape has remained in a range of 40% to 47% since 2017.
- Rape cases (under POCSO) cases has increase by 17% from 2020 to 2021.

⁹ Crime in India, 2017 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

¹⁰ Total Rape cases include IPC rape cases as well as POCSO rape cases.



Table 5: Age wise and Gender wise POCSO Rape Victims from 2017 to 2021

	Below 6 years		6 to 12 years		12 to 16 years		16 to 18 years		Total Child Victims		
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
2017	55	1	137	8	366	2	383	0	941	11	952
2018	40	1	128	2	441	7	380	2	989	12	1,001
2019	37	0	98	7	400	8	422	3	957	18	975
2020	24	0	77	0	314	0	306	0	721	0	721
2021	22	0	97	1	341	3	381	0	841	4	845

Inference:

- Highest number of rape victims were in the age group of 12 to 18 years (725 in 2021).
- Rape victims below 6 years of age were all girls (22) in 2021.

Table 6: POCSO Rape Offenders in Delhi from 2017 to 2021

Categories	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Rape Cases under POCSO	940	994	969	721	845
No. of cases where offenders were known to the victim	922	961	933	686	824
% of cases where offenders were known, to total cases	98%	97%	96%	95%	98%
Family members	93	108	99	74	100
% of cases where family members were offenders	10%	11%	10%	10%	12%
Family Friends/ Neighbours/ Other Known Persons	565	402	472	292	321
% of cases where family friends/ neighbours/other known persons were offenders	60%	40%	49%	40%	38%
Friends/Online Friends on Pretext of Marriage	264	451	362	320	403
% of cases where friends/online friends on pretext of marriage were offenders	28%	45%	37%	44%	48%
No. of Cases with Offenders Unknown or Not Identified	18	33	36	35	21
% of cases where offenders were unknown, to total cases	2%	3%	4%	5%	2%

Inference:

- In 98% of the rape cases under POCSO, offenders were known to the victim in 2021.
- This highlights the need of 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.



Table 7: Gender wise cases reported and number of victims under POCSO Act

POCSO Sections	Gender	Cases/Victims	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Child Rape (Sec. 4 & 6 of POCSO Act)/Sec. 376 IPC)	Girls	Cases Reported	929	983	953	721	841
		Victims	941	989	957	721	841
	Boys	Cases Reported	11	11	16	0	4
		Victims	11	12	18	0	4
Sexual Assault of Children (Sec. 8 & 10 of POCSO Act) / Sec. 354 IPC)	Girls	Cases Reported	591	681	593	373	497
		Victims	593	685	604	373	498
	Boys	Cases Reported	7	6	11	3	4
		Victims	7	6	11	3	4
Sexual Harassment (Sec. 12 of POCSO Act)/Sec. 509 IPC)	Girls	Cases Reported	35	70	43	31	31
		Victims	37	70	43	31	33
	Boys	Cases Reported	3	0	7	1	3
		Victims	3	0	9	1	3
Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material (Sec. 14 & 15 of POCSO Act)	Girls	Cases Reported	0	0	3	1	1
		Victims	0	0	3	1	1
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	0	1	0
		Victims	0	0	0	1	0
Abatement and Attempt of Crimes under POCSO Act (Sections 17 to 22)	Girls	Cases Reported	0	0	2	0	1
		Victims	0	0	2	0	1
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	1	0	0
		Victims	0	0	1	0	0
POCSO Act r/w Section 377 IPC / Unnatural Offences	Girls	Cases Reported	3	2	2	4	3
		Victims	3	2	2	4	3
	Boys	Cases Reported	44	86	88	62	69
		Victims	44	87	89	64	69
Total	Girls	Cases Reported	1,558	1,736	1,596	1,130	1,374
		Victims	1,574	1,746	1,611	1,130	1,377
	Boys	Cases Reported	65	103	123	67	80
		Victims	65	105	128	69	80
Grand Total		Cases Reported	1,623	1,839	1,719	1,197	1,454
		Victims	1,639	1,851	1,739	1,199	1,457

Inference:

- In 94% of the total 1,454 POCSO cases in 2021, victims were girls, in which highest cases were of rape (841) and sexual assault (497).
- Of the 80 cases reported of POSCO crimes against boys, 86% were unnatural offences (anal/oral intercourse). The low proportion of male cases reported to total cases also reflects the stigma attached to reporting of sexual crimes against males.



Table 8: Duration of Completion of Trials in POCSO Court in Delhi

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Less than 1 month	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 3 months	0	4	1	0	54
3 to 6 months	1	14	8	1	12
6 to 12 months	2	8	21	1	40
Upto one year	3	26	30	2	106
% of cases completed in one year	5%	32%	25%	4%	59%
1 to 3 years	39	44	54	43	50
% of cases completed in 1 to 3 years	64%	54%	46%	77%	28%
3 to 5 years	15	9	27	9	16
% of cases completed in 3 to 5 years	25%	11%	23%	16%	9%
5 to 10 years	4	2	7	2	7
% of cases completed in 5 to 10 years	7%	2%	6%	4%	4%
Total Judgements	61	81	118	56	179

Inference:

- Despite provisions for speedy trial in the POCSO Act, judgement for only 59% (179) cases were given as of 2021, showing that provisions of the act are not being followed
- **The Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Act** provides for a **separate POCSO court** to try cases of sexual crimes against children and possibly **completion of these cases within one year** of cognisance of offense. This is however **not being properly implemented**.¹¹

¹¹ <https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/POCSO%20Act%2C%202012.pdf> – Chapter 8-Point no.35 (1 & 2)



C. Road Accident Cases

Table 9: Number of Road Accidents, Persons Injured and Died from 2012 to 2021¹²

Year	Total Accidents	Simple Accidents (With Injury)	Number of Persons Injured	Fatal Accidents	Number of Persons Died
2012	6,937	5,000	6,633	1,822	1,866
2013	7,566	5,615	7,098	1,778	1,820
2014	8,623	6,785	8,283	1,629	1,671
2015	8,085	6,343	8,258	1,582	1,622
2016	7,375	5,698	7,154	1,548	1,591
2017	6,673	5,017	6,604	1,565	1,584
2018	6,515	4,783	6,086	1,657	1,690
2019	5,610	4,125	5,152	1,433	1,463
2020	4,178	2,997	3,662	1,163	1,196
2021	4,720	3,480	4,273	1,206	1,239

Inference:

- Road accidents in Delhi decreased by 32% from 6,937 in 2012 to 4,720 in 2021.
- Road accidents in Delhi increased by 13% from 4,178 in 2020 to 4,720 in 2021

¹² For year 2012 to 2019 <https://www.delhitrafficpolice.nic.in/statistics>



D. Investigation and Trial of IPC and SLL Crimes¹³

Table 10: Status of Investigation and Trial of IPC Cases in Delhi as per Crime in India report from 2017 to 2021¹⁴

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from Previous year	1,70,311	1,41,338	1,10,287	98,855	96,771
Cases reported in the current year	2,32,066	2,49,012	2,99,475	2,49,192	2,91,904
Total cases for investigation	4,02,512	3,90,410	4,09,838	3,48,104	3,88,691
Cases withdrawn/ transferred/quashed	1,075	720	226	675	203
Cases where final report ¹⁵ submitted	2,08,024	2,26,816	2,59,891	1,81,284	1,97,767
Cases where charge-sheet submitted	52,075	52,587	50,866	69,374	88,729
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	1,41,338	1,10,287	98,855	96,771	1,01,992
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	35%	28%	24%	28%	26%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	1,90,050	2,14,491	2,41,781	2,62,900	3,05,720
Cases taken for trial in current year	52,075	52,587	50,866	69,374	88,729
Total cases for trial	2,42,125	2,67,078	2,92,647	3,32,274	3,94,449
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed/compounded/Disposed of by Plea Bargaining	6,229	4,492	3,412	2,466	4,104
Cases discharged/ acquitted	7,755	8,699	11,286	3,467	5,767
Cases convicted	13,650	12,106	15,049	20,621	37,147
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	2,14,491	2,41,781	2,62,900	3,05,720	3,47,431
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	89%	91%	90%	92%	88%

Inference:

- A total of 3,88,691 IPC cases were to be investigated in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 26% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 88,729 cases.
- A total of 3,94,449 cases were to be tried in courts for IPC in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 88% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 42,914 cases in which the trial was completed in 2021, 87% were convicted, 13% were acquitted/discharged.

¹³ Crime in India, 2017 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

¹⁴ Data is of Delhi UT from Crime in India Report

¹⁵ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.



Table 11: Status of Investigation and Trial of Special and Local Laws (SLL) Cases in Delhi as per Crime in India report from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from Previous year	9,959	11,431	10,691	10,829	12,469
Cases reported in the current year	12,648	13,600	16,786	16,878	14,485
Total cases for investigation	22,608	25,032	27,477	27,707	26,954
Cases withdrawn/ transferred/ quashed	17	40	1	1	8
Cases where final report ¹⁶ submitted	596	440	336	338	178
Cases where charge sheet submitted	10,564	13,861	16,311	14,899	14,440
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	11,431	10,691	10,829	12,469	12,328
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	51%	43%	39%	45%	46%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	36,731	42,693	50,956	59,941	72,515
Cases taken for trial in current year	10,564	13,861	16,311	14,899	14,440
Total cases for trial	47,295	56,554	67,267	74,840	86,955
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/ quashed/ compounded/Disposed of by Plea Bargaining	283	493	322	130	145
Cases discharged/ acquitted	1,256	1,475	2,155	600	665
Cases convicted	3,063	3,630	4,849	1,595	2,245
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	42,693	50,956	59,941	72,515	83,900
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	90%	90%	89%	97%	96%

Inference:

- A total of 26,954 SLL cases were to be investigated in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 46% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year, much higher than IPC crimes (26%). Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 14,440 cases.
- A total of 86,955 SLL cases were to be tried in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 96% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. While the volume of IPC cases is much higher, the percentage of disposal of cases for both IPC and SLL crimes is poor.
- Conviction rates in SLL crimes were lower than IPC – out of 3,055 cases which were tried in the courts, 77% were convicted, 23% were acquitted/discharged.

¹⁶ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.



Table 12: Status of Investigation and Trial of Crime against Women Cases in Delhi as per Crime in India report from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from Previous year	23,090	20,940	18,819	18,595	16,535
Cases reported in the current year	13,076	13,640	13,395	10,093	14,277
Total cases for investigation	36,167	34,581	32,214	28,688	30,812
Cases withdrawn/transferred/quashed	241	301	87	124	155
Cases where final report ¹⁷ submitted	3,955	3,826	3,942	3,001	3,862
Cases where chargesheet submitted	11,031	11,635	9,590	9,028	9,538
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	20,940	18,819	18,595	16,535	17,257
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	58%	54%	58%	58%	56%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	35,530	43,236	51,369	56,409	64,177
Cases taken for trial in current year	11,031	11,635	9,590	9,028	9,538
Total cases for trial	46,561	54,871	60,959	65,437	73,715
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed/compounded/Disposed of by Plea Bargaining	895	1,159	948	409	461
Cases discharged/ acquitted	1,570	1,569	2,135	448	439
Cases convicted	860	774	1,467	403	274
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	43,236	51,369	56,409	64,177	72,541
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	93%	94%	93%	98%	98%

Inference:

- A total of 30,812 cases of crime against women were to be investigated in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 56% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 9,538 cases.
- A total of 73,715 cases of crime against women were to be tried in courts in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 98% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- In 2021, the trial was completed of only 1,174 cases, out of which 38% cases were convicted and 62% were acquitted/discharged.

¹⁷ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.



Table 13: Status of Investigation and Trial of Crime against Children Cases in Delhi as per Crime in India report from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from Previous year	9,145	8,768	8,609	9,016	8,066
Cases reported in the current year	7,852	8,246	7,783	5,362	7,118
Total cases for investigation	16,997	17,015	16,392	14,378	15,184
Cases withdrawn/transferred/quashed	151	53	8	54	10
Cases where final report ¹⁸ submitted	5,055	5,412	4,982	3,974	4,790
Cases where charge sheet submitted	2,738	2,941	2,386	2,284	2,304
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	9,053	8,609	9,016	8,066	8,080
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	53%	51%	55%	56%	53%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	9,054	11,238	13,541	14,383	16,501
Cases taken for trial in current year	2,738	2,941	2,386	2,284	2,304
Total cases for trial	11,792	14,179	15,927	16,667	18,805
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed/compounded/Disposed of by Plea Bargaining	31	54	21	26	7
Cases discharged/ acquitted	281	263	578	43	68
Cases convicted	242	321	945	97	75
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	11,238	13,541	14,383	16,501	18,655
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	95%	96%	90%	99%	99%

Inference:

- A total of 15,184 cases of crime against children were to be investigated in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 53% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in only 2,304 cases.
- A total of 18,805 cases of crime against children were to be tried in Delhi as of December 2021 out of which 99% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. Even though the volume of crime against women cases is much higher, the percentage of disposal of cases for both, crime against women and crime against children is very low.
- Conviction rate of crime against children is however higher than that of crime against women - out of 150 cases tried in the courts, 52% were convicted and 48% were acquitted/discharge.

¹⁸ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.



Table 14: Conviction and Acquittal percentage of various crimes in Delhi from 2017 to 2021

Type of Crimes	Disposal Status	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
IPC Crimes	Conviction (%)	64%	58%	57%	86%	87%
	Acquittal (%)	36%	42%	43%	14%	13%
SLL Crimes	Conviction (%)	71%	71%	69%	73%	77%
	Acquittal (%)	29%	29%	31%	27%	23%
Crime Against Women	Conviction (%)	35%	33%	41%	47%	38%
	Acquittal (%)	65%	67%	59%	53%	62%
Crime Against Children	Conviction (%)	46%	55%	62%	69%	52%
	Acquittal (%)	54%	45%	38%	31%	48%
Cybercrimes	Conviction (%)	50%	17%	14%	0%	100%
	Acquittal (%)	50%	83%	86%	0%	0%

Inference:

- In IPC crimes the conviction rate increased from 64% in 2017 to 87% in 2021, while in SLL crimes the conviction rate increased from 71% in 2012 to 77% in 2021.
- The conviction rate in cases of crimes against women was 38% in 2021, while for crimes against children it was 52%
- There has been 100% conviction for cybercrime cases in 2021.



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

A. Police Personnel

Table 15: Designation wise number of sanctioned and working police personnel in 2020-21 and 2021-22¹⁹

Designation	2020-21			2021-22		
	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference
Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	1	1	0%	1	1	0%
Special Commissioner of Police	13	17	31%	17	17	0%
Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	20	20	0%	20	20	0%
Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	20	22	10%	20	22	10%
Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	54	62	15%	54	62	15%
Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (Addl. D.C.P.)	54	14	-74%	54	14	-74%
Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	347	239	-31%	347	239	-31%
Police Inspector (P.I.)	1,455	1,422	-2%	-	-	-
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	8,096	6,451	-20%	-	-	-
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	7,316	6,762	-8%	-	-	-
Head Constable (H.C.)	23,713	20,513	-13%	23,912	20,646	-14%
Police Constable (P.C.)	50,969	42,763	-16%	51,899	45,988	-11%
Total Police Force	92,058	78,286	-15%	76,324	67,009	-12%

(-) These figures for 2021-22 were not provided in an RTI application. Thus, they have not been added to the overall vacancy for 2021-22

Inference:

- Highest shortage in Delhi police was in the post of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (Addl. D.C.P.) - 74% in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, police inspector, police sub-inspector and assistant police sub-inspector posts had a vacancy of 13%.

¹⁹ Data received through RTI from Police Headquarters as on 31st March of that year. For example, 2021-22 data is as of 31st March 2022. Data in this table is of department and police station personnel.



Table 16: Police Personnel sanctioned and working for Supervisory level officers in 2020-21 and 2021-22

Supervisory Level Officer	2020-21			2021-22		
	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working	Police Personnel Sanctioned	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	380	-25%	509	380	-25%

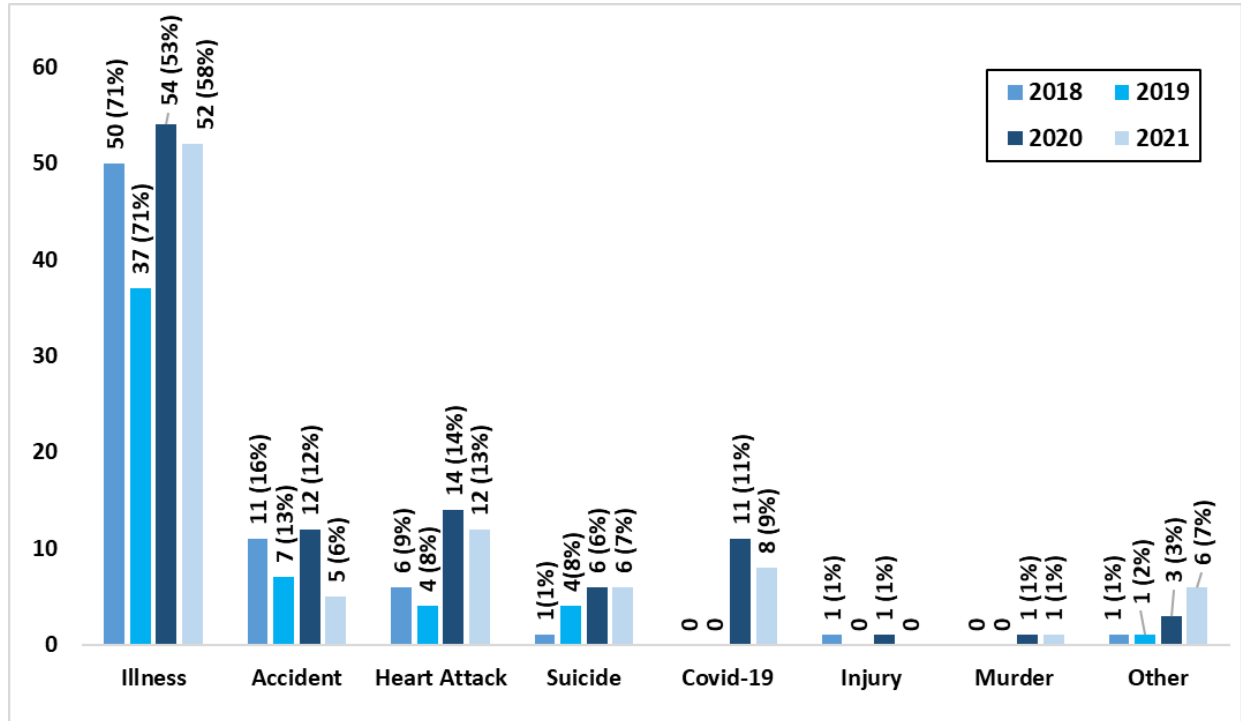
Inference:

Delhi Supervisory level officers' posts suffer from a shortfall of 25% in 2021-22.



B. Causes of Death of Delhi Police Personnel

Graph 6: Police Personnel Major Causes of Death from 2018 to 2021²⁰



Inference:

- Highest number of deaths amongst police personnel are happening due to various illnesses, which shows a need of provision for regular health check-ups of police personnel.
- 13% Police personnel death were due to Heart attack and 7% due to Suicide out of the total 90 deaths in 2021.

²⁰ Outer, Rohini, Central & South East districts do not maintain causes of death data, East District have not provided the data year wise.



VI. Deliberations by Members of Parliament (MP) in Delhi²¹

Table 17: Questions asked on issues related to crime from Budget 2019 to Budget 2022

Name of MP	Political Party	No. of Question asked on issues related to crime			Total questions		
		Budget 2019, Monsoon 2019, Winter 2019 & Budget 2020	Monsoon 2020, Winter 2020 & Budget 2021	Monsoon 2021, Winter 2021 & Budget 2022	Budget 2019, Monsoon 2019, Winter 2019 & Budget 2020	Monsoon 2020, Winter 2020 & Budget 2021	Monsoon 2021, Winter 2021 & Budget 2022
Manoj Tiwari	BJP	5	3	5	92	61	107
Gautam Gambhir	BJP	5	1	1	43	20	16
Meenakshi Lekhi*	BJP	10	4	-	97	36	-
Hans Raj Hans	BJP	2	0	0	15	0	0
Harsh Vardhan	Health Minister (from 30 th July 2019 to 7 th July 2021)						0
Parvesh Sahib Singh	BJP	13	2	6	102	32	60
Ramesh Bidhuri	BJP	0	3	3	19	19	67
Total		35	13	15	368	168	250

(*) Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture (7th July 2021 to till).

Inference:

6% of total questions raised by Delhi MPs from Monsoon 2021 to Budget 2022 were related to crime. Parvesh Sahib Singh asked the most questions (06 questions) on crime from Monsoon 2021 to Budget 2022 among Delhi MPs.

²¹ Detailed information regarding questions asked by various MPs from Budget 2019 to Budget 2022 was taken from the below mention link: <http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Questions/Qtextsearch.aspx>



Table 18: Issue-wise number of questions asked on crime from Budget 2019 to Budget 2021

Issues	No. of Questions related to crime		
	Budget 2019, Monsoon 2019, Winter 2019 & Budget 2020	Monsoon 2020, Winter 2020 & Budget 2021	Monsoon 2021, Winter 2021 & Budget 2022
Total Questions Asked	35	13	15
Army/Navy/Air Force/other security	0	3	2
Cybercrime	5	1	4
Corruption	2	0	0
Child Labour	1	0	1
Drug	0	0	1
First Information Report (FIR) Related	2	1	1
Fraud	1	0	0
Human Resources Related	6	1	1
Human Trafficking	1	0	0
Illegal Immigrants	3	0	0
Judiciary	3	1	0
Kidnapping	1	0	0
Legal System Related	0	3	1
Police Station Infrastructure	1	0	0
Prison/Custody Related	0	1	1
Robbery	1	0	0
Schemes Policies in Crime	1	0	1
Women Issues Related	4	0	1
Crime Related	4	2	1

Note: One question/issue may be related to multiple sub-issues in crime and is counted issue-wise, hence total questions raised does not equal issue-wise total.

Inference:

- Data shows an increase in human trafficking victims, however from Budget 2019 to Budget 2022, only 1 question was raised on this issue.
- Despite the rise in kidnapping, only 1 question was raised on this issue