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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- About the Editors -- Chapter 1: Crime Victimisation Surveys in Indian Criminal Justice System Reform -- 1 The Criminal Justice System in the Larger Context of State Building -- 2 Building the Criminal Justice System -- 3 The Role of Measurement -- Inputs -- Outputs -- Outcomes -- 4 Crime Victimisation Surveys in India -- 5 The Way Forward -- 6 Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 2: Crime Victimization and Safety Perception Survey: Delhi and Mumbai -- 1 Introduction -- 2 CHRI 2015 Survey: Sampling and Survey Methodology -- Survey Structure -- Sampling -- Survey Administration -- Weights -- 3 Key Findings -- Crime Incidence and Characteristics -- Each Crime Was Experienced at Least Once in Both Delhi and Mumbai -- Theft Was the Most Frequently Experienced Crime in Both Cities -- Experience of Assault Slightly More in Mumbai than Delhi -- Sexual Harassment Instances Were Higher in Delhi than in Mumbai -- Offender Not Known to the Victim in Most of the Crimes Covered -- Demographic Profile of Affected Households -- High-Income Households Less Affected by Crime Compared to Low-Income Households -- Experience of Crime Comparable across Religion, Caste, Mother Tongue, and Period of Stay in City -- Crime Reporting and Police Response -- Low and Inconsistent Rate of Reporting Crimes to the Police -- Victims of Crime Are Reluctant

to Engage with the Criminal Justice System -- Less than Half of the Cases Reported to the Police Were Registered -- Only Half of Those Who Reported Crime to the Police Were Satisfied with the Police Response -- Perceptions of Safety -- Residents of Mumbai Perceive the Police More Positively than Delhi Residents -- Respondents Most Feared Falling Victim to Theft, Assault, or Sexual Harassment.
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