

WHITE PAPER



STATE OF POLICING AND LAW & ORDER IN MUMBAI

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I. Foreword

When over 21% of a city's population feel overall unsafe in their own city, it is a matter of grave concern. In a research survey commissioned by Praja Foundation to Hansa Research, we further found that over 22% of our city populace felt their own neighbourhoods unsafe and insecure for women, children and senior citizens. However, a distinct majority (70%) of those who witnessed a crime or faced a crime were satisfied with the cop response. Mumbai Police definitely deserves accolades for this. The Police also needs to be commended for reducing incidences of many crimes during last year. However, rape cases have increased by a dramatic 57% between April-March 2011-12 and April-March 2012-13. In south central Mumbai, rape cases almost doubled from 37 in 2011-12 to 66 in 2012-13. Crimes against women are definitely increasing, and the trend is extremely disturbing for all of us as a society.

This dramatic increase, however, could be on account of increased reporting of such crimes. Our survey also revealed that majority of the population uses the Police helpline number 100 / 103 to report crimes or seek assistance. Alas, data gathered by Praja shows that the Police Control Room is 52% short of personnel that has been sanctioned. The Control Room is the heart of Policing process in a city that should be adequately manned at all times. Unfortunately, of the 267 personnel sanctioned for the control room, only 127 are working as of July 2013. This needs to be addressed urgently.

Our White Paper has thrown in a few interesting aspects of the state of Policing in Mumbai. Compared to very affluent and very poor, people belonging to the Socio-economic group SEC B & C feel most insecure in Mumbai on all the above parameters. This is largely the middle & lower-middle class of the society in the professions of petty traders, small businessmen, supervisors, junior officers, clerks, sales people, etc. with generally moderate education levels. This lower middle class segment of Mumbai's population seems to be the worst affected by the state of policing in Mumbai. As per our survey, 12% of respondents from SEC B&C also felt that speaking to police is a painful task. 20% of the respondents from SEC B & C didn't inform the police because they don't want to get involved in any trouble. Clearly, Mumbai Police needs to address this perception fear.

Last year, when we released the White Paper on the state of Crime in Mumbai, it was evident that Mumbai Police needs to augment its investigative prowess. For, strong investigation alone would send cases to trial stages; build watertight prosecution cases and higher conviction. We had also suggested separation of investigation of crime from regular law and order duties. Let the investigation wing in each police station not be bogged down by bandobast and nakabandi duties.

What stands out in this year's report on state of policing and law & order in Mumbai is that our city is woefully short of personnel in police and law enforcement agencies. Investigations for crimes are generally carried out by Police Sub Inspectors (PSI) and Assistant Police Inspectors (API). Data garnered for these two designations (API & PSI) reveals that a shocking 50% gap exists between personnel sanctioned and actual postings in the Mumbai police. Of the 3125 PSIs sanctioned, only 1,319 PSIs are actually posted as of July 2013, a gap of 58%! APIs fare only slightly better: Of the 1,002 sanctioned only 732 APIs are actually working, a gap of 27%. PSIs

State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

and APIs are the ones who are actually trained to conduct investigations for crimes. With such a huge shortage of PSIs and APIs, it is little wonder that crimes are not being solved.

Lack of personnel over the past several years have set the malaise deep. In 2012 alone, Mumbai Police has a total of 6,151 (class II) serious offences (cases those involve causing body harm) that are pending investigations. These serious offences include murder, rape, grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction, etc. Speedy detection & trial leading to punishment is the biggest deterrent to serious crimes. And punishment is solely dependent upon framing of charges, investigation, trial and then conviction. Lack of police investigating personnel added to the ill-quality of prosecutions and delays in courts result in a low conviction rate and high acquittals, posing no serious deterrent to serious crimes.

Consequently, conviction rate for crimes in Mumbai has gone down to an abysmal low 7% in 2012 from 10% plus the previous year for *class II serious offences*. Worse is the performance of elected representatives. Only 76 questions in 2012-13 (which included three sessions – Monsoon'12, Winter'12 & Budget'13) on crime were asked by the five MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly) from North Central Mumbai region that witnessed the maximum occurrence of crime, a hefty 7446 incidences, 1185 more than its nearest rival in South Mumbai. In contrast, the five South Mumbai MLAs asked 316 questions on crime during the year (2012-13). Only 11 MLAs have asked a total of only 15 questions on manpower shortage and low conviction rate in the legislative assembly during the year. How will the police and the custodians of the city plan out policies and find solutions, if more and more elected representatives don't ask pertinent questions?

This year, we have also added data for railway crimes in the city of Mumbai. In railways too exists a gap of 33% between sanctioned and working of the APIs and PSIs of GRP (Government Railway Police) at the railway police stations within the boundaries of Mumbai. More than railway crimes, the railway accidental deaths in the city are horrifying. While deaths and injuries have been gradually reducing, over the past few years, accidental deaths and injuries in Kurla & Borivali railway police stations continue to remain at an all-time high, almost double the number at all other stations. The Railway authorities and the railway police need to be particularly concerned for areas under these two stations.

Clearly the custodians of the city need to have a serious rethink on policies that will dictate the policing of our city. The solution clearly lies in adding more trained personnel to our police force. As I suggested last year, the city has to separate investigation of crime from regular law and order duties. Let the investigation wing in each police station not be bogged down by bandobast and nakabandi duties.

Our latest White Paper on the state of crime raises several crucial issues that need to be debated and deliberated upon to bring about significant policy changes to prevent the ever deteriorating law and order situation in the city of Mumbai.

NITAI MEHTA,
Founder Trustee, Praja Foundation

Part A – Citizen Survey Data

Section I. Survey Statistics as per Areas of Mumbai as per Member of Parliament Constituencies

Table 1: Percentage of people who feel unsafe in Mumbai?

Percentage of Respondents ¹ who feel unsafe in Mumbai	Area of Mumbai ²						
	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Percentage of people not feeling secure in Mumbai	14%	19%	24%	21%	29%	19%	21%
Percentage of people not feeling secure about women, children and senior citizens are in one's locality	16%	22%	25%	23%	27%	18%	22%
Percentage of people not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	17%	22%	28%	24%	30%	23%	24%

Inference:

People living in South Central Mumbai feel most unsafe in the city, while the residents of North Mumbai feel most safe across all the parameters as compared to people from other parts of the city. It should also be noted that MLA's from South Central Mumbai have asked the least questions on crime (61 questions) during Monsoon 2012, Winter 2012 and Budget 2013 sessions (Refer Table No. 26).

Overall, 22% Mumbaikars feel unsafe for women, children and senior citizens in their own neighbourhoods.

Table 2: Percentage of respondents who have witnessed or faced crime

Respondents who have **witnessed crime** of the nature of accident, theft, murder, rape, bomb blasts, terrorist attacks etc.: **8%**

Respondents who have **faced crime** of the nature of accident, theft, murder, rape, bomb blasts, terrorist attacks etc.: **56%**

¹Data based on a household survey of 24,694 respondents across the city of Mumbai. Kindly refer to Appendix 1 for more details on the survey methodology.

²North Mumbai includes: Borivali, Dahisar, Malad West; North West Mumbai includes: Jogeshwari, Goregaon, Andheri; North East Mumbai includes: Mulund, Ghatkopar, Shivaji Nagar; North Central Mumbai includes: Vileparle, Kurla, Bandra; South Central Mumbai includes: Chembur, SionKoliwada, Mahim; and South Mumbai includes: Worli, Byculla, Colaba, Malabar Hill.

Section II.A) Survey Statistics for Respondents who have *witnessed* crime (Table 3, 4& 5)

Table 3: Respondents who *witnessed* crime and have informed police and their satisfaction

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Percentage of respondents who <i>witnessed</i> crime	4%	11%	12%	5%	12%	7%	8%
Percentage of respondents who have witnessed crime and have informed police	53%	47%	40%	51%	49%	64%	48%
Percentage of responders who had witnessed crime and informed police and were satisfied with their response	70%	68%	65%	57%	81%	70%	70%

Inference:

North East Mumbai and South Central Mumbai (12%) residents witnessed the highest percentage of Crime in Mumbai. It should be noted that they are also the ones who feel least secured in Mumbai across all parameters. The satisfaction level with the police response is also highest amongst the South Central Mumbai residents.

North Central Mumbai residents, where only 21% of the residents feel secure for themselves (Table 1), are the least satisfied (57%) with the response of the police when they informed them about the crime they witnessed in their locality.

64% of the respondents from South Mumbai informed the police when they witnessed Crime in their area, and out of them, 70% reported that they were satisfied with the response of the police.

Table 4: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have *witnessed* crime

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Called the helpline numbers like 100/103 etc.	47%	35%	39%	34%	31%	52%	40%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	30%	24%	36%	29%	28%	31%	28%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	13%	25%	17%	21%	17%	12%	18%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	2%	11%	2%	4%	14%	2%	7%
Others	9%	5%	6%	12%	10%	3%	7%

Inference:

South Mumbai residents (52%) seem to be using police help lines (100/103) numbers the most for informing the police when they witness any crime in their locality. Whereas, people from North West Mumbai (25%) and South Central Mumbai (14%) visit the nearest police station to complain and to register FIR respectively.

40% of the respondents in the Entire City are using Police help line numbers (100/103), which is a good sign. However, the percentage of citizens using police help lines may further go up if the problem of huge shortage (52%) of manpower (which results in 'Not picking up' calls or delay in picking up) in the Control Room is taken care of (Refer Table No. 16).

Table 5: Reason for not informing Police by respondents who have *witnessed* crime

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
I don't have the time for all this	11%	5%	5%	12%	5%	6%	6%
I don't have any faith in the police / legal system	11%	12%	7%	18%	5%	5%	8%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	1%	4%	7%	8%	9%	2%	6%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	4%	3%	1%	4%	1%	4%	2%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	24%	6%	8%	9%	16%	8%	11%
Others	8%	36%	7%	37%	0%	12%	15%

Inference:

Overall 8% respondents who witnessed crime did not report because they do not have faith in the police, while 11% did not report as they don't want to get involved in any trouble.

18% of people from North Central Mumbai don't have faith in the police/legal system and hence they don't report to police when they witness incidences of crime in their locality.

24% people from North Mumbai feel that by informing Crime incidence to police, they will invite trouble for themselves and 4% of the people from North Mumbai, North Central Mumbai and South Mumbai; feel that it is not their responsibility to inform police.

Section II. B) Survey Statistics for Respondents who have *faced* crime (Table 6,7& 8)

Table 6: Respondents who *faced* crime and have informed police and their satisfaction

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Percentage of respondents who faced crime	56%	52%	47%	50%	66%	66%	56%
Percentage of respondents who have faced crime and have informed police	59%	64%	58%	65%	63%	77%	63%
Percentage of responders who had faced crime and informed police and were satisfied with their response	64%	68%	62%	62%	83%	66%	70%

Inference:

70% respondents who faced crime and had informed the police are satisfied with the response that they have received.

The above table shows that South Central Mumbai and South Mumbai residents face the highest percentage of Crime in Mumbai. 77% of the South Mumbai residents informed police when they faced any crime and out of which 66% were satisfied with the police response.

The least secure residents of Mumbai (South Central Mumbai) are the most satisfied with the response of police (88%) when they informed them about the crime they faced.

Table 7: Medium of Informing Police by respondents who have *faced* crime

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
Called the helpline numbers like 100/103 etc.	29%	33%	33%	31%	31%	48%	36%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	43%	26%	37%	37%	29%	32%	31%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	17%	22%	22%	17%	18%	14%	19%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	3%	14%	2%	3%	12%	2%	7%
Others	8%	4%	6%	13%	10%	3%	7%

Inference:

Only 2% of people from North East Mumbai and South Mumbai visit the nearest police station to register an FIR, when they face any crime, while the residents of North West Mumbai (14%) scored highest. South Central Mumbai residents who perceive Mumbai to be most unsafe actually register the second highest instance of those going to the police to register crime when they face it.

If we look at the data of the entire city, 36% of the residents are using police help line numbers (100/103), 19% visit the nearest police station to complain and only 7% filed FIR when they faced any crime.

Table 8: Reason for not informing police by respondents who have *faced* crime

	North Mumbai	North West Mumbai	North East Mumbai	North Central Mumbai	South Central Mumbai	South Mumbai	Entire City
I don't have the time for all this	2%	1%	1%	13%	0%	4%	2%
I don't have any faith in the police / legal system	6%	17%	6%	23%	1%	1%	7%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	0%	1%	5%	3%	0%	1%	2%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	1%	2%	3%	10%	0%	0%	2%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	1%	3%	14%	3%	1%	6%	5%
Others	4%	25%	10%	18%	0%	11%	10%

Inference:

Overall 7% respondents who faced crime did not report because they do not have faith in the police, while 5% did not report as they don't want to get involved in any trouble.

14% North East Mumbai respondents did not report as they do not want to get involved in any trouble.

23% North Central Mumbai respondents who faced crime did not report as they do not have faith in the police. Only 76 questions were asked by the MLA's of North Central Mumbai, which also has the maximum occurrence of crime (Refer Table No.26).

Section II. Survey Statistics as per SEC (Socio-Economic Classification)³

Table 9: Percentage of people who feel unsafe in Mumbai of different socio-economic classes

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Percentage of people not feeling secure in Mumbai	19%	23%	20%
Percentage of people not feeling secure about women, children and senior citizens are in one's locality	21%	24%	20%
Percentage of people not feeling secure while travelling from one place to another within the city	21%	26%	23%

Inference:

People belonging to the Socio-economic group SEC B & C feel most insecure in Mumbai on all the above parameters. This is largely the middle & lower-middle class of the society in the professions of petty traders, small businessmen, supervisors, junior officers, clerks, sales people, etc. with generally moderate education levels.

Table 10: Respondents who *witnessed* crime or faced crime who have informed police and their satisfaction

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Respondents who <i>witnessed</i> crime & have informed	53%	49%	45%
Respondents who <i>faced</i> crime & have informed	69%	68%	58%
Respondents who had informed police and were satisfied with their response	72%	68%	72%

Inference:

SEC A respondents (72%) were most satisfied with the response that they received and they are the ones who are actually informing the police the most in both scenarios whether they (53%) witness or (69%) face crime. While, SEC D & E respondents have the lowest tendency to inform police when the (45%) witness crime or (58%) face crime, but their satisfaction level with the response on informing is similar to SEC A i.e. 72%.

³Data based on a household survey of 24,694 respondents across the city of Mumbai. Kindly refer to Annexure 2 note on the Socio Economic Classification (SEC).

Table 11: Medium of Informing Police by respondents

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
Called the helpline numbers like 100/103 etc.	45%	38%	40%
Called on the local telephone number of the police station	26%	31%	27%
Personally visited the nearest police station and complained	17%	17%	19%
Personally visited the nearest police station and registered an FIR	4%	8%	6%
Others	8%	6%	7%

Inference:

From the above table, it can be inferred that 45% respondents from SEC A called up help lines (100/103) numbers to inform police; whereas only 4% of them personally visited the nearest police station to register FIR, the least amongst other SECs.

8% of the respondents from SEC B&C prefer to personally visit the police stations to register FIR if they witness or face any crime and 31% called on the local telephone number of the police station.

Table 12: Reason for not informing police of different socio-economic classes

	SEC A	SEC B&C	SEC D&E
I don't have the time for all this	7%	7%	5%
I don't have any faith in the police/legal system	4%	8%	9%
Speaking to the police officials is a painful task	3%	12%	3%
I don't think it's my duty to inform them	2%	4%	1%
I don't want to get involved in any trouble	11%	20%	4%
Others	13%	20%	10%

Inference:

Amongst respondents who did not inform the police, 9% of respondents from SEC D&E don't have faith in the police/legal system, whereas 12% of respondents from SEC B&C feel that speaking to police is a painful task.

7% respondents from SEC A, which faced and witnessed the highest percentage of crime in Mumbai said that they don't have the time to report crime incidences to the police and hence they ignored them.

20% of the respondents from SEC B&C didn't inform the police because they don't want to get involved in any trouble. It should be noted that, from Table 10, respondents from SEC B&C are the ones who feel least secured in the city.

Part B – Overall RTI Data for the City

Section I. Investigation Arm

Table 13: Designation wise number of Police Personnel sanctioned and working (as of July 2013)

Sr. No.	Designation	Sanctioned	Working in July'13	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'13)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
1	Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	1	1	0	0%
2	Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	4	4	0	0%
3	Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	12	11	-1	-8%
4	Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	40	35	-5	-13%
5	Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	130	95	-35	-27%
6	Police Inspector (P.I.)	973	872	-101	-10%
7	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	1002	732	-270	-27%
8	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	3125	1319	-1806	-58%
9	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	3001	2881	-120	-4%
10	Head Constable (H.C.)	7067	6833	-234	-3%
11	Police Naik (P.N.)	6809	6794	-15	0%
12	Police Constable (P.C.)	19234	16184	-3050	-16%
Total Police Force		41398	35761	-5637	-14%

Inferences:

The above data represents designation-wise number of police personnel sanctioned, (actually) working and difference between sanction and working. **What is most alarming is the gap in the number of sanctioned & working Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) and Assistant Police Inspector (API), who are the Investigating Officers in the Crime cases. The gap for investigating officers (API and PSI) is 50%.**

Overall, the current Police Force has a shortfall of 14% personnel's in Mumbai.

Table 14: Designation wise number of police personnel different between working forces in year 2013 to 2012

Sr. No.	Designation	Sanctioned	Working in 2012	Working in 2013	Difference between working forces in 2013 & 2012
1	Commissioner of Police (C.P.)	1	1	1	0
2	Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	4	4	4	0
3	Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	12	11	11	0
4	Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	40	30	35	5
5	Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	130	95	95	0
6	Police Inspector (P.I.)	973	911	872	-39
7	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	1002	787	732	-55
8	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	3125	1243	1319	76
9	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)	3001	2675	2881	206
10	Head Constable (H.C.)	7067	6874	6833	-41
11	Police Naik (P.N.)	6809	6721	6794	73
12	Police Constable (P.C.)	19234	14646	16184	1538
Total Police Force		41398	33998	35761	1763

Inferences:

The data shows that currently Mumbai has sanctioned 41,398 police personnel however only 35,761 police personnel are working (difference of 5,637), a gap of 14%. The number of APIs available in 2012 has decreased from 787 to 732 in 2013, a decrease of 55 officers; also the Head Constable count has decreased by 41 officers; while at the ASI level there is an increase of 206 officers; at the constabulary level, the number of police constables has increased by 1538 officers. Overall there is an increase in the police force of 1763 officers. *The increases or decreases internally at the designation level suggest that promotions which may have been not given earlier were approved and given in the above period (in 2013). However the overall gap of 5637 officers currently is still very significant and the state government should come with a clear and timely plan to fill this gap, failing, it could keep on impacting the efficiency of policing in Mumbai.*

Table 15: Police Personnel details based on Areas of Mumbai (92 Police Station)

Sr. No.	Area of Mumbai	No. of Police Station	Police Personnel Sanctioned (July'13)	Police Personnel Working (July'12)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'12)	% difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'12)	Police Personnel Working (July'13)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'13)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
1	North Mumbai	13	2793	2472	-321	-11%	2487	-306	-11%
2	North West Mumbai	14	2988	2540	-448	-15%	2528	-460	-15%
3	North East Mumbai	11	2431	2213	-218	-9%	2334	-97	-4%
4	North Central Mumbai	13	2905	2436	-469	-16%	2543	-362	-12%
5	South Central Mumbai	15	3249	3029	-220	-7%	3071	-178	-5%
6	South Mumbai	26	7024	5352	-1672	-24%	5490	-1534	-22%
	Total	92	21390	18042	-3348	-16%	18453	-2937	-14%

Inferences:

South Mumbai has the highest percentage of difference in the year 2012 (24%) as well as in 2013 (22%). Overall, there has been a decline in the shortfall; however, in areas like North Mumbai and North West Mumbai, there has not been any movement in the difference percentage in these 2 years. It should be noted that, as per the survey data (Refer Table No. 5) people from North West are the most unsatisfied with the percentage of adequacy of traffic constables and officers.

The most unsafe part of Mumbai, as per total occurrence of crime (Refer Table No. 26), currently has a shortage of 362 Police Personnel. The highest drop in the shortfall percentage is in the North East Mumbai, where the number has come down to 97 in 2013 as compared to 218 shortfalls in 2012.

Table 16: Police Personnel details based on Department

Sr. No.	Department	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working (July'12)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'12)	% difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'12)	Police Personnel Working (July'13)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'13)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'13)
1	Special Branch (I - CID)	952	814	-138	-14%	838	-114	-12%
2	Special Branch (II - Passport)	320	295	-25	-8%	306	-14	-4%
3	Crime Branch	1525	1253	-272	-18%	1361	-164	-11%
4	Protection and Security	1478	1442	-36	-2%	1489	11	1%
5	Armed Police	11308	8251	-3057	-27%	9221	-2087	-18%
6	Anti-Terrorist Squad	171	186	15	9%	194	23	13%
7	Wireless Section	447	346	-101	-23%	324	-123	-28%
8	Traffic	3353	3101	-252	-8%	3302	-51	-2%
9	Control Room	267	127	-145	-53%	127	-140	-52%
	Total	19821	15815	-4011	-20%	17162	-2659	-13%

Table 17: Police Personnel details based on Supervisory level officer (as on 31st July 2013)

Supervisory level officer	Police Personnel Sanctioned	Police Personnel Working (July'12)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'12)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'12)	Police Personnel Working (July'13)	Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'13)	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working (July'13)
C.P., Jt. C.P., Addl. C.P., D.C.P. and A.C.P.	187	141	-44	-24%	146	-41	-22%

Inferences:

The above data represent details of Police personnel within different areas of Mumbai in the police stations situated over there, at various Departments of Police and composition of the Supervisory Level Officers. The data includes number of police personnel sanctioned, (actually) working and the difference between sanctioned and working.

Control room is short by 140 officers (a gap of 52%).

Table 18: Occurrence of Crime in Mumbai City

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	% Increase 2008-09 to 2009-10	2010-11	% Increase 2009-10 to 2010-11	2011-12	% Increase 2010-11 to 2011-12	2012-13	% Increase 2011-12 to 2012-13
Murder	197	219	11%	213	-3%	199	-7%	202	2%
Rape	186	158	-15%	165	4%	187	13%	294	57%
Molestation	413	384	-7%	483	26%	554	15%	793	43%
Riot	258	333	29%	334	0%	329	-1%	360	9%
House Breaking (Day/Night)	2541	2788	10%	3035	9%	2565	-15%	2578	1%
Chain Snatching	1456	1541	6%	1938	26%	1618	-17%	1269	-22%
Thefts ⁴	6124	6100	0%	5892	-3%	5763	-2%	5578	-3%
Vehicles Stolen	3837	4059	6%	3909	-4%	4384	12%	4016	-8%

Inferences:

The above data represent occurrence of crime in Mumbai from April 2008 to March 2013.

There has been a sharp increase in crime against women. Rape has increased by 57% and molestation by 43% in the year 2012-13. This is also reflected in the survey data where 22% of the citizens said they are not secure about women, children and senior citizens of their locality (Refer Table No. 2). It should be noted that the increase in Rape and Molestation cases can also be because of increase in reporting cases, which is conducive towards 'improving' the status of crime against women. Kindly refer to the following table for more.

⁴Theft including - Theft by Servant/Locked Place/Theft at open Place/Theft from motor vehicle/Vehicle Parts/Mobile

Table 19: Quarter wise occurrence of Rape and Molestation cases

		Apr11 to Jun11	Jul11 to Sep11	Oct11 to Dec11	Jan12 to Mar12	Apr12 to Jun12	Jul12 to Sep12	Oct12 to Dec12	Jan13 to Mar13
Rape	No.	52	50	52	33	59	64	76	95
	(%) from earlier Quarter		-4%	4%	-37%	79%	8%	19%	25%
Molestation	No.	119	144	145	146	129	136	204	324
	(%)from earlier Quarter		21%	1%	1%	-12%	5%	50%	59%

Inferences:

There has been a sharp 25% increase in Rape cases and 59% in Molestation cases in the period of January to March 2013. It should be noted that the increase can be due to an increase in reporting of such cases due to the conducive social environment created by opinion makers, media in the said months particularly post the 'Nirbhaya' case in Delhi and can also be attributed to the Mumbai Police efforts in removing burking (not registering) of cases.

Table 20: Specific Crime highest occurrences area wise

Crime	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Area of Mumbai	Occurrence	Area of Mumbai	Occurrence	Area of Mumbai	Occurrence	Area of Mumbai	Occurrence	Area of Mumbai	Occurrence
Murder	SM	43	SM	47	SCM	60	SCM	45	NM	51
Rape	NCM	43	SCM	33	SM	40	NCM	41	SCM	66
Riot	NCM	72	NCM	77	NCM	85	SCM, SM	73	NCM	74
House Breaking (Day/Night)	NCM	552	NCM	618	NCM	694	NCM	565	NCM	612
Chain Snatching	NM	388	NCM	387	NCM	526	SCM	399	NCM	277
Thefts	SM	1491	SM	1441	NWM	1359	SM	1398	SM	1405
Vehicles Stolen	NCM	914	NCM	944	NCM	900	NCM	991	NCM	863

Inferences:

The above data represents year-wise highest occurrences of specific crime in a particular area of Mumbai from April 2008 to March 2013.

The registered Riot, House Breaking, Chain Snatching and Vehicles Stolen cases have been the highest in North Central Mumbai region in the year 2012-13.

Overall, North Central Mumbai has highest occurrences of crime (7,446 cases) in the year 2012-13(refer Table 26).

It can be observed that across the years and across the specific crimes mentioned in the above table, North Central Mumbai has had the highest number of registered crime, *which has a shortfall of 12% police personnel (Refer Table No. 15).*

Table 21: Cases Investigated for the Year 2011 to 2012

Cases Investigated for the year -2011 ⁵ to 2012							
Year	Pending investigation from early year	Cases Reported in the current year	Not investigated/ Refused	Classified final as (Statement B/C ⁶)	Final reports sent (Statement A)	Cases sent-up from current year (Charge sheet)	Pending investigation as of December of the current year
Part I - I.P.C. Act.							
<i>CLASS - I SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including rioting, unlawful assembly, offences relating to coin, stamps, currency etc.)</i>							
2011	1269	1072	0	13	112	1024	1192
2012	1133	952	0	11	126	837	1111
<i>CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including murder, rape, grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction etc.)</i>							
2011	5625	7137	0	87	656	5772	6247
2012	6356	6993	0	72	580	6546	6151
<i>CLASS - III SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including robbery, killing poisoning or maiming any animal, extortion, dacoity etc.)</i>							
2011	3554	3139	0	204	1400	1592	3497
2012	3881	3883	0	179	1550	1575	4460
<i>CLASS - IV (Cases including hurt or endangering life, criminal intimidation, wrongful restraint and confinement)</i>							
2011	1380	1276	0	13	310	717	1616
2012	1362	1412	0	13	152	1128	1481
<i>CLASS-V MINOR OFFENCES (Cases including criminal breach of trust, stolen property, cheating, breaking closed receptacle etc.)</i>							
2011	15696	13224	0	948	6936	4969	16067
2012	18342	12841	1	1005	9176	4935	16066
<i>CLASS - VI OTHER OFFENCES (Cases including public nuisance, Insult the modesty of a woman etc.)</i>							
2011	460	430	0	1	22	398	469
2012	412	458	0	0	51	275	544
OTHER I.P.C.							
2011	4365	3048	1	43	436	2401	4532
2012	5233	3625	4	121	1014	3065	4654

⁵ Annual Administrative Reports pertain to calendar year for the period from January to December

⁶ After a FIR is registered and investigation completed either in the case a charge sheet is filled and the case is sent to the courts for trials (Cases Sent-up) or the case is classified as Statement A (mentioned above as 'Final Reports Sent' meaning cases in which charge sheet was not filled but investigation completed. In colloquial police vocabulary Statement A is also known as 'Case True but not Detected') or the case is classified as B/C (meaning cases declared false or mistake of fact or law).

Year	Pending investigation on from early year	Cases Reported in the current year	Not investigated/ Refused	Classified final as (Statement B/C)	Final reports sent (Statement A)	Cases sent-up from current year (Charge sheet)	Pending investigation as of December of the current year
<i>304-B and 498-A (Cases including dowry deaths, Harassments to married women etc.)</i>							
2011	317	361	1	2	6	319	350
2012	362	423	0	5	17	357	406
<i>PART - II Cognizable offences under local & special laws (Arms Act, Indian Railway Act, Gambling Act, Prevention of Corruption Act etc.)</i>							
2011	4803	4269	1	2	42	3588	5439
2012	5548	5177	9	6	124	4653	5933
<i>Total</i>							
2011	37469	33956	3	1313	9920	20780	39409
2012	42629	35764	14	1412	12790	23371	40806

Inference:

A total of 71,425⁷ cases were investigated in the year 2011 and 78,393⁸ cases in the year 2012. Of which investigation was completed in 32,016⁹ cases in the year 2011 and 37,587¹⁰ cases in 2012. Compared to 2011, investigation of 5571 additional was completed in the year 2012.

Of this 37,587 cases, 34% of the (a total of 12,790) cases were found to be true but were not detected; and 62% (a total 23,371) cases were sent up for trials. While, investigation in 52% of the (a total of 40,806) cases registered in 2012 or that may have been registered prior to 2012 is yet pending completion of investigation.

Of the total (71,425) cases, 18% (a total of 12,762¹¹) in year 2011 and the total (78,393) cases, 17% (a total of 13,349¹²) in year 2012 cases are related to Class II (Serious Offences). Of the above classification of crime, Class II (Serious Offences) is the most crucial:

A total of 13,349 cases (Class II serious offences) were investigated in the calendar year 2012. Of which investigation was completed on 7,198¹³ cases in 2012. Of this 7,198 cases, 8% of the (a total of 580) cases were found to be true but were not detected; and 91% (a total 6,546) cases were sent up for trials. While, investigation in 46% of the (a total of 13,349) cases registered in 2012 or that may have been registered prior to 2012 is yet pending completion of investigation i.e. in 6,151 cases.

⁷Sum of pending investigation from early year (37469) and cases reported in the current year (33956).

⁸Sum of pending investigation from early year (42629) and cases reported in the current year (35764).

⁹Sum of not investigated/refused (3), classified final (1313), final reports sent (9920) and cases sent-up from current year (20780).

¹⁰Sum of not investigated/refused (14), classified final (1412), final reports sent (12790) and cases sent-up from current year (23371).

¹¹Sum of pending investigation from early year (5625) and cases reported in the current year (7137) of Class – II Serious offences.

¹²Sum of pending investigation from early year (6356) and cases reported in the current year (6993) of Class – II Serious offences.

¹³Sum of not investigated/refused (0), classified final (72), final reports sent (580) and cases sent-up from current year (6546) of Class – II Serious offences..

Table 22: Trial Cases from Annual Administrative Report for the Year 2011 to 2012

Trial Cases for the year – 2011 to 2012								
Year	Pending Trial from early year	Cases sent-up in the current year	Compounded	Withdrawn	Acquitted	Convicted		Pending Trial as of December of the current year
						In no.	In %	
Part I - I.P.C. Act.								
<i>CLASS - I SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including rioting unlawful assembly, offences relating to coin, stamps, currency etc.)</i>								
2011	5546	1024	14	1	173	22	10%	6360
2012	6281	837	6	6	242	19	7%	6845
<i>CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including murder, rape, grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction etc.)</i>								
2011	39105	5769	305	82	2553	335	10%	41599
2012	45896	6546	1100	156	3324	352	7%	47510
<i>CLASS - III SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including robbery, killing poisoning or maiming any animal, extortion, dacoity etc.)</i>								
2011	8657	1585	7	13	412	262	38%	9548
2012	12274	1575	2	7	473	303	39%	13064
<i>CLASS - IV (Cases including hurt or endangering life, criminal Intimidation, wrongful restraint and confinement)</i>								
2011	6540	715	23	22	719	40	5%	6451
2012	6479	1128	158	74	397	38	6%	6940
<i>CLASS-V MINOR OFFENCES (Cases including criminal breach of trust, stolen property, cheating, breaking closed receptacle etc.)</i>								
2011	28940	4959	61	33	1145	662	35%	31998
2012	37750	4935	212	93	1889	887	29%	39604
<i>CLASS - VI OTHER OFFENCES (Public nuisance, Insult the modesty of a woman etc.)</i>								
2011	1477	398	7	55	71	36	21%	1706
2012	1776	275	15	19	111	11	7%	1895
<i>OTHER I.P.C.</i>								
2011	21750	2405	319	30	1701	210	9%	21895
2012	27716	4158	408	580	1974	326	10%	28584
<i>304-B and 498-A (Cases including dowry deaths, harassments to married women etc.)</i>								
2011	2081	319	31	3	218	8	3%	2140
2012	2328	357	35	1	234	13	5%	2402
<i>PART - II Cognizable offences under local & special Laws (Arms Act, Indian Railway Act, Gambling Act, Prevention of Corruption Act etc.</i>								
2011	26707	3551	108	396	1712	507	19%	27535
2012	29620	4657	241	823	1583	1146	30%	30484
Total								
2011	140803	20725	875	635	8704	2082	17%	149232
2012	170120	24468	2177	1759	10227	3095	18%	177328

Inference:

A total of 161,528¹⁴ cases in were tried in the courts in year 2011 and a total of 194,588¹⁵ cases in 2012. Of which trial was completed in 8% (a total of 12,296¹⁶) cases in year 2011 and in the year 2012 trial was completed in 9% (17,258¹⁷) cases and judgement was given.

In the year 2011, of the 12,296 cases in which judgement was given, 17% of the (a total of 2,082) cases were convicted. Similarly, in the year 2012, of the 17,258 cases in which judgement was given, 18% of the (a total of 3,095) cases were convicted. It should be noted that here the judgement for the case is considered and not for individual persons who are accused e.g. if there are three accused in the particular case and only one gets convicted then the entire case is treated as convicted, only when all three are acquitted then only the case is considered as acquitted for the above statistics.

While in the year 2011, 92% of the (a total of 1,49,232) cases and in the year 2012; 91% of the (a total of 17,73,28) cases were sent for trials are yet pending judgements.

Of the total (161,528) cases, 28% (a total of 44,874¹⁸) in year 2011 and the total (194,588) cases, 27% (a total of 52,442¹⁹) in year 2012 are related to Class II (Serious Offences). Of the above classification of crime, Class II (Serious Offences) is the most crucial:

A total of 52,442 cases (Class II serious offences) were tried in the courts in the calendar year 2012. Of which trial was completed in 9% (a total of 4,932²⁰) cases and judgement was given. Of this 4,932 cases in which judgement was given, only 7% of the (a total of 352) cases were convicted; while the rest i.e. 90% (a total of 3,324) cases were acquitted. While, 91% of the (a total of 47,510) cases sent for trials in 2012 or prior to 2012 are yet pending judgements.

¹⁴Sum of Pending trial from early year (140803) and Cases sent-up in the current year (20725).

¹⁵Sum of Pending trial from early year (170120) and Cases sent-up in the current year (24468).

¹⁶Sum of Compounded (875), Withdrawn (635), Acquitted (8704) and Convicted (2082).

¹⁷Sum of Compounded (2177), Withdrawn (1759), Acquitted (10227) and Convicted (3095).

¹⁸Sum of Pending Trial from early year (39105) and Cases sent-up in the current year (5769) of Class – II Serious offences.

¹⁹Sum of Pending Trial from early year (45896) and Cases sent-up in the current year (6546) of Class – II Serious offences.

²⁰Sum of Compounded (1100), Withdrawn (156), Acquitted (3324) and Convicted (352) of Class – II Serious offences.

Table 23: Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics

Head	2008	2009	% Increase 2008 to 2009	2010	% Increase 2009 to 2010	2011	% Increase 2010 to 2011	2012	% Increase 2011 to 2012
Murder	3	4	33%	4	0%	9	125%	2	-78%
Dacoity/Robbery	18	22	22%	26	18%	32	23%	230	619%
All Thefts	1430	1468	3%	1403	-4%	1444	3%	1015	-30%
Rape	3	3	0%	1	-67%	3	200%	1	-67%
Molestation	10	9	-10%	10	11%	4	-60%	12	200%
Other IPC	119	108	-9%	113	5%	145	28%	128	-12%
Total	1583	1614	2%	1557	-4%	1637	5%	1388	-15%

Inference:

The above data represents the Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics. From the statistics, we can see that Crimes such as Dacoity/Robbery and molestation has increased sharply from 2011 to 2012 by 619% and 200% respectively. Other crime such as murder, thefts and Rape has been on a decline in the year 2012.

From the year 2012, Chain snatching has been included in 'Dacoity/Robbery'. Previously, it used to be counted under 'All Thefts' category, hence the increase in the year 2012 of 619%.

Table 24: Mumbai Railway Accidental Death and Injured for the year 2008 to 2012

Railway Police Station	Accidental Death					Injured				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
C.S.T.	198	201	191	182	160	238	193	281	283	271
Dadar	177	187	174	156	187	211	186	236	202	186
Kurla	490	434	488	475	459	531	467	560	481	439
Wadala	207	210	227	200	207	287	316	259	317	240
Churchgate	75	70	80	59	39	114	104	120	99	101
M.C.T.	236	203	200	179	177	345	328	325	274	262
Bandra	168	184	169	152	111	226	278	193	154	88
Andheri	212	178	169	154	146	332	311	270	256	226
Borivali	397	398	342	349	339	509	476	435	283	453
Grand Total	2160	2065	2040	1906	1825	2793	2659	2679	2349	2266

Inference:

The above data shows the Mumbai Railway Accidental Death and Injured statistics for the year 2008 to 2012. Out of the total 1825 cases of accidental deaths in the year 2012, 25% cases (459) were from Kurla. The case of injuries in the year 2012 was 2266 with Borivali (453) having the highest number of such cases.

Table 25: Railway Police Personnel²¹ within Mumbai Corporation limits in the Railway Police Stations²²

	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	% Difference between Sanctioned and Working
Police Inspector (P.I.)	27	24	-3	-11%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	19	13	-6	-32%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	66	44	-22	-33%
Assistant Police Sub-inspector	198	167	-31	-16%
Constable	1844	1681	-163	-9%
Total	2154	1929	-225	-10%

Inference:

The above table represents the Railway Police Personnel details based on Department. The shortage of personnel's at the higher level of hierarchy is low as compared to the shortage at lower levels. The PSI's (33%) have the highest difference between the sanctioned and working percentage. Overall, there is a difference of 11% between sanctioned and working Railway Police Personnel's, which is almost the half. Again, the Investigation Officers (A.P.I. and P.S.I.) are short of 33% in Railway Police Personnel's.

²¹Government Railway Police (GRP)

²² Includes C.S.T., Dadar, Kurla, Wadala, Churchgate, M.C.T., Bandra, Andheri and Borivali

Section II. Deliberations

Table 26: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues area-wise

Sr.No.	Area of Mumbai	No. of Police Stations	MLAs	Total questions asked in Crime (2012-13)	Total occurrence of crime from 2012-13
1	North Mumbai	13	Gopal Shetty, Vinod Ghosalkar, Pravin Darekar, Ramesh Thakur, Yogesh Sagar, Aslam Shaikh	241	5202
2	North West Mumbai	14	Ravindra Waikar, Rajhans Singh, Subhash Desai, Baldev Khosa, Ashok Jadhav	156	5485
3	North East Mumbai	11	Sardar Tara Singh, Mangesh Sangle, Shishir Shinde, Ramchandra Kadam, Prakash Maheta, Abu Azmi	272	4451
4	North Central Mumbai	13	Krishnakumar Hegde, Milind Kamble, Prakash Sawant, Baba Sidikki, Kripashankar Singh	76	7446
5	South Central Mumbai	15	Nawab Malik, Chandrakant Handore, Jagannath Shetty, Kalidas Kolambkar, Nitin Sardesai	61	6120
6	South Mumbai	26	Bala Nandgaonkar, Madhukar Chavan, Mangal Prabhat Lodha, Amin Patel, Annie Shekhar	316	6261

Note: 1) Questions Asked by MLAs only during the following sessions have been included: Monsoon 2012, Winter 2012 and Budget 2013

2) Sachin Ahir, Varsha Gaikwad, Arif Naseem Khan and Suresh Shetty are ministers hence there are no questions asked by them

Inferences:

The above data represents questions asked by MLAs on crime and police personnel/infrastructure. **North Central Mumbai has highest occurrences of crime (7,446 cases); while the MLAs representing this area have asked the second lowest number of (76) questions on crime.**

Part C - Area-wise Status of Mumbai

Section I. North Mumbai Region Data

1. North Mumbai²³

Table 27: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North Mumbai)

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Murder	32	38	31	39	51
Rape	28	26	27	37	52
Riot	38	43	40	38	61
House Breaking (Day/Night)	377	414	446	406	393
Chain Snatching	388	299	316	282	265
Thefts	740	722	752	794	744
Vehicles Stolen	662	657	553	777	776

Table 28: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	65	64	-1	-2%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	86	71	-15	-17%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	251	135	-116	-46%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	237	209	-28	-12%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	520	535	15	3%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	569	588	19	3%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1065	885	-180	-17%
	Total	2793	2487	-306	-11%

Inferences:

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) strength is short by 116 officers (gap of 46%) and the police force in the Police Constable (PC) is short staffed by 180 officers (gap of 17%).

²³North Mumbai includes: Borivali, Dahisar, Malad West

Table 29: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Gopal Shetty	Vinod Ghosalkar	Pravin Darekar	Ramesh Thakur	Yogesh Sagar	Aslam Shaikh	Total
1	Murder		6	3		1	1	11
2	Rape		3				2	5
3	Rioting		5	2	1	2	1	11
4	House Breaking				1			1
5	Chain Snatching						1	1
6	Theft			1				1
7	Accident	2	4	4	2	1	2	15
8	Crime Against Child		1	2			1	4
9	Crime Against Women	4	5	5		5	2	21
10	Scams/Corruption	2	3	4	1		2	12
11	Terrorism related	2	8	3		1		14
12	Drugs		1	3	2		1	7
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat							0
14	Human Rights							0
15	Conviction	1	2			1		4
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police		4					4
17	Other Crime related	6	29	41	6	9	10	101
18	Police and Establishment	2	8	10	2	2	3	27
19	Shortage of manpower	1		1				2
Total		20	79	79	15	22	26	241

Inferences:

The above table shows that total question asked in North Mumbai region by the 6 MLAs on the issues of Crime is 241 in last three sessions (Monsoon'12, Winter'12 and Budget'13). The maximum question asked is by Pravin Darekar and Vinod Ghosalkar that is 79. The issue raised most is 'Police and Establishment'; 27 questions were asked on it. We can see that Crime against Women, Accident and Terrorism related are few major concern of the North Mumbai region MLAs.

Section II. North West Mumbai Region Data

2. North West Mumbai²⁴**Table 30: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North West Mumbai)**

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Murder	30	35	30	28	32
Rape	27	32	35	31	48
Riot	34	49	82	43	64
House Breaking (Day/Night)	534	499	553	447	465
Chain Snatching	259	295	283	211	202
Thefts	1283	1255	1359	1047	927
Vehicles Stolen	903	743	734	736	757

Table 31: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North West Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	70	74	4	6%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	89	60	-29	-33%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	258	151	-107	-41%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	254	193	-61	-24%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	557	596	39	7%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	608	575	-33	-5%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1152	879	-273	-24%
	Total	2988	2528	-460	-15%

Inferences:

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) strength is short by 107 officers (gap of 41%) and the police force in the Police Constable (PC) is short staffed by 273 officers (gap of 24%).

²⁴North West Mumbai includes: Jogeshwari, Goregaon, Andheri

Table 32: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North West Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Ravindra Waikar	Rajhans Singh	Subhash Desai	Baldev Khosa	Ashok Jadhav	Total
1	Murder		2	6			8
2	Rape	3		3			6
3	Rioting	3		2			5
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)						0
5	Chain Snatching						0
6	Theft						0
7	Accident	8		5		1	14
8	Crime Against Child			1			1
9	Crime Against Women	3	2	4			9
10	Scams/Corruption	3	1	2			6
11	Terrorism related	2	2	9			13
12	Drugs	1	2	1		1	5
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat						0
14	Human Rights						0
15	Conviction	1		1			2
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	2		5			7
17	Other Crime related	24	6	29		2	61
18	Police and Establishment	6	1	7		3	17
19	Shortage of manpower	1				1	2
Total		57	16	75	0	8	156

Inferences:

The Above table shows that total question asked in North West Mumbai region by the 5 MLAs on the issues of Crime is 156 in last three sessions (Monsoon'12, Winter'12 and Budget'13). Baldev Khosa has not asked a single question on crime issue in the last three sessions. The maximum question asked is by Subhash Desai that is 75. The issue raised most is 'Police and Establishment'; 17 questions were asked on it. We can see that Accident and Terrorism related are few major concern of the North West Mumbai region MLAs.

Section III. North East Mumbai Region Data

3. North East Mumbai²⁵

Table 33: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North East Mumbai)

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Murder	28	36	43	29	31
Rape	27	20	25	22	46
Riot	41	76	67	69	63
House Breaking (Day/Night)	307	370	467	379	389
Chain Snatching	131	214	301	216	146
Thefts	680	759	730	773	754
Vehicles Stolen	465	523	561	588	628

Table 34: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North East Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	55	57	2	4%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	70	67	-3	-4%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	216	128	-88	-41%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	212	213	1	0%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	456	457	1	0%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	490	485	-5	-1%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	932	927	-5	-1%
	Total	2431	2334	-97	-4%

Inferences:

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) strength is short by 88 officers (gap of 41%).

²⁵North East Mumbai includes: Mulund, Ghatkopar, Shivaji Nagar

Table 35: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North East Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Sardar Tara Singh	Mangesh Sangle	Shishir Shinde	Ramchandra Kadam	Prakash Maheta	Abu Azmi	Total
1	Murder		9	3	2	2		16
2	Rape	1			1			2
3	Rioting	2	1		1		2	6
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)							0
5	Chain Snatching							0
6	Theft		3					3
7	Accident	2	7	3		1	3	16
8	Crime Against Child		5	1	1			7
9	Crime Against Women	4	8	4	3			19
10	Scams/Corruption		12		1	1		14
11	Terrorism related	1		2	2			5
12	Drugs		5					5
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat	1						1
14	Human Rights							0
15	Conviction							0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police		3				2	5
17	Other Crime related	15	74	13	13	12	5	132
18	Police and Establishment	2	27	5	3	2	1	40
19	Shortage of manpower			1				1
Total		28	154	32	27	18	13	272

Inferences:

The Above table shows that total question asked in North East Mumbai region by the 6 MLAs on the issues of Crime is 272 in last three sessions (Monsoon'12, Winter'12 and Budget'13). The maximum question asked is by Mangesh Sangle that is 154. The issue raised most is 'Police and Establishment'; 40 questions were asked on it. We can see that Crime against Women, Accident and Murder are few major concerns of the North East Region MLAs.

Section VI. North Central Mumbai Region Data

4. North Central Mumbai²⁶

Table 36: Specific Crime highest occurrences (North Central Mumbai)

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Murder	38	38	44	39	34
Rape	43	32	28	41	63
Riot	72	77	85	69	74
House Breaking (Day/Night)	552	618	694	565	612
Chain Snatching	270	387	526	360	277
Thefts	1302	1426	1240	1107	1180
Vehicles Stolen	914	944	900	991	863

Table 37: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (North Central Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	65	69	4	6%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	88	63	-25	-28%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	257	164	-93	-36%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	242	198	-44	-18%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	554	531	-23	-4%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	589	528	-61	-10%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1110	990	-120	-11%
	Total	2905	2543	-362	-12%

Inferences:

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) strength is short by 93 officers (gap of 36%) and the police force in the Assistant Police Inspector (API) is short staffed by 25 officers (gap of 28%).

²⁶North Central Mumbai includes: Vileparle, Kurla, Bandra

Table 38: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (North Central Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Question asked on crime issues	Krishnakumar Hegde	Milind Kamble	Prakash Sawant	Baba Sidikki	Kripashankar Singh	Total
1	Murder		2	6			8
2	Rape			1			1
3	Rioting			3			3
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)						0
5	Chain Snatching						0
6	Theft						0
7	Accident			6			6
8	Crime Against Child		1	2			3
9	Crime Against Women	1	1	2			4
10	Scams/Corruption			2			2
11	Terrorism related		1	6			7
12	Drugs	2		1	1		4
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat						0
14	Human Rights						0
15	Conviction			1			1
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police						0
17	Other Crime related	1	1	21	2		25
18	Police and Establishment		1	9	2		12
19	Shortage of manpower						0
Total		4	7	60	5	0	76

Inferences:

The Above table shows that total question asked in North Central Mumbai region by the 5 MLAs on the issues of Crime is 76 in last three sessions (Monsoon'12, Winter'12 and Budget'13). Kripashankar Singh has not asked a single question on crime issue in the last three sessions. The maximum question asked is by Prakash Sawant that is 60. The issue raised most is 'Police and Establishment'; 12 questions were asked on it. *By far it can be said with even a cursory look at the crime data, that North Central Mumbai is the hotbed of criminal activities with the maximum cases of crime in the year 2012-13 (7,446 cases) and MLAs of this region have asked (76) questions on crime. Thefts (1180) and Vehicles Stolen (863) cases have been the registered in North Central Mumbai region.*

Section V. South Central Mumbai Region Data

5. South Central Mumbai²⁷

Table 39: Specific Crime highest occurrences (South Central Mumbai)

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Murder	40	46	60	45	41
Rape	35	33	25	37	66
Riot	34	65	58	73	64
House Breaking (Day/Night)	417	576	640	478	547
Chain Snatching	267	337	474	399	269
Thefts	882	1094	1147	1152	1073
Vehicles Stolen	541	715	707	791	734

Table 40: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (South Central Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	75	73	-2	-3%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	107	60	-47	-44%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	280	181	-99	-35%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	265	243	-22	-8%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	559	567	8	1%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	707	625	-82	-12%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	1256	1322	66	5%
	Total	3249	3071	-178	-5%

Inferences:

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) strength is short by 99 officers (gap of 35%) and the police force in the Assistant Police Inspector (API) is short staffed by 47 officers (gap of 44%).

²⁷South Central Mumbai includes: Chembur, SionKoliwada, Mahim

Table 41: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (South Central Mumbai)

Sr. no.	Question asked on crime issues	Nawab Malik	Chandrakant Handore	Jagannath Shetty	Kalidas Kolambkar	Nitin Sardesai	Total
1	Murder	2					2
2	Rape						0
3	Rioting				1	2	3
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)				2		2
5	Chain Snatching						0
6	Theft				1		1
7	Accident	3		3	2	4	12
8	Crime Against Child				1		1
9	Crime Against Women	1				4	5
10	Scams/Corruption			1			1
11	Terrorism related						0
12	Drugs			2			2
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat						0
14	Human Rights						0
15	Conviction						0
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police						0
17	Other Crime related	1		4	4	11	20
18	Police and Establishment	1		2	2	6	11
19	Shortage of manpower					1	1
Total		8	0	12	13	28	61

Inferences:

The Above table shows that total question asked in South Central Mumbai region by the 5 MLAs on the issues of Crime is 61 in last three sessions (Monsoon'12, Winter'12 and Budget'13). Chandrakant Handore has not asked a single question on crime issue in the last three sessions. The maximum question asked is by Nitin Sardesai that is 28. The issue raised most is 'Police and Establishment', 11 and 'Accident', 12 questions were asked on it. *While there have been highest 547 cases of House Breaking (Day/Night), Chain Snatching 269 cases and Rape 66 cases registered in this region during 2012-13.*

Section VI. South Mumbai Region Data

6. South Mumbai²⁸

Table 42: Specific Crime highest occurrences (South Mumbai)

Specific Crime	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Murder	43	47	32	40	34
Rape	33	28	40	39	47
Riot	61	74	53	73	65
House Breaking (Day/Night)	544	570	586	538	478
Chain Snatching	260	180	234	307	218
Thefts	1491	1441	1267	1398	1405
Vehicles Stolen	760	854	884	950	723

Table 43: Rank wise strength of Police personnel (South Mumbai)

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned	Working	Actual Difference	Difference in %
1	Police Inspector (P.I.)	130	130	0	0%
2	Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	174	89	-85	-49%
3	Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	594	304	-290	-49%
4	Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	545	439	-106	-19%
5	Head Constable (H.C.)	1299	1077	-222	-17%
6	Police Naik (P.N.)	1499	1208	-291	-19%
7	Police Constable (P.C.)	2783	2243	-540	-19%
	Total	7024	5490	-1534	-22%

Inferences:

The data shows that Police Sub - Inspector (PSI) strength is short by 290 officers (gap of 49%), police force in the Assistant Police Inspector (API) is short staffed by 85 officers (gap of 49%) and police in the Police Constable (PC) is short staffed by 540 officers (gap of 19%)

²⁸South Mumbai includes: Worli, Byculla, Colaba, Malabar Hill

Table 44: Questions asked by MLAs on Crime issues (South Mumbai)

Sr. no.	Question asked on crime issues	Bala Nandgaonkar	Madhukar Chavan	Mangal Prabhat Lodha	Amin Patel	Annie Shekhar	Total
1	Murder	12					12
2	Rape		1		1		2
3	Rioting	4	1		2		7
4	House Breaking (Day/Night)		1		1		2
5	Chain Snatching						0
6	Theft	4			2		6
7	Accident	13	5	1	7		26
8	Crime Against Child	6			1		7
9	Crime Against Women	11	1		2	2	16
10	Scams/Corruption	17	3	1	3		24
11	Terrorism related	1			1		2
12	Drugs	9	2		3		14
13	Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat						0
14	Human Rights						0
15	Conviction	1					1
16	Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	3					3
17	Other Crime related	111	9	3	16	1	140
18	Police and Establishment	39	2	4	8		53
19	Shortage of manpower	1					1
Total		232	25	9	47	3	316

Inferences:

The Above table shows that total question asked in South Mumbai region by the 5 MLAs on the issues of Crime is 316 in last three sessions (Monsoon'12, Winter'12 and Budget'13). The maximum question asked is by Bala Nandgaonkar that is 232. The issue raised most is 'Police and Establishment', 53 questions were asked on it. We can see that Accident, Scams/Corruption and Crime against women are few major concerns of the South Mumbai Region MLAs. South Mumbai has Second highest occurrences of crime (6,261 cases). *While there have been highest 1405 cases of theft registered in this region during 2012-13.*

Section VII. Mumbai Railway Crime Data Police Station-wise

Table 45: Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics

Head	C.S.T.					Dadar					Kurla				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	0
Dacoity/ Robbery	2	0	2	5	30	0	1	0	2	43	5	5	8	13	43
All Thefts	139	143	159	153	91	246	181	170	186	151	234	239	212	251	227
Rape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
Molestation	1	2	3	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	2
Other IPC	25	21	31	28	26	12	5	9	14	19	23	29	14	29	40

Head	Wadala					Churchgate					M.C.T.				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dacoity/ Robbery	1	6	6	7	39	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	6	0	4
All Thefts	92	131	150	184	95	46	50	57	55	46	153	151	152	124	67
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molestation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0
Other IPC	9	6	16	14	6	6	0	3	5	6	14	10	11	8	6

Head	Bandra					Andheri					Borivali				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Dacoity/ Robbery	1	1	0	1	18	1	2	0	0	12	2	3	3	2	39
All Thefts	136	189	109	89	79	92	103	94	110	76	292	281	300	292	183
Rape	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molestation	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2
Other IPC	6	7	9	15	9	5	12	8	11	4	19	18	12	21	12

Inferences:

The above data shows the Railway Crime statistics from 2008 to 2012. The highest incidences of Dacoity/Robbery in the year 2012 were in Dadar and Kurla areas (43). Kurla also ranks highest in the Number of theft cases (227) in the year 2012. Overall, Churchgate area has the lowest Railway Crime cases reported in the year 2012.

Part D - What needs to be done

- **Fill up gaps in the sanctioned and available strengths of the police force at the level of the Investigating Officers and in the Police Control Room (100/103 helpline).**
- **Separate Investigation from Law and Order.**
- **Police should take steps to reach out to SEC B & C classes to address any apprehensions about police, law & order. Using regional language mediums, local cable channels can be helpful.**
- **Strengthen and where necessary create infrastructure for continuous training, forensic labs, crime mapping and crime forecasting.**
- **Upgrade the archaic police acts to suit the needs of today.**

Appendix 1 – Survey Methodology

Praja Foundation had commissioned the household survey to Hansa Research and the survey methodology followed is as below:

- In order to meet the desired objectives of the study, we represented the city by covering a sample from each of its 227 wards. Target Group for the study was :
 - ✓ Both Males & Females
 - ✓ 18 years and above
 - ✓ Belonging to that particular ward.
- Sample quotas were set for representing gender and age groups on the basis of their split available through Indian Readership Study (Large scale baseline study conducted nationally by Media Research Users Council (MRUC) & Hansa Research group) for Mumbai Municipal Corporation Region.
- The required information was collected through face to face interviews with the help of structured questionnaire.
- In order to meet the respondent within a ward, following sampling process was followed:
 - ✓ 5 prominent areas in the ward were identified as the starting point
 - ✓ In each starting point about 20 individuals were selected randomly and the questionnaire was administered with them.
- Once the survey was completed, sample composition of age & gender was corrected to match the population profile using the baseline data from IRS. This helped us to make the survey findings more representatives in nature and ensured complete coverage.
- **The total study sample was 24,694.**

Annexure 2 – Socio Economic Classification (SEC) Note

SEC is used to measure the affluence level of the sample, and to differentiate people on this basis and study their behaviour / attitude on other variables.

While income (either monthly household or personal income) appears to be an obvious choice for such a purpose, it comes with some limitations:

- Respondents are not always comfortable revealing sensitive information such as income.
- The response to the income question can be either over-claimed (when posturing for an interview) or under-claimed (to avoid attention). Since there is no way to know which of these it is and the extent of over-claim or under-claim, income has a poor ability to discriminate people within a sample.
- Moreover, affluence may well be a function of the attitude a person has towards consumption rather than his (or his household's) absolute income level.

Attitude to consumption is empirically proven to be well defined by the education level of the Chief Wage Earner (CWE*) of the household as well as his occupation. The more educated the CWE, the higher is the likely affluence level of the household. Similarly, depending on the occupation that the CWE is engaged in, the affluence level of the household is likely to differ – so a skilled worker will be lower down on the affluence hierarchy as compared to a CWE who is businessman.

Socio Economic Classification or SEC is thus a way of classifying households into groups' basis the education and occupation of the CWE. The classification runs from A1 on the uppermost end thru E2 at the lower most end of the affluence hierarchy. The SEC grid used for classification in market research studies is given below:

EDUCATION OCCUPATION		Illiterate	literate but no formal schooling / School up to 4 th	School 5 th – 9 th	SSC/ HSC	Some College but not Grad	Grad/ Post-Grad Gen.	Grad/ Post-Grad Prof.
		Unskilled Workers	E2	E2	E1	D	D	D
Skilled Workers	E2	E1	D	C	C	B2	B2	
Petty Traders	E2	D	D	C	C	B2	B2	
Shop Owners	D	D	C	B2	B1	A2	A2	
Businessmen/ Industrialists with no. of employees	None	D	C	B2	B1	A2	A2	A1
	1 – 9	C	B2	B2	B1	A2	A1	A1
	10 +	B1	B1	A2	A2	A1	A1	A1
Self-employed Professional	D	D	D	B2	B1	A2	A1	
Clerical / Salesman	D	D	D	C	B2	B1	B1	
Supervisory level	D	D	C	C	B2	B1	A2	
Officers/ Executives Junior	C	C	C	B2	B1	A2	A2	
Officers/ExecutivesMiddle/ Senior	B1	B1	B1	B1	A2	A1	A1	

*CWE is defined as the person who takes the main responsibility of the household expenses