

WHITE PAPER



State of Policing and Law & Order in Mumbai

October 2022

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I. Foreword

For a city to be a world class leader and robust, certain key services need to be managed effectively. One of these services is to ensure the safety and security of the citizens in accordance to the rule of law. An efficient law and order system includes a hassle-free mechanism for the registration of a crime, a detailed investigation process and a speedy trial proceeding for timely deliverance of justice.

In a ten-year trend, the registration of major crimes in Mumbai increased manifold by 112% from 2012 to 2021. Although, it has become easier to register a crime, what is a matter of concern is the rising crimes against women and children. From 2012 to 2021, kidnapping & abduction crimes increased largely by 650%, rape crimes increased by 235% and molestation increased by 172%. It is worth mentioning that crimes related to murder, theft and chain snatching have decreased by 27%, 16% and 88% respectively from 2012 to 2021.

The systemic factors such as the functioning of policing and law and order is key to address the rise in crime as well conduct a detailed investigation on crimes registered. However, as of July 2022, there is a 28% vacancy in Mumbai's overall police personnel, which increased from 22% in 2018 to 28% in 2022. Police inspectors and sub-inspectors play an important role during an investigation. Although, the vacancy in these posts decreased from 30% in 2018 to 18% in 2022 respectively, with the rise in crime rate, there is a need to fill all the vacant posts in the police personnel.

This shortage in police personnel impacts the duration and quality of investigation. When analysing class II serious offences – including heinous crimes such as murder, rape, molestation, riots, etc.; data shows that, the proportion of cases pending for investigation increased from 60% in 2017 to 68% in 2021. Moreover, the pendency in investigation for crimes registered against women and children increased from 72% in 2017 to 77% in 2021.

A step further, at the judiciary stage, there is a high pendency in trial proceedings which has been increasing, except for a decrease during the pandemic. From 2017 to 2021, trial pendency of class II serious offences increased from 95% to 98%. Additionally, as on December 2021, the number of trials pending for crimes against women and children was 95% and 96% respectively.

At this rate, it would take 34 years to complete the judgement in all pending class II serious offence trials as of 2021. This is based on the average number of judgements/withdrawals (2,401 cases) in the last 6 (2016 to 2021) years, assuming no further cases go for trial henceforth. Last year, Praja conducted a similar analysis of five years with an average number of judgements/withdrawals from 2016 to 2020, which stated it would take 30 years to complete pending trials as of 2020. With the rise in trial pendency, this average time has increased from 30 to 34 years. The utilisation of technology and virtual platforms can provide effective solutions to tackle the rising pendency in trial proceedings.

Taking a look at crimes registered under the POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) Act, in 2021, of the total 888 rape cases registered in Mumbai, 59% cases were registered under POCSO Act. In 100% of the POCSO rape cases, the offender was known to

the victims. Hence it is imperative to conduct widespread awareness among children in schools and other stakeholders about these crimes.

Furthermore, according to the Act, judgment of all POCSO cases should be tried in special POCSO courts and should be completed within one year from the time of cognizance of the offence. Although in these crimes, the delay happens both at the investigation and judiciary stage. For instance, in 2021, 72% of POCSO cases are pending for investigation, and of the cases investigated, 42% took more than one year to complete. While in 2021, 60% of total POCSO trial proceedings took 1 to 5 years to receive judgement. It is noteworthy that 97% of POCSO cases were tried in special POCSO courts in 2021 as against to only 72% in 2020.

On July 2022, the Bombay High Court issued directions that trial proceedings shall continue daily once the examination of witnesses has begun. With this, we aim to see a speedy functioning at the judiciary stage so that justice is delivered swiftly to the victims.

In 2015, the investigation and law and order units were separated based on the Standing Order passed by former Director General of Police, Sanjeev Dayal. It was to ensure police personnel involved in the investigation of cases are not diverted to perform law and order functions. However, the data for the segregation of unit staff has not been available on record since 2020.

Aside from this, there is a dire need to revisit the sanctioned posts in Mumbai's police force to tackle the rising crime rate as well as maintain law and order with in a growing population. In addition, proper implementation of the separate investigation unit will allow for speedy investigation of cases registered. Effective monitoring of special laws such as the POCSO Act through the use of technology can also be an important step toward better policing and law and order.

Citizens also play an important role in reducing crime in a city. Therefore, a multi-stakeholder approach needs to be adopted for creating awareness and sensitising people to prevent sexual abuse of children while also implementing community policing to improve the police-citizen relationship. Safety and security are necessary services in a city and implementing the reforms such as effective segregation of the police investigation unit and conducting daily trial proceedings can ensure Mumbai to truly be a robust global city.

NITAI MEHTA

Managing Trustee, 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, Impact and Recommendation

State of Police Personnel	Impact on Solving of Major Crimes	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a shortage of 18% in the post of Police Inspector (P.I) and Police Sub-Inspector (P.S.I.) as of July 2022, who also perform the role of investigation officers. Police reforms such as separation of investigation and law and order that ensures focus of personnel on investigation has been implemented and there are separate Investigation Units set up. The Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act provides for a separate POCSO court to try cases of sexual crimes against children and ensure completion within one year of cognisance of offense. This is however not being properly implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a high pendency of investigation in cases of crime against women (74%) and children (82%) in 2021. Of the total IPC cases investigated by Mumbai police in 2021 (43,176) charge sheet was filed in 27% of the cases. A total of 2,92,203 cases were to be tried in courts for IPC in Mumbai in 2021 out of which judgement was given in just 6% of cases. 94% of total IPC cases, 97% Crime Against women and 95% Crime against children cases were pending for trial as on 2021. 59% of total rape cases (524) were against children (under age of 18) as registered in POCSO in 2021. Of 372 cases tried in POCSO Court in 2021, 60% took more than one year to complete, from the time of cognizance of the offence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for having adequate police force and filling the sanctioned posts for effective policing and investigation. Police reforms such as separation of investigation and law and order although implemented, the number of investigation officers required based on the number of cases needs to be regularly revised. 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. The implementation of special laws such as POCSO needs to be effectively monitored- for example ensuring that special courts try POCSO cases and disposes the cases within one year as prescribed by the Act.

IV: Crime Statistics

A. Major Crimes Reported in Mumbai

Table 2: Reporting of Major Crimes in Mumbai from 2012 to 2021¹

Major Crimes	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change from 2020 to 2021
Murder	215	172	184	168	146	120	160	156	143	157	10%
Rape	232	391	609	710	628	740	773	905	695	777	12%
Kidnapping & Abduction ²	212	381	541	1,583	1,949	2,159	2,202	2,102	1,173	1,590	36%
Hurt	3,938	3,915	4,172	4,611	4,465	4,715	5,238	4,414	3,825	4,262	11%
Molestation	580	1,137	1,605	2,022	2,122	2,235	2,529	2,047	1,466	1,577	8%
Riots	340	362	415	401	467	437	538	377	316	323	2%
Chain Snatching	1,235	2,092	1,411	909	460	176	172	154	138	150	9%
House Breaking (Day & Night)	2,494	2,926	3,056	3,010	2,585	2,432	2,300	2,083	1,640	1,690	3%
Robbery / Dacoity	1,161	734	734	840	742	849	929	974	595	727	22%
Thefts	5,379	6,554	6,436	6,958	6,573	6,571	6,119	5,876	3,408	4,502	32%
Vehicle Theft	4,086	3,789	3,480	3,311	3,089	3,018	3,152	2,694	2,795	3,269	17%

Inference:

- Kidnapping and abduction, Rape and Molestation cases risen by 650%, 235% and 172% respectively from 2012 to 2021.
- Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Molestation, House Breaking, Hurt, Kidnapping & Abduction are highest Crimes offences reported in 2021.
- However, reporting of major crimes has increase from 2020 to 2021, for e.g. Kidnapping & Abduction cases risen by 36%, murder by 10% and Rape by 12%.

¹ As per RTI data

² Crime in India, 2012 to 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

Table 3 : Area-wise reporting of specific crimes (Highest reporting of category-wise cases)³ from Year 2017 to 2021

Major Crimes	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Region	Cases	Region	Cases	Region	Cases	Region	Cases	Region	Cases
Murder	NWM	30	SCM	45	SCM	42	NCM / NEM / SCM	39	SCM	44
Rape	NWM	177	NWM	235	NCM	276	NWM	212	NWM	265
Riot	NCM	135	NCM	153	NCM	126	NCM	111	NCM	108
Grievous Injury/Hurts	NWM	1,208	NCM	1,401	NCM	1,325	NCM	1,144	NCM	1,300
Chain Snatching	NWM	66	NCM	44	NCM	55	NCM	44	NCM	55
House Breaking (Day/Night)	NCM	658	NCM	666	NCM	608	NCM	484	NCM	500
Robbery / Dacoity	NCM	288	NCM	266	NCM	270	NCM	182	NCM	239
Thefts	NWM	1,834	NCM	1,686	NCM	1,856	NCM	1,090	NCM	1,500
Vehicle Stolen	NWM	871	NWM	855	NCM	809	NCM	878	NCM	1,000

Inference:

- In 2021, the highest number of rapes (265 cases) were reported in North West Mumbai.
- Of the major crime heads, highest cases have been reported in North Central Mumbai (108 cases of Riot, 1300 cases of Hurts, 55 cases of chain snatching, 500 cases of housebreaking, 239 cases of Robbery/Dacoity, 1,500 cases of theft, and 1,000 cases of stolen vehicles) for the year 2021.
- In the last 5 years (2017 to 2021) North Central region have been reported highest number of crime followed by North West region.

³**North Mumbai (NM)** includes: Borivali, Dahisar, Malad West; **North West Mumbai (NWM)** includes: Jogeshwari, Goregaon, Andheri; **North East Mumbai (NEM)** includes: Mulund, Ghatkopar, Shivaji Nagar; **North Central Mumbai (NCM)** includes: Vileparle, Kurla, Bandra; **South Central Mumbai (SCM)** includes: Chembur, SionKoliwada, Mahim; and **South Mumbai (SM)** includes: Worli, Byculla, Colaba, Malabar Hill

Table 4: Gender wise Victims and Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021⁴

Year		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction		2,159	2,202	2,102	1,173	1,590
Kidnapping Victims	Girls	1,382	1,368	1,334	767	1,148
	%	68%	63%	62%	67%	72%
	Boys	650	807	803	383	449
	%	32%	37%	38%	33%	28%
	Total	2,032	2,175	2,137	1,150	1,597
Abduction Victims	Female	25	20	15	6	10
	%	10%	38%	31%	21%	33%
	Male	225	33	33	23	20
	%	90%	62%	69%	79%	67%
	Total	250	53	48	29	30
Total Victims		2,282	2,228	2,185	1,179	1,627

Inference:

- Total cases of Kidnapping and Abduction increased by 36% from 2020 to 2021.
- 98% of total victims of kidnapping and abduction were children (kidnapping) in 2021.
- 72% of total kidnapping victims were girls in 2021, whereas for abduction majority victims were males (67%).

⁴ Crime in India, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

Figure 1: Age and Gender wise Percentage of victims of Kidnapping (Sec 363, 363A) in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021⁵

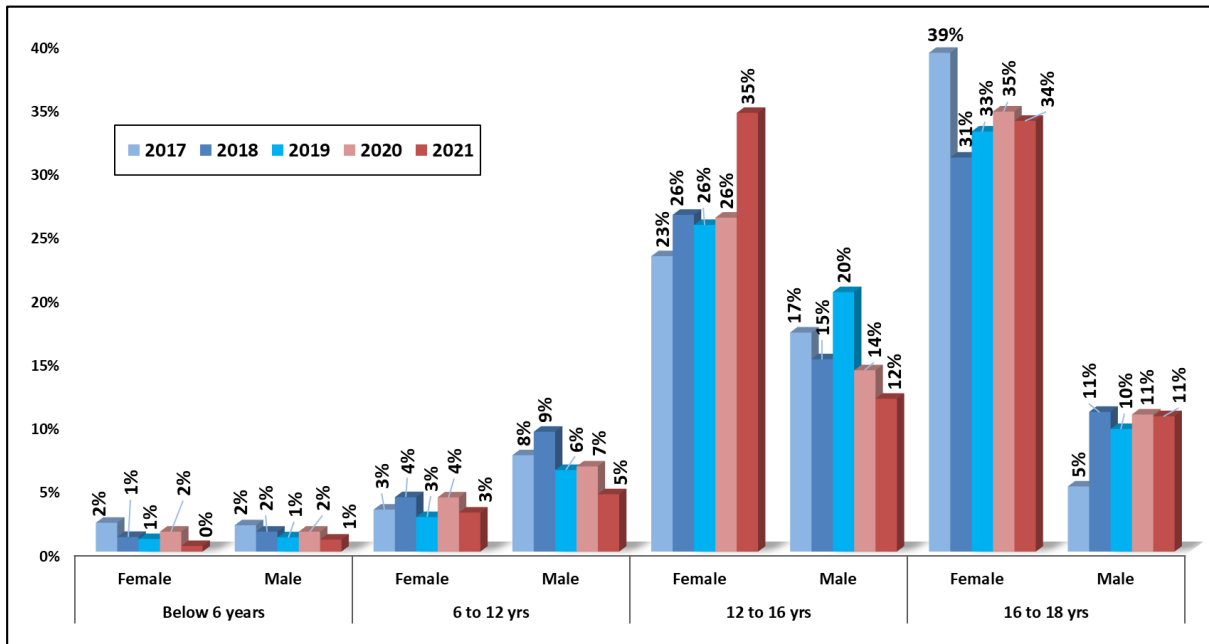
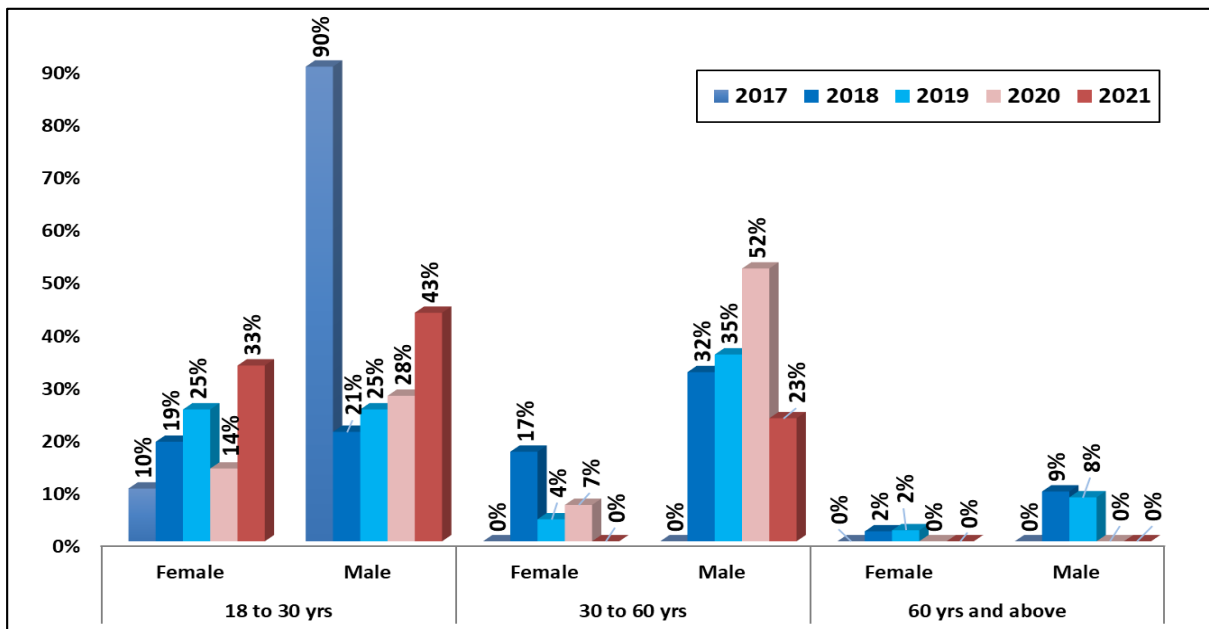


Figure 2: Age and Gender wise Percentage of victims of Abduction (Sec 362) in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021



Inference:

- Most victims of kidnapping were of the age group 12 to 16 years (47% in 2021) and 16 to 18 years (45% in 2021).
- 77% abduction victims were of the age group 18 to 30 years in 2021.

⁵ Crime in India, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

Table 5: Recovery of Victims of Kidnapping and Abduction in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021⁶

Criteria		Unrecovered Victims of Previous Years of Kidnapping & Abduction (As on 31st December of last year)	Persons Kidnapped & Abducted in the current year	Total Persons Kidnapped & Abducted	Persons Recovered Alive	% Persons Recovered Alive	Persons Recovered Dead	Total Recovered (Alive+Dead)	% Total Recovered	Un-Recovered Kidnapped & Abducted Persons (including previous years as on 31st Dec)	% Un-Recovered
2017	Female	772	1,407	2,179	1,654	76%	3	1,657	76%	522	24%
	Male	499	875	1,374	1,108	81%	7	1,115	81%	259	19%
	Total	1,271	2,282	3,553	2,762	78%	10	2,772	78%	781	22%
2018	Female	520	1,388	1,908	1,039	54%	29	1,068	56%	840	44%
	Male	261	840	1,101	624	57%	19	643	58%	458	42%
	Total	781	2,228	3,009	1,663	55%	48	1,711	57%	1,298	43%
2019	Female	840	1,349	2,189	1,283	59%	1	1,284	59%	905	41%
	Male	458	836	1,294	841	65%	4	845	65%	449	35%
	Total	1,298	2,185	3,483	2,124	61%	5	2,129	61%	1,354	39%
2020	Female	905	773	1,678	711	42%	2	713	42%	965	58%
	Male	449	406	855	387	45%	2	389	45%	466	55%
	Total	1,354	1,179	2,533	1,098	43%	4	1,102	44%	1,431	56%
2021	Female	965	1,158	2,123	1,114	52%	23	1,137	54%	986	46%
	Male	466	469	935	467	50%	4	471	50%	464	50%
	Total	1,431	1,627	3,058	1,581	52%	27	1,608	53%	1,450	47%

Inference:

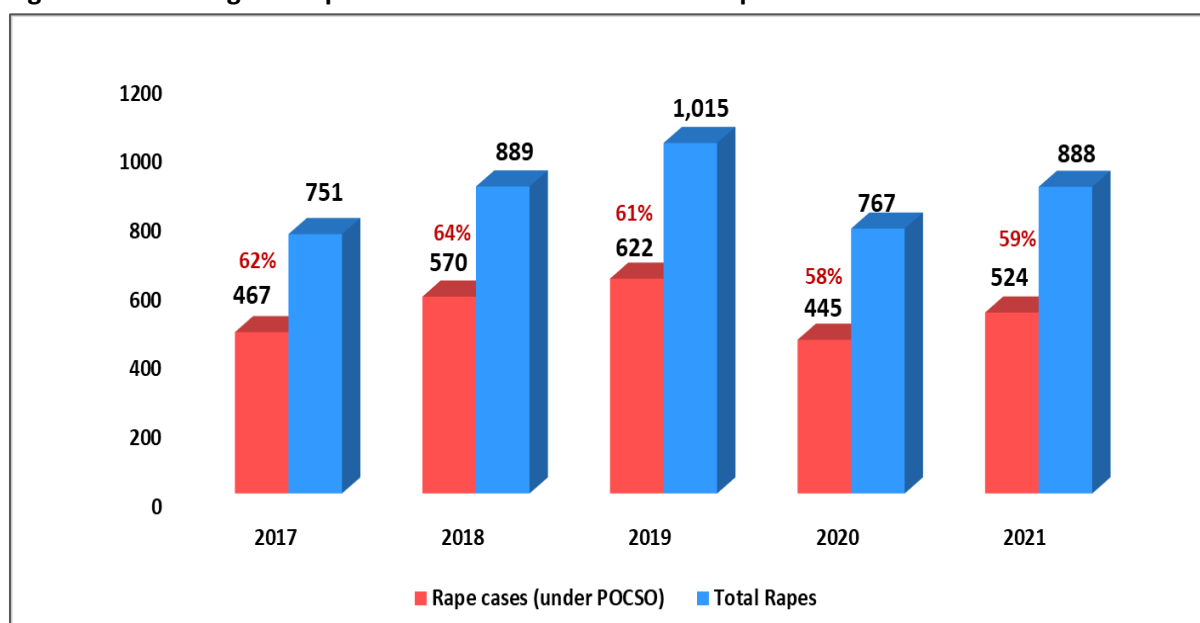
- The percentage of total person recovered decreased from 78% in 2017 to 53% in 2021.
- In 2021, out of 3,058 victims of kidnapping and abduction, 53% were recovered.

⁶ Crime in India, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 - <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

B. Cases under Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act⁷

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 3: Percentage of Rape Cases under POCSO to Total Rapes⁸ from 2017 to 2021



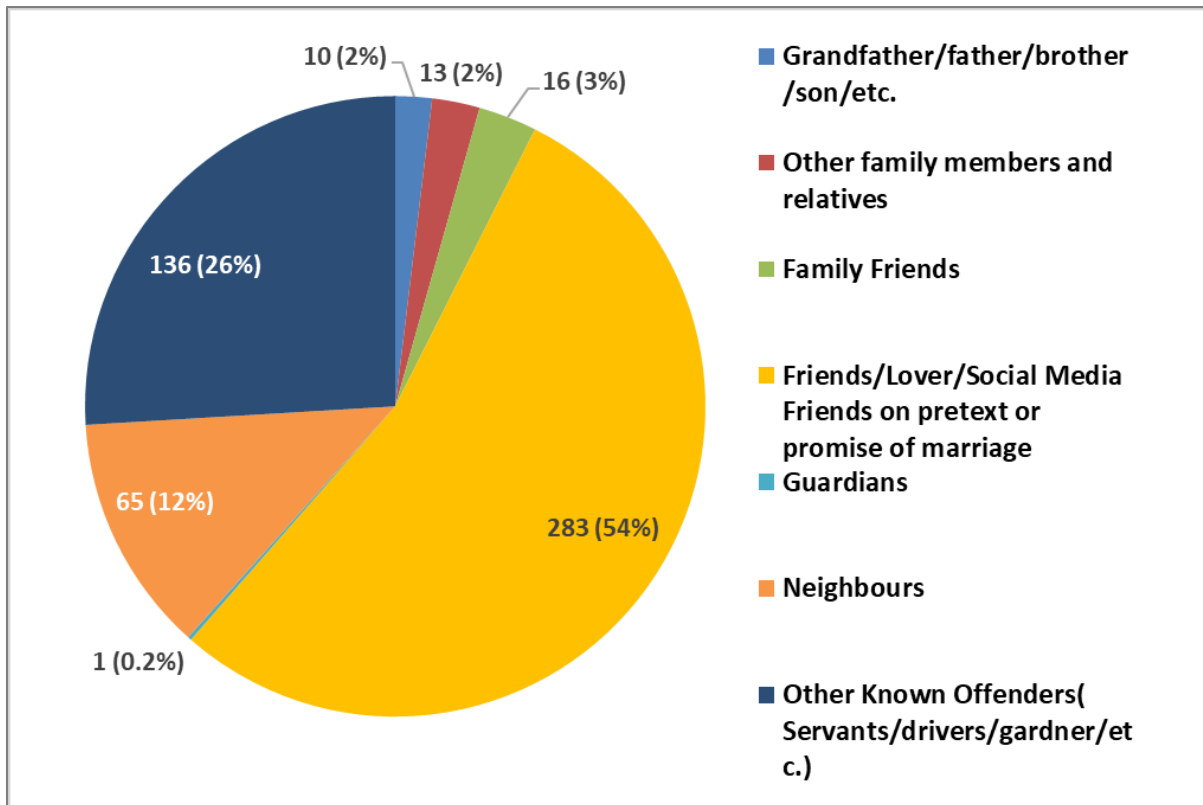
Inference:

- 59% of total rape cases (888) were against children (under age of 18) and registered under POCSO in 2021.
- This highlights the need of a multi-stakeholder approach to be adopted for creating awareness and sensitising people to prevent sexual abuse of children, by engaging with all the stakeholders i.e. children, families, communities, schools, colleges, civil society organisations and the police.

⁷ Crime in India, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021- <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

⁸ <https://mumbaipolice.gov.in/>

Figure 4: POCSO Rape Cases (Section 4 and 6) Offenders Relation to Victim in 2021



Inference:

- In 100% of POCSO rape cases offenders were known to the victim in 2021.
- The highest is in 54% of cases rape offenders were friends on pretext of marriage.

Table 6: Reporting of Sexual Crimes against Children under POCSO from 2017 to 2021

POCSO Sections	Gender	Cases/Victims	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Child Rape (Sec. 4 & 6 of POCSO Act)/Sec. 376 IPC)	Girls	Cases Reported	467	570	622	445	524
		Victims	473	669	628	454	531
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	0	0	0
		Victims	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault of Children (Sec. 8 & 10 of POCSO Act) / Sec. 354 IPC)	Girls	Cases Reported	560	548	609	439	452
		Victims	596	556	710	453	455
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	0	4	1
		Victims	0	0	0	4	1
Sexual Harassment (Sec. 12 of POCSO Act)/Sec. 509 IPC)	Girls	Cases Reported	19	21	23	19	35
		Victims	19	24	28	23	39
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	0	0	2
		Victims	0	0	0	0	2
Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material (Sec. 14 & 15 of POCSO Act)	Girls	Cases Reported	0	3	14	14	4
		Victims	0	3	14	14	4
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	5	2	0
		Victims	0	0	5	7	0
POCSO Act (Sections 17 to 22)/Other offences of POCSO Act	Girls	Cases Reported	0	0	0	2	4
		Victims	0	0	0	3	4
	Boys	Cases Reported	0	0	0	0	0
		Victims	0	0	0	0	0
POCSO Act r/w Section 377 IPC / Unnatural Offences	Girls	Cases Reported	0	0	1	3	0
		Victims	0	0	1	3	0
	Boys	Cases Reported	8	2	45	36	26
		Victims	8	2	45	37	26
Total	Girls	Cases Reported	1,046	1,142	1,269	922	1,019
		Victims	1,088	1,252	1,381	950	1,033
	Boys	Cases Reported	8	2	50	42	29
		Victims	8	2	50	48	29
Grand Total		Cases Reported	1,054	1,144	1,319	964	1,048
		Victims	1,096	1,254	1,431	998	1,062

Inference:

- In 97% of the total 1,048 POCSO cases in 2021 victims were girls, in which highest cases were of rape (524) and sexual assault (452).
- Of the 29 cases reported of POSCO crimes against boys, 90% were unnatural offences (anal/oral intercourse). The low proportion of male cases reported to total cases also reflects the stigma attached to reporting of sexual crimes against males.

C. Road Accident Cases

Table 7: Number of Accidents, Persons Injured and Killed from 2017 to 2021⁹

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of Persons Injured	No. of Persons Died
2017	3,160	3,287	490
2018	3,162	3,292	475
2019	2,872	2,925	447
2020	1,812	1,740	349
2021 ¹⁰	2,230	1,942	387

Inference:

- Road accidents in Mumbai have risen by 23% from 1,812 in 2020 to 2,230 in 2021.
- 2,148 people have died and 13,186 people have been injured due to road accidents in Mumbai in the past five years.

D. Railway Crime Statistics¹¹

Table 8: Reporting of Major Railway Crimes in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Major Crimes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Murder	2	6	4	1	3
Dacoity/Robbery	428	868	1,191	416	354
All Thefts ¹²	17,040	25,478	19,285	4,723	3,291
Rape	6	3	5	1	5
Molestation	60	85	93	32	20
Other IPC	183	230	338	105	116
Total	17,719	26,670	20,916	5,278	3,789

Inference:

- Local railway is a mode of commute for large number of people in Mumbai and safety is an important component of transport. Although crimes in Mumbai railway has decreased significantly, this is attributed to lockdown restrictions imposed.
- Most number of cases reported in 2017 to 2021 were thefts (69,817) followed by dacoity and robbery (3257).

⁹ Economic Survey of Maharashtra.

¹⁰ Provisional

¹¹ As per RTI data

¹² 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 9: Accidental Injuries and Deaths in Mumbai Railways from 2017 to 2021

Police Station	Accidental Deaths					Accidental Injuries				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
C.S.T.	132	144	121	39	57	317	254	176	48	43
Dadar	125	136	131	33	61	75	85	110	35	62
Kurla	331	344	294	127	172	228	266	267	101	100
Wadala	145	142	125	51	99	216	255	207	50	51
Churchgate	44	46	32	20	14	135	166	149	33	45
Mumbai Central	161	140	126	48	65	289	311	296	64	87
Bandra	115	86	102	33	61	93	112	135	41	40
Andheri	133	125	106	26	41	251	226	204	46	41
Borivali	293	284	242	75	163	370	223	184	55	120
Total	1,479	1,447	1,279	452	733	1,974	1,898	1,728	473	589

Inference:

- Accidental deaths have reduced from 1,479 in 2017 to 733 in 2021.
- Accidental injuries have reduced from 1,974 in 2017 to 589 in 2021.
- Accidental death numbers (733) are highest compared to accidental injuries (589) in 2021.

Table 10: Reasons of Accidental Railway Deaths in 2021

Stations Name	Reason of Accident 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.	29	4	1	0	0	0	19	4	0	57
Dadar	26	15	0	2	0	2	14	2	0	61
Kurla	107	37	0	0	1	0	26	0	1	172
Wadala	76	13	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	99
Churchgate	7	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	14
Mumbai Central	37	12	0	0	1	0	14	0	1	65
Bandra	36	6	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	61
Andheri	22	10	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	41
Borivali	111	29	0	0	0	0	16	0	7	163
Total	451	127	1	2	3	4	125	8	12	733
In (%)	62%	17%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1%	17%	1%	2%	100%

Inference:

- Out of the total deaths due to railway accidents (733) in 2021, 62% of deaths (451) were due to line crossing.
- Accident Deaths due to line crossing were highest in Borivali (111) and Kurla (107) in 2021.

Table 11: Reasons of Accidental Railway Injuries in 2021

Stations Name	Reason of Accident 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.	4	21	1	0	0	0	6	0	11	43
Dadar	0	33	2	1	0	0	13	0	13	62
Kurla	14	40	4	0	1	0	24	0	17	100
Wadala	9	21	0	0	1	0	18	0	2	51
Churchgate	3	7	0	0	0	0	8	0	27	45
Mumbai Central	5	29	2	0	1	0	29	0	21	87
Bandra	10	20	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	40
Andheri	5	22	1	0	1	0	6	0	6	41
Borivali	15	60	0	0	2	0	21	0	22	120
Total	65	253	11	1	6	0	134	0	119	589
In (%)	11%	43%	2%	0%	1%	0%	23%	0%	20%	100%

Inference:

Out of the total injuries due to railway accidents (589) in 2021, 43% of injuries (253) were due to falling from trains.

E. Cases Registered in Anti-Corruption Bureau¹³

Table 12: Number of cases registered in Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) from 2017 to 2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Complaints Registered	3,231	2,852	2,402	1,672	3,433
Cases Under ACB	671	659	398	199	360
Total FIRs registered	47	45	42	31	50

Inference:

- 3,433 cases were registered with the ACB in 2021. Of these, FIR was filed in 50 cases. Cases not taken up by ACB are not related to corruption and are transferred to the respective departments that are mandated to take up the respective complaint.
- Out of the 360 cases taken up by ACB in 2021, in only 14% of cases (50 cases), FIR was filed.

Table 13: Department wise number of FIRs registered in ACB from 2017 to 2021¹⁴

Year		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BMC		24	22	18	11	18
Police		7	10	9	7	12
State Government of Maharashtra	Health Dept.	0	1	2	0	2
	Education Dept.	0	1	0	0	1
	Women & Child Welfare Dept.	0	0	0	0	0
	State Law & Judiciary Dept.	3	1	3	1	0
	Public Works Dept.	0	0	0	0	2
	Revenue, Taxation and GST / State Excise Dept.	2	2	2	4	2
	MHADA and SRA	1	4	3	2	1
Councillor		0	0	0	0	0
MLA		0	0	0	0	0
MP		0	0	0	0	0
Other		10	5	4	6	12

Note: One FIR may be filled against multiple department/person/others; hence, total count of FIR does not match the department wise total.

Inference:

In the year 2021, the highest number of FIRs registered in ACB are against the officials of BMC department (18) followed by Police department (12).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Data from ACB website: <http://acbmaharashtra.gov.in/>

F. Comparative Statement of Cyber Crime Cases (IPC & LAC Cases)¹⁵

Table 14 : Number of Cases registered in Cyber Crime from 2017 to 2021

Head	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change from 2020 to 2021
Tampering of Source Code	13	8	3	4	13	225%
Hacking	5	-	-	-	32	-
MIM Attack / Spoofing Mail	-	9	26	14	49	-4%
Phishing / Hacking / Nigerian Fraud	5	2	34	37		
Obscene Email / SMS / MMS	228	295	239	247	142	-43%
Threatening Email / SMS	5	-	-	-	-	-
Fake Social Media Profile / Morphing Email / SMS	-	46	61	30	118	293%
Credit Card Fraud / Cheating	606	461	775	558	2,229	299%
Pornography	-	-	-	-	43	-
Data Theft	-	-	-	-	20	-
Sextortion	-	-	-	-	54	-
Communal Post	-	-	-	-	17	-
Other	499	554	1,087	1,545	166	-89%
Total	1,361	1,375	2,225	2,435	2,883	18%

Inference:

- Reporting of total cases registered in cyber-crime has increased by 18% from 2020 to 2021.
- Highest cases register of Credit card fraud/Cheating (2,229) followed by Obscene Email/SMS/MMS (142) and Fake Social Media Profile / Morphing Email / SMS (118) in 2021.

¹⁵ <https://mumbai.police.gov.in/CrimeStatistics>.

Table 15 : Status of Case registered in Cyber Crime in 2021

Sr. No.	Head Wise Crime	Case Registered	Case Detected	Case Detected (%)	Person Arrested
1	Tampering of Source Code	13	5	38%	7
2	Phishing /MIM Attack/ Spoofing Mail	49	11	22%	33
3	Pornography	43	25	58%	33
4	Obscene Email / SMS / MMS/Post	142	76	54%	88
5	Fake Social Media Profile/ Morphing Email/ SMS	118	36	31%	37
6	Credit Card / Online Fraud	1,075	48	4%	71
7	Hacking	32	2	6%	2
8	Cheating	1,154	140	12%	294
	1 Custom/Gift Fraud	50	5	10%	10
	2 Purchase fraud	167	13	8%	19
	3 Job Fraud	119	13	11%	44
	4 Insurance/ Provident Fund Fraud	22	9	41%	29
	5 Admission fraud	5	3	60%	3
	6 Fake Web site	37	10	27%	15
	7 Investment Fraud	27	7	26%	13
	8 Matrimonial Fraud	16	4	25%	5
	9 Crypto currency Fraud	7	2	29%	4
	10 Loan Fraud	42	5	12%	14
	11 Other Cheating	662	69	10%	138
9	Data Theft	20	8	40%	20
10	Sextortion	54	30	56%	52
11	Communal Post	17	7	41%	23
12	Other	166	67	40%	107
Total		2,883	455	16%	767

Inference:

- Only 16% cases were detected in 2021 in the total cases registered under cyber crime.
- Highest cases registered of Credit card/online fraud (1,075) and Cheating (1,154) in that only 4% and 12% cases were detected at the end of year 2021.

V. Investigation and Trial of Cases¹⁶

Table 16: Status of Investigation and Trial of IPC Cases in Mumbai from 2017 to as on 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from previous year	66,369	72,760	79,237	76,763	96,057
Cases reported in the current year	39,035	40,757	40,684	50,158	63,689
Total cases for investigation	1,05,404	1,13,517	1,19,926	1,26,921	1,59,746
Cases withdrawn/transferred/quashed	71	43	3	7	3
Cases where final report ¹⁷ submitted	9,651	9,808	15,244	9,437	8,754
Cases where charge-sheet submitted	22,927	24,429	27,916	21,420	43,176
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	72,755	79,237	76,763	96,057	1,07,813
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	69%	70%	64%	76%	67%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	2,05,708	2,11,943	2,22,006	2,33,935	2,49,027
Cases taken for trial in current year	22,927	24,429	27,916	21,420	43,176
Total cases for trial	2,28,635	2,36,372	2,49,922	2,55,355	2,92,203
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed/compounded/Disposed off by Plea Bargaining	5,343	2,562	2,974	1,150	2,009
Cases discharged/ acquitted	6,171	5,848	5,554	1,764	8,788
Cases convicted	5,178	5,956	7,459	3,414	8,182
% of Conviction	46%	50%	57%	66%	48%
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	2,11,943	2,22,006	2,33,935	2,49,027	2,73,224
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	93%	94%	94%	98%	94%

Inference:

- A total of 1,59,746 IPC cases were to be investigated in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 67% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 27% (43,176) cases.
- 5% (8,754 out of 1,59,746) cases closed at investigation stage (Final Report) as on 2021.
- A total of 2,92,203 cases were to be tried in courts for IPC in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 94% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 16,970 cases in which the trial was completed in 2021, 48% were convicted, 52% were acquitted/discharged.

¹⁶ Crime in India, 2017, 2018, 2019 2020 and 2021- <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>

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

Table 17 : Crime Head wise Investigation of IPC Cases from 2017 to 2021¹⁸

Police Investigation									
Year	Crime Head	Cases pending for investigation from Previous year	Cases reported in the current year	Total cases for investigation	Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	Cases where final report submitted	Cases where charge-sheet submitted	Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year
CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES ¹⁹									
2017	Total Class II Serious Offences	9,809	10,137	19,946	32	1,047	6,822	12,045	60%
2018		12,050	11,350	23,400	9	1,579	7,482	14,330	61%
2019		14,330	10,256	24,587	0	1,841	7,728	15,018	61%
2020		15,018	7,888	22,906	2	1,402	4,789	16,713	73%
2021		16,713	9,128	25,841	1	1,403	6,992	17,445	68%
Other I.P.C.									
2017	Other IPC	56,560	28,898	85,458	39	8,604	16,105	60,710	71%
2018		60,710	29,407	90,117	34	8,229	16,947	64,907	72%
2019		64,907	30,428	95,339	3	13,403	20,188	61,745	65%
2020		61,745	42,270	1,04,015	5	8,035	16,631	79,344	76%
2021		79,344	54,561	1,33,905	2	7,351	36,184	90,368	67%
Total									
2017	Total IPC	66,369	39,035	1,05,404	71	9,651	22,927	72,755	69%
2018		72,760	40,757	1,13,517	43	9,808	24,429	79,237	70%
2019		79,237	40,684	1,19,926	3	15,244	27,916	76,763	64%
2020		76,763	50,158	1,26,921	7	9,437	21,420	96,057	76%
2021		96,057	63,689	1,59,746	3	8,754	43,176	1,07,813	67%

Inference:

25,841 Class II Serious offences cases were to be investigated in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 68% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 27% (6,992) cases.

¹⁸ As per RTI data from State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

¹⁹ CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES (Cases including murder section 302 IPC, attempt to murder Sec.307 IPC, culpable homicide not amounting to murder Sec.304 IPC, causing death by negligence Sec.304-A IPC, abetment of suicide Sec.305/306 IPC, attempt to commit culpable homicide Sec.308 IPC, attempt to commit suicide Sec.309 IPC, miscarriage, infanticide, feticide and abandonment Sec.313 to 318 IPC, rape IPC Sec.376, attempt to commit rape Sec.376/511 IPC, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means Sec.324 IPC, , voluntarily causing hurt/Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from his duty Sec.332/353, grievous hurt Sec.325,326,326A & 326B IPC, kidnapping, abduction Sec.363, 363A, 364, 364A, 365, 366, 366A, 367, 368 & 369 IPC, assault on women with intent outrage her modesty Sec.354 IPC, and unnatural offence U/s 377 IPC).

Table 18 : Crime Head wise Trial of IPC Cases from 2017 to 2021²⁰

Year	Crime Head	Cases pending for trial from previous year	Cases taken for trial in current year	Total cases for trial	Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	Cases discharged/acquitted	Cases convicted	Conviction %	Cases pending trial at the end of the year	% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year
CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES (IPC)										
2017	Class II Serious Offences	60,703	6,822	67,525	773	1,897	498	21%	64,357	95%
2018		64,357	7,482	71,839	713	2,046	510	20%	68,570	95%
2019		68,570	7,728	76,298	750	2,047	391	16%	73,110	96%
2020		73,110	4,789	77,899	265	677	116	15%	76,841	99%
2021		76,841	6,992	83,833	485	1,062	178	14%	82,108	98%
Other I.P.C.										
2017	Other IPC	1,45,005	16,105	1,61,110	4,570	4,274	4,680	52%	1,47,586	92%
2018		1,47,586	16,947	1,64,533	1,849	3,802	5,446	59%	1,53,436	93%
2019		1,53,436	20,188	1,73,624	2,224	3,507	7,068	67%	1,60,825	93%
2020		1,60,825	16,631	1,77,456	885	1,087	3,298	75%	1,72,186	97%
2021		1,72,186	36,184	2,08,370	1,524	7,728	8,004	51%	1,91,116	92%
Total IPC										
2017	Total IPC	2,05,708	22,927	2,28,635	5,343	6,171	5,178	46%	2,11,943	93%
2018		2,11,943	24,429	2,36,372	2,562	5,848	5,956	50%	2,22,006	94%
2019		2,22,006	27,916	2,49,922	2,974	5,554	7,459	57%	2,33,935	94%
2020		2,33,935	21,420	2,55,355	1,150	1,764	3,414	66%	2,49,027	98%
2021		2,49,027	43,176	2,92,203	2,009	8,788	8,182	48%	2,73,224	94%

Inference:

- 83,833 cases were to be tried in courts for Class II Serious offences in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 98% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 1,240 cases in which the trial was completed as on 2021, 14% were convicted, while 86% were acquitted/discharged.

²⁰ As per RTI data from State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

Table 19: Status of Investigation and Trial of Special and Local Laws²¹ (SLL) Cases in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from previous year	16,046	18,601	20,692	22,623	23,896
Cases reported in the current year	19,421	16,316	20,139	8,518	15,193
Total cases for investigation	35,467	34,917	40,831	31,141	39,089
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	9	18	0	0	0
Cases where final report ²² submitted	132	158	217	238	192
Cases where charge-sheet submitted	16,725	14,049	17,991	7,007	12,497
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	18,601	20,692	22,623	23,896	26,400
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	52%	59%	55%	77%	68%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	2,05,708	65,345	70,745	76,899	80,733
Cases taken for trial in current year	22,927	14,049	17,991	7,007	12,497
Total cases for trial	2,28,635	79,394	88,736	83,906	93,230
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	5,343	304	416	291	159
Cases discharged/ acquitted	6,171	1,820	2,123	350	4,385
Cases convicted	5,178	6,525	9,298	2,532	3,560
% of Conviction	46%	78%	81%	88%	45%
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	2,11,943	70,745	76,899	80,733	85,126
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	93%	89%	87%	96%	91%

Inference:

- 39,089 SLL cases were to be investigated in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 68% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 32% (12,497) cases.
- 93,230 cases were to be tried in courts for SLL in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 91% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 7,945 cases in which the trial was completed as on 2021, 45% were convicted, while 55% were acquitted/discharged.

²¹ Crimes committed under various state-enacted laws such as Gambling Act 1867, Railways Act 1989, etc.

²² Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation

Table 20: Status of Investigation and Trial of Crime against Women Cases in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from previous year	6,352	7,663	9,135	10,527	11,637
Cases reported in the current year	5,453	6,058	6,519	4,583	5,543
Total cases for investigation	11,805	13,721	15,654	15,110	17,180
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	18	9	2	4	1
Cases where final report ²³ submitted	663	850	858	574	777
Cases where charge-sheet submitted	3,466	3,727	4,267	2,895	3,761
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	7,658	9,135	10,527	11,637	12,641
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	65%	67%	67%	77%	74%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	14,730	17,089	19,524	22,368	24,705
Cases taken for trial in current year	3,466	3,727	4,267	2,895	3,761
Total cases for trial	18,196	20,816	23,791	25,263	28,466
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	247	208	261	108	225
Cases discharged/ acquitted	633	720	806	329	532
Cases convicted	227	364	356	121	189
% of Conviction	26%	34%	31%	27%	26%
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	17089	19,524	22,368	24,705	27520
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	94%	94%	94%	98%	97%

Inference:

- 17,180 cases of crime against women were to be investigated in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 74% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 22% (3,761) cases.
- 28,466 cases were to be tried in courts for crime against women in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 97% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 721 cases in which the trial was completed as on 2021, 26% were convicted, while 74% were acquitted/discharged.

²³ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.

Table 21: Status of Investigation and Trial of Crime against Children Cases in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from previous year	4,288	6,088	7,628	8,268	8,390
Cases reported in the current year	3,790	3,511	3,640	2,248	2,762
Total cases for investigation	8,078	9,599	11,268	10,516	11,152
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	5	1	0	0	0
Cases where final report ²⁴ submitted	559	652	1,428	1,029	994
Cases where charge-sheet submitted	1,431	1,319	1,572	1,097	1,042
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	6,083	7,627	8,268	8,390	9,116
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	75%	80%	73%	80%	82%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	4,543	5,672	6,554	7,496	8,361
Cases taken for trial in current year	1,431	1,319	1,572	1,097	1,042
Total cases for trial	5,974	6,991	8,126	8,593	9,403
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	15	22	51	10	35
Cases discharged/ acquitted	174	238	357	134	286
Cases convicted	113	177	222	88	133
% of Conviction	39%	43%	38%	40%	32%
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	5672	6,554	7,496	8,361	8949
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	95%	94%	92%	97%	95%

Inference:

- 11,152 cases of crime against children were to be investigated in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 82% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 9% (1,042) cases.
- 9,403 cases were to be tried in courts for crime against children in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 95% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 419 cases in which the trial was completed as on 2021, 32% were convicted, while 68% were acquitted/discharged.

²⁴ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.

Table 22: Status of Investigation and Trial of Crimes under POCSO Act in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police Investigation					
Cases pending for investigation from previous year	1,196	1,465	1,720	1,867	1,963
Cases reported in the current year	1,054	1,144	1,319	964	1,048
Total cases for investigation	2250	2,609	3,039	2,831	3,011
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	2	1	0	0	0
Cases where final report ²⁵ submitted	18	7	22	20	25
Cases where charge-sheet submitted	765	881	1,150	848	810
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	1,465	1,720	1,867	1,963	2,176
% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year	65	66%	61%	69%	72%
Trial by Courts					
Cases pending for trial from previous year	1995	2,553	3,100	3,802	4,464
Cases taken for trial in current year	765	881	1,150	848	810
Total cases for trial	2760	3,434	4,250	4,650	5,274
Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	14	16	30	7	25
Cases discharged/ acquitted	117	191	226	99	234
Cases convicted	76	127	192	80	126
% of conviction	39%	40%	46%	45%	35%
Cases pending trial at the end of the year	2,553	3,100	3,802	4,464	4,889
% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year	93%	90%	89%	96%	93%

Inference:

- 3,011 POCSO cases were to be investigated in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 72% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Out of the cases investigated, charge sheet was filed in 27% (810) cases.
- 5,274 cases were to be tried in courts under POCSO Act in Mumbai as on 2021 out of which 93% cases were pending for trial at the end of the year.
- Of the 360 cases in which the trial was completed as on 2021, 35% were convicted, while 65% were acquitted/discharged.

²⁵ Cases Ended as FR Non Cognizable, cases Ended as Final Report False, Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of law or Civil Dispute, Cases True but Insufficient Evidence or Untraced or No Clue, Cases Abated during Investigation.

Table 23: Duration of Pending Investigation and Pending Trials of Crimes under POCSO Act in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Duration Since When Cases are Pending for Investigation and Trial	Number/ % of cases pending	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Investigation	Trial	Investigation	Trial	Investigation	Trial	Investigation	Trial	Investigation	Trial
Upto 6 months	No.	611	722	410	256	636	522	500	395	556	420
	%	42%	28%	24%	8%	34%	14%	25%	9%	26%	9%
6 months to 1 year	No.	656	796	669	1,415	1,039	1,137	941	1,326	703	567
	%	45%	31%	39%	46%	56%	30%	48%	30%	32%	12%
1 year to 3 years	No.	198	752	641	1,099	192	1,615	512	2,446	903	2,381
	%	14%	29%	37%	35%	10%	42%	26%	55%	41%	49%
More than 3 years	No.	0	283	0	330	0	528	10	297	14	1,521
	%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	14%	1%	7%	1%	31%

Inference:

- 41% of POCSO cases were pending for investigation for 1 year to 3 years as on 2021, while charge sheeting should be done in 3 months (90 days).
- 49% of POCSO cases were pending for trial since 1 to 3 years and 31% cases were pending for more than 3 years while the POCSO Act prescribes for completion of trial within 1 year.

Table 24: Cases Tried in POCSO Courts in Mumbai and Duration of Trials completion from 2017 to 2021

Number and % of cases tried		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Cases Tried under POCSO		207	334	448	186	385
Total Cases Tried in POCSO Courts	No.	0	179	222	134	372
	%	0	54%	50%	72%	97%
Duration for Completion of Trials in POCSO Court						
Up to 3 months	No.	No Case Tried in POCSO Court in 2017	13	5	2	21
	%		7%	2%	1%	6%
3 to 6 months	No.		5	20	15	52
	%		3%	9%	11%	14%
6 months to 1 year	No.		23	20	26	77
	%		13%	9%	19%	21%
Total Up to One Year	No.		41	45	43	150
	%		23%	20%	32%	40%
1 to 3 years	No.		88	107	60	97
	%		49%	48%	45%	26%
3 to 5 years	No.		44	50	31	124
	%		25%	23%	23%	33%
5 to 10 years	No.		6	20	0	1
	%		3%	9%	0%	0.3%

Inference:

Cases tried in POCSO court as on 2021, in 60% cases trial was completed after a period of one year, whereas the Act prescribes completion of cases within one year.

Table 25: Conviction and Acquittal of various crimes in Mumbai from 2017 to 2021

Type of Crimes	Disposal Status	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
IPC Crimes	Conviction (%)	46%	50%	57%	66%	48%
	Acquittal (%)	54%	50%	43%	34%	52%
SLL Crimes	Conviction (%)	46%	78%	81%	88%	45%
	Acquittal (%)	54%	22%	19%	12%	55%
Crime Against Women	Conviction (%)	26%	34%	31%	27%	26%
	Acquittal (%)	74%	66%	69%	73%	74%
Crime Against Children	Conviction (%)	39%	43%	38%	40%	32%
	Acquittal (%)	61%	57%	62%	60%	68%
Crimes under POCSO Act	Conviction (%)	39%	40%	46%	45%	35%
	Acquittal (%)	61%	60%	54%	55%	65%

Inference:

- Conviction rate of cases of crime against women was the lowest (26%) followed by cases of crime against children (32%).
- Conviction rate fallen from 2020 to 2021 in all crimes, i.e. 18% in IPC, 43% in SLL, 1% in Crime Against women, 8% in Crime against children and 10% in POCSO Act cases.

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

A. Police Personnel

Table 26: Designation wise overall number of police personnel in 2021 and 2022²⁶

Designation	2021			2022		
	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%
Joint Commissioner of Police (Jt. C.P.)	5	4	-20%	5	5	0%
Additional Commissioner of Police (Addl. C.P.)	11	11	0%	11	10	-9%
Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)	41	40	-2%	42	31	-26%
Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)	128	69	-46%	128	75	-41%
Police Inspector (P.I.)	1,032	954	-8%	1,031	1,058	3%
Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)	1,093	1,143	5%	1,092	1,233	13%
Police Sub - Inspector (P.S.I.)	3,279	2,702	-18%	3,279	2,483	-24%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)	3,221	2,585	-20%	3,221	2,402	-25%
Head Constable (H.C.)	8,246	6,945	-16%	8,246	6,175	-25%
Police Naik (P.N.)	7,198	5,864	-19%	7,198	5,122	-29%
Police Constable (P.C.)	21,957	17,738	-19%	21,957	16,383	-25%
Technical Posts	5,043	3,340	-34%	5,535	2,523	-54%
Total Police Force	51,255	41,396	-19%	51,746	37,501	-28%

Inference:

- As of 31st July 2022, the number of sanctioned police personnel posts was 51,746 of which 37,501 personnel were working, a shortfall of 28%.
- There was a shortage of the officers involved in investigation such as a 18% shortage of P.I and P.S.I posts.

²⁶ Data as of 31st July 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Table 27: Department wise Police Personnel²⁷ in 2021 and 2022

Department	2021			2022		
	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	819	-28%	1,139	855	-25%
Special Branch (II - Passport)	443	343	-23%	443	376	-15%
Crime Branch	1,948	1,519	-22%	1,948	1,539	-21%
Protection and Security	2,346	1,422	-39%	2,350	1,503	-36%
Armed Police	13,465	10,836	-20%	13,461	9,931	-26%
Wireless Section	447	271	-39%	447	250	-44%
Traffic	4,150	3,686	-11%	4,150	2,723	-34%
Control Room	267	153	-43%	267	153	-43%
Motor Transport	48	57	19%	46	49	7%
Technical Post	5,043	2,873	-43%	5,535	2,523	-54%
Total	29,296	21,979	-25%	29,786	19,902	-33%

Inference:

- In the police personnel allocated to the different police departments, there is a total gap of 33% in 2022.
- Highest shortage in personnel in technical post (54%) followed by Wireless section (44%).
- The control room where crime surveillance and taking of complaints through helpline numbers is done, had the shortage in personnel (43%) in 2022.

²⁷ Does not include personnel sanctioned and working in police stations.

Table 28: Police Personnel details of Supervisory level officers in 2021 and 2022

Supervisory level officers	2021			2022		
	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.	186	125	-33%	187	122	-35%

Inference:

There was a shortage of 35% in supervisory level personnel in the police force in 2022, increase from 33% in 2021.

Table 29: Police Personnel Major Causes of Death²⁸ from January 2018 to December 2021

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

Inference:

- Highest cause of death reported from 2018 to 2021 was of Covid-19 (124 deaths), followed by Heart Diseases (97) and Jaundice and liver (53).
- Death due to Heart disease have increased by 119% from 2020 to 2021.
- 22 cases of death by suicide were reported from 2018 to 2021.

²⁸ As per RTI Data

B. Railway Personnel

Table 30: Railway Police Personnel²⁹ in the Railway Police Stations³⁰ in 2022³¹

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	151	-25%
Constable ³²	1,892	1,241	-34%
Total	2,219	1,457	-34%

Inference:

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

²⁹Government Railway Police (GRP).

³⁰ Includes C.S.T., Dadar, Kurla, Wadala, Churchgate, Mumbai central, Bandra, Andheri and Borivali.

³¹ As on 31st March, 2022.

³² Constable includes Police Havaldar, Police Naik and Police Constable.

C. 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 2021. Responses received from PIO to our RTI application for the year 2022 states, "*Information is not available in our office records*" and below is the snapshot of the same.



अपिलीय अधिकारी तथा पोलीस उप आयुक्त (अभियान), मुंबई
माहितीचा अधिकार अधिनियम, २००५ मधील कलम
१९(१) अन्वये दाखल झालेले अपिल

पो.उ.आ.(अभि) – अपील क्र. ९३/२०२२

अपिलार्थी श्री. एकनाथ पवार
प्रजा फाऊंडेशन, बी-१८, दुसरा माळा, श्रीराम इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, जी.डी. आंबेडकर मार्ग,
बडाळा, मुंबई- ४०० ०३१

विरुद्ध

जन माहिती अधिकारी तथा सहाय्यक पोलीस आयुक्त (समन्वय),
पोलीस आयुक्त बृहन्मुंबई यांचे कार्यालय, क्रॉफर्ड मार्केटजवळ, मुंबई-४०० ००१

प्रथम अपील अर्ज सुनावणी दिनांक २०/०७/२०२२

अपीलकर्ता : उपस्थित

जनमाहिती अधिकारी (प्रतिनिधी) : उपस्थित

अपीलकर्त्याने माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ च्या कलम ६(१) अन्वये दि. १५/०३/२०२२ रोजीच्या माहिती अधिकार अर्जाच्या अनुषंगाने Please provide the copies of statement showing information regarding sessions court cases investigated Unites (IUs), on current implementation of standing order no 24 of 2015 giving by DCP Sanjeev Dayal on separation of investigation in session triable cases from Law and order functions of Mumbai Police station/Zones of Mumbai under your jurisdiction also the sanctioned and working number of investigation and pairavi personnel's rank wise, zone wise for the period 1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 2020 & 1st jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021 अनुषंगाने माहिती मिळणेस विनंती केली आहे.

अपीलकर्त्याने प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी यांचेकडे अपिल अर्ज दि. २०/०६/२०२२ रोजी केलेला आहे. त्याद्वारे असे नमूद केले आहे की, जनमाहिती अधिकारी यांनी दिलेल्या माहितीने समाधान न झाल्याने अपिल अर्ज केलेला आहे.

सदर अपिल अर्जावर दि. २०/०७/२०२२, रोजी प्रत्यक्ष सुनावणी ठेवण्यात आली आहे. अपिलार्थी श्री. एकनाथ पवार हे सुनावणीस उपस्थित आहे. जन माहिती अधिकारी श्री. बाळकृष्ण देशमुख, पोलीस निरीक्षक (अतिरिक्त कार्यभार), सहाय्यक पोलीस आयुक्त, समन्वय, मुंबई हे सुनावणीस उपस्थित आहे.

जन माहिती अधिकारी यांनी विशद केले की, अर्जदार यांचा दिनांक १५/०३/२०२२ रोजीच्या माहिती अधिकाराच्या अर्जान्वये अपिलार्थी यांनी मागणी केलेली माहिती या कार्यालयाकमध्ये उपलब्ध नाही असे कळविण्यात आलेले आहे.

VII. Deliberations by MLAs³³

Table 31: Issue wise questions related to crime asked by MLAs from Winter 2019 to Winter 2021.

Issues	Winter 2019, Budget 2020, Monsoon 2020, Winter 2020	Budget 2021, Monsoon 2021, Winter 2021
Murder	30	25
Rape	10	10
Rioting	3	3
Crime Against Children	26	6
Crime Against Women	55	11
Accident/Fatal Accident	43	13
Drugs	28	9
Extortion/Kidnapping/Threat	4	3
Scams/Corruption	1	0
Terrorism related	3	2
Theft	3	1
Wrong Conduct/Action by Police	10	7
Police and Establishment	100	48
Other Crime related	241	152
Grand Total	557	290

Inference:

- 25 questions were raised on murder related cases by MLAs from Budget 2021 to Winter 2021.
- Although crimes related rape increased from 2020 to 2021, only 10 questions were raised on rape cases from Budget 2021 to Winter 2021.
- Despite the rising crimes against women and children, only 6 questions were raised on crime against children & 11 on Crime Against Women.

³³ As per RTI data

VIII. Annexures

A. Station wise Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics

Table 32: Station Wise Mumbai Railway Crime Statistics from 2017 to 2021

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

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

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

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

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

B. Crime Head wise Investigation and Trial of IPC Cases from 2017 to 2021³⁴

Table 33 : Crime Head wise Investigation of IPC Cases from 2017 to 2021

Police Investigation									
Year	Crime Head	Cases pending for investigation from Previous year	Cases reported in the current year	Total cases for investigation	Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	Cases where final report submitted	Cases where charge-sheet submitted	Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	% of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year
CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES									
2017	Murder	251	127	378	0	10	144	224	59%
2018		224	164	388	1	4	148	235	61%
2019		235	168	404	0	12	168	224	55%
2020		224	148	372	0	7	148	217	58%
2021		217	162	379	0	7	147	225	59%
2017	Rape	113	287	400	4	12	278	106	27%
2018		106	319	425	1	6	249	169	40%
2019		169	394	563	0	11	353	199	35%
2020		199	322	521	1	6	223	291	56%
2021		291	364	655	1	21	377	256	39%
2017	Molestation	1,824	1,713	3,537	3	92	1,430	2,012	57%
2018		2,012	2,038	4,050	3	173	1,642	2,232	55%
2019		2,232	2,069	4,301	0	134	1,659	2,508	58%
2020		2,508	1,507	4,015	1	110	1,082	2,822	70%
2021		2,822	1,625	4,447	0	163	1,513	2,771	62%
2017	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,972	2,159	4,131	1	581	173	3,376	82%
2018		3,381	2,202	5,583	0	995	149	4,439	80%
2019		4,439	2,102	6,541	0	1,363	185	4,993	76%
2020		4,993	1,173	6,166	0	992	113	5,061	82%
2021		5,061	1,590	6,651	0	982	153	5,516	83%
2017	Grievous Hurt	2,892	1,167	4,059	2	50	989	3,018	74%
2018		3,018	1,501	4,519	1	140	1,020	3,358	74%
2019		3,358	1,449	4,807	0	43	1,134	3,630	76%
2020		3,630	1,068	4,698	0	28	699	3,971	85%
2021		3,971	1,219	5,190	0	26	1,027	4,137	80%
2017	Total Class II Serious Offences	9,809	10,137	19,946	32	1047	6,822	12,045	60%
2018		12,050	11,350	23,400	9	1579	7,482	14,330	61%
2019		14,330	10,256	24,587	0	1841	7,728	15,018	61%
2020		15,018	7,888	22,906	2	1402	4,789	16,713	73%
2021		16,713	9,128	25,841	1	1403	6,992	17,445	68%
Other I.P.C.									
2017	Other IPC	56,560	28,898	85,458	39	8,604	16,105	60,710	71%
2018		60,710	29,407	90,117	34	8,229	16,947	64,907	72%
2019		64,907	30,428	95,339	3	13,403	20,188	61,745	65%
2020		61,745	42,270	1,04,015	5	8,035	16,631	79,344	76%
2021		79,344	54,561	1,33,905	2	7,351	36,184	90,368	67%
Total									
2017	Total IPC	66,369	39,035	1,05,404	71	9,651	22,927	72,755	69%
2018		72,760	40,757	1,13,517	43	9,808	24,429	79,237	70%
2019		79,237	40,684	1,19,926	3	15,244	27,916	76,763	64%
2020		76,763	50,158	1,26,921	7	9,437	21,420	96,057	76%
2021		96,057	63,689	1,59,746	3	8,754	43,176	1,07,813	67%

³⁴ As per RTI data from State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

Table 34 : Crime Head wise Trial of IPC Cases from 2017 to 2021

Trial by Courts										
Year	Crime Head	Cases pending for trial from previous year	Cases taken for trial in current year	Total cases for trial	Cases withdrawn/transferred/abated/quashed	Cases discharged/acquitted	Cases convicted	Conviction %	Cases pending trial at the end of the year	% of cases pending for trial at the end of the year
CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES										
2017	Murder	2,616	144	2,760	2	43	41	49%	2,674	97%
2018		2,674	148	2,822	1	44	20	31%	2,757	98%
2019		2,757	168	2,925	3	41	25	38%	2,856	98%
2020		2,856	148	3,004	1	8	12	60%	2,983	99%
2021		2,983	147	3,130	3	17	14	45%	3,096	99%
2017	Rape	998	278	1,276	8	54	18	25%	1,196	94%
2018		1,196	249	1,445	5	61	28	31%	1,351	93%
2019		1,351	353	1,704	15	106	39	27%	1,544	91%
2020		1,544	223	1,767	3	46	11	19%	1,707	97%
2021		1,707	377	2,084	5	38	12	24%	2,029	97%
2017	Molestation	6,247	1,430	7,677	96	226	85	27%	7,270	95%
2018		7,270	1,642	8,912	100	240	131	35%	8,441	95%
2019		8,441	1,659	10,100	94	259	79	23%	9,668	96%
2020		9,668	1,082	10,750	34	102	28	22%	10,586	98%
2021		10,586	1,513	12,099	78	147	39	21%	11,835	98%
2017	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,970	173	2,143	2	36	18	33%	2,087	97%
2018		2,087	149	2,236	18	24	15	38%	2,179	97%
2019		2,179	185	2,364	16	38	16	30%	2,294	97%
2020		2,294	113	2,407	2	17	2	11%	2,386	99%
2021		2,386	153	2,539	15	20	5	20%	2,499	98%
2017	Grievous Hurt	38,569	989	39,558	155	420	81	16%	38,902	98%
2018		38,902	1,020	39,922	115	470	53	10%	39,284	98%
2019		39,284	1,134	40,418	114	315	50	14%	39,939	99%
2020		39,939	699	40,638	42	97	25	20%	40,474	100%
2021		40,474	1,027	41,501	82	200	30	13%	41,189	99%
2017	Total CLASS - II SERIOUS OFFENCES	60,703	6,822	67,525	773	1,897	498	21%	64,357	95%
2018		64,357	7,482	71,839	713	2,046	510	20%	68,570	95%
2019		68,570	7,728	76,298	750	2,047	391	16%	73,110	96%
2020		73,110	4,789	77,899	265	677	116	15%	76,841	99%
2021		76,841	6,992	83,833	485	1,062	178	14%	82,108	98%
Other I.P.C.										
2017	Other IPC	1,45,005	16,105	1,61,110	4,570	4,274	4,680	52%	1,47,586	92%
2018		1,47,586	16,947	1,64,533	1,849	3,802	5,446	59%	1,53,436	93%
2019		1,53,436	20,188	1,73,624	2,224	3,507	7,068	67%	1,60,825	93%
2020		1,60,825	16,631	1,77,456	885	1,087	3,298	75%	1,72,186	97%
2021		1,72,186	36,184	2,08,370	1,524	7,726	8,004	51%	1,91,116	92%
Total										
2017	Total IPC	2,05,708	22,927	2,28,635	5,343	6,171	5,178	46%	2,11,943	93%
2018		2,11,943	24,429	2,36,372	2,562	5,848	5,956	50%	2,22,006	94%
2019		2,22,006	27,916	2,49,922	2,974	5,554	7,459	57%	2,33,935	94%
2020		2,33,935	21,420	2,55,355	1,150	1,764	3,414	66%	2,49,027	98%
2021		2,49,027	43,176	2,92,203	2,009	8,788	8,182	48%	2,73,224	94%

C. 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))³⁵. 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 1948.³⁶ 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.

³⁵ Law Commission Report, 197th Report On Public Prosecutor's Appointments can be accessed [here](#).

³⁶ <http://ecourts.gov.in/mumbai/citycivil>

E. 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	Procurator 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)