

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2448**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2018/SHRAVANA 17, 1940 (SAKA)**

**RISE IN CRIMES IN DELHI**

**†2448. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

**(a) whether it is a fact that the recent data of National Crime Records Bureau indicate that there has been a constant rise in crimes in Delhi with each passing year;**

**(b) the details thereof for last three years;**

**(c) the steps being taken by Government to address the facts which are emerging in terms of categorisation of crimes committed by minors; and**

**(d) the number of cases which came to light of the inaction of policemen towards prevention of crimes, and number of such cases in which the success to prevent such cases could not be achieved on account of inefficiency of police?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)**

**(a) and (b): As reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total IPC crimes registered in NCT of Delhi shows an increase of 22.95% and 9.47% in 2015 and 2016 respectively in comparison with the previous year. As reported by Delhi Police, the heinous crimes reported in Delhi**

**have reduced by 26.36% and 20.76% in 2016 and 2017 in comparison with the previous year; and the non-heinous crimes have increased by 11.7% and 12.8% in 2016 and 2017 in comparison with previous year. As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR for motor vehicle theft and theft cases, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi.**

**(c): The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. The new 'Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015' includes special provisions to address heinous offences committed by children above the age of 16 years. For the first time, offences have been clearly defined and classified in the Act as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years.**

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**(d): Delhi Police has reported that if any police officer/ personnel is found responsible for dereliction of duty in prevention and control of crime in his area, necessary disciplinary action is taken against such officer/ personnel. The details of action taken in this regard during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.07.2018) are as under:**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>No. of Explanations / Warnings / Advisory Memo issued</b>	<b>No. of Show Cause Notices issued</b>	<b>No. of Deptt. Enquiry Initiated</b>	<b>No. of punishment awarded</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>2018 (upto 15/07)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>

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