Government Open Data

FOSS United, Hyderabad
Rape cases in Delhi more than doubled in 2013. Was it due to increase in criminals?

Source: NCRB
Rape Case In India Provokes Widespread Outrage

Delhi grieves after death of gang-rape victim

Press Information Bureau
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

Action taken by Government in Delhi Rape Case

24-December-2012 10:6 IST

Following actions have been taken by Government in Delhi rape case:-

1. A three eminent jurists committee to review the existing laws and suggest suitable changes.
   

2. Fast Track Hearing
   
   Union Home Minister and Delhi CM met Chief Justice, Delhi High Court today for starting fast track hearing in the recent gang-rape case. Victim being given best possible medical care. Condition is being monitored regularly.

3. Committee of Three Eminent Jurists Constituted
   
   Justice Verma Committee begins functioning to look into possible amendments to the criminal law for the quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals, accused of committing sexual assault of extreme nature against women.

The Committee has intimated all concerned to send their responses through email at justice.verma@nic.in or through fax at 011-23092675 latest by January 30, 2013.

4. 5. (22.12.2012) Steps for safer travel

   Action has been taken against the transporter whose bus was involved in the crime.
   
   Improvement in the public transport system by increasing the number of buses at night.
   
   GPS will be installed on all public transport vehicles to ensure that they do not stray from their scheduled routes.
   
   It will be ensured that all personnel deployed on public transport carry identification badges and are verified.


   Government will set up a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 to review responses to this shocking crime.

6. Police

   Action taken against erring Policemen.

   Proactive and enhanced patrolling by police vans/ motor cycles has started along routes taken by families and women returning late at night from entertainment hubs and work places.
 Murder Cases in Delhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Kidnapping and Abduction Cases in Delhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>6294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCRB
Maharashtra leads states in IPC crimes, 2021, tailed by UP; Delhi top city, says NCRB

Crimes in north-east, south comparatively less, shows NCRB data of offenses in 2021 registered under the Indian Penal Code.
Murder (Crime rate per lakh population)  versus  Stalking (Crime rate per lakh population)
Telangana recorded highest number of crimes against women in south India, Kerala lowest in 2021

As per NCRB data, Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest number of incidents of rape with 2,947 cases, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 2,845 cases and Maharashtra with 2,496 cases.

Yogi govt cites NCRB report to claim decline in crimes against women in UP

According to a statement issued by the government, the state recorded a 9.7 per cent decline in rape cases from 2019, and, a drop of 9.2 per cent than compared to 2013.

Rajasthan No.2 in crimes against women, UP tops list: NCRB

TNM / Updated: Aug 31, 2022, 06:55 IST
Disclaimer

1. The information published in this report has been obtained from States/UTs Police and CAPFs/CPOs. National Crime Records Bureau has only compiled and collated the data and presented it in the form of this report. As data is being furnished by States/UTs/ CAPFs/CPOs, NCRB is not responsible for authenticity of the information. However, any discrepancy observed in this report may be brought to the notice of the Bureau.

Limitations

1. Since the publication caters to the ‘Principal Offence Rule’ for classification of crime, the actual count of each crime head may be under reported. This is because among many offences registered in a single FIR case, only most heinous crime (maximum punishment) will be considered as counting unit. Hence, there is likelihood of some IPC/SLL cases getting under reported as they are hidden under major IPC crimes. For example, Murder with Rape is accounted as Murder; Dowry Prohibition Act when applied along with Dowry Death (304B of IPC) will be counted as Dowry Death only.

2. The Socio-economic causative factors or reasons of crimes are not being captured by the Bureau. Only police recorded crime cases are being captured for this publication.
Further, these social factors along with other latent and concomitant factors vary significantly across different regions, states and societies. The differences in procedures over large geographical regions and method of functioning inherent between organizations also creates wide variations. Hence, any comparison among States/districts/regions/social groups etc. on the basis of these published data alone will be too simplistic and is best avoided.

Further, no weightage has been assigned to the gravity or nature of the crime. All crimes have thus been treated equal in counting the total crime for a State or City. More crime registered say, in a city is, therefore, not an indicator of its being comparatively unsafe than the city, where total crime may be less.

is fallacious. ‘Rise in crime’ and ‘increase in registration of crime by police’ are clearly two different things, a fact which requires better understanding. Thus an oft-repeated expectation from certain quarters that an effective police administration will be able to keep the crime figures low is misplaced. Increase in crime numbers in a State police data may in fact be on account of certain citizen centric police initiatives, like launching of e-FIR facility or women Helpdesks, etc. The increase or decrease in
The Inference

Percentage of Men who drink Alcohol

29.2%
Total Indian men who consume alcohol (Age 15-49)

Percentage of Women who drink Alcohol

1.2%
Total Indian women who consume alcohol (Age 15-49)

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) 2015-16
@india.in.pixels
### Table 11.1.2 Use of Alcohol: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who drink alcohol and percent distribution of alcohol drinkers by frequency of drinking, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background characteristic</th>
<th>Percentage of men who drink alcohol</th>
<th>Number of men</th>
<th>Among men who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Almost every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>18,740</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>47,399</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37,272</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total age 15-49</strong></td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>103,411</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age 50-54</strong></td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>8,711</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total age 15-54</strong></td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>112,122</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 11.1.1 Use of Alcohol: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who drink alcohol and percent distribution of alcohol drinkers by frequency of drinking, according to background characteristics, India, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background characteristic</th>
<th>Percentage of women who drink alcohol</th>
<th>Number of women</th>
<th>Among women who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Almost every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>121,552</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>334,777</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>243,357</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>699,686</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>WEEKS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unique ID** | **Name of Source (Govt)** | **Name of District** | **Disease/ Illness** | **No. of Cases** | **No. of Deaths** | **Date of Start of Outbreak** | **Date of Reporting** | **Current Status** | **Community Action Taken** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARI/URG/2023/38/15</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Upper Subansiri</td>
<td>Sudden Encephalitis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>05-07-23</td>
<td>11-07-23</td>
<td>Under Surveillance</td>
<td>Cases reported from Village Yangkiang town, Tuting, Nyilan and Arong, sub-district Yingkeng Circle, District: Upper Subansiri. Cases presented with fever, headache, vomiting, dry cough and some cases with ecchar. Twelve serum sample sent to TBMD, NABUM. District RRT investigated the outbreak. All samples were positive for P.m. Sudden Encephalitis. ELISA, House to house survey was conducted and treated symptomatically. Community awareness and health education given by periphery team on hygiene and sanitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI/URG/2023/38/16</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Lower Subansiri</td>
<td>Sudden Encephalitis</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15-07-23</td>
<td>15-07-23</td>
<td>Under Surveillance</td>
<td>Cases reported from Village Khoitokha, sub-district Basang, District: Basang. Cases presented with fever. Twenty serum sample sent to NMPB, North-East India. RRT investigated the outbreak. All samples were negative for malaria. House to house survey conducted and treated symptomatically. Community awareness and health education given by periphery team on hygiene and sanitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI/URG/2013/37/17</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Darrang</td>
<td>Acute Cholera Disease</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>06-07-23</td>
<td>11-07-23</td>
<td>Under Control</td>
<td>Cases reported from Village Nalkhari, sub-district Darrang, District: Darrang. Cases presented with loose motion, pain abdomen and vomiting. Two retail swab and one water sample sent to IRD, Darrang. District RRT investigated the outbreak. Retail swab came negative for any pathogens which water sample found it for possible purposes. House to house survey was conducted and treated symptomatically. Community awareness and health education given by periphery team on hygiene and sanitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: India In Pixels
Heat waves
One phenomenon
Multiple Organisations
Different Numbers
Number of Deaths in India due to Heat waves (2016-2020)

Data by NDMA - 1750

Data by MoSPI - 1450

NCRB ADSI Report - 5159

WMO (2016-2021) - 1743
Train hits and critically injures elephant in North Bengal. Devastating video goes viral
A disturbing video of a critically injured elephant, hit by a train, has gone viral on social media. The accident took place in North Bengal's Jalpaiguri district this morning.

Vande Bharat Express Hits Cow, Day After Buffalo Collision Broke Train 'Nose'
No major damage to newly launched semi-high-speed train, which had hit four buffaloes yesterday.

Train mows down 14 camels in Rajasthan

Vande Bharat: Railways to Spend Rs 264 Crore to Build Fences Along Mumbai-Ahmedabad Route to Stop Animal Hits
Fencing on #VandeBharat routes started.
We asked one simple question

Provide the total number of cattle & animals that died on railway tracks year-wise from 2004-05 to 2021-22, and also provide year-wise data of name of the animal that died
Different kinds of replies

- No such data is collected
- Animal-wise data not available
- There is a portal for this data
- Information cannot be given
- No provision to register any case related to cattle run over by a train
- Data on drives conducted to sensitize locals also available
- Animal-wise data available
In reference to above cited subject, it is informed that there is no provision to register any case that is related to cattle run over by train in RP (Up) Act and Railway Act.

Your application has been transferred to concern by Nodal Officer Delhi division.

In view of the above, the RTI application disposed off.

PIO cum ASC/RPF
Delhi Divn

**Total No. of Cattle and Animals are died on the Railway track:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Animals</th>
<th>Name of the animal died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-2019</td>
<td>Records not available.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Particulars not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Deer-5, Buffalo-5, Cow-211, Horse-1, Ox-2, Goat-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>Deer-8, Buffalo-55, Cow-248, Horse-2, Ox-1, Pig-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reply:**

Reply furnished by concerned department PIO is as follows:

Year-wise detail of Cattle Run Over Cases over Howrah division as available in ICMS portal from January 2016 to December 2022 are given below: 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year wise No. of animals deaths on Railway Track in Kota Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1832 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1955 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2364 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2394 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2602 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1877 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2792 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2454 Nos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only number of animals are being maintained in Engg. Department of Kota Division. Name of animals that died on railway tracks are not available in this office record.

**SN** | Information asked | Information provided
---|-------------------|---------------------
1 | Provide the total number of cattle & animals that died on railway tracks. Provide data year-wise from 2004-05 to 2021-22 and also provide year wise date of name of the animal that died. | The information asked is voluminous & disproportionate diversion of man power in terms of section 7/para-9 of RTI Act-05.

With reference to above, the information sought under RTI Act is furnished hereunder:

Question No.01: As per section 8(1) of the RTI ACT-2005, the information sought, could not be furnished.
In reference to the above, the information pertaining to the Safety department of APDCL Divisions are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Sought</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide the total number of cattle &amp; animals that died on railway tracks. Provide data year-wise from 2006-07 to 2021-22, and also provide year-wise data of name of the animal that died.</td>
<td>Required data for the year 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 is not available with Safety department. Data from 2006-2007 to 2021-2022 has been provided (year wise) along with name of the animal that died on Railway tracks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Animal</th>
<th>Number of animal died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td><em>Wild Elephant</em></td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td><em>NIL</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td><em>NIL</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td><em>Do</em></td>
<td><em>NIL</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>57 nos.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of Government Data

- Census Data
- Data from Surveys
- Administrative Data
- Regulatory Data
- Compliance Data
- Transactional Data
- Indices
Essential elements of Open Data

• Available through multiple channels (forms)
• Findable/Searchable
• Relevant
• Comprehensible
• Low cost of access
• Up to Date
Challenges

• Culture of Secrecy & Fear
• Lack of the big picture
• Capacity & Understanding
• Reliability
• Granularity & Localization
• Standards
• Multiple stages of openness
• Lack of Cross-Sectoral Collaboration
Government & Official Data Sources

• The Census
• The Agricultural Census
• The Livestock Census
• The Reserve Bank of India

• Representative Surveys
  o NFHS - National Family Health Survey
  o DHS – Demographic Health Survey
  o NSS – National Sample Survey
  o SRS – Sample Registration System
  o CRS – Civil Registration System
  o PLFS – Periodic Labour Force Survey (discontinued)

• Annual Surveys or Reports
  o Annual Survey of Industries
  o Annual Employment – Unemployment Survey (discontinued)
  o Statistical Year Book of MoSPI
  o National Accounts Data
  o NCRB Reports
  o Annual Reports of Ministries/Departments/Organizations
  o Annual Statistical Publications by States
  o CACP reports for MSP

• Ministry of Railways – Statistical reports & pink books
Government & Official Data Sources

- Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Questions (more than 5 lakh)
- Parliament Standing Committee reports
- Ministry/Department Websites (MHA – padma, casualties, IAS IPR etc.)
- Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)
- Press Information Bureau & NITI Aayog (aspirational districts)
- Official Gazette
- CAG Reports & Annual reports/outcome budget reports of ministries

- Large scheme specific websites and relevant reports
  - State Level
  - Directorate of Economic & Statistics (Eco Stat)
  - State Archives & State Gazettes & Legislative Assembly Questions
  - State Level reports & DISE Data
  - Scheme specific websites
  - Department websites & annual reports
  - CM dashboards (where available)

- Open Data portals
- For all purposes – RTI for data gathering
About Factly FOSS – Data Solutions

- **Hunting**: Data profiling exposed as REST API. Built on Pandas Profiling & Polars.
- **Ruspie**: Expose Static Datasets as Read-Only APIs. Endpoints for REST API, GraphQL & SQL. Written in Rust.
- **Janaganana**: Django application to host and explore census data.
- **Payanam**: Tool for mapping public transport routes to static GTFS format.
About Factly FOSS – Other Applications

- **Dega**: A lightweight, scalable & high performant CMS written in Go & React.
- **Scooter**: Notion-like editor including Generative AI features.
- **Kavach**: Identity and Access Management solution written in Go.
- **Hukz**: Service to manage outgoing webhooks. Written in Go.
Factly’s Data Portal (www.dataful.in)

Makes the process of working with public data easy, fast, and simple.
Why Dataful?

• Absence of a one-stop destination for public data on India

• Finding, compiling, and cleaning data is a time-consuming process

• Easily available public datasets are often not properly structured and standardized

• Most of the existing data portals are either focused on few specific topics or have a very limited number of datasets

• Limited availability of time-series data
Data on Dataful:

50+ Sectors

18,000+ Clean, structured, and ready-to-use datasets

100+ High-Frequency Indicators
What happens ‘Behind the Scenes’? for every dataset you see on Dataful

Watch Dataful – ‘Behind the scenes’ video here
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dataful@factly.in

https://twitter.com/Dataful_factly

https://www.instagram.com/dataful_factly