(ii) Other leading purposes: business, pilgrimage, education and training, social etc. with reference period of 30 days:

- 86% trips were for social purpose followed by pilgrimage purpose (8%).

- 66% have used bus service for conveyance by train (13.4%), own transport (9.7%), hired transport (7.8%) and air (0.2%).

- Costliest trip was for Business with average expenditure per trip (₹ 4455) followed by trips with leading purposes others (₹ 2875), religious activities and pilgrimage (₹ 2717), education and training (₹ 2286), and social (₹ 1068).

(c) and (d) As per the NSSO survey, no data has been captured regarding the domestic tourists visits in an unplanned manner. However, as per the report of Domestic Tourism Survey 2014-15 by NSSO, 2.6 % of the total trips for medical, holidaying and shopping purposes were undertaken on package whereas the same was 0.4% for other purposes: business, pilgrimage, education and training, social etc.

Crime in Delhi

*199. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)　　whether crimes like vehicle thefts, robbery, chain snatching, eve teasing, rape, etc. in Delhi have increased from January to March, 2018 in comparison to the corresponding period of 2017;

(b)　　the number of cases in which criminals could not be identified/arrested during the year 2018;

(c)　　the action plan to make Delhi a safe place for living;

(d)　　the ranking of Delhi based on crime rate in the country; and

(e)　　the names of crime prone police stations in Delhi showing increasing trend and action taken against guilty officers for dereliction of duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANS-RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Data pertaining to the month of March, 2018 is not yet available. During January and February, 2018, there is 8.45% decline in the total IPC cases registered as compared to the corresponding period of 2017. The comparative figures of crimes including vehicles thefts, robbery, snatching, eve-teasing and rape during the first two months of 2017 and 2018 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b)   The number of crime cases in which criminals could not be identified/ arrested during the year 2018 (upto 28.02.2018) is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c)   Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to control crime, which *inter-alia* include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime, identification, surveillance and arrest of active criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police, action against drinking in public, installation of CCTV cameras in public places and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes. (d) As per the National Crime Records Bureau data on 'Crime in India 2016', Delhi is ranked No.1 position based on crime rate. A number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR by public through mobile and web, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi.

(e)   Crime prone Police Stations of Delhi recording high registration of IPC cases include Mukherji Nagar, Prashant Vihar, Shakarpur, Uttam Nagar, Jamia Nagar, Seema Puri, Binda Pur, Ambedkar Nagar, Govind Puri and Vijay Vihar. Delhi Police takes all necessary action for prevention and control of crime. As part of established mechanism in Delhi Police, officers/personnel found responsible for dereliction of duty, appropriate disciplinary action is taken on case to case basis.

Statement-I

Comparative figures of crimes during the first two months of 2017 and 2018

Crime head	Cases reported		
	2017	2018	%Age variation
1	2	3	4
Dacoity	9	3	-66.67%
Murder	77	79	2.60%
Attempt to murder	104	88	-15.38%
Robbery	563	480	-14.74%
Riot	14	5	-64.29%

1	2	3	4
Kidnapping for ransom	2	2	0.00%
Rape	307	309	0.65%
TOTAL (henious)	1076	966	-10.22%
Extortion	27	21	-22.22%
Snatching	1459	916	-37.22%
Hurt	187	189	1.07%
Burglary	2629	837	-68.16%
Motor vehicle theft	6178	6604	6.90%
House theft	2201	677	-69.24%
Other theft	21566	22385	3.80%
Molestation of women	500	433	-13.40%
Kidnapping	906	867	-4.30%
Abduction	79	69	-12.66%
Fatal accident	213	215	0.94%
Simple accident	896	812	-9.38%
Other IPC	4592	3928	-14.46%
TOTAL (non-heinous)	41433	37953	-8.40%
GRAND TOTAL (IPC)	42509	38919	-8.45%

Statement-II

Details of solved/still to be solved cases in the first two months of 2018

Crime Head	Cases Reported	Cases Solved	Solved percentage	Cases Still to be solved
1	2	3	4	5
Dacoity	3	2	66.67%	1

1	2	3	4	5
Murder	79	59	74.68%	20
Attempt to murder	88	74	84.09%	14
Robbery	480	327	68.13%	153
Riot	5	4	80.00%	1
Kidnapping for ransom	2	2	100.00%	0
Rape	309	219	70.87%	90
TOTAL (heinous)	966	687	71.12%	279
Extortion	21	10	47.62%	11
Snatching	916	269	29.37%	647
Hurt	189	113	59.79%	76
Burglary	837	143	17.08%	694
Motor vehicle theft	6604	632	9.57%	5972
House theft	677	112	16.54%	565
Other theft	22385	3328	14.87%	19057
Molestation of women	433	236	54.50%	197
Kidnapping	867	142	16.38%	725
Abduction	69	16	23.19%	53
Fatal accident	215	101	46.98%	114
Simple accident	812	441	54.31%	371
Other IPC	3928	2209	56.24%	1719
TOTAL (non-heinous)	37953	7752	20.43%	30201
TOTAL (IPC)	38919	8439	21.68%	30480