

Report on The Status of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

With a Focus on



Crime Reporting



POCSO



Cyber
Crimes



Forensics
Department



Police
Reforms



Police
Personnel



Representational Images: Canva

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I. Foreword

The significance of maintaining law and order cannot be overlooked in the global city of Mumbai, where aspirations for world-class amenities knit alongside the complexities of urban life. This quest for safety encompasses both major and minor threats, requiring efficiency in the registration of crimes, timely investigation, and the administration of justice.

To bring efficiency to the maintenance of law and order, *the Honourable Supreme Court of India issued directives for seven police reforms in the judgement of the 'Prakash Singh vs Union of India Case in 2006'*. In this report, Praja Foundation focuses on the implementation of three major reforms in Mumbai brought forth by the judgement.

One of the reforms was to separate the various functions of the police. A standing order was passed by the former Director General of Police of Maharashtra, Sanjeev Dayal, dated 24th May, 2015, titled '**Separation of investigation in cases triable under sessions court from law & order**'. However, **three out of five region offices of Mumbai police stated that data is not available in their records on the separate investigation units** as per the response received to our Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI) application.

The establishment of **the Police Complaints Authority (PCA)** was another reform to ensure the trust of citizens in the policing system. The Government of Maharashtra has formed the State Police Complaints Authority (SPCA) as notified on 25th May 2015, however, **currently only two out of five members have been appointed to the SPCA committee**. Moreover, **no information was received on our RTI application on the Divisional PCA for Mumbai City which falls under the administration of Konkan Division**.

The third reform that has been studied was the **State Security Commission (SSC)**, with focus on forming an advisory panel to the government for better policing. However, as per the response received to our RTI application, **the SSC has not been constituted in Maharashtra yet**.

Further, the current landscape of Mumbai presents a series of challenges with rising incidents of registered criminal activities, which demand our immediate attention. In the last 10 years, i.e., from 2013 to 2022, **the registered cases of rape have increased by 130% (391 to 901) and that of molestation by 105% (1,137 to 2,329)**. Moreover, out of the total number of rape cases registered in Mumbai, **63% (615) are against minor girls. These cases are registered under the Protection of Children against Sexual Abuse Act, 2012 (POCSO)**, as per the data available on the website of Mumbai Police.

Additionally, there is a **shortage of 30% of Police Personnel (as of July 2023) in Mumbai police**. Moreover, a 22% shortage of officers (Police Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector and Police Sub-Inspector) engaged in the investigation of crime has been observed. The shortage impacts the timely investigation of crimes registered. At the end of the year 2022, **73% of the registered POCSO cases were pending for investigation**. The status of pending investigation of other registered criminal cases in 2022 is not available as the National Crime Records Bureau's **Crime in India – 2022 report is yet to be published**.

The forensic department plays a vital role in the investigation of crime and **there is a shortage of Class-II staff by 46% (such as Scientific Officers and Asst. Chemical Analysers) and Class-III staff by 47% (such as Scientific and Lab Assistants), who has a principal role in the scientific analysis of the evidence**. This is resulting in a **44% pendency of cases to be examined at the end of the year 2022**.

Cyber-crime is mounting all over the world **with an increase in registered cases of cyber-crime in Mumbai by 243% from 2018 (1,375) to 2022 (4,723)**. **The highest cases of cyber-crime have been registered as "Credit Card Fraud / Cheating" with an increase of 657% from 461 in 2018 to 3,490 in 2022**. Though mitigation steps

have been taken by Mumbai police to curb this issue, such as the formation of Cyber Cells in the police stations, ***the detection ratio in 2022 is a mere 8%***. This ratio highlights the need for capacity building of police officials on technical skills to investigate cases of cyber-crime in a speedy manner.

To strengthen public trust in Mumbai police as well as make policing and law and order system more efficient, it is vital to implement police reforms as directed by the Honourable Supreme Court. Filling the vacancy gaps in police personnel and building their capacity to use technological advancements will improve the efficiency in the timely investigation of rising criminal incidents and delivering justice.

MILIND MHASKE

CEO, Praja Foundation

II. Acknowledgement

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

We would like to appreciate our stakeholders; particularly, our Elected Representatives & government officials, the Civil Society 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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III. Summary of State of Policing and Law and Order in Mumbai, Status of Solving of Major Crimes and Recommendations

Table 1: Key Summary, Status and Recommendation

Crime Statistics	State of Policing and Law & Order	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported major crimes increased in 2022 compared to 2013, with rape cases up by 130%, thefts by 126% and molestation by 105%. In 2022, a significant 63% of the total reported rape cases were perpetrated against minor girls, falling under the POCSO category. 44% cases were pending for forensic examination at the end of 2022. Cyber-crime cases have increased by 243% from 2018 to 2022. Credit card fraud/cheating have increased by whopping 657% in the same period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three out of five Mumbai Police region offices stated that data regarding Investigation Units is not available in their records. There is 22% shortage of investigating officer (P.I, A.P.I, and P.S.I) posts in 2023; only 19% working police personnel are women. POCSO cases pending for investigation at the end of each year in Mumbai increased from 1,720 in 2018 to 2,438 in 2022, with the percentage of pending cases rising from 66% to 73% over the same period. There is a shortage of Class-II by 46% (such as Scientific Officer and Asst. Chemical Analyser) and Class-III by 47% (such as Scientific and Lab Assistant) staff, who are majorly involved in the scientific analysis of the evidences. Only 8% of 4,723 registered cybercrime cases were detected in 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police reforms such as separation of investigation and law and order needs to be implemented, in order to reduce the number of unresolved cases. There is a need for having adequate police force and filling the sanctioned posts for effective policing and investigation. 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. There is a need to fill the vacant posts in the forensic department for faster resolution of cases. There is need of capacity building of Mumbai police officials on technological advancements to investigate the cyber-crime cases at a much faster pace.

IV: Crime Statistics

A. Major Crimes Reported in Mumbai

Table 2: Reporting of Major Crimes in Mumbai from 2013 to 2022¹

Major Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2013 to 2022
Murder	172	184	168	146	120	160	156	143	157	128	-26%
Rape	391	609	710	628	740	773	905	695	777	901	130%
Kidnapping & Abduction ²	381	541	1,583	1,949	2,159	2,202	2,102	1,173	1,590	N.A.	N.A.
Hurt	3,915	4,172	4,611	4,465	4,715	5,238	4,414	3,825	4,262	4,650	19%
Molestation	1,137	1,605	2,022	2,122	2,235	2,529	2,047	1,466	1,577	2,329	105%
Riot	362	415	401	467	437	538	377	316	323	282	-22%
Chain Snatching	2,092	1,411	909	460	176	172	154	138	150	190	-91%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	2,926	3,056	3,010	2,585	2,432	2,300	2,083	1,640	1,690	1,619	-45%
Robbery / Dacoity	734	734	840	742	849	929	974	595	727	863	18%
Thefts	6,554	6,436	6,958	6,573	6,571	6,119	5,876	3,408	4,502	14,795	126%
Vehicle Stolen	3,789	3,480	3,311	3,089	3,018	3,152	2,694	2,795	3,269	3,058	-19%

Inference:

- Reported major crimes increased in 2022 compared to 2013, with rape cases up by 130%, thefts by 126% and molestation by 105%.
- Thefts, Hurt, Vehicle Stolen, Molestation, and House Breaking, are the highest offences reported in 2022.
- The increase in thefts are a result of inclusion of complaints regarding loss of mobile phones.

¹ As per RTI data.

² Crime in India, 2013 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>. N.A. – The 2022 report has not been published yet, and therefore the data is not available.

Table 3: Region-wise total crime reported and questions asked by MLAs on crime issue in 2022

Regions ³	No. of Police Station	Reported crime in 2022	Vacancy in Police Personnel (%)	No. of MLAs	Total questions asked by MLAs on crime	Average questions asked per MLA
Central Region	20	14,289	-20%	6	77	13
East Region	18	11,576	-10%	8	155	19
North Region	16	15,684	-20%	8	189	24
South Region	16	9,590	-31%	6	84	14
West Region	21	18,999	-24%	8	177	22

Inference:

- West region has recorded the highest number of crimes registered in 2022 (18,999), followed by North region with 15,684 cases, and Central region with 14,289 cases.
- The shortage of police personnel increased from 22% in 2018 to 30% in 2023, however, only 14 questions were raised on this issue between Budget 2022 and Budget 2023.

Table 4: Region-wise reporting of specific crimes (Highest reporting of category-wise cases) from Year 2018 to 2022

Major Crimes	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Region	Cases	Region	Cases	Region	Cases	Region	Cases	Region	Cases
Murder	East	48	East	45	East	53	East	43	East	34
Rape	North	225	West	252	West	199	North	230	West	256
Hurts	North	1,395	West	1,192	East	1,008	West	1,141	West	1,321
Molestation	North	699	North	641	West	424	North	525	North	635
Riot	West	154	West	117	West	90	West	100	West	81
Chain Snatching	West	47	East / West	42	West	44	West	46	East	59
House Breaking (Day/Night)	West	637	North	597	West	415	West	454	West	466
Robbery/ Dacoity	West	244	East / West	239	East	160	West	237	West	291
Thefts	West	1,796	West	1,925	West	1,114	West	1,440	West	4,702
Vehicle Stolen	West	856	West	805	West	867	West	1,015	West	943

Inference:

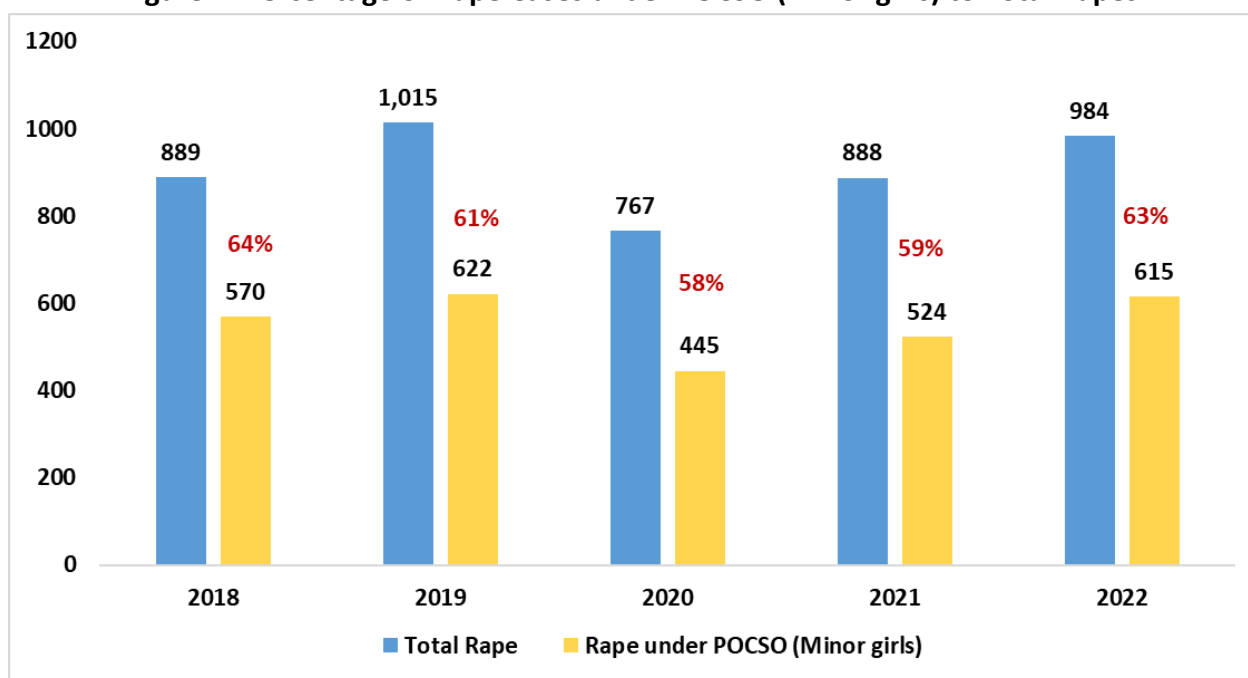
- In 2022, the West region has reported the highest cases in majority of the crime heads.
- Moreover, over the last five years (2018 to 2022), the West region has consistently recorded the highest number of registered cases of riot, theft and vehicle stolen. For more details, refer to annexure 1 - region wise data.

³ For region wise area refer to annexure - 3

B. Cases under Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Rape Cases under POCSO (Minor girls) to Total Rapes⁴



Inference:

- In the last 5 years, on an average, more than 61% of the reported rape cases fall under the rape under POCSO (minor girls) category. However, only 6 questions have been raised by MLAs between Budget 2022 and Budget 2023.
- In 2022, a significant 63% of the total reported rape cases were perpetrated against minor girls, falling under the POCSO category.
- There is an 8% rise in rape crimes against minor girls falling under POCSO, with the number increasing from 570 cases in 2018 to 615 cases in 2022.

⁴<https://mumbaipolice.gov.in/CrimeStatistics>

Table 5: No. of cases registered under POCSO (minor girls)

Cases registered	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No. of cases registered Rape under POCSO	570	622	445	524	615
No. of cases registered Molestation under POCSO	548	609	428	452	489
No. of cases registered Eve-Teasing under POCSO	21	23	19	35	28
Other IPC under POCSO	68	54	40	40	23
PITA under POSCO (Excluding Rape)	3	6	6	15	2

Inference:

There is rise in eve-teasing cases registered under POCSO from 2018 to 2022.

Table 6: Status of Investigation under POCSO Act in Mumbai from 2018 to 2022

Status of Investigation	Row no.	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cases pending for investigation from previous year	1	1,465	1,720	1,867	1,963	2,176
Cases reported in the current year	2	1,144	1,319	964	1,048	1,184
Total cases for investigation (Row 1 + Row 2)	3	2,609	3,039	2,831	3,011	3,360
Chargesheet filed	4	881	1,150	848	810	899
% of Chargesheet filed	5	34%	38%	30%	27%	27%
Summary report	6	8	22	20	25	23
Total output (Row 4 + Row 6)	7	889	1,172	868	835	922
Pending investigation at the end of the year (Row 3 - Row 7)	8	1,720	1,867	1,963	2,176	2,438
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	9	66%	61%	69%	72%	73%

Inference:

- As of 2022, Mumbai had 3,360 registered POCSO cases to be investigated, but a substantial 73% of these cases remained unresolved by the year's end. Out of the cases that were investigated, charge sheets were filed for only 27% (899).
- The cases pending for investigation at the end of each year in Mumbai increased from 1,720 in 2018 to 2,438 in 2022, with the percentage of pending cases rising from 66% to 73% over the same period.
- The criminal justice system may need to address these challenges to improve the efficiency of investigations and reduce the backlog of pending cases under the POCSO Act in Mumbai.

C. Comparative Statement of Cyber-Crime Cases (IPC & LAC Cases)

Table 7: Number of Cases registered in Cyber-Crime from 2018 to 2022⁵

Head	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2018 to 2022
Tampering of Source Code	8	3	4	13	9	13%
Hacking	-	-	-	32	60	-
MIM Attack / Spoofing Mail	9	26	14	49	38	245%
Phishing / Hacking / Nigerian Fraud	2	34	37			
Obscene Email / SMS / MMS	295	239	247	142	400	36%
Threatening Email / SMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fake Social Media Profile / Morphing Email / SMS	46	61	30	118	141	207%
Credit Card Fraud / Cheating	461	775	558	2,229	3,490	657%
Pornography	-	-	-	43	24	-
Data Theft	-	-	-	20	17	-
Sextortion	-	-	-	54	78	-
Communal Post	-	-	-	17	6	-
Other	554	1,087	1,545	166	460	-17%
Total	1,375	2,225	2,435	2,883	4,723	243%

Inference:

- The registration of cyber-crime cases has increased by 243% over the last five years from 2018 to 2022.
- In 2022, the highest number of cases were registered for Credit Card Fraud/Cheating (3,490), with an increase of 657% from 2018 to 2022.
- Despite significant increase in the registered cyber-crime cases over the years, only 27 questions were asked by MLAs on cyber-crime in 2022.

Table 8: Region-wise number of Cyber-crime cases registered in Cyber cell and Cyber Police Station in 2022⁶

	Central Region	East Region	North Region	South Region	West Region	Total
No. of Cases registered in Cyber-Cell ⁷	919	539	596	Data not provided	1,196	3,250
No. of Cases registered in Cyber police Station ⁸	36	32	47	42	85	242
Total	955	571	643	42	1,281	3,492

Inference:

- The West Region recorded the highest total number of cyber-crime cases (1,281).

⁵ <https://mumbaipolice.gov.in/CrimeStatistics>.

⁶ Data taken through RTI

⁷ There is a cyber-cell in every police station

⁸ There are 5 cyber police stations in Mumbai

Table 9: Status of Cases registered in Cyber Crime in 2022⁹

Sr. No.	Head Wise Crime	Cases Registered	Cases Detected	Cases Detected (%)	Person Arrested	
1	Tampering of Source Code	9	0	0%	0	
2	Phishing /MIM Attack/ Spoofing Mail	38	3	8%	8	
3	Pornography	24	7	29%	11	
4	Obscene Email / SMS / MMS / Post	400	88	22%	122	
5	Fake Social Media Profile/ Morphing Email/ SMS	141	40	28%	46	
6	Credit Card / Online Fraud	1,315	31	2%	50	
7	Hacking	60	3	5%	9	
8	Cheating	2,175	104	5%	186	
	i	Custom/Gift Fraud	73	4	5%	5
	ii	Purchase fraud	192	2	1%	2
	lii	Job Fraud	106	6	6%	27
	iv	Insurance/ Provident Fund Fraud	18	3	17%	11
	v	Admission fraud	7	1	14%	1
	vi	Fake Web site	49	3	6%	5
	vii	Investment Fraud	31	5	16%	7
	viii	Matrimonial Fraud	31	8	26%	9
	ix	Crypto currency Fraud	31	4	13%	6
	x	Loan Fraud	116	6	5%	27
xi	Other Cheating	1,521	62	4%	86	
9	Data Theft	17	5	29%	5	
10	Sextortion	78	25	32%	34	
11	Communal Post	6	1	17%	1	
12	Other	460	68	15%	96	
Total		4,723	375	8%	568	

Case detection: refers to the process of identifying and recognising instances or cases of cybercriminal activity. It involves the discovery, analysis, and investigation of incidents that involve illegal or malicious activities in the digital realm.

Inference:

- Only 8% cases were detected in 2022 in the total cases registered under cyber-crime.
- In 2022, the highest number of cases were registered for Credit Card/Online Fraud (1,315) and Cheating (2,175), but only 2% and 5% of these cases were detected by the end of the year, respectively.

⁹ <https://mumbai.police.gov.in/CrimeStatistics>.

D. Road Accident Cases

Table 10: Number of Accidents, Persons Injured and Killed on Roads from 2018 to 2022¹⁰

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of Persons Injured	No. of Persons Died
2018	3,162	3,292	475
2019	2,872	2,925	447
2020	1,812	1,740	349
2021	2,214	1,944	387
2022 ¹¹	1,773	1,620	272
% change from 2018 to 2022	-44%	-51%	-43%

Inference:

- Registered road accident cases in Mumbai have decreased by 44% from 3,162 in 2018 to 1,773 in 2022.

¹⁰ Economic Survey of Maharashtra.

¹¹ Provisional

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

Table 11: Designation wise overall number of police personnel in 2022 and 2023¹²

Designation	2022			2023		
	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 (Spl. C.P.)	-	-	-	1	1	0%
Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	5	5	0%	5	5	0%
Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	11	10	-9%	11	11	0%
Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	42	31	-26%	42	34	-19%
Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	128	75	-41%	128	83	-35%
Police Inspector (P.I.)	1,031	1,058	3%	1,031	778	-25%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	1,092	1,233	13%	1,093	957	-12%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	3,279	2,483	-24%	3,262	2,492	-24%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	3,221	2,402	-25%	3,222	2,747	-15%
Head Constable (H.C.)	8,246	6,175	-25%	8,250	9,227	12%
Police Naik (P.N.)	7,198	5,122	-29%	7,192	615	-91%
Police Constable (P.C.)	21,957	16,383	-25%	21,960	17,014	-23%
Technical Posts	5,535	2,523	-54%	5,846	2,460	-58%
Total Police Force	51,746	37,501	-28%	52,044	36,425	-30%

Inference:

- There were 52,044 sanctioned police personnel posts, however, only 36,425 personnel were actually working, resulting in a 30% personnel shortfall.
- The overall shortage in police personnel has increased from 28% in 2022 to 30% in 2023.
- There is an average shortage 22% of the officers involved in investigation, for e.g., P.I, A.P.I, and P.S.I posts in 2023.
- As per Maharashtra Government Order 0821/प्र.क्र.533/पोल-5 ब, the posts for Police Naik have been omitted, thereby shooting up the vacancy from 29% in 2022 to 91% in 2023.

¹² Data as of 31st July 2022 and 2023 respectively.

Table 12: Department wise Police Personnel¹³ in 2022 and 2023

Department	2022			2023		
	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working	% difference between Sanctioned and Working	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working	% difference between Sanctioned and Working
Special Branch (I - CID)	1,139	855	-25%	1,136	685	-40%
Special Branch (II - Passport)	443	376	-15%	443	312	-30%
Crime Branch	1,948	1,539	-21%	1,945	1,432	-26%
Protection and Security	2,350	1,503	-36%	2,356	1,426	-39%
Armed Police	13,461	9,931	-26%	13,503	10,104	-25%
Wireless Section	447	250	-44%	447	255	-43%
Traffic	4,150	2,723	-34%	4,150	2,723	-34%
Control Room	267	153	-43%	231	175	-24%
Motor Transport	46	49	7%	48	4	-92%
Technical Post	5,535	2,523	-54%	5,846	2,416	-59%
Total	29,786	19,902	-33%	30,105	19,532	-35%

Inference:

- There is a 35% gap in the allocation of police personnel across different police departments, in 2023.
- The highest shortage of personnel in 2023 was in the Motor Transport department, with a deficit of 92%, followed by technical posts with a shortage of 59%.
- In 2023, the control room responsible for crime surveillance and taking complaints through helpline numbers had a personnel shortage of 24%.

¹³ Does not include personnel sanctioned and working in police stations.

Table 13: Police Personnel details of Supervisory level officers in 2022 and 2023

Supervisory level officers	2022			2023		
	Sanctioned	Working	% difference between Sanctioned and Working	Sanctioned	Working	% difference between Sanctioned and Working
C.P., Jt. C.P., Addl. C.P., D.C.P. and A.C.P.	187	122	-35%	188	135	-28%

Inference:

- In 2023, there was a 28% shortage of supervisory level personnel in the police force, as against 35% in 2022.

Table 14: Designation wise working male and female personnel percentage as on July 2023

Designation	Male (%)	Female (%)
Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	100%	0%
Special Commissioner of Police (Spl. C.P.)	100%	0%
Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	100%	0%
Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	92%	8%
Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	92%	8%
Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	86%	14%
Police Inspector (P.I.)	89%	11%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	81%	19%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	84%	16%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	96%	4%
Head Constable (H.C.)	91%	9%
Police Naik (P.N.)	81%	19%
Police Constable (P.C.)	71%	29%
Technical Posts	95%	5%
Total Police Force	81%	19%

Inference:

- Only 19% working police personnel constitute of women as of July 2023.
- There are no female police personnel at the level of C.P., Spl. C.P., and Jt. C.P.

Table 15: Police Personnel Major Causes of Death¹⁴ from January 2018 to December 2022

Major Causes of Death	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Covid-19	0	0	100	24	0
Heart Diseases	26	20	16	35	53
Jaundice and Liver	9	22	13	9	14
Cancer	15	13	11	11	6
Accidental Death	9	7	10	9	6
Kidney	2	4	8	11	11
Suicide	7	3	4	8	7
Diabetes	6	4	3	5	4
Tuberculosis	5	6	2	10	1
HIV	0	0	0	2	1
Other Diseases	50	65	63	32	11
Total	129	144	230	156	114

Inference:

- Highest cause of death reported from 2018 to 2022 was of Heart Diseases (150) followed by Covid-19 (124 deaths), and Jaundice and liver (67).
- Death due to Heart diseases have increased by 104% from 2018 to 2022.
- 29 cases of death by suicide were reported between 2018 and 2022.

¹⁴ As per RTI Data

F. Railway Crime Statistics¹⁵

Table 16: Reporting of Major Railway Crimes in Mumbai from 2018 to 2022

Major Crimes	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2018 to 2022
Murder	6	4	1	3	3	-50%
Dacoity/Robbery	868	1,191	416	354	324	-63%
All Thefts ¹⁶	25,478	19,285	4,723	3,291	7,264	-71%
Rape	3	5	1	5	4	33%
Molestation	85	93	32	20	60	-29%
Other IPC	230	338	105	116	195	-15%
Total	26,670	20,916	5,278	3,789	7,850	-71%

Inference:

- The total number of reported major crimes have decreased from 2018 to 2022, however, the numbers are on rise post Covid-19 era.
- Theft and Molestation cases reported in Mumbai have increased from 3,291 and 20 cases in 2021 to 7,264 and 60 cases in 2022 respectively.

Table 17: Accidental Injuries and Deaths in Mumbai Railways from 2018 to 2022

Police Station	Accidental Deaths					Accidental Injuries				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
C.S.T.	144	121	39	57	116	254	176	48	43	79
Dadar	136	131	33	61	107	85	110	35	62	92
Kurla	344	294	127	172	233	266	267	101	100	142
Wadala	142	125	51	99	109	255	207	50	51	116
Churchgate	46	32	20	14	36	166	149	33	45	112
Mumbai Central	140	126	48	65	112	311	296	64	87	162
Bandra	86	102	33	61	99	112	135	41	40	66
Andheri	125	106	26	41	77	226	204	46	41	74
Borivali	284	242	75	163	240	223	184	55	120	382
Total	1,447	1,279	452	733	1,129	1,898	1,728	473	589	1,225

Inference:

- Railway accidental deaths have increased by 54% from 733 to 1,129 and accidental injuries have increased by 108% from 589 to 1,225 in 2021 to 2022.
- Borivali has the highest numbers of cases registered for both accidental deaths (240) and injuries (382) in 2022.

¹⁵ As per RTI data

¹⁶ In Greater Mumbai Region "All Thefts" were not registered as F.I.R. in Police Station. Till 2015, only missing complaints were filed for majority of the thefts. Praja had been obtaining data only for the FIR registered for thefts for Railway Crime. From 2016, for every theft F.I.R is registered, hence there is an increase in number of registered Thefts that were obtained through RTIs.

Table 18: Reasons of Railway Deaths in 2022

Stations Name	Reasons of Railway Deaths									Total
	Line Crossing	Falling from Running Train	Hit against Rly Pole	Falling in Gaps/ Platform	Electric Shock	Suicide	Natural Death due to Illness	Cause of Death Not Known	Other Reason	
C.S.T.	26	42	2	0	0	1	43	0	2	116
Dadar	43	31	0	0	0	3	24	6	0	107
Kurla	101	78	0	0	2	2	50	0	0	233
Wadala	36	57	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	109
Churchgate	11	12	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	36
Mumbai Central	48	22	1	0	0	5	34	0	2	112
Bandra	37	18	4	0	2	4	31	3	0	99
Andheri	44	14	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	77
Borivali	140	40	0	0	1	0	55	0	4	240
Total	486	314	9	0	5	16	282	9	8	1,129
In (%)	43%	28%	0.8%	0%	0.4%	1%	25%	1%	1%	100%

Inference:

- Out of the total deaths due to railway accidents (1,129) in 2022, 43% of deaths (486) were due to line crossing, and 28% (314) were due to falling from running train.
- Accidental Deaths due to line crossing were highest in Borivali (140) followed by Kurla (101) in 2022.

Table 19: Reasons of Railway Injuries in 2022

Stations Name	Reasons of Railway Injuries									Total
	Line Crossing	Falling from Running Train	Hit against Rly Pole	Falling in Gaps/ Platform	Electric Shock	Suicide	Injured due to Illness	Cause of Injury Not Known	Other Reason	
C.S.T.	7	36	4	0	1	0	13	0	18	79
Dadar	5	53	1	1	0	0	27	0	5	92
Kurla	19	65	1	0	0	0	29	0	28	142
Wadala	7	85	0	0	1	0	18	0	5	116
Churchgate	3	29	4	0	0	0	34	0	42	112
Mumbai Central	12	86	1	0	1	0	47	0	15	162
Bandra	7	42	3	0	0	0	10	0	4	66
Andheri	10	37	2	0	0	0	16	0	9	74
Borivali	23	132	1	1	0	0	138	23	64	382
Total	93	565	17	2	3	0	332	23	190	1,225
In (%)	8%	46%	1%	0%	0%	0%	27%	2%	16%	100%

Inference:

- Out of the total injuries due to railway accidents (1,225) in 2022, 46% of injuries (565) were due to falling from running trains.
- Accidental injuries due falling from running train were highest in Borivali (132) in 2022.

Table 20: Railway Police Personnel¹⁷ in the Railway Police Stations¹⁸ in 2023¹⁹

Designation	Sanctioned	Working	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
Police Inspector (P.I.)	27	25	-7%
Asst. Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	19	17	-11%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	79	23	-71%
Assistant Police Sub-inspector	202	157	-22%
Constable ²⁰	1,892	1,254	-34%
Total	2,219	1,476	-33%

Inference:

- There was 33% shortage in railway police personnel as in March 2023, highest being in P.S.I level (71%) followed by constable (34%).
- There was a shortage of 7% in P.I. (Police Inspector) personnel.

¹⁷Government Railway Police (GRP).

¹⁸ Includes C.S.T., Dadar, Kurla, Wadala, Churchgate, Mumbai central, Bandra, Andheri and Borivali.

¹⁹ As on 31st March, 2023.

²⁰ Constable includes Police Havaldar, Police Naik and Police Constable.

F. Forensic Cases and Personnel

Table 21: Cases received and examined by the Mumbai Forensic Laboratory from 2016 to 2022

Year	Cases Received	Arrears from last year*	Total Cases	Cases Examined	Cases Examined (in %)	Carried Forward for next year*	Carried Forward for next year (%)
2016	36,157	13,998	50,155	36,428	73%	13,727	27%
2017	33,474	11,399	44,873	33,247	74%	11,626	26%
2018	35,463	11,545	47,008	41,400	88%	5,608	12%
2019	35,488	5,552	41,040	22,530	55%	17,749	43%
2020	22,460	17,749	40,209	20,227	50%	16,608	41%
2021	30,754	16,608	47,362	20,234	43%	26,095	55%
2022	32,109	26,095	58,204	28,851	50%	25,392	44%

Note (*): Cases carried forward to next years and arrears from last years may not match because there may be transfers to and from other labs.

Inference:

- The pendency of cases for forensic examination directly impacts the time taken and quality of investigation of cases.
- The percentage of cases examined decreased from 73% in 2016 to 50% in 2022.
- Moreover, the number of cases pending at the end of 2022 was as high as 25,392 with an increase by 85% from 2016.

Table 22: Mumbai Forensic Laboratory personnel as on 31st March 2023

Post	Sanctioned	Working	% Vacancy
Class-I			
Director General	1	1	0%
Director	1	0	-100%
Joint Director	1	1	0%
Deputy Director	12	6	-50%
Asst. Director	18	6	-67%
Sr. Admin Officer	3	0	-100%
Total I	36	14	-61%
Class-II			
Asst. Chemical Analyser	66	39	-41%
Scientific Officer	28	12	-57%
Admin Officer	4	2	-50%
Total II	98	53	-46%
Class-III			
Scientific Asst.	69	33	-52%
Lab. Asst.	37	18	-51%
Superintendent/Clerk	72	44	-39%
Total III	178	95	-47%
Class-IV			
Various Posts	114	98	-14%
Total IV	114	98	-14%
Grand Total	426	260	-39%

Inference:

- The above mentioned data shows sanctioned post and number of working personnel in Mumbai's Forensic Laboratory. The grand total of all Classes (I to IV) shows shortage of 39% i.e. out of 426 only 260 are working as on March 2023.
- There is shortage of personnel of Class II by 46% and Class III by 47%. These are the posts which are mainly involved in the forensic investigation.
- The shortage of staff in the forensic department could have contributed to the 25,392 cases pending for forensic investigation at the end of 2022.

G. Cases Registered in Anti-Corruption Bureau²¹

Table 23: Number of cases registered in Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) from 2018 to 2022

Year	Rows	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Complaints Registered	1	2,852	2,402	1,672	3,433	3,971
Cases Under ACB	2	659	398	199	360	277
Total FIRs registered	3	45	42	31	50	48
% Total FIRs registered (Row 3*100/Row 2)	4	7%	11%	16%	14%	17%
Charge sheet File	5	37	36	20	36	16
% of Total Charge sheet File(Row5*100/Row3)	6	82%	86%	65%	72%	33%

Inference:

- 3,971 complaints were registered with the ACB in 2022. Of these, 277 cases came under the ACB. Cases which are not related to corruption are transferred to the respective departments.
- Out of the 277 cases taken up by ACB in 2022, FIR was filed in only 17% of cases (48 cases) & 33% Charge sheet filed (16 cases).

Table 24: Department wise number of FIRs registered in ACB from 2018 to 2022²²

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
BMC	22	18	11	18	19	
Police	10	9	7	12	11	
State Government of Maharashtra	Health Dept.	1	2	0	2	2
	Education Dept.	1	0	0	1	1
	Women & Child Welfare Dept.	0	0	0	0	0
	State Law & Judiciary Dept.	1	3	1	0	0
	Public Works Dept.	0	0	0	2	3
	Revenue, Taxation and GST / State Excise Dept.	2	2	4	2	1
	MHADA and SRA	4	3	2	1	1
Councillor	0	0	0	0	0	
MLA	0	0	0	0	0	
MP	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	5	4	6	12	10	
Total	45	42	31	50	48	

Inference:

- In the year 2022, the highest number of FIRs registered in ACB were against the officials of BMC department (19), followed by Police department (11).

²¹ The main function of Anti-Corruption Bureau is to investigate cases of corruption. Citizens can approach ACB if any of the Government officials asks for bribe for example for any government duty.

²² Data from ACB website: <http://acbmaharashtra.gov.in/>




H. Separation of Investigation and Law and Order Functions

A standing order was passed by former Director General of Police, Sanjeev Dayal, dated 24/05/2015 titled 'Separation of investigation in cases triable under sessions court from law & order' in furtherance of a Supreme Court Judgement in 2006 which laid this out as one of the police reforms to be implemented. Separation of policing and law and order functions ensures that police personnel involved in investigation of cases are not diverted to perform law and order functions such as *bandobast* duty. The standing order provided for setting up of separate investigation unit staff, which can undertake timely investigation of cases. Data regarding the implementation of the standing order has been available since 2017, however the same has not been provided for the year 2022. Responses received to our RTI application from three out of five Mumbai Police region offices for the year 2023 states, "Data is not available in their records" and below is a snapshot of the same.

Table 25: Total number of cases registered for trial in Mumbai Sessions Courts from 2019 to 2022

Region	South	Central	East	West	North
Number of cases	710	1,540	2,700	1,785	2,400

Response to RTI request seeking data on segregation of investigation and law & order units for 2023

सदैव तत्पर, सदैव मदतीस
दुरध्वनी क्र. + ९१-२२-२३०८००२३
फॅक्स क्र. + ९१-२२-२३०८००२४

महाराष्ट्र शासन
अपर पोलीस आयुक्त,
दक्षिण प्रादेशिक विभाग, मुंबई.
सर जे जे मार्ग, हयुम हायस्कूल समोर,
नागपाडा, मुंबई - ०८.
E mail ID-cp.mum.addlcp.south@mahapolice.gov.in

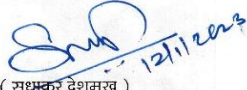
जा.क्र. २७ /अपोआ/दप्रावि/वा/२०२३, दिनांक :- १२/०१/२०२३.

प्रति,
जन माहिती अधिकारी तथा
सहाय्यक पोलीस आयुक्त,
दक्षिण प्रादेशिक विभाग, मुंबई.

विषय :- श्री. निलेश कदम यांनी माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ अन्वये केलेला अर्ज.
संदर्भ :- माहिती अधिकार अर्ज क्र. ०३/२०२३, दिनांक १०/०१/२०२३.



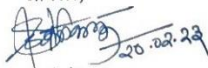
अर्जदार श्री. निलेश कदम यांनी माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ अन्वये अर्ज सादर केला असून, माहितीची मागणी केली आहे. सदर अर्जाच्या अनुषंगाने वाचक कक्ष, दक्षिण प्रादेशिक विभाग, मुंबई येथे उपलब्ध असलेला अभिलेख पडताळून खालीलप्रमाणे माहिती दोन प्रतीमध्ये सादर करण्यात येत आहे.

अ.क्र.	मागणी केलेली माहिती	पुरविण्यात आलेली माहिती.
१	Please Provide the copies of statement showing information under south region regarding sessions court cases investigated by investigated units (IUS), on current implementation of standing order no. 24 of 2015 giving by DGP Sanjeev Dayal on separation of investigation in session tribal cases from Law and Order functions of the Maharashtra Police; showing total no. of investigation wing being prepared for all session tribal cases in police station of Mumbai under your jurisdiction, also the sanctioned and working number of investigation and pairavi personnel's rank wise and Zone wise for the time 1'st Jan. 2019-31'st Dec. 2022.	अपर पोलीस आयुक्त, दक्षिण प्रादेशिक विभाग, मुंबई यांचे वाचक कक्ष येथील अभिलेख पडताळला असता, मागणी केलेली माहिती वाचक कक्षाचे अभिलेखावर उपलब्ध नाही.


 (सुधस्कर देशमुख)
 पोलीस निरीक्षक (वाचक)
 अपर पोलीस आयुक्त,
 दक्षिण प्रादेशिक विभाग यांचे कार्यालय,
 मुंबई.

I. State Security Commission

The State Security Commission was to be set up in furtherance of a Supreme Court order in 2006 regarding implementation of police reforms. 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 police²³. 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 2023 is provided below.

 माहितीचा अधिकार	 महाराष्ट्र शासन गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय (मुख्य इमारत), दुसरा मजला, मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक, मुंबई ३२.
दूरध्वनी क्र-०२२-२२८२९९४९. नोंदणीकृत खाकेने	Email ID - pol14.home@maharashtra.gov.in
क्रमांक : माअअ-०२२३/प्र.क्र.५५ /पोल-१४	दिनांक : २०.०२.२०२३
प्रति, श्री. निलेश कदम, प्रजा फाऊंडेशन, बी-१८, दुसरा मजला, श्रीराम इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, वडाळा उद्योग भवन जवळ, जी. डी. आवेडकर मार्ग, वडाळा, मुंबई- ४०० ०३९.	
विषय :- माहितीचा अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ अंतर्गत माहितीचा अर्ज.	
महोदय, उपरोक्त विषयी आपला दिनांक १६.०९.२०२३ रोजीचा माहिती अधिकार अर्ज या कार्यासनास दि.१४.०२.२०२३ रोजी प्राप्त आलेला आहे.	
२. आपल्या माहिती अधिकार अर्जातील मुद्दा (१) च्या अनुषंगाने कळविण्यात येते की, महाराष्ट्र पोलीस (सुधारणा व पुढे चालू ठेवणे) अधिनियम, २०१४ मधील कलम २२ ब (१) अनुसार राज्य सुरक्षा आयोग स्थापन करण्याची तरतुद असून, सदर अधिनियमाची प्रत सोबत जोडली आहे. सदर अधिनियमामध्ये राज्य सुरक्षा आयोगातील सदस्यांबाबत माहिती आहे.	
मुद्दा (२) च्या अनुषंगाने कळविण्यात येते की, राज्य सुरक्षा आयोगावर राज्य शासनाने नामनिर्देशित करावयाचे ५ अशासकीय सदस्यांची नियुक्ती करण्याबाबतची कार्यवाही शासन स्तरावर सुरु आहे. मुद्दा क्र. (३) ची माहिती निरंक आहे.	
तथापि, आपल्या माहिती अधिकार अर्जास अनुसरून आपल्याला सर्वोतोपरी सहकार्य करण्याची तजवीज ठेवण्यात आली आहे.	
३. उपरोक्त माहितीने आपले समाधान न झाल्यास, आपणास प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी तथा सह सचिव (पोल-१४), गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय (मुख्य इमारत), दुसरा मजला, मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक, मुंबई-४०० ०३२ यांच्याकडे सदर पत्र मिळाल्याच्या दिनांकापासून ३० दिवसांच्या आत, प्रथम अपील दाखल करता येईल.	
सहपत्र- वरीलप्रमाणे.	आपला,  (सुरज बेलेकर) २०.०२.२३ कक्ष अधिकारी तथा जनमाहिती अधिकारी, गृह विभाग

²³ <http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/sscrd.pdf>

J. Police Complaints Authority

Government of Maharashtra constituted the State Police Complaints Authority (PCA), which has been notified on 25th May 2015. It was done in pursuance of Section 22P (2) of the Maharashtra Police (Amendment and Continuance) Act, 2014 (Mah. XXIV of 2014) that came into force from 1st February 2014. 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 State PCA is to consist of 5 members, a retired high court judge (chairperson), retired police officer (not below rank of Special Inspector General of Police, a retired officer of the rank of Secretary to State government or above, an eminent civil society member, and a police officer not below the rank of Additional Director General and Inspector General of Police (Member Secretary).

The State PCA only accepts complaints regarding officers of the level Deputy Superintendent/Assistant Commissioner of Police and above, whereas complaints regarding police personnel of the rank of Senior Police Inspector and below are to be made to the Divisional PCA. In Maharashtra, the State PCA was established as per the provision. Despite requests made through RTI to the Konkan Division PCA which looks after the cases in Mumbai, there has been no response. Moreover, an RTI filed regarding the minutes of meetings held by the Home Department of the State government from April 2019 - March 2021 regarding PCA revealed that no meeting was held by the Home Department regarding PCA. It is imperative that all the Divisional PCAs must be fully functional, as a serious gap exists in the accountability mechanism of the police department and no proper grievance mechanism for complaints against the police officials exists.

i) Complaints Regarding Officers of the Level Deputy Superintendent/Assistant Commissioner of Police

Table 26: Number and Type of Complaints Investigated by the Authority from 2019-20 to 2021-22

	Row No.	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	% Change from 2019-20 to 2021-22
Total Complaint Received	1	442	445	869	97%
Complaint Transferred to DLPCA after scrutiny	2	194	184	464	139%
Total Complaint in SPCA (row 1 - row 2)	3	248	261	405	63%
Complaint Closed (Rejected) *	4	77	164	316	310%
% of Complaint Closed (Rejected) (row 4*100/row 3)	5	31%	63%	78%	151%
Sine Die	6	1	6	8	700%
Enquiry Conducted	7	170	91	81	-52%
% of Enquiry Conducted (row 7*100/row 3)	8	69%	35%	20%	-71%
Type of Complaints (Enquiry Conducted)	Custodial Death	9	-	-	-
	Grievous Hurt	10	-	-	-
	Attempt or Rape	11	-	-	-
	Arrest/detention without procedure	12	-	-	-
	Corruption	13	-	-	-
	Extortion	14	-	-	-
	Land/House Grabbing	15	-	-	-
	Abuse of Law/ power	16	170	91	81

*Complaint cases have been rejected after scrutiny as per Regulation 4 and Regulation 6(8)(c) & (d) of the State Police Complaints Authority (Administration and Procedures) Regulations 2017.

Inference:

- The total number of complaints received has significantly increased by 97% from 442 in 2019-20 to 869 in 2021-22, indicating a substantial rise in grievances against police personnel.
- 53% complaints were transferred to Divisional Police Complaint Authority (DLPCA) after scrutiny in 2021-22. However, the Konkan DLPCA is currently not functional.
- The total number of complaints received in State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) has increased by 63% from 248 in 2019-20 to 405 in 2021-22.
- Additionally, only 20% of these complaints underwent enquiry in the year 2021-22.

Table 27: Number and Type of Cases of Misconduct Investigated by the Authority from 2019-20 to 2021-22

Years	Total Complaints, in which enquiries conducted	Complaints disposed of after final hearing	% of Complaints disposed of after final hearing (col.3*100/col.2)	Cases Convicted	Sine Die Cases	Cases Pending for Disposal (col.2-col.3)	% of Cases Pending for Disposal (col.7*100/col.2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2019-20	170 [#]	155	91%	5	1	14	8%
2020-21	91	74	81%		6	11	12%
2021-22	81	48	59%		8	25	31%

[#]All the cases involved violations of law and abuse of power.

Inference:

- There has been a notable increase in the percentage of cases pending for disposal over the years, escalating from 8% in 2019-20 to 31% in 2021-22. This upward trend highlights a growing backlog in timely PCA case resolution.

Table 28: State Police Complaints Authority Committee members

	Post	Post filled or Vacant
A retired High Court Judge	Chairperson	Filled
A Police officer superannuated in the rank not below the rank of Special Inspector General of Police	Member	Vacant from 02/01/2020
A person of eminence from the civil society	Member	Filled
A retired officer not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government	Member	Vacant from 31/08/2017
Officer not below the rank of Additional Director General and Inspector General of Police	Member - Secretary	Vacant ²⁴

Inference:

- Three out of the five posts in the SPCA are currently vacant, with one position remaining unfilled since 2017 and the other since 2020. This vacancy trend showcases a concerning level of negligence in the formation and maintenance of the SPCA.

²⁴ The date from which the post is vacant has not been mentioned in the RTI response

Table 29: Government Approved Cadre of Officers and Staff for State Police Complaints Authority

Sr. No	Post	Sanctioned
1	Chief Administrative Officer	1
2	Administrative Officer	1
3	Investigation Officer	6
4	Superintendent	1
5	Higher Grade Stenographer	1
6	Lower Grade Stenographer	1
7	Senior Clerk	6
8	Clerk/Typist	3
9	Peon (External Mechanism)	4
10	Vehicle Driver	1
Total		25

Note: Request through RTI was made for sanctioned and working posts; however, data for only the sanctioned posts were provided. Response received from the RTI mentions that “Among the above posts, the post of Chief Administrative Officer is filled by deputation from officers in the service of the State Government so, some of the remaining posts are filled through contract system from retired officer/employees from government service and other posts are filled through external sources”.

VII. Deliberations by MLAs²⁵

Table 30: Issue wise questions related to crime asked by MLAs from Winter 2019 to Budget 2023

Issues	Winter 2019, Budget 2020, Monsoon 2020, Winter 2020	Budget 2021, Monsoon 2021, Winter 2021	Budget 2022, Monsoon 2022, Winter 2022	Budget 2023
Murder	30	25	36	0
Rape	10	10	20	1
Rioting	3	3	2	0
Crime Against Children	24	6	9	4
Crime Against Women	55	14	37	16
Cyber Crime	27	26	27	2
Accident/Fatal Accident	43	13	10	8
Drugs	27	9	40	12
Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat	4	3	5	1
Scams/Corruption	60	21	56	27
Terrorism related	3	2	8	0
Theft	3	1	6	0
Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	14	8	17	1
Police and Establishment	100	52	57	36
Other Crime related	191	130	170	74
Grand Total	594	323	500	182

Inference:

- Although crimes related rape increased by 130% from 2018 to 2022, only 21 questions were raised on rape cases from Budget 2022 to Budget 2023.
- 63% of the total rape cases registered in 2022 were classified under POCSO (girls below the age of 18 years), however, only 6 questions were raised on this issue from Budget 2022 to Budget 2023.
- Despite increase in Cyber-crime cases by 243% from 2018 to 2022, only 29 questions were asked by MLAs on cybercrime from Budget 2022 to Budget 2023.
- The shortage of police personnel increased from 28% in 2022 to 30% in 2023, however, only 14 questions were raised on this issue from Budget 2022 to Budget 2023.

²⁵ As per RTI data

VIII. Annexures

1. Region Wise Data

a. Central Region

Table 31: Reporting of Major Crimes from 2013 to 2022

Major Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2013 to 2022
Murder	32	37	30	21	24	32	34	19	34	23	-28%
Rape	70	123	161	113	188	115	147	114	115	161	130%
Hurt	798	831	922	878	904	965	779	670	733	807	1%
Molestation	243	320	411	400	436	423	474	301	349	382	57%
Riots	78	78	97	89	79	87	92	65	65	49	-37%
Chain Snatching	590	288	182	69	16	38	33	18	41	34	-94%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	632	660	536	497	408	365	352	314	339	303	-52%
Robbery/Dacoity	123	141	148	122	149	155	148	97	101	164	33%
Thefts	1458	1324	1372	1336	1346	1250	1132	643	932	2824	94%
Vehicle Stolen	779	856	783	668	674	723	538	518	624	544	-30%

Table 32: Designation wise overall number of police personnel as on 31st July 2023

Designation	Sanction	Working			Vacancy
		Male	Female	Total	
Police Inspector (P.I.)	107	85	9	94	-12%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	128	107	14	121	-5%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	416	341	83	424	2%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	394	335	14	349	-11%
Head Constable (H.C.)	927	1,055	86	1,141	23%
Police Naik (P.N.)	934	50	17	67	-93%
Police Constable (P.C.)	1,740	1,028	495	1,523	-12%

b. East Region

Table 33: Reporting of Major Crimes from 2013 to 2022

Major Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2013 to 2022
Murder	49	40	49	34	24	48	45	53	43	34	-31%
Rape	98	128	139	155	155	182	225	164	170	184	88%
Hurt	998	1006	1101	1098	1151	1263	1110	1008	1075	1097	10%
Molestation	249	315	331	383	406	506	493	424	395	411	65%
Riots	77	93	89	84	102	90	69	48	40	42	-45%
Chain Snatching	331	262	217	103	41	38	42	41	35	59	-82%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	530	603	702	526	535	487	422	399	400	406	-23%
Robbery/Dacoity	163	190	184	185	169	199	239	160	175	159	-2%
Thefts	993	1027	1146	1040	1069	1005	911	520	723	2221	124%
Vehicle Stolen	770	577	615	594	561	560	522	571	692	626	-19%

Table 34: Designation wise overall number of police personnel as on 31st July 2023

Designation	Sanction	Working			Vacancy
		Male	Female	Total	
Police Inspector (P.I.)	97	75	6	81	-16%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	133	124	17	141	6%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	362	321	71	392	8%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	346	340	14	354	2%
Head Constable (H.C.)	781	1,066	137	1,203	54%
Police Naik (P.N.)	872	49	13	62	-93%
Police Constable (P.C.)	1,533	890	574	1,464	-5%

c. North Region

Table 35: Reporting of Major Crimes from 2013 to 2022

Major Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2013 to 2022
Murder	43	44	37	38	26	35	23	29	32	24	-44%
Rape	85	147	180	167	182	225	224	163	230	246	189%
Hurt	792	937	1097	1041	1217	1395	1088	923	1054	1137	44%
Molestation	202	336	562	519	606	699	641	352	525	635	214%
Riots	64	98	90	118	89	150	76	77	76	73	14%
Chain Snatching	571	447	230	143	44	44	30	27	21	47	-92%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	590	554	621	616	619	635	597	388	357	328	-44%
Robbery/Dacoity	100	105	145	118	182	229	233	143	147	157	57%
Thefts	1107	1067	1209	1206	1426	1396	1269	707	928	3466	213%
Vehicle Stolen	792	723	695	721	742	734	637	610	724	722	-9%

Table 36: Designation wise overall number of police personnel as on 31st July 2023

North Region	Sanction	Working			Vacancy
		Male	Female	Total	
Police Inspector (P.I.)	87	71	4	75	-14%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	106	92	13	105	-1%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	316	274	55	329	4%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	287	268	13	281	-2%
Head Constable (H.C.)	682	755	72	827	21%
Police Naik (P.N.)	682	29	9	38	-94%
Police Constable (P.C.)	1,275	814	284	1,098	-14%

d. South Region

Table 37: Reporting of Major Crimes from 2013 to 2022

Major Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2013 to 2022
Murder	16	18	8	16	11	10	21	14	18	17	6%
Rape	33	50	46	45	44	51	57	55	44	54	64%
Hurt	310	309	309	290	279	308	245	223	259	288	-7%
Molestation	125	150	143	162	145	198	201	176	148	160	28%
Riots	43	41	29	53	40	57	23	36	42	37	-14%
Chain Snatching	100	41	31	14	5	5	7	8	7	6	-94%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	274	285	322	247	204	176	151	124	140	116	-58%
Robbery/Dacoity	67	81	78	76	74	102	115	42	67	92	37%
Thefts	914	876	1042	839	760	672	639	424	479	1582	73%
Vehicle Stolen	338	325	330	255	214	279	192	229	214	223	-34%

Table 38: Designation wise overall number of police personnel as on 31st July 2023

South Region	Sanction	Working			Vacancy
		Male	Female	Total	
Police Inspector (P.I.)	91	69	6	75	-18%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	123	89	17	106	-14%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	429	294	57	351	-18%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	333	238	8	246	-26%
Head Constable (H.C.)	818	824	42	866	6%
Police Naik (P.N.)	877	36	4	40	-95%
Police Constable (P.C.)	1,565	944	289	1,233	-21%

e. West Region

Table 39: Reporting of Major Crimes from 2013 to 2022

Major Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change from 2013 to 2022
Murder	32	45	44	37	35	35	33	28	30	30	-6%
Rape	105	161	184	148	171	200	252	199	218	256	144%
Hurt	1017	1089	1182	1158	1164	1307	1192	1001	1141	1321	30%
Molestation	318	484	575	658	642	703	803	522	641	741	133%
Riots	100	105	96	123	127	154	117	90	100	81	-19%
Chain Snatching	500	373	249	131	70	47	42	44	46	44	-91%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	900	954	829	699	666	637	561	415	454	466	-48%
Robbery/Dacoity	281	217	285	241	275	244	239	153	237	291	4%
Thefts	2082	2142	2189	2152	1970	1796	1925	1114	1440	4702	126%
Vehicle Stolen	1110	999	888	851	827	856	805	867	1015	943	-15%

Table 40: Designation wise overall number of police personnel as on 31st July 2023

West Region	Sanction	Working			Vacancy
		Male	Female	Total	
Police Inspector (P.I.)	117	97	9	106	-9%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	142	127	17	144	1%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	421	358	79	437	4%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	394	280	17	297	-25%
Head Constable (H.C.)	927	1,016	58	1,074	16%
Police Naik (P.N.)	958	64	9	73	-92%
Police Constable (P.C.)	1,773	1,089	393	1,482	-16%

Table 41: Region wise working male and female personnel percentage as on July 2023

Designation	Central Region		East Region		North Region		South Region		West Region	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Police Inspector (P.I.)	90%	10%	93%	7%	95%	5%	92%	8%	92%	8%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	88%	12%	88%	12%	88%	12%	84%	16%	88%	12%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	80%	20%	82%	18%	83%	17%	84%	16%	82%	18%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	96%	4%	96%	4%	95%	5%	97%	3%	94%	6%
Head Constable (H.C.)	92%	8%	89%	11%	91%	9%	95%	5%	95%	5%
Police Naik (P.N.)	75%	25%	79%	21%	76%	24%	90%	10%	88%	12%
Police Constable (P.C.)	67%	33%	61%	39%	74%	26%	77%	23%	73%	27%
Total	81%	19%	77%	23%	84%	16%	85%	15%	84%	16%

2. Station wise Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics

Table 42: Station Wise Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics from 2017 to 2022

Major Crimes	CST						Dadar					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Murder	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dacoity/ Robbery	7	36	57	48	31	32	62	183	203	40	37	41
All Thefts	1,616	2,495	1,991	558	437	677	2,075	2,574	2,172	579	599	989
Rape	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Molestation	7	8	6	1	1	4	7	11	14	1	3	8
Other IPC	28	44	78	21	17	19	42	31	37	12	15	12
Total	1,658	2,584	2,132	629	488	732	2,187	2,799	2,427	632	654	1,051

Major Crimes	Kurla						Wadala					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Murder	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0
Dacoity/ Robbery	84	201	266	48	50	48	65	107	196	127	83	78
All Thefts	3,134	5,043	4,112	887	424	1,295	1,803	3,177	2,341	558	315	785
Rape	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Molestation	7	11	14	5	1	9	4	7	13	4	0	4
Other IPC	53	69	91	22	14	24	10	17	38	11	9	14
Total	3,279	5,326	4,487	962	490	1,378	1,884	3,310	2,589	701	409	881

Major Crimes	Churchgate						MCT					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dacoity/ Robbery	17	8	16	4	8	7	27	60	55	16	26	22
All Thefts	413	475	450	122	141	333	1,616	2,244	1,645	418	297	688
Rape	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Molestation	8	8	5	3	0	6	9	11	10	7	2	11
Other IPC	2	5	6	1	3	3	13	12	21	13	16	33
Total	440	496	478	130	153	349	1,666	2,328	1,732	454	341	756

Major Crimes	Bandra						Andheri					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacoity/ Robbery	15	84	91	32	30	27	100	83	119	33	33	30
All Thefts	1,587	2,735	1,759	440	285	691	1,625	2,162	1,929	406	301	708
Rape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molestation	4	9	6	5	4	1	10	16	13	1	2	10
Other IPC	14	13	22	12	11	17	13	22	14	8	15	25
Total	1,621	2,842	1,879	489	330	736	1,748	2,283	2,075	448	351	773

Major Crimes	Borivali					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Murder	1	2	0	0	0	1
Dacoity/Robbery	51	106	188	68	56	39
All Thefts	3,171	4,573	2,886	755	492	1,098
Rape	1	0	0	0	2	1
Molestation	4	4	12	5	7	7
Other IPC	8	17	31	5	16	48
Total	3,236	4,702	3,117	833	573	1,194

3. Region wise area

Region	Zone	Area
South Region	Zone-1	Colaba, Cuffe Parade, Azad Maidan, M.R.A. Mrag, Dongri, Sir J.J. Marg, Marine Drive
	Zone- 2	Pydhonie, L.T.Marg, V.P.Road, Dr.D.B.Marg, Gamdevi, Malabar Hill
	Port - Zone	Yellow Gate, Wadala, Sewree
Central Region	Zone-3	Tardeo, Nagpada, Agripada, Byculla, Worli, N.M.Joshi Marg
	Zone-4	Bhoiwada, Kalachowki, Matunga, R.A.K. Marg, Sion, Antop Hill, Wadala Truck Terminal
	Zone-5	Dadar, Shivaji park, Mahim, Shahu Nagar, Kurla, Vinoba Bhave Nagar, Dharavi
East Region	Zone-6	Chembur, Nehru Nagar, Trombay, R.C.F., Deonar, Shivaji nagar, Tilak Nagar, Chunabhatti, Mankhurd, Govandi
	Zone-7	Ghatkopar, Pant Nagar, Vikhroli, Kanjurmarg, Navghar, Bhandup, Mulund, Parksite
West Region	Zone-8	Vakola, Vile Parle, Kherwadi, B.K.C., Nirmal Nagar, Sahar, Airport
	Zone-9	Bandra, Khar, Santacruz, Juhu, D.N. Nagar, Versova, Oshiwara, Amboli
	Zone-10	Meghwadi, Sakinaka, Powai, M.I.D.C., Andheri, Jogeshwari,
North Region	Zone-11	Bangur Nagar, Goregaon, Malad, Malvani, Borivali, Kandivali, Charkop, M.H.B. Colony, Gorai
	Zone-12	Vanrai, Dindoshi, Kurar, Samta Nagar, Kasturba Marg, Dahisar, Aarey

4. Key Pillars of the Criminal Justice System

The process of adjudication requires several factors to work together to get timely action in order to ensure delivery of justice. The several entities come together to form the legal system which does not function efficiently if even one of these entities is ineffective. The investigation, Public prosecution and the Judiciary all need to work in sync for better dispensing of justice. Although no two cases in the criminal trial are quite the same, we see that there is recurrent trend of acquittal in cases. The unmerited acquittals mean serious injustice.

1) Police Investigation:

For Mumbai Police, Police sub-inspector (PSI) and above designations are involved in the work of investigation. The shortage of police force severely impacts the efficiency of police investigation in heinous crime cases. The serious shortfall in the police personnel is one of the reasons for repeated failures to carry out a thorough investigation. Police investigation plays a crucial role in establishing the case. The evidence if collected meticulously provides a strong ground for the public prosecutor and the judiciary to work better. It is important to understand that if these institutions are not well staffed it is going to disproportionately distribute the workload and hamper the performance of investigating officers in carrying out a thorough investigation. The investigation officer needs to have proper time and resources to pursue the case investigation. The issues of police department being understaffed, overworked persists and it affects the performance of the police in investigating cases of severity like rape cases of minors, murder, dowry deaths etc.

2) Public Prosecution:

The performance of criminal justice system depends on the efficient prosecution. It is prosecutor's responsibility to prove the case against the accused and if the prosecutor fails to do so, the case is fated for acquittal. In many of the cases that were acquitted prosecutor could not quite fulfil the responsibility of proving the case against the accused.

"The Prosecutor has a duty to the State, to the accused and to the Court. The Prosecutor is at all times a minister of justice, though seldom so described. It is not the duty of the prosecuting counsel to secure a conviction... His attitude should be so objective that he is, so far as humanly possible, indifferent to the result. It may be argued that it is for the tribunal alone, whether magistrate or jury, to decide guilt or innocence" (Christmas Humphreys (1955 Criminal Law Review 739 (740-741))²⁶. Prosecutors have authority independent of the police and have the responsibility of maintaining rule of law.

3) Sessions Courts:

The Sessions Court was established under the powers given to the State Government by Section 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Mumbai Sessions Court started functioning from 16th August 1948.²⁷ Sessions courts are supposed to speedily and efficiently dispose of cases primarily within the session. However, understaffed courts and procedural aspects of hearings and trials leads to inefficiency in the judicial system. It is important that all these three limbs of the criminal justice system work together to ensure delivery of justice.

²⁶ Law Commission Report, 197th Report On Public Prosecutor's Appointments can be accessed [here](#).

²⁷ <http://ecourts.gov.in/mumbai/citycivil>

5. Key Sections under IPC and Other Acts

Sections/Acts	Descriptions
302	Murder (302)
304	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder
306	Abetment of suicide
307	Attempt to Murder
323	Voluntarily causing hurt
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means
326,325	Grievous hurt
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty
335	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation
342	Punishment for wrongful confinement
344	Wrongful confinement for ten or more days
354	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty
363	Kidnapping
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder
366	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.
366 A	Procuration of minor girl
368	Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person
372	Selling minor for purposes of prostitution etc.
376	Rape
377	Unnatural Offences
392	Robbery
394	Voluntarily Causing hurt in committing robbery
395	Dacoity
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property
417	Punishment for cheating
420	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property
457	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment
489 A	Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes
489 B	Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes
489 C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes
506	Punishment for criminal intimidation
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment
120 B	Criminal Conspiracy
14(a)	Foreigners Act, 1946
3(1)(c)	Official Secrets Act
Section 4 and 6, POCSO Act	Child Rape (under the age of 18)
Section 8 and 10, POCSO Act	Sexual Assault of children (under the age of 18)
Section 12, POCSO Act	Sexual harassment of children (under the age of 18)