

REPORT NO.

176



सत्यमेव जयते

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA  
RAJYA SABHA**

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON HOME AFFAIRS**

**ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY SIXTH REPORT**

**The Functioning of Delhi Police**

*(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 19th February, 2014)*

*(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 19th February, 2014)*



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi  
February, 2014/Phalguna, 1935 (Saka)**

Hindi version of this publication is also available

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
(re-constituted *w.e.f.* 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2011)

**RAJYA SABHA**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*
2. Shri Rishang Keishing
3. Dr. N. Janardhana Reddy
- †4. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
- \*5. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
6. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
7. Shri Tariq Anwar
8. Dr. V. Maitreyan
9. Shri D. Raja
10. Shri Javed Akhtar

**LOK SABHA**

11. Shri L.K. Advani
12. Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary
13. Shri Khagen Das
14. Dr. Kakali Ghosh Dastidar
15. Shri Ramen Deka
16. Shri Lagadapati Raja Gopal
17. Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque
18. Shri Naveen Jindal
19. Shri Jitender Singh Malik
20. Shri Babulal Marandi
21. Shri Baijayant Panda
22. Shri Lalubhai B. Patel
23. Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel
24. Dr. Nilesh N. Rane
- #25. Shri Navjot Singh Siddhu
26. Shri Adhi Sankar
27. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed
28. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
29. Shri Ravneet Singh
30. Shri Harsh Vardhan
31. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*  
Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*  
Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*  
Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Committee Officer*  
Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

---

† Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy nominated *w.e.f.* 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 *vice* Shri S.S. Ahluwalia ceased to be Member consequent upon expiration of term of membership from Rajya Sabha on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2012.

\* Shri Satish Chandra Misra nominated *w.e.f.* 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2012 *vice* Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal who resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2012.

# Shri Navjot Singh Siddhu nominated *w.e.f.* 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2012 *vice* Shri Bishnu Pada Ray who was nominated to the Committee on Rural Development *w.e.f.* 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2012.

Departmental-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Home Affairs  
(re-constituted *w.e.f.* 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012)

**RAJYA SABHA**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*
- <sup>^</sup>2. Vacant
- <sup>†</sup>3. Shri Santiuse Kujur
4. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
5. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
6. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
7. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
- <sup>#</sup>8. Vacant
- <sup>\*9</sup>. Vacant
- <sup>%</sup>10. Dr. V. Maitreyan

**LOK SABHA**

11. Shri Anandrao Adsul
12. Shri L.K. Advani
13. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
14. Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer
15. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
- <sup>\*</sup>16. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
17. Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar
18. Shri Ramen Deka
19. Shri Sandeep Dikshit
20. Shri Naveen Jindal
21. Shri Aaron Rashid J.M.
22. Shri Datta Meghe
23. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
24. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
25. Shri Lalu Prasad
26. Shri Rathod Ramesh
27. Shri Hamdulla Sayeed
28. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
29. Shri Navjot Singh Siddhu
30. Shri Ravneet Singh
31. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*  
Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*  
Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*  
Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*  
Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Assistant Director*  
Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

---

<sup>^</sup> Shri D. Raja, Member, Rajya Sabha nominated *w.e.f.* 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 to the Committee on Home Affairs due to the appointment of Shri K. Rahman Khan as Minister of Minority Affairs in Union Cabinet on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2012 and Shri D. Raja, Member, RS ceased to be Member of the Committee due to expiration of term in Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2013

<sup>†</sup> Shri Santiuse Kujur, Member, Rajya Sabha nominated *w.e.f.* 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 to the Committee on Home Affairs due to the resignation of Shri Rishang Keishing, Member, Rajya Sabha from the Membership of the Committee on Home Affairs *w.e.f.* 22.02.2013.

<sup>#</sup> Shrimati Kanimozhi ceased to be Member of the Committee due to expiration of term in Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2013

<sup>\*</sup> Due to the Appointment of Shri Tariq Anwar as Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Processing Industries on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2012.

<sup>%</sup> Dr. V. Maitreyan ceased to be Member of the Committee due to expiration of term in Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 and Dr. V. Maitreyan, MP, Rajya Sabha was re-nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2013.

<sup>\*</sup> Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP, Lok Sabha nominated *w.e.f.* 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 to the Committee on Home Affairs due to the Appointment of Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary as Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare *w.e.f.* 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013.

COMPOSOTION OF THE COMMITTEE  
(re-constituted *w.e.f.* 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2013)

**RAJYA SABHA**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*
2. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
3. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
4. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
5. Shrimati Kanimozhi
6. Shri Santiuse Kujur
7. Dr. V. Maitreyan
8. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
9. Shri D. Raja
10. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy

**LOK SABHA**

11. Shri Anandrao Adsul
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20. Shri Naveen Jindal
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22. Shri Datta Meghe
23. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
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30. Shri Ravneet Singh
31. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav



**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*

Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*

Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*

Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*

Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Assistant Director*

Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

## PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this One Hundred and Seventy Sixth Report on Functioning of Delhi Police.

2.0 The erstwhile Committee, in its sitting held on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2011, identified the subject “Law and Order Situation in Delhi” for detailed study. The Committee in its sitting held on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 heard the presentation of the Home Secretary on the subject. The Committee in that sitting decided to change the nomenclature of the subject “Law and Order Situation in Delhi” to “the Functioning of Delhi Police” to widen the scope and ambit of the subject. The Committee also decided to issue a Press Release (**Annexure-I**) inviting memoranda from the people of Delhi on the subject. In response to the Press Release, Rajya Sabha Secretariat received 52 memoranda (**Annexure-II**) which were found relevant and were forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for furnishing comments thereon. The Ministry of Home Affairs has furnished the comments thereon which were considered by the Committee.

3.0 The Committee, in its sitting held on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, further heard the presentation of Commissioner of Police, Delhi on the subject of Functioning of Delhi Police.

4.0 The Committee in its sitting held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 heard the Secretary (Border Management), Law Secretary and Commissioner of Police, Delhi in the backdrop of gangrape of a girl in Delhi and outburst of public anger against Delhi Police leading to deterioration in law and order situation in Delhi. The Committee in its sitting held on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 further heard Secretary (BM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Secretaries, Departments of Justice, Legal Affairs and Joint Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and Commissioner of Police, Delhi on ‘Growing Atrocities/Crimes against Women and General Law and Order situation in Delhi’.

5.0 The Committee has made use of the following documents in preparing the Report:–

- (i) Annual Reports 2012-13 of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (ii) Background Note furnished by the Ministry;
- (iii) Presentations made by Home Secretary and Commissioner of Police;
- (iv) Proceedings of the meetings of the Committee;
- (v) Replies to the queries raised by the Members during the Committee’s meetings;
- (vi) Replies to the suggestions made in the Memoranda submitted by the individuals/ organizations etc.;
- (vii) updated information as submitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its communication dated 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2013; and
- (viii) The Delhi Police Act, 1978.

6.0 The Committee in its sitting held on 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2014 considered and adopted the Report.

(vi)

7.0 The observations and conclusions of the Committee have been given at respective narrative part of the Report in bold letters. However, for the sake of convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been arranged at a glance in chapter-VIII.

NEW DELHI;  
7<sup>th</sup> January, 2014

M. VENKAIAH NAIDU  
*Chairman,*  
*Department-related Parliamentary*  
*Standing Committee on Home Affairs*

(iv)

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*  
Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*  
Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*  
Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*  
Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Assistant Director*  
Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

## ACRONYMS

BPR&D	The Bureau of Police Research and Development
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CMTS	Complaints Monitoring and Tracking System
CRBC	Crime Record Bureau Check
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
DIU	District Investigation Unit
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DUAC	Delhi Urban Art Commission
DGS&D	Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals
ERV	Emergency Response Vehicles
FIR	First Information Report
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRP	Government Railway Police
HRM	Human Resource Management
IPS	Indian Police Service
MCOCA	Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MPV	Mobile Patrol Vans
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDPS	Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Corporation
NCW	National Commission for Women
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHQ	Police Headquarters
PWD	Public Works Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PIU	Public Interface Unit
PSO	Protective Services Officers
RPF	Railway Protection Force
SWAT	Swift Weapon and Tactics Team
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
SIAM	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers
VATS	Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals



## REPORT

### CHAPTER-I

#### INTRODUCTION

1.1 Section 3 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 stipulates that there shall be one police force for the whole of Delhi and all officers and subordinate ranks of the police force shall be liable for posting to any branch of the force including the Delhi Armed Police. According to Annual Report 2012-13 of Ministry of Home Affairs, the priorities of Delhi Police are maintenance of law and order, prevention of crimes, instilling a sense of security amongst common people including women, children and senior citizens, improving traffic management and controlling corruption. Top most priority is given to maintenance of law and order and crime control and emphasis is given on control of crime through proactive policing with people's participation.

#### 1.2 **Mission Of Delhi Police**

1.2.1 According to Citizen's Charter, the objectives of Delhi Police are as under:-

- (i) To uphold the law, fairly and firmly;
- (ii) To prevent crime and to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law;
- (iii) To keep the peace in partnership with the community;
- (iv) To protect, help and reassure the people;
- (v) To be seen discharging duty with integrity, common sense and sound judgment;
- (vi) To be Compassionate, courteous and patient, acting without fear or favour or prejudice to the rights of others;
- (vii) To be professional, calm and restrained and in the event of mob control, apply minimum force necessary to accomplish lawful duty;
- (viii) To strive to reduce the fears of the public; and
- (ix) To respond to well-founded criticism with a willingness to change.

1.2.2 According to the Commissioner of Police, priorities and the main functions of Delhi Police are as under:-

- (i) Keep the capital secure from terror;
- (ii) Detect and prevent crime and improve quality of investigation;
- (iii) Maintain law and order and protect people under threat;
- (iv) Curb street crime;
- (v) Build sound police-public relations;
- (vi) Initiate measures in collaboration with the community to wean away street-children and juveniles from committing crime;

- (vii) Provide a safe environment to working women who work and return during night;
- (viii) Looking after the welfare of officers and men;
- (ix) Upgrade the capability of the force with high quality training; and
- (x) Synergies with traffic engineers, civic agencies and other stakeholders for good traffic management.

### 1.3 Brife History of Organisational Structure

1.3.1 As per the information available on Delhi Police website, organized form of policing was established by the British after the First War of Freedom of 1857, with the adoption of the Indian Police Act of 1861. Delhi, being a part of the Punjab, remained a unit of the Punjab Police even after becoming the Capital of India in 1912. In the same year, the first Chief Commissioner of Delhi was appointed and was vested with the powers and functions of the Inspector General of Police.

1.3.2 Delhi Police was re-organised in 1946 when its strength was almost doubled. In the year 1966, the Government of India constituted the Delhi Police Commission headed by Justice G.D. Khosla to go into the problems faced by Delhi Police and it was on the basis of the Khosla Commission Report that the Delhi Police was once again re-organised. Four police districts, namely, North, Central, South and New Delhi were constituted. The Khosla Commission also recommended for introduction of Police Commissioner System which was eventually adopted from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1978. With the passage of time the population of Delhi and problems of policing kept on multiplying. Accordingly, the strength of Delhi Police was increased upto about 76,000 as per recommendations of the Srivastava Committee. At present, there are six ranges, 11 districts, 54 divisions and 184 Police Stations with a total strength of 83,762 Delhi Police personnel. The Committee is given to understand that Delhi Police is the largest metropolitan police in the world, larger than London, Paris, New York and Tokyo.

1.3.3 Replying to a query regarding the ratio of Constables, Inspectors and Higher Officers *viz-a-viz*. ACP, DCP, etc., the Delhi Police informed the Committee that the ratio between constable Inspectors, ACP and DCP is as under:

Constable and Inspector	=	34 : 01
Constable and ACP	=	131 : 01
Constable and DCP	=	429 : 01

1.3.4 Replying to the Committee's query in regard to the ideal ratio of policemen per lakh populations, Delhi Police stated that no information as to the police and population ratio of other countries is being compiled by BPR&D. However, as per the report prepared by UN Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, available on the web site of United Nations, Police-Population ratio in some of the countries is as follows:- Italy (559.0), Mexico (491.8), Saudi Arabia (386.5) and Belgium (357.5) which is much higher than in India (143) during the year 2006.

1.3.5 The Committee also sought to know whether any study was conducted /adopted by Delhi Police on 'Police Reform's. The representatives of Delhi Police stated that no such study on Police Reforms has been conducted. However, reforms are continuous process and necessary measures are taken from time to time and directions are issued in the form of Circulars/Standing Orders. The Committee was further apprised that the MHA, Government of India has set up various Commissions/Committees on the Police Reforms for all States and Union Territories of India from time to time. The Ministry had set up a Review Commission to scrutinize the recommendations made by these Commissions/Committees. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Review Commissions, Ministry of Home Affairs shortlisted 49 Recommendations and directed all States and Union Territories to implement the same and Delhi Police has implemented most of these with the approval of MHA.

## CHAPTER-II

### CRIME SITUATION

2.1 According to the background note as furnished by Delhi Police, the law and order situation in Delhi –2012 is the combined effect of several aspects of police work which *inter-alia* include prevention and detection of crime, traffic management, VVIP/VIP security, counter terrorism measures, handling of protest/agitation/rallies, managing festivals, maintaining police community relations, surveillance on criminals, public awareness programmes, police response mechanism, etc. which give the citizens an overall sense of security to carry on with their daily lives.

#### 2.2 Crime Situation

2.2.1 The Committee has noted that Delhi Police is entrusted with the responsibility to ensure a safe environment to the people living in Delhi especially for working women, senior citizens and children. According to Delhi Police, during the last 15 years crime has remained under control despite manifold growth of population in Delhi. It was stated that Delhi Police strives to keep the Capital secure from terror and detect and prevent crime and improve quality of investigation, curb street crime, build sound police-public relations and maintain law and order and protect people under threat.

2.2.2 According to the background note, Delhi Police has undertaken the following new initiatives to achieve its set objectives:–

- (i) High visibility of police by revamping beat police system;
- (ii) Integrated police patrolling through PCR, Traffic and local police;
- (iii) Deployment of Traffic and local Police Staff at selected Bus Stops for covering 300 Bus Stops for anti-sabotage; checking of Bus Stop; checking of the buses for looking for unclaimed objects, search of suspicious persons, anti-eve-teasing drive, anti-pick-pocketing drive etc.;
- (iv) Prompt investigation of cases and performance appraisal for all ranks;
- (v) ACPs/SDPOs to remain in one police station of their sub division daily between 3.30 PM-5.30 PM; and
- (vi) 155 Emergency Response Vehicles in Police Stations make arrangements one in each PS. These vehicles are first Responder to distress calls, preserve scene of crime using caution tape, perform Anti-terrorist tasks and ensure higher visibility in PS area.

2.2.3 The Delhi Police claimed that the total IPC Crime per lakh of population has seen a steady decline during the last 14 years, being 505.71 in 1998 and coming down to 293.13 in 2012. The number of total heinous offences registered in Delhi in 1998 was 2807, and it came down to 2171 in 2011. Heinous offences per lakh of population declined from 21.88 in 1998 to 14.01 as on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2012 which, however, showed increasing trend to 21.79 on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013.

2.2.4 The Committee was given to understand that in 1998, population of Delhi was 128.3 lakhs and total IPC crimes were 64882 whereas, while the population rapidly rose to 167.53 lakhs in the



year 2011, the total IPC crime remained only 53353, thus clearly indicating it was better in 2011 than 14 years back. In geographical terms also, Delhi has grown exponentially and many new colonies such as Rohini, Dwarka and industrial areas like Narela have come up.

### 2.3 Causative Factors

2.3.1 Delhi Police apprised the Committee that Delhi, being the capital of the country, has been developing all around at a rapid pace. This rapid urbanization has also led to certain factors which have a bearing on the crime rate in the city. The large expansion of new colonies and thousands of unplanned colonies is also an important criminogenic factor particularly in respect of street crimes like robberies and snatching. Despite this, the incidents of street crime have come down in the city. In Delhi, almost 65% of the total population lives in unplanned colonies. 11.7% live in rural/urban villages, thus leaving only 23.7% people living in planned colonies. This is an important causative factor for crime in Delhi. Other factors responsible for crime are as follows:–

- (i) Socio-economic imbalances;
- (ii) Proximity in location of colonies of the affluent and the under-privileged;
- (iii) Urban anonymity encouraging deviant behaviour;
- (iv) Loosening of social structures and family control;
- (v) Adverse sex ratio (866 females/1000 males);
- (vi) Easy accessibility/means of escape to criminal elements from across the borders; and
- (vii) Extended hinterland in the NCR region.

### 2.4 Trends of Crimes in Delhi

2.4.1 According to Delhi Police there has been a decline in street crimes in the city in the year 2012 which is a result of enhanced police presence and continuous monitoring of activities of known criminals. Citing high detection rate achieved in heinous cases, Delhi Police informed the Committee that a success rate of 85.96% in 2012 and 85.04% in 2013 (upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013) has been achieved as against 91.99 % in year 2011 in heinous offences. This has been achieved as a result of sustained efforts and police professionalism at the District level and the specialized units like the Crime Branch and the Special Cell, which whole-heartedly focussed on achieving breakthroughs, in all important and sensational cases.

#### Detection rate (upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013)

Crime Head	2011	2012	2013
Dacoity	95.24%	95.65%	86.67%
Murder	–	76.98%	75.90%
Kidnapping	–	93.33%	86.67%
Attempt to murder	87.37%	92.40%	89.09%
Robbery	82.02%	86.61%	80.03%
Rape	87.00%	89.21%	89.30%
Total heinous	83.87%	85.96%	85.04%

2.4.2 The Committee was further informed that in the year 2012, 521 murder cases had been registered as against 543 cases in the corresponding period of year 2011. Incidents of murders, per lakh of population, have also shown a significant decline during the last ten years. While this figure was 3.95 in the year 2011, it came down to 3.05 in 2012. Explaining about the motives behind murders, the Committee was informed that an analysis of motives in murder cases of year 2012 reveals that 20.54 % of the cases were due to sudden provocation on trivial issues followed by 12.86% due to old enmity, 14.59% sex related, 10.94% differences amongst family members and 8.83% disputes over property/money matters. About 13.82% of the murder cases were crime related.

2.4.3 Regarding robbery/dacoity, the Committee was informed that in the year 2012 a total of 608 cases of robbery were reported as against 562 cases in the corresponding period of year 2011. The detection rate in cases of robbery has been high at 88.32%. During the year 2012, a total of 28 cases of dacoity were reported as against 33 cases in the corresponding period of the year 2011, showing a significant decline of 15.15%. All the cases (except one case) of dacoity reported during the year 2012 have been solved.

2.4.4 The Committee was also informed that the broad day light sensational dacoity-cum-murder case in Defence Colony of more than rupees 5 crores cash was solved in a record time with arrests of 14 persons and recovery of cash of more than 4 crores and other items purchased from the looted money.

2.4.5 As regards snatching, the Committee was informed that in the year 2012, a total of 1440 cases of snatching were reported as against 1476 cases reported in the year 2011, a decline of 2.44%. As many as 70.97% cases were solved.

2.4.6 Apprising about Motor Vehicle Theft, the representative of Delhi Police stated that in the year 2012, a total of 14391 Motor Vehicle Theft cases have been reported as against 14668 cases in the year 2011, registering a decline of 1.89 %. 19.78 % cases of stolen vehicles were solved in the year 2012. The M.V Thefts per lakh of vehicle population has also come down from 228.35 in the year 2001 to 186.97 in 2012. Motor Vehicle Thefts accounted for 28% of total IPC cases registered in Delhi. The acute shortage of parking space and the general practice of parking vehicles on roadsides coupled with the indifference of a majority of motor vehicle owners towards installing anti-auto theft equipment is a major contributory factor.

2.4.7 The Committee observes that the number of rape case reported in Delhi were higher than reported in other metropolitan. According to the figures reportedly quoted by Commissioner, Delhi Police in the Annual Conference on 18th January, 2013 there has been 1.75% increase in crimes from 54,287 cases in 2012 as compared to 53,353 in 2011. There were 706 cases of rape in 2012 against 572 cases in 2011, 543 of murder (521 in 2011) vehicle theft 14,391 (14,668 in 2011) and snatching 1,440 (1476 in 2011). The Committee took note of the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on the Crimes in India, 2011. According to the NCRB the number of complaints received/alleged against Capital's policemen by citizens nearly doubled to 12,805 in 2011 from 6,614 in 2010. At 17 complaints per 100 policemen, Delhi stands the highest among the UTs. In response thereto, the Delhi Police furnished the following details of number of complaints against police personnel (During the Year 2011 and 2012):-

Number of Complaints received		Number of Complaints substantiated		Number of Complaints not substantiated	
2011	2012 (upto 11.12.12)	2011	2012 (upto 11.12.12)	2011	2012 (upto 11.12.12)
12795	11818	273	143	11540	5992

2.4.8 The Delhi Police claimed that the total number of complaints substantiated is only 3% of the complaints received.

2.4.9 The Committee noted that besides Delhi, incidents of heinous crimes are on rise and continuously taking place in different parts of the country and asked about the additional steps taken by the Delhi Police to stop recurrence of such crimes in future. The Committee also sought views of the Government on the educational system, family system, value system and culture and, the way in which the joint family system takes care and counsel the children.

2.4.10 In its written information, the Delhi Police highlighted inadequate manpower, diverse policing demands at police station level, increasing number of motor-vehicles on Delhi roads, porous borders, floating population, socio-economic diversity and a general apathy on the part of Delhi citizens towards policing, as some of the constraints affecting Delhi Police. Notwithstanding these constraints, endeavour is to ensure effective patrolling on foot, by motorcycles and PCR vans. To strengthen the patrolling by field staff, orders have been issued to deploy non-field units by rotation for patrolling in the Districts. To augment manpower resources of Delhi Police, 68 proposals have been sent for creation of posts, and out of these, 33 proposals for 17,772 posts are pending with MHA and 35 proposals for 14,956 posts are pending with GNCT of Delhi. The Committee was further informed that MHA had asked to rework the demand for manpower. Accordingly, Police Headquarters (PHQ) has sent the comprehensive proposal of Phase-II and III regarding creation of 8877 additional posts in Delhi Police to MHA.

## 2.5 Conviction

2.5.1 Delhi Police apprised the Committee that the conviction rate in criminal cases is dipping down year by year and furnished following details of conviction rate in Delhi in the last five years for serious to petty crime-wise, break up thereof, alongwith conviction rate in the country.

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Conviction Rate				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Dacoity	31.81%	38.46%	24.00%	33.33%	57.89%
2.	Murder	59.68%	48.09%	39.90%	47.93%	55.38%
3.	Att. To Murder	39.21%	40.45%	32.39%	43.30%	51.77%
4.	Robbery	44.96%	54.83%	45.88%	45.45%	55.23%
5.	Riot	43.58%	32.35%	36.36%	51.43%	45.31%
6.	Rape	30.58%	47.34%	34.64%	41.52%	49.25%
7.	Burglary	61.09%	56.99%	51.64%	49.06%	53.74%
8.	Theft	67.87%	58.89%	54.51%	49.67%	45.60%
9.	Other IPC	66.82%	58.92%	52.41%	48.09%	54.18%
10.	Total IPC	65.25%	58.12%	51.48%	48.10%	52.40%
11.	T. Local and Spl. Law	74.20%	74.03%	67.79%	66.44%	61.82%
12.	GRAND TOTAL	69.12%	66.46%	56.60%	53.19%	54.64%

2.5.2 The Committee raised the issue of high profile cases and sought to be apprised of the status of investigation into high profile murder cases during the last 5 years and number of solved and pending cases. Responding to that Delhi Police furnished the following information:-

Years	No. of cases reported	No. of cases worked out	Solved %
2008	554	464	83.75%
2009	552	452	81.88%
2010	565	458	81.06%
2011	543	466	85.81%
2012 (upto 15.12.2012)	499	408	81.76%

2.5.3 **The Committee is anguished to find that the conviction rate in criminal cases is dipping year after year i.e. 69.12% in 2008, 66.46% in 2009, 56.60% in 2010 and 53.19% in 2011. The Committee observes that the conviction rate of crimes committed and detected in Delhi is abysmally low and one possible reason could be excessive work load with the courts, but equally important is the undue extraneous pressure being put on the investigating agencies thus causing delay in the process of investigation. The Committee is of the view that as investigating agency, the police force has to shoulder an onerous responsibility. The fate of any case depends upon the outcome of investigation. The Committee understands that investigation requires a lot of skills, expertise and in-depth understanding of jurisprudential principles and legal insight. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the training module of Delhi Police must incorporate advance courses on law and jurisprudence. The training module of Delhi Police on law and jurisprudence may be revisited involving some legal experts. Besides, the Committee also recommends that there is a need to have brain storming session to find out reasons for low conviction rate and take the remedial measures before the situation further deteriorates.**

## 2.6 Crime Prevention Strategy

2.6.1 According to the background note, in regard to tackling the crimes, it was stated that due attention was given to detective and preventive aspects i.e. integrated patrolling systems with active participation of PCR vans and special drives launched against eve teasers. Modern scientific and other techniques were adopted to improve the quality of investigation, quick redressal of public grievances, active participation of NGOs, follow-up of "Eyes and Ears Scheme". Roads and lanes/streets prone to criminal activities, were identified and barricaded besides police personnel patrolling the area to check any unwarranted incident. Major strategies adopted for crime prevention were stated to be as under:

- (i) Identification of vulnerable areas covering Crime Mapping and analysis, crime-prone areas identified, resources re-deployed.
- (ii) Identification of and action against active criminals includes identification of top criminals of every Police Station, monitoring and surveillance of criminals released from jail, updating criminal records, inter-state co-ordination and information sharing, effective use of MCOCA and Externment Provisions.
- (iii) High visibility and presence through Group patrolling *inter-alia* covers motor-cycles, PCR vans and highway patrolling by special teams.

- (iv) Revamping the Beat Police System incorporates Interaction with beat officers at senior-most levels, tasking of beat officers to identify top criminals of their beat, monthly performance appraisal of beat officers, selection of best beat constables every month.
- (v) Integrated policing and patrolling by traffic, PCR and local police and random and surprise picket deployment.
- (vi) Pro-active utilization of women officers in critical areas; optimal usage of modern technology and enhanced focus on citizen participation.

## 2.7 Improvement in Police Station functioning

2.7.1 The Committee was informed that it has been an endeavor of Delhi Police to bring an overall improvement in the functioning of the 180 police stations through close supervision, formal inspections and strict follow-up action. The improvement in police station performance is assessed in the major thrust areas which *inter-alia* includes:-

- (i) Disposal of complaints;
- (ii) Disposal of pending investigation cases;
- (iii) Disposal of inquests;
- (iv) Disposal of case property;
- (v) Updating record of Proclaimed Offenders;
- (vi) Drive for their arrest;
- (vii) Drive for locating absent Bad Characters;
- (viii) Opening of New History Sheets; and
- (ix) Updation of Existing History Sheets

## 2.8 Drug Trafficking

2.8.1 According to Delhi Police the drive against drug trafficking was taken up in a big way. It was stated that Delhi Police dealt a severe blow to drug traffickers operating in Delhi by recovering huge quantity of narcotics. During the year 2012 (up to 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2012) 825 cases were registered and 61.272 kgs. of smack/heroin, 49.500 kgs. of Opium, 1895.068 kgs. of ganja and 1.969 kgs. of cocaine were recovered. A comparison of recoveries of Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) made in 2011 and 2012 is as under:-

	Recoveries (In kgs.)	
Smack/Heroin	57.946	61.272
Opium	145.334	49.500
Ganja	2723.188	1895.068
Cocaine	0.553	2.783

## 2.9 Achievement on Terror Front

2.9.1 Apprising about achievement on Terror Front, the Committee was informed that a total of 12 terrorists/insurgents including five operatives of Indian Mujahideen, four terrorists of Lashkar-

e-Taiba, one insurgent of North-Eastern India, one Israel national and one terrorist belonging to Babbar Khalsa International were arrested by Delhi Police during the year 2012. PAN-India IM Module was busted with the arrest of 12 militants and four major blast cases of German Bakery, Chinnaswamy Stadium, Jama Masjid Shoot-out and blast were solved. Israeli diplomat attack case solved and bomber of Iranian origin was identified.

2.9.2 Summing up the crime and law and order situation in Delhi, Delhi Commissioner of Police apprised the Committee in its sitting held on 4th December, 2012 assured the Committee as under:-

*“we had also attempted to put things in perspective of the vast area that we have to police, the resources which have been placed at our disposal; their inadequacy at times, the various criminogenic factors which affect crime, the kinds of problems we face on the law and order front because, Sir, Delhi being the capital city, a large number of demonstrations, processions, festivals, etc., take place here. Sir, it is a fact that Delhi is the venue of several international conferences and seminars and that many Heads of the States visit us, on account of which we have to provide security cover, traffic cover, so on and so forth. Sir, we are proud to be the police force of the capital city of Delhi and we try our best to see to it that the crime and law and order situation in the city remains well under control.”*

2.9.3 The Committee was informed that Delhi Police has taken a large number of anti-terrorist measures in the city to combat terrorism. These measures can be grouped under the following heads:

- (i) Armed Response Teams includes measures like Quick Reaction Teams, Mobile Striking Parties, Foot/Static Armed Parties, CP's Reserves , Mobile Patrol Vans (MPVs), PCR Vans and PCR Motor Cycles, Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs), Swift Weapon and Tactics Team (SWAT).
- (ii) Terrorist related intelligence collection focused on Human Intelligence Collection, Technical Intelligence, Revamping of Beat Patrolling system, Inspector (Anti terrorist operations) and Intelligence Collection by Police Station Staff;
- (iii) Security audit of Vital Installations;
- (iv) Eyes and Ears scheme and Tenant verification;
- (v) Checking of Public Places covers checking of Cyber Café, checking of Guest Houses and hotels, Checking hideouts, Cinema Halls, Airport, Railway Stations, ISBTs, Taxi stands, Chemical shops, Public offices, Gurudwaras, Masjids, Mandirs and STD booths, checking of vehicles and buses, checking of trucks/public carriers, second hand car/scooter/motorcycles dealers, Wireless Integrated Public Address System;
- (vi) Installation of CCTV System in markets and border check posts- Intelligence driven counter terror operations.

**2.9.4 The Committee is of the strong view that NCT of Delhi being the national capital is required to be a place of no tolerance for crimes and it is the onerous task of Delhi Police to providing guarantee a safe and secured environment to all dwellers. Performance of Delhi Police in this onerous task would not only cast its image at the national level but would also give glimpses of image amongst international community. The Committee, therefore, exhorts Delhi Police to keep up its prestige and pride high while discharging its entrusted duties and responsibilities. All steps should be taken to tackle terrorism in Delhi.**

## CHAPTER-III

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### 3.0 Safety of Senior Citizens, Juveniles and Children

3.1 Some people have suggested to the Committee that meetings with senior citizens should be held at Thana and District levels and beat officers should regularly visit them. Participation of the youth should be encouraged through schools and colleges. Safety of senior citizens, women and children needs to be emphasized. Special juvenile police force should be appointed. There should be computerization of data of missing children and linkage between district child protection unit and district level Special Juvenile Police Unit.

3.1.1 The Committee was given to understand that senior citizens, disabled persons, children, are the vulnerable sections of the society. Senior citizens are quite often killed sometimes by the domestic help or by criminals. Children especially the child labourers face multi-dimensional problems. The Committee raised the issue of safety of senior citizen, disabled, and children and desired to know the steps taken to check crime against senior citizens and children.

3.1.2 Delhi Police informed that as a law enforcing agency committed towards securing a safe and secure society for the common citizens and especially for the vulnerable sections like senior citizens, Delhi Police has taken a number of initiatives in this direction. The details of specific steps taken, apart from the usual security measures, are as follows:-

(i) **Creation of Senior Citizens Security Cell** :- To co-ordinate, supervise and monitor the efforts made by the police and different sections of society and organizations, a Senior Citizens Security Cell was set up in Police Headquarters in June, 2004, which is presently working under the supervision of Jt. CP/Crime. Apart from this Senior Citizens Security Cells have also been created in all the eleven (11) police districts of Delhi.

(ii) **Help Line** :- There is a Toll Free Senior Citizens Help Line No. 1291 apart from Police Control Room no. 100, which is given wide publicity through media as well as through local police station staff so that the senior citizens could seek prompt police help in case of any kind of distress. The staff deputed on the helpline is regularly sensitized about the problems of the senior citizens. The feedback of effectiveness of police action and the extent of satisfaction of senior citizen is taken in each case and proper redressal of the grievances of senior citizens is ensured. 184 distress calls were received in 2012.

(iii) **Identification and Registration of Senior Citizens**:- Senior citizens, who are living alone or with spouse and are willing to register themselves with Delhi Police are identified by Beat/ Division staff of Police Stations and their names are forwarded to Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ for registration. Senior citizens are being identified and registered with Delhi Police also through special drives launched from time to time.

(iv) **Issue of Identity Cards** :- As a new initiative, Delhi Police has recently started issuing Identity Cards to registered senior citizens which has personal particulars of the senior citizen alongwith details of illness etc. 12812 senior citizens have been issued Identity Cards till 31.12.2012.

(v) **Visits/Telephonic Contacts** :- The staff of Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ regularly visits senior citizens to know about their well being and assess their security requirements, advise them on matters such as personal security and servant verification etc. and listen to problems faced by them. The staff also makes telephonic contacts with the senior citizens, and also visits the senior citizens. The details of the visits and telephonic contacts by the staff of Senior Citizen Security Cell PHQ for the year 2012 upto 31.12.2012 is given below:-

Year	Visits by staff of SCSC/PHQ	Telephonic contracts by the staff of SCSC/PHQ	Visits by Local Police	Telephonic contracts by Local Police
2012 (upto 31.12.2012)	4602	24062	320789	227057

(vi) **Verification of Domestic Helps, Drivers, Chowkidars etc.**:- Keeping in view the recent trend of crime against senior citizens in which domestic helps, drivers, tenants, casual labourers, chowkidars etc. have been found involved, periodic verification drives have been launched in all the police stations and the senior citizens are being continuously informed and educated about the importance of police verification.

(vii) **Sensitization of Beat Patrolling Staff and Regular Meetings of Police Officers With Senior Citizens** :- The beat/division staff has been sensitized about the vulnerability of senior citizens and they have been directed to take all possible measures to ensure their safety and security. In this direction, they have been instructed to regularly visit the senior citizens, to provide them their contact numbers as well as that of their seniors, to keep them informed about the recent crime trend, precautions to be taken etc. Regular meetings of senior citizens with the police officers of the area are also organized for a better understanding of their problems. 2981 meetings were organized in the year 2012.

(viii) **Distribution of Printed Material Regarding Steps to be Taken for the Safety of Life and Property of Senior Citizens** :- The staff of Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ and local police regularly visits the senior citizens and sensitizes them about the steps to be taken for the safety of their life and property. During these visits the staff also distributes printed literature (enclosed) regarding safety and security measures, DO's and DON'Ts etc. to the senior citizens.

(ix) **Multi-tasking of PCR Vans** :- Multi-tasking of PCR Vans has been emphasized *i.e.* making them more responsive towards all vulnerable sections including senior citizens for providing timely help in case of any mishappening, rushing them to hospital if they need any medical help etc.

(x) **Security Audit of Senior Citizens** :- Besides the above mentioned steps, Delhi Police has taken concrete steps for ensuring the safety and security of senior citizens by way of conducting security audit of their residential premises in a comprehensive manner with their concurrence. A Standing Order No. 377/2009 "Security Audit of Senior Citizens" has been issued in this regard. Security Audit of 13180 senior citizens has been conducted till 31.12.2012.

The Nodal Officer of the Police Station *i.e.* Inspector (ATO) shall visit the residence of the senior citizens and initiate the security audit. A check list for conducting security assessment has also been prepared. This audit should include advising the senior citizen regarding installation of certain basic security equipments like door chain, magic eye, iron grills, safety locks etc. It should



also include advice regarding verification of all types of domestic help, including servants, maids, drivers, washer men, malis etc. engaged by them.

(xi) **Advisory Body for the Safety and the Security of Senior Citizens** :- Delhi Police has constituted state level and district level advisory bodies for the safety and security of senior citizens. At state level, the advisory body is headed by Joint Commissioner of Police, Crime and all the district heads and one senior citizen from each district are the members. At district level, the advisory body is headed by the district head and one senior citizen from each police station is the member. These advisory bodies interact from time to time to discuss steps and measures for the safety and security of senior citizens in Delhi.

**3.1.3 The Committee is of the considered view that senior citizens are the pillars and old guards of the society still contributing a lot to the society and they should be respected, admired and protected at all cost. The Committee, while noting the elaborate arrangements undertaken by Delhi Police for protection of senior citizens, expresses its deep concern over the cases of killings of senior citizens either by domestic help or close relatives or other criminals with the motive to rob the property earned by them in their whole life or for any other ulterior motive inspite of the steps taken by the Delhi Police. The Committee is of the considered view that Delhi Police should underline the need for enforcing the preventive measure to check crimes against senior citizens, children and women. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Delhi Police should review and revamp its senior citizens cell. The Committee also recommends that the security audit of all the senior citizens residing alone in the capital may be completed in a time bound manner and representatives of the resident's welfare associations of the colonies/localities should also be involved in regular meetings of Police officers.**

## **3.2 Safety and security of people from North-East**

3.2.1 The background note as furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs spells out the steps undertaken by Delhi Police to provide safety and security of people from North-Eastern Region in order to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents from North-Eastern States in Delhi. 7 officers of the rank of Addl. CP/DCP viz. DCsP North, North-West, South, South-East, South-West, West and East districts have been designated as Nodal officers. These Nodal Officers hold periodic meetings with the students and residents of the North-Eastern States staying in their respective areas and address the issues raised in such meetings. One Joint CP rank officer has also been nominated as co-ordinator to oversee efforts made by the District nodal officers and DCP/PCR.

3.2.2 Delhi Police has also issued instructions for the safety and security of people from North-Eastern States residing in Delhi, highlights of which are mentioned below:-

- 'Zero Tolerance Policy' as far as Crime Against Women in general and for those belonging to North Eastern States in particular.
- Many problems including those such as stalking, sending SMSs etc. can easily be nipped in the bud if the person concerned is contacted and firmly advised to behave himself and not to harass the individual concerned.
- Where necessary, action, as made out under substantive laws or preventive action under the Cr.P.C., can be initiated.
- Wherever cases are made out, they should be immediately registered and investigated on a day-to-day basis and finalized.

- Quick action by the police would restore confidence not only of the victim but also of the community and send a clear message to the accused that such behaviour would not be tolerated.
- There should be regular patrolling covering not only hostels where students live but also pockets in normal residential colonies in which North-Eastern students live in large numbers in all police stations in North, North-West Districts and Police Stations around the Delhi University including police stations of Model Town, Mukherjee Nagar, Civil Lines, Roop Nagar, Timar Pur etc.
- The beat constables in such areas should be sensitized to establish close interaction with the community leaders of the residents belonging to the North-Eastern states so that he is aware of the problems, if any, being faced by them and can take appropriate action himself or inform the Division Officer/SHO for necessary action.
- The SHOs must have a regular quarterly meeting with the community leaders.
- The Area Security Committee which has been formed in the North District should meet regularly and interact with various stake-holders including the students.
- Besides university area, there are other pockets such as Munirka, Kotla, Satya Niketan, Dhaula Kuan etc. having a substantial residents belonging to the North-East States. The concerned SHOs must have regular meeting with the leaders of the Community at least once in two months. The area should be covered by patrolling and the beat constables should be sensitized as mentioned above to take action in a proactive manner.
- Active media engagement especially with vernacular press of Delhi and North Eastern News Papers/audio visual media (Regional Channels) should also be ensured to dissuade the poor perception and galvanize Delhi Police strategy in winning the confidence of people of North East States.
- Joint CP/Training shall organize a gender sensitization training programme for all ranks during basic courses, promotional courses and in-service training. Guest-Speakers from North East shall be invited.

3.2.3 Further explaining the position, the Commissioner of Police, Delhi Police stated as under:-

*“the issue of security of the people who are from the North-Eastern States has been drawing our attention for a long time. We have a Joint Commissioner of Police, who himself is from the North-East. He is the Chief Coordinator from the side of the Police. In addition to that, Sir, we have seven nodal officers, in seven districts, where there are large numbers of residents from the North-Eastern States, and they have regular meetings. In fact, we already have nine meetings during the current year. In the last meeting, one request that came from them was that sometime when they go to a police station they are not able to communicate with the staff because they do not speak the same kind of language. So, what we have done is, it is their suggestion, that there should be a co-ordinator from their side as well. So, six such people have been earmarked, and we are giving them identity cards. So, they will bring complaints from the North-Eastern students to the police stations. We also noticed that most of them take houses on rent in certain areas which are dominated by the people from the rural belt. They take houses there for the simple reason that the rents are low. The culture of that area, for instance, Munirka or Mahipalpur, is of different type. They have various reservations about the way of life of the people from other States. We hold meetings with those residents. We call them, we educate them, we counsel them that they have to have tolerance for people from other cultures, and they cannot pass remarks or they cannot pass*

*any value judgement on them. So, those meetings are also done, and they are done by the nodal officers who are looking into the complaints of the North-Eastern States. Sir, this data is regularly verified. We have the break-up of this. For instance, for eve teasing, there were a total 111 cases in Delhi. Out of which, only two involved women from the North-Eastern States. Out of 137 victims of rape, five were from the North-Eastern States, and most of these cases have been worked out. The well-known case is the Dhaula Kuan case, where we found that the people coming from neighbouring district of Mewat were involved. All of them were arrested, and the case is at a very advanced stage of trial. It is being done by a fast track court. I am happy to inform you, Sir, that we are more than sure that this case will end in conviction. The total cases in which victims were from the North-East, which include rape, molestation of women, snatching, eve teasing, kidnapping, dowry death, etc., are only eight.”*

**3.2.4 The safety and security of the people from North East is a cause of concern for the Committee. The Committee notes the reply furnished by Delhi Police and the oral submission of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi. The Committee, however, feels that just issuing standing order will not serve the purpose; it is the question of implementation of order in letter and spirit which matters. Delhi Police should ensure that all the cases are thoroughly investigated and taken to the logical end at a fast pace. Besides, more concerted efforts may be taken to ensure safety of the people, particularly, women from North East.**

### **3.3 Safety of Tourists**

3.3.1 Responding to the Committee’s query regarding the steps taken to appoint greater number of ‘Tourist police’, keeping in view the crime against foreign tourists particularly females in the city, Delhi Police stated that there is no sanctioned strength for Tourist Police. However a proposal for creation of 266 posts for Tourist Police has been sent to GNCTD. The proposal is still pending with GNCTD. Out of the existing resources, Mobile Police Vans have been deployed at 10 important tourist places/locations *i.e.* IGI Airport, New Delhi Railway Station, Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station, Rajghat, Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Palika Bazar, Janpath, India Gate and Paharganj (Railway Station side) to provide necessary assistance to the tourists.

**3.3.2 The Committee understands that the National Capital with several places of historical values and cultural ethos, attract a large number of foreign tourists including foreign tourists. The Committee is of the view that safety and security of tourists is the foremost and primary duty of Delhi Police. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the fact that the proposal for creation of 266 posts for tourist police is pending with Government of NCT of Delhi. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Police should take up the issue with the NCT of Delhi to clear the proposal at the earliest.**

### **3.4 VVIP Security**

3.4.1 The Committee was informed that the Security Unit of Delhi Police has been entrusted with the responsibility of providing security cover to the President of India, Vice President of India, Prime Minister of India, Home Minister of India and all Union Ministers, the leader of opposition, Judges of Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court and other protectees. The Security Unit also provides security to visiting foreign and Indian dignitaries. There are 416 protectees of several categories located in Delhi who have been given security cover by the Security Unit. In addition to the Delhi based protectees, visiting protectees from various States are also given security during their stay in Delhi. During the year 2011, 8822 protected persons were provided security by the Security Unit. It was further stated that fool-proof security arrangements were provided to 393

visiting foreign dignitaries for which elaborate arrangements were made by Districts, Traffic, PCR and Security units.

3.4.2 Commenting on the issue of segregating VIP security from regular policing in Delhi, the Delhi Police in its written reply submitted as follows:—

*“The Security Unit of Delhi Police is specialized unit which has been entrusted with the security of Hon’ble President of India, Hon’ble Vice-President of India, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India and other protected persons. The Security unit also provides security cover to the Foreign Heads of the States/Government and other foreign dignitaries visiting Delhi. As per Constitution, responsibility to protect the Protected Persons is of State/UT Police. As such Delhi Police is responsible for security of Protected Persons in Delhi. Guidelines have been laid out in Blue Book/Yellow Book. Advance security liaison meeting is conducted before each function in which detailed arrangements are discussed, planned and executed with active cooperation of the organizers and all stake-holders.*

*The Security of the VVIPs in Delhi is not restricted to their houses or offices only, it also involve their movements in Delhi. The movements of the VIPs in the territory of Delhi are very frequent in which close coordination is required with Local Police and Traffic Police. The law and order, traffic, intelligence and Special Branch are integral part of the Delhi Police to provide safety to the citizen and protected persons. Local police and the intelligence units of Delhi Police also collect intelligence regarding any threat to the VVIPs and incorporating the counter action against them in the security arrangements. The law and order situation, demonstrations, processions, etc. are handled by Delhi Police and requires to be co-ordinated with the Security Unit to ensure that the VIPs do not become vulnerable due to such demonstrations, processions and law and order situations. Last minute coordination on the basis of constant monitoring of the situation is possible only if Security unit is also an integral part of Delhi Police working under one head of the force i.e. Commissioner of Police so that the problems of coordination, if any, are resolved there and then. An allied force under such circumstances would not be effective.*

*MHA in consultation with Central Security agencies and Delhi Police decide about category of Protected Persons and deployment is done accordingly. Hence, there is mechanism of rationalization of manpower. The trained officers and men of Delhi Police have much better perspective of VVIP/VIP security due to their wide exposure to the society and circumstances of Delhi than any agency in isolation. The staff presently deployed for the security of VIP is having wide experience in planning, development and implementation of the arrangements. Besides they have in-depth understanding of the security concepts and have the capabilities to take sound judgment. At present the security staff has excellent coordination and understanding with neighbouring states police which is of paramount significance in ensuring efficient arrangements as number of Head of States/Government/PPs visit the neighbouring states. Delhi Police has a wide spread network and intelligence gathering mechanism which provides real time cutting edge intelligence. This information has profound implications on the security of VIP. Hence, it is not possible to entrust the above mentioned responsibilities to some allied force. Even, legally, special/allied force cannot provide security as it is mandated by the Constitution to State/UT Police.”*

3.4.3 The Delhi Police further submitted that there is separate strength sanctioned for Supreme Court and High Court. The Security Unit of Delhi Police is an independent unit of Delhi Police for all intents and purposes. It is completely separate from general law and order and crime control duties. However, as mentioned above the job of VIP/VVIP security cannot be executed without the close cooperation of other sister branches such as Traffic, Local Police, Special Branch of Delhi Police, which work in tandem under the command and control of Commissioner of Police, Delhi.

3.4.4 The State Police, apart from its routine duties, keep a watch over criminals, anti-social elements, terrorists and Security Suspects. Delhi Police, thus, are in better position to perform such duties than that of any other force, because such a force will simply act as the private security guards. An allied force cannot provide better security to VVIP without the coordination and co-operation of local police, Traffic and other Units of Delhi Police. The manpower requirement in any case will remain the same whether they are from Security Unit of Delhi Police or allied forces. The allied force will face lots of problems and will never be able to provide foolproof security. The allied force will have a severe handicap of 'experience deficit', as it takes years and years of hands on experience to provide a 360 degree comprehensive and foolproof security cover to any individual or a function involving high risk personalities. It will also be finally dependent on the Delhi Police for support for the uniformed support at the place of function, routes, law and order, intelligence, crowd control and so on.

3.4.5 The Delhi Police also submitted that Delhi Police Headquarter provides extra manpower from Districts and other units to meet the requirement of the Security Unit which is not possible with an allied force. For instance, at the time of ASEAN Indian Commemorative Summit-2012 held on 20-21 December, 2012 when 10 Foreign Heads of the States/Governments visited Delhi, Police Headquarters provided approximately 2000 officers and men who have earlier served in Security Unit. Such kind of reserve will never be possible in case of allied forces. There is Delhi Police presence due to deployment which directly results in prevention of crimes and deterrence to criminals. Delhi Police personnel are deployed throughout the jurisdiction of Delhi and cover every geographical area of the NCT. The Delhi Police personnel are well versed with all local roads, routes and also aware of local resources and pitfalls of any area.

**3.4.6 The Committee feels that security of the public representatives/functionaries/visiting foreign dignitaries is also equally important, but at the same time, the public safety should also not be sacrificed. The Committee desires that a separate wing for VVIP security within Delhi Police may be considered with necessary logistic support.**

### 3.5 Problems in Registration of FIRs

3.5.1 It was brought to the notice of the Committee that complainants find it difficult in even getting FIR registered. Policemen are reluctant to register cases.

3.5.2 Responding to this complaint, the Delhi Police informed the Committee that

- FIRs are registered on any complaints pertaining to commission of a cognizable offence. In cases where no cognizable offence is prima facie made out, a Non-cognizable report (NCR) is lodged.
- Strict action is taken against the defaulting police officers for any complaint with regard to non-registration of FIR.
- Every FIR is uploaded on the Delhi Police website within 24 hours of its registration. Senior officers also meet the complainants from 11 AM – 1 PM every day, where grievances of non-registration of case, if any, can be raised.
- Delhi Police has also started a new scheme 'Aapka Update' in which a complainant will get regular feedback on the status of the action taken on his complaint/FIR.

**3.5.3 There is a general perception amongst public that police remain reluctant to register FIR to keep the figures of crimes under control in order to show better ratio of crimes reported and solved cases. The Committee is of the firm view that the public is entitled to get its FIRs registered. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that resilient mechanism should be evolved so that all FIRs are registered. The Committee, also strongly**

recommends that police personnel posted at Police Station must be instructed in very clear terms to register FIRs on the commission of cognizable offence. The Committee is of the firm view that the defaulting police officers for denying registering of FIR must be punished. The Committee in this connection, reiterates its recommendation made in 167th Report in respect of registration of FIR which is reproduced as below:

*“5.36.2 The Committee feels that registration of FIRs should be made mandatory. The Committee is of the strong view that strict action should be taken for dereliction of duty against the officer, who refuses to receive complaints on sexual violence. The Committee also recommends that once the FIR is lodged, it must be passed on to the higher police officer for information and necessary direction in the matter to ensure time bound investigation. The Committee further recommends that investigation should be done within a period of 60 days, and charge sheet should be filed in time so that justice is not denied.”*

### 3.6 Safety of Pedestrians

3.6.1 The Committee also took up the issue of pedestrians’ safety in the city including deaths of pedestrians and status of facilities provided to the pedestrians. The Committee was informed that in order to disciplining pedestrians and prevent the incidence of jay-walking by pedestrians on Delhi roads, the Delhi Traffic Police undertake prosecution drives from time to time against pedestrians at selected intersections in various parts of Delhi keeping in view the involvement of pedestrians in road accidents since pedestrians are the most vulnerable road users on Delhi roads. In addition, the citizens including school children are educated through media campaign, hoardings and trainings at Traffic Training Parks maintained by Delhi Traffic Police. This has resulted in better road discipline and safety among pedestrians. The details of pedestrians killed in road accidents for the last 5 years in NCT of Delhi are given below:–

Year	Pedestrians killed
2007	1074
2008	1043
2009	1170
2010	960
2011	946
2012 (upto 15.12)	799

3.6.2 The Committee views that Delhi Police entrusted with the task of traffic management must undertake special drive at regular intervals at various busy-intersections of Delhi roads to ensure pedestrian discipline to ensure safety of their lives. The Committee recommends that special care should be taken for handling the safety of children, senior citizens and differently abled persons. The Committee also recommends motorists should be invariably instructed to give way to pedestrians at zebra crossings, particularly, at red lights, they should not be allowed to cross over the zebra crossing bearing very less space for pedestrians. In this regard, the Committee desires that traffic sensitization needs to be taken up on a regular basis.

3.6.3 The Committee also desires that Delhi Police should also undertake survey of intersections and roads where pedestrian movement is substantial and if need be, matter of

**construction of foot over bridges may be taken up. The Committee also notes that in recent past, a number of foot over bridges had been constructed, particularly one with escalators/lifts near hospitals. The Committee understands that these escalators remain non functional very often. The Committee desires that this issue may also be taken up with civic authorities. In view of the Committee, some mechanism should be put in place to see that escalators, particularly the ones, near hospitals, do not remain out of order for long period.**

3.6.4 The Committee has also been given to understand that in several areas of the city, the footpath are either encroached or blocked, forcing therein the pedestrian to walk on the roads. The Committee sought to know the concrete action taken to remove encroachments from footpaths so that passage is clear to the pedestrian. Delhi Police informed the Committee that regular action is being undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police in close co-ordination with concerned civic road agencies for removal of encroachments from footpaths and roads. The Delhi Traffic Police provides assistance in the drives for removal of encroachments from roads/footpaths as and when organized. Action for removing encroachments from footpath is taken under section 83/97 DP Act and Section 283 of IPC.

**3.6.5 The Committee observes that Delhi Police is entrusted with the responsibility to remove encroachments from footpaths. However, in markets and unorganized colonies and even in organized colonies the commuters find it very difficult to have their way due to encroachments on both sides of footpaths. The Committee, in this regard, strongly recommends that Delhi Police should enforce the law in letter and spirit for removing encroachments from footpath to facilitate the commuters with hassle-free passage. The matter may also be discussed with the local civic agencies for appropriate action on their part.**

### **3.7 Security cover to Institutional Establishment including Metro Rail etc.**

3.7.1 The major responsibility of guarding the Delhi Metro against a terrorist attack has been primarily entrusted to CISF. The access control, the X-ray baggage scanning, the DFMD/HHMD checking frisking, picketing and patrolling is being done by CISF as per their preventive strategy. Delhi Police has also deployed staff in seven police stations of Metro to primarily prevent and detect crime. This staff also supplements the CISF staff for guarding Delhi Metro against the terrorist strikes. Delhi Police details staff at Metro Stations to detect the suspicious persons and to keep watch inside and at the entrance of the Metro Stations. This staff also keeps a watch over bad elements/criminals entering or operating in the Delhi Metro.

3.7.2 Apart from above, Mock Drills are also being organized alongwith CISF at different metro stations from time to time. The parking lots and metro stations are also checked by staff of Delhi Police with the help of Dog Squads and BDS teams for any suspicious article or movement to prevent any terrorist attack.

**3.7.3 The Committee observes that about 25 lakh commuters travel through metro rail daily in Delhi and in view of the prevailing security scenario in the country, metro rail in Delhi appears to be vulnerable to manmade disasters or terrorist attack. The Committee recommends that Delhi Police should continue to take preemptive steps to guard Delhi Metro against any causality/strikes. Delhi Police should be in close coordination with CISF to provide appropriate security without any possibility of lapse. Deployment of Delhi Police staff at more Metro Stations may also be examined.**

### **3.8 RAILWAY STATIONS**

3.8.1 The Committee further desired to know the strategy being adopted to guard various railway stations against terrorist attack and further security arrangements done in this regard.

3.8.2 In response, Delhi Police submitted that the major responsibility of guarding the railway stations against any terrorist attack has been entrusted to RPF. The access control, the X-ray baggage scanning, the DFMD/HHMD frisking, picketing and patrolling is done by RPF as per their preventive plan. Delhi Police has also deployed staff in 5 police stations of Railway to prevent and detect crime. This staff also supplements the RPF staff for guarding Railways against terrorist strikes.

3.8.3 Delhi Police added that the CCTV cameras have also been installed at different railway stations and are being monitored by RPF. Apart from this, the Machans and Morchas have also been put up in the circulating areas of the railway station by the RPF and Delhi Police. The GRP (Delhi Police) staff is primarily deployed to prevent and detect crime in the area of the railway stations. However, the GRP staff also supplements the RPF staff in guarding the railways stations from the terrorist attack in the following manner:-

- (i) A joint patrolling with RPF is organized from time to time.
- (ii) Checking of the parking lots and other areas of the railway stations are being done by the Dog Squad and BDS teams of Delhi Police time to time.
- (iii) Picketing and patrolling by the GRP staff to keep watch and surveillance over bad elements is also being done.
- (iv) A regular meeting with the vendors of the railway stations is being held by GRP under Ears and Eyes Scheme to educate them and brief them so that watch can be kept in the area.

3.8.4 In addition to the above, the following suggestions have also been proposed by Delhi Police:-

- (i) Large size Cargo Scanners should be installed at the Railway Station to check the parcels entering the Railway Stations.
- (ii) The CCTV coverage should also include the parking lots of the railway stations. The cameras having the Licensed Plate Reader system should be installed at the entrance of Railway Station so that effective check can be kept on the vehicles entering the railway stations.
- (iii) The strength of the RPF should be increased so that the visibility and the effectiveness can be improved.
- (iv) The illumination of the dark areas of the Railway Stations should be improved to prevent any untoward incidents.

**3.8.5 The Committee observes that Delhi Police (GRP) has to discharge the security responsibility in tandem with RPF at the railway stations. In view of the Committee, Joint mock drills of GRP and RPF are required as these forces have to work in close co-ordination and any gap in strategy or lapse on the course of action would prove disastrous.**

**3.8.6 The Committee desires that the proposals of Delhi Police for installation of large size cargo scanner; CCTV coverage of parking lots; assessment and increase in the strength of RPF and GRP staff at various Railway stations and illumination of dark areas in Railway station premises may be addressed at the earliest. Ministry of Home Affairs may work out a suitable plan in tandem with Ministry of Railways and Government of NCT of Delhi for ensuring prompt execution of these measures.**



### 3.9 Human rights violation-custodial deaths etc.

3.9.1 The Committee sought to know the number of cases of human rights violations reported and registered in Delhi and action taken against erring officials during the last five years. Responding to that Delhi Police stated that a number of complaints regarding violation of Human rights are received through various agencies by Delhi Police. These complaints are enquired by Vigilance Branch as well as Public Grievances Cell established in the Districts. Strict action against the erring police personnel is taken against whom the allegations of human rights violations are substantiated. The details of complaints regarding human rights violation and action taken against the erring police personnel are given as under:-

#### Year-wise details of complaints

Year	Received	Substantiated	Not-Substantiated	Pending
2008	183	–	183	–
2009	165	–	165	–
2010	173	02	171	–
2011	203	02	195	06
2012	220	05	165	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>56</b>

#### Details of action taken against the erring police personnel

Year	Inspr.	SIs	ASIs	HCs	Const.
2008			02		
2009	–		–		
2010	01	01	–	–	01
2011	–	01	01	01	–
2012	01	05	–	–	01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>

3.9.2 Giving the details of the number of custodial deaths in lock ups during the last five years, Delhi Police furnished year-wise break up with action taken against guilty officials:-

Year	No. of cases	Status	Arrested
2008	01	Pending Investigation	Nil
2009	–	-do-	Nil
2010	02	-do-	Nil
2011	–	-do-	Nil
2012	02	-do-	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>Nil</b>

3.9.3 Year-wise Number of Custodial Death in Jails in Delhi during the last 5 years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total Case Reported	Tihar Jail	Rohini Jail
1.	2008	–	–	–
2.	2009	2	–	2
3.	2010	2	2	–
4.	2011	3	2	1
5.	2012	5	4	1

3.9.4 Human rights violation at the hands of law and order enforcing agencies has become a recurring feature which is a cause of serious concern for a civilized society. Custodial death has not only earned a bad name for the police but also affects the image of the country in international fora. Therefore, utmost care is required to be taken to pre-empt and prevent any custodial death. The Committee also notes with deep anguish that there had been five cases of custodial deaths in lock ups in Delhi since 2008 and investigation in all the cases is still pending. The Committee takes serious exception to this unreasonable delay. The Committee feels that the inordinate delay in investigation can breed a sense of complacency in the minds of police personnel. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that investigations should be completed at the earliest and action be taken against the culprits.

3.9.5 The Committee has come across some instances of attachment of personnel of different State Police forces as PSOs providing security cover with latest weapons to influential persons belonging to respective States residing in Delhi without knowledge of Delhi Police. The Committee expresses concern and observes that it is a serious issue as such instance may affect command and control of Delhi Police Security Unit. Since the presence of security staff from other States in Delhi is not in consonance with the provisions/instructions contained in yellow Book, the Committee recommends strongly that instructions of Ministry of Home Affairs must be complied in letter and spirit so that in case of eventuality there would not be any problem in fixing the responsibility.

### 3.10 Amendment to IT Act dealing with cyber law

3.10.1 The Committee was informed of details of cases registered/investigated by Cyber Crime Cell/EOW during the years of 2010, 2011 and 2012 which are as under:-

Year	PS EOW	Other PSs	Total	Status	
				Pending Trail	Pending Investigation
2010	06	04	10	–	10
2011	30	01	31	02	29
2012	33	07	40	01	39

3.10.2 The Committee was given to understand that the IT Act needs to be reviewed regularly. The Delhi Police in this regard gave the following suggestions:-

- (i) Investigations/Enquiries in the Cyber matter require quick response from Service Providers. The replies from Service providers get delayed. A formal mechanism has to be setup for expediting information regarding IP address resolution from Service Providers.
- (ii) Websites do not respond to our requests for blocking objectionable contents from their portals. A policy has to be formulated in soliciting quick response from various websites.
- (iii) Several generalized terms are being used in definition of section 66A of IT Act like annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, hatred etc. Illustrative definition of each term should be provided in the Act with some explanation/illustration.
- (iv) As per section 78 of the IT Act, police officer not below the rank of Inspector shall investigate the offence under the Act. But due to limitation of number of Inspectors in force, Sub-Inspector Rank should also be empowered to investigate offences under the Act.

**3.10.3 The Committee expresses its displeasure to note that out of 68 cyber crime cases registered since 2010 by the Delhi Police, only 3 are under trial stage and the remaining are under investigation. This is a very sorry state of affair and warrants no excuses. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that all the cases may be brought to their conclusion stage at the earliest.**

**3.10.4 The committee feels that the suggestions given by Delhi Police need thorough and cautious deliberations. The Committee, is of the considered view that the IT Act dealing with the cyber crime need to be reviewed on a regular basis given the rapid development of technology and the sophisticated *modus operandi* the criminals adopt. All the suggestions made by Delhi Police may be looked into and appropriate action may be taken in the matter.**

## CHAPTER-IV

### TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### 4.0 Transparency

4.1 One of the suggestions received from the public called for more police-public interaction and greater transparency in police working. They have urged for change in the attitude of police officers so that there is fear of law and not of police. They have suggested that image of police should be improved through better police-public relations and effectively reaching out to public. The police should conduct regular meetings, invite participation of public and provide a transparent and citizen-friendly policing. The Members of the Committee also raised this issue during the discussion with the Home Secretary as well as Commissioner, Delhi Police. They sought to know the mechanism existing in Delhi Police for facilitation of police-public interaction and whether any study has been conducted to assess the impact of such mechanism on the reduction of crime rate in Delhi.

4.1.1 Responding to the query, Delhi Police informed the Committee that the following community policing measures have been adopted for better police public interaction:

- (i) 'Know your Police Station'.
- (ii) 'Play grounds for Youths' - YUVA
- (iii) Women Help Desk.
- (iv) Rape Crisis Intervention Centers.
- (v) Parivartan.
- (vi) Senior Citizen's Scheme.
- (vii) Eyes and Ears Scheme.
- (viii) Domestic Help/Tenant Registration Drives.
- (ix) Short Message Service.
- (x) Integrated Command Control Co-Ordination and Communication Centre(C4i).

4.1.2 According to the Delhi Police, there is a continuous effort and emphasis at all levels of Delhi Police to provide citizen-centric services by the police. Senior officers continuously brief the subordinate ranks to be more empathetic towards the complainants and to inculcate a professional approach in their functioning. All senior levels of police force also have interaction with the general public for redressal of their grievances. Regular Thana Level and District Level meetings are conducted by the SHOs/ACsP/DCsP. Apart from this, meetings at various other forums like with RWAs, Market Associations, Senior citizens, students, transporters, women's groups, NGOs etc. are conducted by the police for ensuring greater police-public interaction.

4.1.3 There are Complaint Cells in all units and senior officers have fixed meeting time for the public every day. Delhi Police has a computerized **Complaints Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS)**, through which a track of all complaints received from the public is kept. Various statutory bodies like the NHRC and other Commissions as well as courts too entertain the

complaints of the public about the functioning of the police and call for regular reports. The Public Grievances Commission of the Delhi government also looks into the complaints of the citizens.

4.1.4 Besides this, some recent initiatives for citizen grievance redressal have been taken by Delhi Police like '**Jan Sampark Sabhas**' being held regularly in all districts and '**Yuva**' where the police takes the initiative to wean away youths from under privileged society and channelize their energy in constructive activities like sports, vocational training etc. Other programmes of Delhi Police like '**Parivartan**' is aimed at women of vulnerable areas like jhuggi clusters and the '**Eyes and ears scheme**' is aim at providing citizen centric policing and working together with the community on positive aspects.

4.1.5 The Committee was apprised that a recently introduced pro-active measure for public cooperation is the concept of JAN SAMPARK, wherein senior officers of Delhi Police go to their respective areas on a pre-scheduled time and date and hear public grievances at a neutral venue like auditoriums, school-halls, public parks etc. A Standing Order No. 403/2012 has been issued in this regard by CP/Delhi. This is bound to lead to speedier solutions to problems/grievances.

4.1.6 The Committee was further informed that a new initiative namely '**AAPKA UPDATE**' has been taken by Delhi Police to inform the complainants about progress of their complaints/cases. A Standing Order No. 411/2012 has been issued in this regard by CP/Delhi.

4.1.7 The Committee was also informed that Delhi Police has always given emphasis on public participation in solving crime through various community policing schemes like Neighborhood Watch Scheme; Eyes and Ears Scheme; Parivartan – an initiative on women participation in beats in slum areas, regular meetings with citizens committees, RWAs, market associations, etc. Delhi Police is, now, taking up new innovative idea of community policing with a view to have a better out reach to the public. It includes use of technology *e.g.* Internet and social networking tools like FACEBOOK.

**4.1.8 The Committee is of the considered view that cooperation and participation of common man is backbone of the whole arrangement made for administration and maintenance of law and order. The Committee, therefore, feels that Delhi police should gain appropriate expertise and take advantage of police-public interface mechanisms existing in metropolitan cities of developed countries like UK, USA, Singapore, and adopt better concepts.**

4.1.9 The Committee expresses its concern over the situation where no formal study has been conducted to assess the impact of the police public interaction measures on the reduction of crime rate in Delhi. A study may be conducted at the earliest.

**4.1.10 The Committee observes that despite the fact that Delhi Police has undertaken several schemes and programmes, still people continue to suffer from police phobia. The Committee, therefore, feels that it is high time for Delhi Police for soul searching and introspection about the effectiveness of the schemes. The Committee is of the considered view that the Delhi Police should take up brain storming sessions regularly on how to improve its public image through effective reaching out to public and providing a transparent and citizen friendly policing.**

## 4.2 Corruption

4.2.1 Some people and organisations complained of rampant corruption in Delhi Police. According to them corrupt officers should be suitably punished. Important and plum postings should not be done on the basis of any kind of favour. Anti-corruption initiatives should be taken. Every police officer should disclose his moveable and immoveable assets. The entire process of recruitment, selection, transfers and postings should be transparent.

4.2.2 Replying to the query, Delhi Police informed the Committee in writing as under:-

- (i) Delhi Police has a “zero tolerance” policy against corruption. All the complaints of corruption are immediately looked into and a strict action is taken if the allegations are substantiated. Enquiries on allegations of corruption are made by the Vigilance unit as well.
- (ii) As regards the appointments to various posts within the Delhi Police, the transfers and postings are decided by the Delhi Police Establishment Board and not by any individual. Further, the transfers and postings are done as per the laid down policies and guidelines. A complete transparency is maintained by Delhi Police in this regard. Similarly, the procedures regarding recruitment and promotions in Delhi Police are highly transparent by adopting several transparent recruitment process features as given by MHA.
- (iii) As regards the disclosure of assets, every Gazetted rank police officer is required to fill Immovable Property Returns every year.

4.2.3 Explaining about the steps taken by vigilance unit, the Committee was further informed as under:-

*“An exclusive Vigilance Unit exists in Delhi Police for prevention and detection of corruption of any other malpractices on the part of Delhi Police personnel during their official or private conduct. Complaints received from various Government agencies against police personnel’s involvement in corruption and other misconducts including human rights violations are enquired by the Vigilance Unit of Delhi Police. For prompt redressal of public grievances, a flying squad has been established in Vigilance Branch. Periodical surprise checking of police stations/police posts is also being conducted through its checking officers of the rank of ACsP/Inspectors. Apart from the above, Public Grievance Cells have also been established in each District of Delhi Police which also conducts enquiries into complaints against police officials on allegations of corruption, malpractices etc. A police station for the Vigilance Unit is likely to be sanctioned soon. Due to aforesaid sustained efforts, numerous officials of Delhi Police have been identified and punished in the last five years.”*

**4.2.4 The Committee observes with concern that there is widespread public perception regarding rampant corruption making deep dent into the so called ‘clean image and transparent system of transfers and postings of police personnel. The claim of Delhi Police of having zero tolerance policy fly on its own face when people observe that traffic police officials collect money at red lights from bus drivers, commuters on violation of traffic rules. It is said that transporters, particularly bus operators have to pay monthly at various points on their route of operations. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that flying vigilance squad should check proactively corruption amongst Delhi traffic police personnel by organizing suo-motto surveillance traps and raids, followed by strict and deterrent follow up action against the erring officials. In order to ensure transparency among the traffic staff, PRG Cell in Traffic Unit also must act promptly in making enquiry into complaints of corruption against Traffic Police officials. The Committee is also given to understand that people generally talk of lucrative posting in certain police stations where high illegal return is supposed to be extracted easily. Delhi Police should take a serious note of this illegal practice and take immediate corrective measures to curb the evil.**

**4.2.5 The Committee is of the view that mandatory provisions should be invoked wherein police officers of every rank are required to file immovable property return every year. The Committee feels that, as demanded by public for disclosure of movable property also,**

personnel in the law enforcing agencies or the agencies where chances of corruption are high, should also be made to disclose movable property as there have been a number of cases where movable assets worth crores of rupees were found to be in possession during raids. The Committee also gathers from the media reports as well as website of the Ministry of Home Affairs that a large number of IPS officers were yet to file IPRs even after expiry of stipulated date and some officers did not file the same even after several reminders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee takes very serious exception to this as this is a clear case of failure of control by the cadre-controlling Ministry. The Committee feels besides vigilance clearance, appropriate actions like deduction in over all grading marks in Annual Performance Assessment Report should also be enforced.

#### 4.3 Accountability in Police working

4.3.1 Some people in their memoranda felt that the process of disposal of complaints should be more transparent. Investigation of cases should be completed in a time bound manner and the IOs should be held accountable for any lapses in the investigation. Citizen centric services like passport enquiry, job verification, etc should be done in a transparent manner. Citizen Charter should be there.

4.3.2 Responding to the suggestions, the Committee was informed that

- (i) Every police officer is responsible for all his acts of commission or omission done in official capacity. In cases where the trial ends in acquittal, the IO is held responsible if the acquittal is attributable to any flaws in the investigation.
- (ii) A continuous check on the number of complaints received and disposed in every unit is kept by the senior officers.
- (iii) Various Citizen Centric Services in Delhi Police like the Licensing Branch, Passport Enquiry, and Traffic management are very closely supervised by senior officers to ensure best service to the public.
- (iv) Several units/processes in Delhi Police including licensing, provisioning and recruitment have obtained **ISO Certification** which is a testimony of high quality of standards maintained.
- (v) The Traffic Police has reached out to the public through **Facebook** which has made it one of the most transparent and responsive units.

#### 4.4 Grievance Redressal System

4.4.1 According to Delhi Police, to ensure that all complaints get duly addressed and complainants get adequate opportunity, a high level of grievance redressal measures have been implemented for public grievances redressal and open access to complainant which inter-alia includes the following:

- (i) Open access to all senior officers for personal hearing
- (ii) Complaint through email
- (iii) Complaint through PCR
- (iv) Complaint through Vigilance Branch
- (v) Dedicated helplines for women/senior citizens/children

- (vi) Specialised wing to deal with problem of women and juveniles
- (vii) Senior Citizen Cell to deal with problem of senior citizen
- (viii) Provision of women Help Desk in each police station
- (ix) Use of social networking site like Facebook/Twitter
- (x) Independent enquiry by Vigilance Branch in case of any malpractice or misconduct.
- (xi) Facility of giving any information or feedback to police station, a software called 'know your police station' is launched on Delhi Police website.

4.4.2 The Committee was informed that the Vigilance Branch conducts enquiries into complaints of non-registration of cases, corruption and other mal-practices against police officials. Allegations of criminal misconduct, breach of discipline, negligence and abuse of authority, disobedience of orders, insubordination, breach of police and conduct rules, delay, inefficiency and other lapses in official duties are also enquired into. List of police personnel of doubtful integrity is maintained, scrutiny of punishments and monitoring progress of criminal cases, departmental enquiries, award of all major and minor punishments and periodical review is undertaken by vigilance to ensure timely action.

4.4.3 Delhi Police further informed the Committee that Vigilance Branch has taken various steps to bring openness and transparency in police working. As a part of the exercise, the Vigilance Branch has initiated actions with emphasis on "preventive vigilance". The following measures are also taken to curb the menace of corruption and encourage police officials to take just and timely action:

- (i) Surprise checks with a view to ensure compliance of law, rules and procedures.
- (ii) Computerization and regular updating of data.
- (iii) Monthly meetings of Special CP/Vigilance with Disciplinary Authorities to monitor various actions/progress relating to departmental enquiries, show cause notices and disposal of complaints/references.
- (iv) Disposal of departmental enquiries and show cause notices.

**4.4.4 The Committee is of the strong opinion that all the claims and steps seem to be laudable on papers only particularly when common man has to face difficulties and agony in getting his work done from thana. The Committee therefore recommends that a close and vigilant scrutiny of the working of such wings/ units of Delhi Police, where common people have to come or to be contacted for simple works like verifications etc. should be done.**



## CHAPTER-V

### HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### 5.0 Administration and Manpower

5.1 Some people in their memoranda raised issue of discrepancy between work hours of staff posted in some police stations and those in other units. They also raised the issues of separate unit for bandobast duties, special arrangements. It was observed that shortage of police personnel needs to be checked.

#### Response of the Delhi Police

5.1.1 Delhi Police responding to the issue stated that there is a difference in the nature of tasks performed by the staff posted in police stations and those in other units, the working hours are also different. Normally the police station staff is involved in multifarious duties which involve prevention of crime, investigation of cases, law and order duties and various other similar responsibilities. On the other hand, the staff posted in other units concentrate on specialized jobs like traffic, security etc. As per the nature of duties, the working hours of staff posted in police stations tend to be more demanding. However they are given rest on a weekly basis as far as possible. It was also stated that at present it has not been possible to separate the investigation duties from the law and order duties since it would involve a huge requirement of man power. However, this separation has been achieved to some extent by posting a separate Inspector (Investigation) in each police station who concentrates mainly on the progress of investigation of cases. Similarly, there are specialized units for investigation purpose like the Crime Branch, EOW, Special Cell and SPUW&C which concentrate on investigation of cases and detection of crime. All the districts also have specialized District Investigation Unit (DIU) having separate staff. It was further informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned 1481 posts (SI-10, HC-1083 and Ct.-388) in the year 2004 for the purpose of separation of investigation from law and order duties. In addition, 123 posts of Inspectors were sanctioned by the Government in November, 2005 for the purpose of supervising the work of crime investigation at police station level. Besides, a separate proposal for creation of additional 6064 posts in various ranks for separation of crime investigation from law and order duties and beat staff was sent to MHA in the year 2005 as a part of comprehensive proposal and it is under consideration in MHA.

5.1.2 The Committee sought to know the status whether Delhi Police has sent any proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs for augmentation of staff in Delhi Police keeping in account the ever expanding role of Delhi Police. In response to that the Committee has been informed that to augment manpower resources of Delhi Police, 69 proposals have been sent for creation of 35,234 posts which are pending with MHA. MHA had asked to rework the demand for manpower. Accordingly, PHQ has sent the comprehensive proposal of Phase-II and III for creation of 8877 posts in Delhi Police to MHA with copy to Government of NCT of Delhi, who in turn, has also forwarded the same to MHA for sanction.

**5.1.3 The Committee in this regard feels that adequate attention is required to assess actual requirement of police strength for improving police population ratio, review of recruitment rules for face lifting and providing cosmopolitan character, rationalization of working hours, separation of investigation and VVIP security from law and order,**

**introduction of motivational schemes under effective HRM besides putting in place transparent and accountable system of policing. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Delhi Police may get the assistance and guidance of BPR&D for revisiting the whole Delhi Police Administration and come out with concrete suggestions/recommendations on imbining operational efficiency into Delhi Police organization and functions.**

**5.1.4 The Committee further observes that the policemen placed at Police Stations have to juggle between performing multifarious jobs of investigating into the cases as well as maintaining the general law and order and appearing in different courts time to time. The Committee notes that a proposal of Delhi Police for creation of additional posts in various ranks for separation of crime investigation from law and order duties is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee recommends that Ministry of Home Affairs should actively consider the proposal and forward the same to the Ministry of Finance for approval.**

5.1.5 The Committee was further informed that MHA *vide* its letter dated 10.01.2013 has accorded approval for conversion of 522 posts of male Constables (Executive) to female posts of (Executive) to which recruitment process to fill the same is being started on priority. The Committee was also informed that the ratio of women officers and constables in the Delhi Police is less than seven per cent. It is not because of lesser availability of candidates, but it is because of not paying enough attention to this aspect. A request has been made and the Home Minister had assured that he would manage to get some more posts created for women police officers.

**5.1.6 The Committee feels that women can participate in all walks of life at par with men successfully and there are ample articles and studies to suggest this. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that all out efforts should be made to fill up the post converted from male Constables (Executive) to female posts of (Executive). The Committee also desires that the new posts of police officers as assured by the Home Minister may be created at the earliest. The Committee feels that number of women police staff should be at least 33% of the total strength and recommends that sincere efforts may be made in this direction.**

5.1.7 The Committee was also informed that Delhi Police takes the following steps for effective HR Management:

- (i) There is a constant effort by Delhi Police to encourage every policeman to take pride in his/her job. For this, it is necessary that the welfare of police personnel is given due priority. Delhi Police has taken various measures in this regard.
- (ii) To encourage the good work of the staff, various motivators like **'Best beat Officer of the month'**, reward rolls, etc are given. Regular **Sampark Sabhas** are held by the Senior officers to redress the grievances of the subordinate ranks. A culture of organising **'Bada Khana'** is followed to provide an informal platform to various ranks to interact vertically as well as horizontally in the hierarchy.
- (iii) As regards working hours, the nature of police work is such that fixed duty shifts are not possible for all, owing to the multifarious tasks required to be performed by the police. However, weekly rests are ensured for all ranks. A healthy rotation of duties also keeps the staff motivated.

5.1.8 The Committee was further informed that the following measures have been taken for HR Management to take optimum use:-

- (i) As per Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules, 1980, promotion panel for various promotion lists are drawn in a time bound manner subject to the availability

of vacancy in the next higher rank/grade. Accordingly, promotions of subordinate's ranks are made.

- (ii) As per Rule-19 (ii) Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules-1980 incentives in the form of 'Out of turn Promotion' to the subordinate ranks officers are granted for their exceptional gallant act in the discharge of their official duties.
- (iii) "Asadharan Karya Puraskar" and Commendation Rolls are also granted to the subordinate ranks officers for their outstanding performance in the discharge of their official duties for their future encouragement.
- (iv) President Police medals for meritorious and distinguished services are also got awarded to the police officers/men of Delhi Police having clean record in their service career.

5.1.9 The Committee was further informed that out of turn promotions to the subordinate ranks officers are granted for their exceptional gallant act in the discharge of their official duties. The details of out of turn promotion granted to the police personnel from 2008 to 2012 are as under:-

Year	Ranks			
	SI	ASI	HC	Ct.
2008	–	–	2	–
2009	–	1	1	–
2010	–	–	–	–
2011	5	–	30	9
2012	1	1	22	6
TOTAL	6	2	55	15

**5.1.10 The Committee understands that Human Resource Development is an essential ingredient of every Government set up and Delhi Police is no exception. The Committee believes that effective Human Resource Management would keep the morale of Delhi Police high, leading to efficient functioning. The Committee understands that the job profile of a police requires good deal of dedication, efforts, commitment, honesty and sacrifice, and therefore there is a need to pay due attention to motivate police-personnel in order to enhance their morale.**

**5.1.11 The Committee notes various motivational schemes under implementation in Delhi Police and believes that the existing motivational schemes would have positive impact on the functioning of Delhi Police. The Committee appreciates the concept of awards "Best Beat Officer" and "Asadharan Karya Puraskar" and desires that more such motivational schemes may be introduced to accelerate operational efficiency of Delhi Police.**

## 5.2 Residential Accommodation for Delhi Police

5.2.1 The Committee observed that the availability of accommodation for the personnel of Delhi Police is not adequate. At present 15,584 staff quarters are available against the strength of 83,762 Police personnel. The housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police is 18.60%. However, Delhi Police has planned to construct 1,204 staff quarters in Twelfth Five Year Plan Scheme (2012-2017). Besides this, Delhi Police has also started process to construct 5,202 staff quarters at Dheerpur

through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. 1,688 staff quarters under Non-Plan Head (Police Modernization Scheme) are under construction. It was stated that in view of the above position housing satisfaction level will be increased from 18.60% to 28.27% by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan Scheme (2012-2017).

5.2.2 Delhi Police also apprised the Committee about the problems coming up in the way of completing the housing projects which are as under:-

- (i) Non-allotment of land by land-owning agencies.
- (ii) Non-clearance of building plans by local bodies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service and DUAC etc. in time.
- (iii) Non-completion of constructions by PWD/CPWD in time.
- (iv) Non-allotment of land as well as ready built flats by concerned agencies.
- (v) Increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police from 58,877 (as on 01.04.2002) to 83,762 (as on 30.11.2012)
- (vi) 877 flats were purchased on 18.03.2005 and their possession was taken on 03.11.2009 in Rohini from DDA, which are still lying vacant as water supply and sewerage disposal has not been completed by DDA/MCD authorities.

5.2.3 On the issue of construction of residential quarters for police personnel, Commissioner of Police, Delhi stated as under:-

*“....it is a major problem, and, we would seek your help in this direction because the most important thing is availability of land. The availability of land in the city is very limited and there are various pulls and pressures from various sources. Therefore, if we are able to reach a satisfaction level of over 30 per cent, we would have achieved a great deal.”*

5.2.4 **The Committee is constrained to express its displeasure over the shortage of adequate accommodation for the personnel of Delhi Police. At present the Housing satisfaction level is only 18.60% and the same is likely to be increased to level of 28.27% by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Committee, strongly recommends that the 5,202 staff quarters which are under construction at Dheerpur under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and 1,688 staff quarters under Non-Plan Head (Police Modernization Scheme) must be completed within stipulated time frame. The Committee is of the considered view that the pace of construction of housing projects for Delhi Police must match the pace of increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police, otherwise the housing satisfaction level would further deteriorate.**

5.2.5 **The Committee also recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take up the matter and coordinate with the concerned Ministries/agencies to resolve the issue of non-allotment of land by land-owning agencies and non-clearance of building plans by agencies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service and DUAC etc. The Committee, while taking a serious view of the issue of non-completion of construction by PWD/CPWD in time, recommends that Delhi Police in tandem with the Ministry of Home Affairs should take necessary action to invoke the penalty clause for non-completion of work within stipulated time.**

5.2.6 **The Committee expresses its concern over the fact that though Delhi Police purchased 877 flats and took possession in 2009, the DDA and MCD have not provided water and sewage facilities. It shows negligence on the part of both the agencies. The Committee recommends that the matter may be taken up immediately and it may be informed of the outcome.**

**5.2.7 The Committee is concerned with the pace of construction of residential quarters for police personnel. With regard to construction of residential quarters, if the construction works continue at this pace, it would take a long period to achieve the set target and, by that time, strength of the police personnel would achieve further go up requiring enhanced number of residential quarters for Delhi Police staff and officers. The Committee, therefore, recommends that all hurdles on the way to achieve the set target of satisfaction level with regard to construction of residential quarter must be overcome. The Ministry of Home Affairs must be forthcoming in pursuing the issue of making available of land for providing site for construction of residential quarters.**

### 5.3 Training

5.3.1 Training is an important aspect required to prepare policemen for the present day demands of policing. They should be given training to keep them physically and mentally fit. Training in technical and behavioral aspects should also be provided to the policemen.

5.3.2 Delhi Police stated that the training schedules of the policemen at all ranks are continuously revisited to make suitable amendments as and when required. Besides the basic course, regular refresher courses are held to impart training in subjects related to the job. The basic training of Constables and Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police is very elaborate and it undergoes continuous improvement. Topics like human rights, RTI, gender issues, rights of juveniles, issues concerning SCs/STs are included in the training curriculum. They are also given training on subjects like use of computers, driving, use of sophisticated weapons and commando training etc. Training on Yoga, physical fitness and behavioural aspects is also included in the curriculum. Apart from the basic training, there are a number of in-service courses on various subjects organized for different ranks. Delhi Police officers are also sent to outside specialized training institutes for refresher courses. The Committee was informed that in 2012 (upto October 31), 2145 personnel completed their basic training and 721 personnel underwent promotional courses at PTC. As many as 584 Delhi Police personnel were sent to other training institutions for specialized courses.

5.3.3 It was also stated that a specialized Unit called Special Cell has been created in Delhi Police to deal with counter terror measures and other specialized operations. All police personnel posted in the Unit undergo in-house training on technical analysis and surveillance, interrogation techniques, use of latest equipment to aid investigation and detection etc. The unit keeps itself updated and acquires latest equipment for improving surveillance, detection and investigation.

5.3.4 All police personnel joining the force in the rank of SIs and ACsP undergo one year training in law, police science and investigation, terrorism and other subjects. Use of state-of-the-art technology is essential component for induction training. Similar training is provided to constables who are trained for 10 months. Investigation and terrorism are part of the training syllabus for all promotional training courses in which latest investigation techniques are taught to all police officers, who get promoted to the rank of HCs, ASIs and SIs.

5.3.5 In-service courses are organized in the field of use of science and technology, explosives and anti terrorist measures and for prevention of terrorist attack. The courses organized are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Course	No. of Courses per year	Level of Participants
1	2	3	4
1.	Course on Prevention of terrorist attacks	06	Inspr.
2.	Facets of terrorism and how to investigate terror crimes	04	SI to Insp.

1	2	3	4
3.	Searching and Frisking of suspects, upgradation of outdoor skills, explosive measures	06	Ct. to SI
4.	VIP/VVIP security related issues	03	HC to Inspr.
5.	3 months Commando Course	04	Constables (Male/Female)
6.	Use of science and technology in Police work	01	ASIs to Insprs.

5.3.6 The Committee was also informed that selected police personnel are nominated for advance commando training at NSG, CRPF, BSF and other specialized centers including Police Training College, Delhi Police. Besides, physical fitness and advance training on use of latest weapons, police personnel have also been sent for training abroad and in India as well in collaboration with specialized institutions located abroad for the use of state of the art technology, commando training and bomb detection and disposal courses. Such courses are organized at the instance of BPR&D.

5.3.7 Besides the basic and promotion training courses, stress management training is provided by holding in-service training programmes for police personnel on stress management at STC/Rajinder Nagar. A group of 1000 police personnel who belonged to tourist police and Police Control Room were given training on stress management and soft skills by Delhi Police through Haryana Institute of Public Administration with the help of financial aid provided by Tourism Ministry.

5.3.8 The details of courses undertaken in the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Name of Course	No. of Courses	Participants
2010	Stress and Time Management	01	20
	Course aimed at attitudinal change to gear up for the Commonwealth Games	114	10433
2011	Stress and Time Management	02	34
	Art of Living	03	127
	Course for Tourist Police and PCR	20	1000
2012	Stress and Time Management	08	363
	Art of Living	01	29
	Refresher course for constables	05	1902

5.3.9 **The Committee understands that training is one of the most vital components for effective policing job. Therefore, Delhi Police should be imparted basic, regular, refresher and on the job training for not only ensuring physical and psychological fitness but also keeping in view the changing composition of crimes and to combat the challenges on that front. The functions of Delhi Police ranges from maintaining law and order situation to keep the national capital safe and secured, allowing demonstration rallies/dharnas and at the same time, projecting and protecting international image of India by providing world-class policing system.**

5.3.10 **The Committee is of the considered view that NCT of Delhi must have sufficient infrastructure and training facilities to impart training not only to Delhi Police personnel**

but of neighboring States as well. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs must consider to create infrastructure for setting up adequate training facilities for Police personnel.

5.3.11 The Committee also feels that training to police force in different areas ensures sustained improvement and efficiency in its functioning and Delhi Police is not exception to this principle. As training is an on-going process, it needs to be taken with special care in order to make the police force result-oriented. The Committee recommends that Delhi Police may also consult Sardar Vallabhai National Police Academy for chalking out syllabus for training of Delhi Police in regard to combating terrorism and other areas of Police functioning, particularly collection of evidences.

5.3.12 The Committee strongly recommends that dedicated physical fitness programmes must be organized on regular basis to ensure efficiency in the police force. Attending Physical fitness programmes must be made compulsory for promotion to all grades. All Delhi Police staff and officers, irrespective of rank and file must undergo compulsory annual medical check-up to bring awareness about their health status. Necessary arrangements may be made for such health check up.

5.3.13 The Committee understands that long hours of duty by the personnel of Delhi Police generate amongst them fatigue leading to disorder in behavior pattern which has its bearing on the force as a whole. The Committee, while noting training course for stress management undertaken during last three years feels that number of participants are still low. Therefore, comprehensive stress management needs to be organized on regular basis for all ranks and file.

#### 5.4 Vacancies

5.4.1 The Committee was informed of the vacancies in Delhi Police as under:-

Sl. No.	Rank	Sanction	Present	Vacancy
1.	DCPs and above	157	110	47
2.	ACP	348	239	109
3.	Insprs.	1350	1319	31
4.	SI	5805	4940	865
5.	ASI	6752	5861	891
6.	HC	20817	19340	1477
7.	Ct	45929	44591	1338
8.	Civilian	94	40	54
9.	MTS***	2200	1765	435
GRAND TOTAL		83452	78205	5247

\*\*\*There is a ban on recruitment of MTS.

5.4.2 According to the Delhi Police, vacancies have been created due to sanction of new posts sanctioned by MHA, promotions, retirements and death and non-availability of suitable candidates. The proposal for creation of 472 posts for 7 metro Police Stations was sent to MHA in 2007 as

a part of Comprehensive Proposal and still pending with MHA. In 2011, the proposal was revised from 7 Metro Police Stations to 8 Metro Police Stations in which 2088 posts have been demanded and sent to Delhi Government. The proposal is still pending.

5.4.3 With regard to query of sanctioning of additional posts of women police personnel, the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance informed that there was no pending proposal of Delhi Police in the Ministry of Finance for sanctioning of posts of women Police. However, over the last five years, the Finance Ministry has sanctioned a total of 19,090 posts for Delhi Police as has been asked for.

5.4.4 The Committee, in this regard, was further informed by the representatives of MHA that very recently the Home Minister had taken a complete review of the necessity of inducting women police in Delhi Station Houses. It has been approved in principle to create 2,506 posts which involves giving two Sub-Inspectors and ten women constables to each *Thana*.

**5.4.5 The Committee is not happy with the situation arising out of vacancies at different levels in the Delhi Police. The vacancies have cost the citizens heavily as the crime graph in Delhi has ended with increase. The Committee therefore recommends that all the vacancies be filled at the earliest without further delay. Process of sanctioning and filling of additional posts be completed at the earliest. The Committee also recommends that the new recruits may be sent to nearby training colleges, if situation so warrants to avoid delay in posting.**

5.4.6 The Committee was also informed that proposal for creation of the post of Deputy Legal Advisor for each District, Crime and Railway and Special Branch was sent to Delhi Government in 1999 which is still under consideration.

**5.4.7 The Committee recommends that the Commissioner of Police, Delhi and the Home Ministry should get the sanction for the post of Deputy Legal Advisor for each district, crime and railway and special branch at the earliest and start the process of filling the post without delay.**

5.4.8 It was also brought to the notice of the Committee by the Ministry of Home Affairs that presently the Public Prosecutors are paid in perks equivalent to Grade I Officers of the Central Government in accordance with the hierarchy of the Government of India. They may be incentivised but structure of this may need wider consultation. However, Public Prosecutors are vital cog in the wheel and some promotional measures to attract best talents should be initiated.

**5.4.9 The Committee feels that good professional legal assistance is very important in all criminal cases from the very beginning of the investigation. The police must get good legal assistance. It is difficult to get good lawyers at the time of need. The Home Ministry may consider the proposals of Delhi Police.**



## CHAPTER-VI

### TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

#### 6.0 Road Accidents

6.1 According to the representatives of Delhi Police, reduction in road accidents remained one of the top priorities of the traffic police. Efforts in this regard gave some satisfaction as the numbers of fatalities on Delhi's roads have registered a decline.

Years (upto 30 <sup>th</sup> June)	Total Road Accidents	Total Fatal Accidents
2011	3582	1038
2012	3261	842
Variation	-8.96%	-18.88%

6.1.2 Traffic police also strengthened night deployment and carried-out special night checking cum patrolling in various parts of Delhi with an objective to curb road accidents and enforce discipline on stretches of roads prone to over-speeding and drunken driving in coordination with district police and Police Control Room vehicles.

6.1.3 The Committee was informed that a special drive for enforcement has been started on certain high speed corridors where dangerous traffic violations are rampant. This Benevolent Special Action for Enforcement ("Be Safe") is conducted on a sustained basis. The objective of "Be Safe" is to create awareness towards observance of traffic safety norms and thereby develop the habit of respecting traffic rules.

**6.1.4 The Committee notes that women pillion riders have been exempted from wearing helmets in Delhi. The Committee believes that an accident does not differentiate on gender, religion, cast and creed basis, it hurts human being and lives of women are equally precious and should not be exposed to any avoidable risks. The Committee therefore earnestly desires that an awareness programme should be vigorously launched to create awareness among women pillion riders about the necessity of wearing helmets in their own safety.**

#### 6.2 Better Management demonstration/rallies/dharnas

6.2.1 The representative of Delhi Police apprised the Committee that Delhi Being the country's Capital, a large number of demonstrations/rallies are held in the city by people who come from various States. There were 1434 demonstrations, 779 dharnas/strikes, 613 fairs/festivals, 932 processions, 447 meetings, 176 rallies/march, 1897 visits of high dignitaries and 1586 miscellaneous programmes with large gathering in the city in 2011 pertaining to political, communal, labour, youth and students issues etc. Special Branch develops extensive advance intelligence/information about these programmes. Advance liaison meetings with the organizers of such important rallies/dharnas alongwith the representative officers from local police, traffic and security were also held to make such rallies/processions smooth and peaceful.

6.2.2 During the year 2012, Delhi Police handled a total of 8405 demonstrations, Dharnas, Processions, Rallies etc. which included MCD elections, IPL Cricket Series, Ramdev agitation, Anna Hazare agitation, BRICS Summit, ASEAN Summit, etc.

### 6.3 Traffic Management

6.3.1 Some people in the memoranda raised the issue of corruption among traffic police personnel. They felt that connivance of traffic police with traffic violators leads to loss of revenue for the government. Action should be taken against the school bus drivers who are without uniform. Parking is a major concern and people have alleged harassment by parking mafia. Police personnel who violate traffic rules do not pay any fine. Traffic signal should be installed in a manner that they are more visible. CCTV cameras should be installed at all junctions and readily used for challaning the offenders.

6.3.2 Responding to the above issues, the Committee was informed that management of traffic in a city like Delhi is a huge challenge and Delhi Police has done well in this regard. The Delhi Traffic Police takes all possible measures which include the following to ensure a smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads.

- (i) The limited capacity of roads and parking space in comparison to the ever increasing number of vehicles on the city roads poses great challenge. There are about 72 lakh registered vehicles on the roads of Delhi and this vehicular population is increasing with an estimated 5% to 6% every year.
- (ii) As regards controlling of corruption among the traffic staff, a constant vigil is maintained for the same. Any complaints of corruption received from the public against the police personnel are taken very seriously and immediate enquiry is initiated.
- (iii) People of Delhi give continuous suggestions for improvement of traffic on Delhi roads, which are considered by Delhi Police and the good suggestions are implemented. People of Delhi also give regular feedbacks on the Facebook page of the Delhi Traffic police on which prompt action is taken.
- (iv) Delhi Police also carries out regular campaigns for education of people, often involving celebrities, on traffic safety measures. Various enforcement drives against drunken driving, tinted glasses etc. are launched in the interest of better traffic management and safety of people on city roads. During the year 2012 (upto October 31), 21608 people were challaned for drunken driving and action against as many as 2,45,365 vehicles was taken for tinted glasses. Total persons challaned on Delhi roads during this period for various traffic violations were 30,06,044. A total of 4,87,401 persons were caught and challaned by the Chase-and-Challan Teams.
- (v) Special drives are held periodically to check school buses also and action is taken if these are found violating any Traffic Rules or the Guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Tenders for parking lots are floated by the civic authorities. However local police checks the incidences of illegal parking by unauthorized persons. CCTV Cameras have been installed at some important intersections to monitor vehicular movement and check traffic violations.

**6.3.3 The Committee, keeping in view, the alleged prevalence of corruption amongst traffic police, recommends for installation of CCTV cameras at various traffic signals to keep a constant vigil not only for monitoring vehicle movement and check traffic violation but also ensuring honest discharge of duties by Delhi Police personnel entrusted with the task of traffic management. The Committee also understands that parking is a huge challenge for**

**both the commuters and the police. Delhi Police may discuss the issue with the civic authorities and take appropriate action in the matter.**

6.3.4 The Committee was informed that in order to ensure the proper functioning of all traffic signals in the NCT of Delhi, the following steps are being taken by Delhi Traffic Police:-

- (i) Regular preventive maintenance activities are undertaken by the signal maintenance agency so as to ensure proper and efficient functioning of traffic signals at all times.
- (ii) Regular reviews by senior traffic police officers with the representatives of signal maintenance agency for rectification of faulty traffic signals.
- (iii) Dedicated Complaint Centre at Traffic Management Centre for lodging complaints regarding faulty traffic signals. The general public can also lodge complaints for faulty signals on Traffic Police Helpline Nos. 25844444 and 1095 working round the clock.
- (iv) Regular sensitization of traffic police officers and men to closely monitor the functioning of traffic signals and activities of signal maintenance agency.
- (v) Dedicated teams of signal maintenance agency for undertaking signal repairs and other maintenance activities on day to day basis.
- (vi) Manual regulation of traffic at important traffic signals in case of electricity failure or other major fault so as to ensure uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic.

**6.3.5 The Committee understands that in a mega metropolitan city like Delhi, the role of traffic police is very crucial and important. In Delhi, lakhs of people commute from one part of the city to another everyday. It is estimated that Delhi has the largest number of vehicles on roads in comparison to other metropolians of the country. The onerous task of ensuring smooth flow of traffic lies on the shoulders of Delhi Police. The Committee has been given to understand that malfunctioning of red lights at many places/points sometimes cause traffic jams and such junctions are not manned by police personnel thus causing not only inconvenience to commuters but major traffic jams across the city. Regular maintenance of traffic signals needs to be augmented and monitored.**

**6.3.6 The Committee is of the view that Delhi Traffic Police should take all possible steps to ensure safety to school going children and suitable action should be taken against school buses flouting the norms. From time to time at short interval, verification of drivers and helpers should also be undertaken.**

**6.3.7 The Committee also desires that feasibility of providing solar energy system to traffic signals to ensure un-interrupted supply of power to signals for efficient working may also be explored. In this regard the matter may be taken up with Ministry of NCRES.**

#### **6.4 Drunken driving**

6.4.1 In response to the Committee's query regarding the measures taken to check drunken driving on Delhi roads alongwith the punishment given to the culprits involved in road rage in the past few years, the Committee received a reply as under:-

*“Regular enforcement action is undertaken against drunken driving on Delhi roads. During the year 2012 (upto 30.11), 22,916 drivers were prosecuted for drunken driving in the city. During the year 2012 (upto 30.11), 3690 cases along with original driving licenses and judicial orders were sent to State Transport Authority (STA) for disqualifying the driving license of the drivers. STA has initiated action against in 3356 cases for suspension of driving license. It is further submitted that all the challans of drunken driving are sent to*

*court for cognizance, since the offence is not compoundable. It is the courts which decide the punishment ranging from fine to imprisonment as per section 185 MV Act, 1988. There is no data available with Delhi Traffic Police which can indicate the pattern of habitual offenders.”*

**6.4.2 The Committee notes the reply and recommends that campaign against drunken driving must be continued and it should be pursued more vigorously during nights and early hours of mornings and strict action be taken against defaulters.**

## 6.5 Road Rage

6.5.1 The Committee noted that the cases of road rage are on the increase in Delhi and, therefore, sought to know the steps being taken by the Delhi Police in all such cases and also to prevent road rage.

6.5.2 The Delhi Police responded by stating that the factors causing road rage vary from increasing number of vehicles competing for the limited road space, rising stress levels and diminishing power of tolerance of drivers, inadequate punishments to act as a deterrent for flouting traffic rules, inflated egos, and influence of alcohol and difficult weather conditions which aggravates the stress levels. Road Rage tends to destabilize the person so completely that it makes him/her irrationally impulsive, to do things they normally would not like to do such as chasing, abusing, running down, hurting, bashing, at times even killing other persons. A scientific study by experts on human behaviour can be initiated to know exact causes and its remedial measures. The role of Traffic Police is limited in respect of road rage. The only way to control road rage is introduction of stern and exemplary punishment so that it may deterrent impact on the mind of public. In addition, education is other means by which it can be tackled. The details of road rage figure for the year 2009 to 2012 (upto 15.04.2012) is as under:-

Year	Cases reported	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	Persons			
				Arrested	PT	PI	Others
2009	25	00	26	36	33	00	02-Compromised 01-Admonished
2010	29	02	34	51	34	04	06-convicted 03-Compounded 04-Discharged
2011	06	03	35	49	35	10	04-Convicted
2012 (upto 15.04.12)	14	01	17	20	07	13	

**6.5.3 Strong penal action against drunken driving and irrational and impulsive driving can be effective for preventing road rage. The Committee feels that educating commuters through various means is an effective way to tackle the incidents of road rage. Similarly, the traffic police, who is in the nearby, when a scuffle or argument starts, should immediately intervene so that it may not lead to a big incident. The Committee also desires that Delhi Police should sponsor a scientific study on human behavior to show exact causes of road rage and suggest remedial measures.**

## 6.6 Blocking of Roads due VVIP/VIP Movement

6.6.1 The Committee took the issue of frequent blocking of roads due to VVIP/VIP movement, thus causing inconvenience and jam on the affected roads.

6.6.2 In response, the Delhi Police submitted:–

*“Delhi Police Roads are closed during a very few VVIP movements and that too for minimum time for general traffic. However, on all arterial roads having central verge, one carriageway is made available for movement of general traffic during VVIP movements. Traffic policemen deployed for such duties are briefed regularly to ensure that common people should not suffer in such situation. They are also regularly briefed to stop the general traffic for minimum period, so that no congestion and idling of vehicles occur on roads. In order to control traffic in Delhi more scientifically, Delhi Traffic Police is introducing state-of-the-art technology and undertaking lot of modernization measures.”*

6.6.3 **The Committee, while taking note of the steps taken by Delhi Police in the direction of Scientific Traffic Management feels that long traffic jams at various intersections causing a lot of inconvenience to the commuters should be avoided. After introducing the state-of-art-technology for avoiding the traffic jams, the situation may be reviewed to see the impact of the new system. The Committee also recommends that the Delhi traffic police should look into the matter comprehensively and find out other better ways and means for ensuring traffic management to the optimum level.**

## 6.7 Modernization of Delhi Traffic Police

6.7.1 The Committee was apprised that as a part of modernization of Delhi Traffic Police, the following measures have been undertaken for efficient traffic control in Delhi:

### (i) LEDs at Signalized Junctions

6.7.2 To cut down the electricity consumption and to increase the visibility of signal aspects, LEDs have been introduced on traffic signals. 698 junctions (607 signals and 91 blinkers) have been provided with LEDs out of 1178 (790 signals and 388 blinkers) junctions in the NCT of Delhi.

6.7.3 **The Committee feels that LED signals are a better proposition and all the junctions in Delhi should be covered at the earliest. Required budget may be provided for the purpose.**

### (ii) Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals (VATS)

6.7.4 To overcome the problems of fixed time traffic signals, Delhi Traffic Police also installed vehicle-actuated signals. These signals collect the data through loop detectors and decide the signal timings according to traffic flow on a particular road stretch. With the installation of vehicle actuated traffic signals at the locations there has been a free movement of traffic. There are 16 Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals installed in the NCT of Delhi.

6.7.5 **The VATS signals are the need of the hour in Delhi. This will reduce traffic congestion to a large extent. The Committee recommends that all the areas may be covered by VATS at the earliest.**

### (iii) Pelican/Pedestrian Traffic Signals

6.7.6 To facilitate safe crossing of pedestrians in the NCT of Delhi, new pelican signals (PPTS) working on demand mode have been installed on roads having significant crossing of pedestrians.

These pelican signals have resulted in avoiding conflict of pedestrians with motorists thereby reducing the possibility of involvement of pedestrians in road accidents. There are 130 Pedestrian Signals installed in the NCT of Delhi.

**6.7.7 PPTS signals will improve the pedestrian discipline to a large extent. With this pedestrians may not cross roads at random. Delhi Police should introduce these signals in all such areas where pedestrian movement is more.**

**(iv) Accident Crash Lab**

6.7.8 A more professional and scientific approach towards accident investigation and prevention was made by setting up a “Accident Crash Lab” to reconstruct the road accidents and study the causative factors leading to these accidents so that suitable remedial measures are taken for prevention and recurrence of accidents at the spot. The software known as “PC Crash” is found to be effective in Indian environment for reconstruction of accidents. The database having details of Indian models of vehicles is being enriched. The system takes into account the skid marks, positioning of vehicles and other technical clues available at the scene of accidents to reconstruct and analyse the causative factors of accident for taking suitable remedial measures.

**(v) Road Disaster Management Vehicle**

6.7.9 A multi-utility vehicle named the “Road Disaster Management Vehicle” was indigenously designed, fabricated and introduced by the Traffic Police that carries multiple tools and gadgets on board for crucial use in disaster situations. The vehicle is fitted with a crane to tools that can cut through heavy metal/steel to rescue trapped passengers in vehicles following road accidents, cut and remove uprooted trees from roads, water pump and is equipped to deal with exigency on the road. The portable traffic light works on a battery, which is charged by a generator fitted in the vehicle. It also has a cordless cutter and a portable illumination system with four high-powered lights fitted on mechanical hoists that can be remotely controlled. There are 06 such Road Disaster Management Vehicles with Delhi Traffic Police.

**(vi) Red Light and Speed Check Violation Enforcement System**

6.7.10 The system automatically detects the traffic violations by using sensors. Digital images of the traffic violations from different angles with relevant data of the offence committed is communicated by dedicated lines and stored in the computer system for prosecuting a violator as documentary evidence in support. Ticket/notice is sent to the owner of the offending vehicle along with the photo.

**(vii) Mobile Traffic Law Enforcement/Education Unit - Interceptors**

6.7.11 The Surveillance units consist of camera, speed measuring devices with viewing, recording and printing facility. These are very effective in preventing and enforcing the traffic laws, where violator can be shown the nature of violation committed by him. Such interceptors are used for enforcement of (i) speed limits (ii) lane discipline (iii) violation of central yellow line (iv) defective number plates (v) Zigzag/dangerous driving etc. There are 11 such Interceptors with Delhi Traffic Police.

**(viii) Breath Analyzers**

6.7.12 Drunken driving is one of the major causes of road accidents. Regular surprise checks are carried out by the traffic staff near hotels, pubs, bars and other places, where people consume alcohol and drive vehicles. There are 255 Breath Analyzers with Delhi Traffic Police at present.

**(ix) Cheque Depository Machine**

6.7.13 Delhi Traffic Police has installed Cheque Depository Machines at 07 places for collecting the compounding amount against the notices sent to Traffic Rules violators u/s 133 Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

**(x) Retro Reflective Gadgetry**

6.7.14 To ensure effective and safe traffic regulation of traffic, the Traffic Police personnel have been provided with 3500 cross belts and 4500 light safety bars. Extensive use of this gadgetry is being made during night hours, on VVIP routes and during smog at strategic and vital points/intersections.

**(xi) Traffic Help Line**

6.7.15 The Traffic Help Line works round the clock and public persons/complainants can record their complaints/suggestions on Telephone No. 25844444 and 1095 on traffic matters. The Traffic Helpline attends the complaints on traffic jams, vehicles breakdowns or non-functional traffic signals and also invite suggestions for improvement in traffic situation through traffic Helpline. The help line keeps a close liaison with F.M. channels to provide timely information to general public regarding traffic jams/diversions.

**(xii) Traffic Web Site**

6.7.16 In its endeavour to keep the public up to date with the latest information on traffic related matters, the Delhi Traffic Police has modified and updated its web site which was hoisted on 24.11.2005. The URL of Delhi Traffic Police website is [www.delhitrafficpolice.nic.in](http://www.delhitrafficpolice.nic.in).

**(xiii) E-mail facility**

6.7.17 The Delhi Traffic Police provided the facility of E-mailing complaints/suggestions or sharing views on improving traffic management and safety on Delhi Roads.

**(xiv) Complaints against TSR on 56767**

6.7.18 The Delhi Traffic Police has also launched the Short Message Service on 56767 to lodge complaints against auto rickshaw drivers for refusal, overcharging, misbehavior or harassment.

**(xv) Public Interface Unit**

6.7.19 A PIU (Public Interface Unit) has been established in the Traffic Unit. In order to reach to the general public, the Delhi Traffic Police has also joined the social networking sites *i.e.* Facebook and Twitter. A number of suggestions/complaints from general public are received on Facebook/Twitter which are attended on priority by Traffic Police. Action taken reports are collected from all concerned field officers and due feedback is provided.

**(xvi) Real Time Traffic Information**

6.7.20 The Delhi Traffic Police in association with SIAM established a link on the official web site of Delhi Traffic Police to keep the citizens informed of the restrictions, blockades, diversions etc. This was primarily planned for XIX Common Wealth Games – 2010 and has now been extended for whole of Delhi. The portal is dynamic and blockades etc. can be displayed in real time from the traffic helpline. The portal uses the Google map available on the internet and has the following features:-

- (a) Dynamic Traffic information like blockades, suggested detours and other traffic restrictions overlaid on online map.

- (b) Alternate routes suggestion in case of blockade or restriction.
- (c) Real time display of restriction due to accidents, water logging, traffic jam etc.

6.7.21 The application suggests alternate routes even without blockades and the routes are displayed on the map as well as directions are listed in a separate window.

(xvii) **Road Management Equipment**

6.7.22 The Delhi Traffic Police introduced modern road management equipments, viz, 990 Crash Barriers, 850 Channelizers, 6250 Bollards, 160 Portable Loudhailers etc. with a view to bring in efficiency in regulation by Traffic Police so that the benefits reach the common man.

**6.7.23 The Committee takes into account the steps taken in the direction of modernization of Delhi Traffic Police. The Committee hopes that such elaborate modernization system would definitely lead to smooth flow of vehicles on Delhi roads and would facilitate the commuters. Delhi Police should regularly review the working of all the systems in place under modernization etc. and monitor them. There should not be any complacency and sufficient funds may be provided for modernisation.**

(xviii) **E-challan**

6.7.24 Traffic Police is introducing E-enforcement as a part of the modernization initiative. All the traffic police challaning officers will be equipped with hand held electronic devices for challaning the traffic offenders on the spot. The device will be capable of retrieving relevant data relating to the violating vehicles or the driver from the data base of the traffic police. The system would be used to generate various reports, periodical diaries, MIS, studies, etc. as a total integrated solution. The system shall also be able to generate data of such violators who are found indulging in repeated traffic violations and shall be liable for invoking enhanced punishment under the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act as and when apprehended by a challaning officer. A total of 1200 devices and all setups for operating the system are being hired from M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd., Gurgaon (HR) for a period of three years.

**6.7.25 The Committee desires that the system may be introduced throughout Delhi and if needed more devices and set ups may be purchased and if the results are encouraging this faculty may be continued beyond three years.**

(i) **New Interceptors – Night Vision**

6.7.26 In the past, Traffic Police had been facing the handicap of not being able to prosecute speed violators during night time. In order to overcome this difficulty, the process to acquire compact, modular and state of the art speed detection equipment with night use capability using infrared flash gun has been initiated. In the proposed system the speed detection would be automatic and the data along with coloured digital image can be transmitted wirelessly to a remote enforcement station up to 1 km. down the road. The equipment would be able to cover multiple lanes and would not need an operator to aim at the vehicle. It is proposed to acquire 10 such equipments in the financial year 2012-13 and process of which is already under progress.

6.7.27 These interceptors will be able to reduce night accidents to a large extent. Delhi Police should use these equipments in all the accident prone areas.

**6.7.28 The Committee takes into account plans of Delhi Traffic Police for expansion and modernization of traffic control system and hopes that the steps taken would go a long way in streamlining the traffic in a scientific way and the measures taken would also ensure traffic discipline and sharp decline in road accidents. The Committee recommends that fund requirements for further modernization plans of Delhi Traffic Police may be looked into seriously on priority basis.**



## CHAPTER-VII

### SAFETY OF WOMEN

#### 7.0 Crime Against Women

7.1 The Committee, in the backdrop of Delhi gang rape on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 sought views of Delhi Police. According to the Delhi Police, the number of cases reported and worked out from 2008 to 2012 (upto 15.12.2012) are as under:

Years	No. of Cases Reported	W/OUT	Solved % Age
2008	466	440	94.42%
2009	469	440	93.82%
2010	507	471	92.90%
2011	572	558	97.55%
2012*	661	623	94.25%

7.1.1 In year 2012 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2012), 661 rape cases have been reported as compared to 564 cases of the corresponding period of year 2011. However, the incident of rape per lakh of population, has shown a steady decline in Delhi under this head with the incidence of rape per lakh of population coming down from 4.42 in 2005 to 4.05 in 2012 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2012).

7.1.2 Another important factor about rape cases and molestation is that in most of the cases the accused were found to be known to the victim or her family. In all the rape cases (except twenty five cases) reported in the year 2012 accused were known to the victim and can be categorized as opportunistic crimes committed in private spaces.

#### 7.2 Steps taken to improve the responsiveness of the police

7.2.1 With regard to steps taken to improve the responsiveness of the police when a crime is reported and to maintain law and order in Delhi ensuring security and safety of women, the Delhi Police in its written reply submitted that safety of women in Delhi has been receiving special attention and following measures have been taken for Women Security:-

**(a) Security audit of Paying Guest accommodations and hostels**

District police has done the security audit of all paying guest accommodations and hostels for women and girls. Security measures required to be taken by them have been explained to them. A total of 218 paying guest accommodations/ hostels have been covered.

**(b) Directions to BPOs and Call Centres**

BPOs and Call centres have been directed to take measures for the safety of women working with them. Meetings were held to understand their problems and to express concerns of police to them regarding security of women. The Delhi Police has issued

orders U/s 144 Cr.P.C. directing BPOs, Corporate and Media Houses for taking certain steps for the safety and security of Women employees, like ensuring that they do not travel alone in cab and are dropped right at their door steps.

**(c) Anti-Stalking Cell and Anti Obscene Calls Cell**

Anti-Stalking Cell and Anti-Obscene Calls Cell can be approached through helpline number 1096. 24,220 calls were received in Anti-Obscene Cell and 48 calls were received in Anti-Stalking Cell in Delhi Police.

**(d) Women Help Desks and Help Line**

There is a women help desk in each Police Station. NGOs working in the areas of Women Empowerment and for the cause of women have been associated at the police station level. A women helpline, 1091 is also available to women to express their grievances. 563 calls were received on this helpline.

**(e) Interaction with NGOs**

13 NGOs working for women and members of NCW were called for a meeting by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi at Police Headquarters. The steps being taken by Delhi Police were explained to them and their suggestions to improve the police response to the problems of women were noted for implementation. District Police have been sensitized about these measures to make the Police Station Staff friendlier towards women complainants.

**(f) Continuation of scheme Parivartan**

Parivartan Scheme has been functioning in many areas of Delhi where lady Police Officers have been posted to work as Beat Officers so that they can interact with the women of the area and help them in overcoming their problems related to domestic violence and other atrocities.

**(g) Crisis Intervention Centres**

Crisis Intervention Centre interacts and provides support to the victims of sexual assault in overcoming the trauma. Several rape victims were provided assistance during 2012.

**(h) Action against Brothels**

In a drive against commercial sexual exploitation of women, Delhi Police requested for closure of brothels in a big way. Four brothels (Kothas) were closed on the orders of SDM and one brothel has been closed on the orders of Judicial Magistrate.

**(i) Rescue Operations**

The trafficking of girls and women for forced labour has been tackled effectively by conducting rescue operations with the help of NGOs and 240 numbers of girls were recovered during such operations.

**(j) North-East residents**

Students and other persons hailing from North-Eastern States have been receiving the attention of Delhi Police and during the current year, we have formalized the response

of police by creating 7 Nodal Officers and a Co-ordinator of Joint C.P. rank specifically for persons from the North-East. A Standing Order has also been issued to ensure a standardized procedure to be adopted in respect of complaints from people of North-East. Delhi police website for northeast people: [delhipolicefornortheast.com](http://delhipolicefornortheast.com) has also been made operational this year.

7.2.2 On the issues of making area policemen responsible for happenings in their area of jurisdiction and then their confidential reports based on their responsiveness to the incidents, the Delhi Police informed that all staff deployed in the field is responsible for whatever happens in their area of jurisdiction. However, if negligence of the staff deployed in that particular area is established, departmental action is taken against them and punishment is awarded as per the rules. A mention of negligence is also made in the ACRs of erring police personal keeping in view the gravity of misconduct which hampers their promotional avenues.

7.2.3 The Commissioner further stated that Delhi Police runs 24x7 helpline for women, Anti-Obscene Calls Cell and Anti-Stalking Cell. Women Mobile Team is specialized in responding to domestic violence. PCR vans with women police officers are deployed around selected women colleges and schools as well as North and South University campuses. Crime-Against-Women Cell in each district is also there and a special police unit for women and children for the entire city is headed by a lady officer. There is a women's helpdesk in each police station where NGOs are also involved. More women staff at the police station level have been inducted. Women Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are not used in the offices but are posted at police stations and used for investigation of rape cases.

7.2.4 A database of all employees, security personnel, cab drivers and contractual workers of BPO is maintained and it is the security personnel, who are hired by them, who are from licensed agencies. Verification of antecedents of all employees, including contractual employees, through respective police stations is done. It is also ensured that women employees travel with verified security guards or male colleagues during night hours between 8.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m.

7.2.5 BPOs have been instructed to choose routes in such way so that the woman employee is not the first one to be picked up or the last one to be dropped back and that during night hours, women employees are picked up and dropped at their doorsteps. This was initiated post the Dhaula Kuan rape case, in which the person was dropped at a distance and she was walking home through a dark stretch. An order under Section 144 of the Cr.P.C. has been issued.

7.2.6 BPOs have been instructed that only verified security guards or male colleagues are to accompany a woman till her home, if the road is not motorable. It has been instructed that cabs do not stray from the route or pick up strangers on the way. Cabs have been instructed to get installed GPS system. Cab operators have been given an offer for criminal record verification of employees for a nominal charge of Rs.250. Instructions have been reiterated in various meetings with the BPOs, as recently as on the 18<sup>th</sup> of September, 2012.

7.2.7 The Commissioner drew attention of the Committee that in certain countries, a system namely Criminal Record Bureau Check (CRB check) is followed wherein all people dealing with women from very close quarters, like dentists, male teachers in girls' schools or colleges, doctors, are properly verified by the Police and given permission to work. The employers of such people have to pay for the CRB check. He suggested a measure on the similar lines for consideration of the Committee.

7.2.8 The Commissioner informed the Committee that as per standard operating procedure, all rape cases are investigated by women officers. Women police officers have been deployed in 198 beats under a Scheme called Parivartan. Bail application in all rape cases is opposed with the help

of advocates from the Delhi Commission for Women, and guidelines have been laid down by the Delhi High Court for child sexual abuse cases to be followed in letter and spirit.

7.2.9 It was informed that several placement agencies were put under scrutiny because sometimes they also indulge in human trafficking and trafficking of women and 23 persons were arrested in 16 cases registered against placement agencies. From time to time, Delhi Police inform the civic agencies through the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, of various dark stretches in our city. There are some self-defence training camps. 7797 girls were trained during the year. Special Commissioner of Police has been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor as the nodal officer for monitoring complaints of women for submitting daily report to him. He will have interaction with NGOs on the last Friday of every month at 4.00 p.m.

7.2.10 It was also informed that women NGOs have been requested to provide volunteers for Women Help Desk in Police Stations, manning women help-lines, Domestic Violence Response Vehicle as well as assist in imparting gender sensitization to policemen. He however admitted that there is need to focus more on the area of gender sensitization of police officials so that the response to complaints from women improves even further.

7.2.11 It was further stated that permits for transport vehicles are given by the Transport Department of the Delhi Government and it has been emphasized to put in place a very strong regime so that permit for running chartered buses, etc., should not be given to all and sundry. It should be given to people who have been properly vetted and verified and they have to inform the Transport Department in advance, details of drivers and cleaners with shifts. Commercial vehicles, buses, etc., have been directed to keep the lights inside switched on at night. Displaying of particulars like names, licence, photographs and other relevant details of drivers is essential, as is being done in radio taxis in this city itself and as is done abroad, so that a person who is sitting, knows who the driver is. If he is not satisfied with the service, he can inform the law enforcement agencies. Off-duty private buses should not be parked anywhere but should be parked at notified places.

7.2.12 On the issues of presence of policemen in buses particularly, DTC buses and checkings therein, the Committee was informed that generally Delhi Police staff do not travel free of cost in DTC buses. However, the General Manager of DTC in the year 1965 allowed two lower subordinates to travel free at a time in any DTC bus and extended from time to time with a view to reduce the incidence of crime, *i.e.* misbehavior by rowdy elements, assault on the operational staff, pick pocketing, eve teasing, etc. The above concession offered by DTC is purely in the interest of maintenance of law and order in DTC buses. However, now Transport Department has withdrawn this facility. But, it is evident that the presence of on/off duty police personnel in the buses gives a sense of security amongst the travelling passengers.

### 7.3 Additional measures taken by the Delhi Police post 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 incident

7.3.1 The Committee has been apprised of the steps taken in the aftermath of Delhi gang rape incident by Delhi Police for making Delhi safer for women, which are enumerated as under:—

- (i) 255 routes taken by families and women returning from entertainment hubs at night identified.
- (ii) PCR Vans, Motorcycle Patrols, Emergency Response Vehicles along these routes redeployed.
- (iii) 1600 dark stretches identified and concerned civic agencies informed.
- (iv) Patrolling by Beat officers intensified around malls, cineplexes, restaurant clusters.

- (v) Shri Sudhir Yadav, Special CP, appointed nodal officer for monitoring complaints by women
- (vi) Interaction with women NGOs on last Friday of every month at 4.00 PM
- (vii) Local Police and PCR vans deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at the closing as well as opening time.
- (viii) Self-defence programmes for women.
- (ix) Creation of fast Track Courts.
- (x) Additional and integrated police pickets.
- (xi) Database of criminals arrested in rape cases and offences against women.
- (xii) Thana level committees of local representatives to meet every fortnight.
- (xiii) Proposal to recruit additional women police
- (xiv) Telephone lines to 100 increased from 60 to 100.
- (xv) Women and Child Helpline increased from 4 to 10.
- (xvi) Standardised protocol finalized for Anti-obscene and Anti-stalking helpline.
- (xvii) Additional 370 PCR vans being inducted.
- (xviii) Public transport vehicles asked to display name of the driver and staff alongwith photographs and PSV No. inside the bus by 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2013.
- (xix) DTC/Cluster buses to install GPS and crew to display photo identify cards.
- (xx) Exclusive Telephone lines installed at Women Helpdesk 24X7 in each Police Station.
- (xxi) More policemen to patrol roads after dark.
- (xxii) Mobile numbers of the night GOs publicized again.
- (xxiii) Action against drinking at public places like dhabas, juice stalls, parks etc.
- (xxiv) Intensified campaign to remove black films on vehicles.
- (xxv) All discotheques and night clubs to close by 01.00 AM.

#### **Fresh Instruction to SHOs**

- (xxvi) No jurisdictional issue to be raised.
- (xxvii) Complaints from women to be recorded verbatim-no tutoring.
- (xxviii) Women complainants not to be made to wait.
- (xxix) Particulars of women complainants giving confidential information to be kept secret.
- (xxx) Zero tolerance for eve-teasing.
- (xxxi) District Additional CPs/DCPs to patrol their jurisdiction till midnight.

**7.3.2 The Committee notes the measures undertaken by Delhi Police to curb atrocities against women in Delhi. However, despite the measures so undertaken the incidents of rape has not decreased in the NCT of Delhi which is reflected from the updated information**

furnished by Delhi Police which indicates that the reported incidents of rape in 2013 (upto 30th September, 2013) is 1271 in comparison to reported rape cases of 556 in 2012, startlingly, an increase of 128.60%. The Committee is totally aghast.

7.3.3 The gang rape of a 23-year-old girl on a Delhi on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 bus triggered unprecedented outcry from public. Thousands of citizens came to the streets across the country and in capital city there were massive spontaneous protests particularly by the youths. Almost a year has elapsed and there has been a 125% jump in the number of rape cases in Delhi. Similarly, molestation cases are up to massive 417%. The Committee is of the view that a lot still needs to be done with regard to instilling fear in sexual offenders. The Committee understands that the fear of law in the minds of sexual offenders will only be there if there is strict enforcement of criminal laws in this regard otherwise all efforts will be merely cosmetic.

7.3.4 The infamous Sixteenth December Gang rape incident had brought the issue of non-availability of public transport during the late hours to the limelight. The Committee recommends that the government should make available safe mode of public transport for women, especially during night. The Police presence on the roads, especially at isolated places and stretches should be increased. There are many sensitive footpaths, bye-lanes, subways and parks which continue to be hostile to women due to poor lighting, shrinking pavements, isolated subways and parks occupied by petty criminals. The Committee recommends that CCTV surveillance and police pickets should be increased at vulnerable spots of capital city. Cameras need to be installed at major roads and intersections.

7.3.5 The Committee understands that for a victim of sexual assault, the real trauma begins once she decides to report the case. Right from making rounds of the police station and court rooms to dealing with the social stigma attached to it, a victim of sexual assault has to face a lot of trauma. Delhi Police should shed the image of being infamous for not registering cases to keep/show crime statistics down and should be more pro-active in this regard. The Committee recommends that police force should be made more positive towards complaints from sexual assault victims who often face harassment instead of help from Police.

7.3.6 The Committee in its 167th Report on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 made a number of recommendations on the issues concerning safety and security of women in the country. Attention to the invited to the following relevant recommendations:-

#### 7.4 Better Policing System

7.4.1 The Committee is of the view that the Ministry of Home Affairs should impress upon the State Governments to set up women cells compulsorily in all the police stations throughout the country so that victim woman could be able to have free and easy access to lodge complaints against the perpetrators. Women cell in each police station would further enhance the participation of women in the policing system. The Committee also took note of the fact that women police in over all police strength in the country is only about 6% which is very inadequate. The Committee is of the view that the strength of the women police force should be at least be 33 per cent of total strength, and therefore recommends that Union Ministry of Home Affairs may impress upon the Delhi Police to take suitable measures in this regard.

7.4.2 The Committee feels that registration of FIRs should be made mandatory. The Committee is of the strong view that strict action should be taken for dereliction of duty against the officer, who refuses to receive complaints on Sexual violence. The Committee

also recommends that once the FIR is lodged, it must be passed on to the higher police officer for information and necessary direction in the matter to ensure time bound investigation. The Committee further recommends that investigation should be done within a period of 60 days, and charge sheet should be filed in time so that justice is not denied.

#### **7.5 Responsibility of Higher Officers**

**7.5.1 In case the crime committed by the subordinate is in the knowledge of the higher officer and he does not take timely action, such superior officer should be held responsible and omission of such acts on the part of superior officer must be recorded in his official dossiers/ACR.**

#### **7.6 Repeat Offenders**

**7.6.1 The Committee has been given to understand that in our country, there is no system of keeping a watch on repeat sex offenders. The Committee has also been given to understand that, according to a study conducted on the sex offenders, majority of the offenders had committed a sex crime earlier and escaped notice of the police authorities and were roaming freely. The Committee has also been given to understand that Western European countries and the US have developed a mechanism for tracking such type of sex offenders and are maintaining a data base in this regard. The Committee recommends that a suitable mechanism may be evolved to keep a watch on habitual and repeat sex offenders. The Committee also recommends that after the conviction on first offence, the names of the convicted persons should be publicized for information of the public by the Delhi Police. The Committee reiterates that State and UT Governments also should set up crime records bureaus and the data, including the names of convicted people must be maintained and updated, from time to time.**

**7.6.2 The Committee reiterates the above recommendations and suggests that Ministry of Home Affairs may take suitable steps in implementations with particular reference to Delhi Police.**

## CHAPTER-VIII

### OTHER ISSUES

#### 8.0 Infrastructure

8.1 Based on the discussion held in its earlier meeting on 27th December, 2012, the Committee observed that there are bottlenecks in providing adequate funds to Delhi Police for fulfilling logistic requirements, especially, the availability of PCR vans. The Committee, accordingly, invited representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice as its sitting held on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2013.

8.1.1 The Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance informed as follows:-

*“A request from MHA for purchase of 370 PCR vehicles was received in the Finance Ministry on the 27<sup>th</sup> of December, and it is under examination. We will be processing it. Earlier this year, in 2012, in September, we were asked for purchase of 19 PCR vans by the MHA for the Delhi Police, which was agreed to. So, this request of 370 PCR vans has been recently received. We are examining it, Sir, and we are agreeing for purchase of vehicles on operational grounds. So, it will definitely be examined on merits and we will definitely keep the advice of the hon. Committee in mind when we are examining it.”*

8.1.2 The Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance further informed the Committee as follows:-

*“the austerity measures which have been introduced almost every year for the last 5-6 years generally imposed a ban on purchase of vehicles. However, we do agree to purchase the vehicles on operational needs and based on the merits of the case, particularly, for sensitive security-related organizations.”*

8.1.3 When sought to explain reasons for applicability of austerity measures on replacement of condemned vehicles, the Secretary, Border Management, MHA submitted that when austerity measures are put in place, they apply across the board. There is complete ban on purchase of vehicles. These are the normal measures which are taken by the Ministry of Finance. But, for operational reasons, on a case-to-case basis, relaxation is given. The ban does not distinguish between a new vehicle and a replacement for a condemned vehicle.

8.1.4 The Commissioner of Police informed that various proposals for additional vehicles are pending with the Government. The proposal of purchase of 370 additional vans for PCR has been pending since 2008. Then, a proposal for 12 Gypsies, 6 troop carriers and 157 motor cycles is pending since May, 2011. Sanction for 12 Toyota Innovas and 12 Motorcycles for the Anti-Human-Trafficking Unit in Districts and in the Crime Branch has been pending. Besides, Delhi Police had asked for 23 additional jail vans for movement of undertrial prisoners in November, 2012.

8.1.5 However, the Joint Secretary, MHA submitted that various proposals were received at various points of time in the last three to four years and all these proposals were scrutinized and MHA has sanctioned 1,700 new vehicles which includes vehicles against the condemned ones. Apart from that, for the Commonwealth, additional 167 vehicles were sanctioned. Presently, MHA was only considering the proposal of 370 PCR vans. It is correct that the proposal was with MHA



for the last two or three years. The previous Home Minister has raised certain queries on the number of 370 PCR vans. Perhaps, he was not very happy about the way the PCR vans were being deployed and he was of the opinion that the number of vehicles proposed was on the higher side. Then, MHA again sought the views of the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police had submitted their proposal for a particular model, a Sedan kind of a model, on which questions were raised. After the incident, the Home Minister was kind enough to review the whole situation. He approved the proposal in the last week of December in principle to provide 370 PCR vans of Toyota Qualis model to Delhi Police, which is for both replacements as well as new ones.

**8.1.6 The Committee takes serious exception to this inordinate delay in procurement of PCRs. The Committee disagrees with the submission of the Commissioner, Delhi Police that the procurement of vehicles in large quantity will need time. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the proposal should have been cleared at the earliest and all the formalities for procurement be completed at the earliest.**

8.1.7 Regarding shortage of PCR vans, the Delhi Police in its written submission, informed as under:—

*“As regards to increasing the strength of police vehicles, a proposal to sanction 370 MPVs to enhance the fleet to the level of 1000 Mobile Patrol Vans (MPVs) was sent to MHA in the year 2008. Several observations and queries were made by the MHA, from time to time, which all have been replied to. The issue of choice of the type of vehicle most suited for to use as mobile patrol vans has also been settled and MHA has been informed. MHA has also been requested to replace 240 vehicles nearing condemnation and Hon’ble LG/Delhi has also written to Hon’ble Union Home Minister emphasizing the need for replacement of the condemned vehicles and also for sanction of the additional requirement of 370 vehicles for the Police Control Room.”*

8.1.8 The Commissioner during the meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 informed that the demand had been made a long time back, soon after the condemnation. Earlier, replacements of condemned vehicles were a matter of routine. As soon as any vehicle was condemned, the proposals were sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and they got the replacements as a matter of routine. But after the austerity measures, Delhi Police had got the replacements only for some vehicles. If Delhi Police had got replacements for all the condemned vehicles, it would have, perhaps, been able to man two more additional points. He requested that the Police Department should be exempted from the austerity measures since Police is a service department to provide emergency response to victims of crime, because shortage of vehicles adds to the lack of mobility and delayed Police response.

8.1.9 The Commissioner further submitted that the Ministry of Home Affairs was taking up the matter with the Ministry of Finance so that, notwithstanding austerity, these vehicles should be sanctioned. All PCR vans are being installed with GPS system so that their movements can be monitored.

8.1.10 The Ministry of Home Affairs vide its communication dated 18th October, 2013 apprised the Committee about the status of procurement of PCRs vans *viz-a-viz* actual requirement. It has been stated that as per expenditure sanction of the competent authority, on 19.02.2013, M/s Toyota Kirloskar Motors Pvt. Ltd. was issued a supply order on 20.02.2013 for supply of 370 Toyota Innova vehicles on DGS&D Rate Contract. The supply of all these 370 Innova vehicles has been received. The payment of ₹25,55,01,890/- in respect of 290 vehicles, out of 370 vehicles has since been released during the current financial year, 2013-14 and payment of ₹7,04,83,2802/- for remaining 80 vehicles would be made to the firm as soon as the funds are allotted to Delhi Police.

8.1.11 The Committee has been further informed that Delhi Police is facing lack of fund as a result of which the following proposals for 196 PCR's, apart from above are pending:-

- (i) Sanction for procurement of 12 Toyota Innova vehicles against condemned 12 Qualis vehicles and 02 Maruti Gypsy against 02 condemned Gypsy has been received from the competent authority but supply orders of these vehicles have not been placed due to non-availability of funds. Supply orders for these 14 vehicles will be placed after allotment of additional budget.
- (ii) Proposals for procurement of 36 PCR vans against condemnation of 12 Maruti Gypsy, 22 Qualis and 02 Tata Sumo (Ambulance) will be resubmitted after availability of sufficient funds.
- (iii) Besides, the process for condemnation of 146 PCR vans is almost complete or in advance stage. Proposal for procurement against these (146) vehicles will be sent to MHA after completion of usual formalities.

**8.1.12 The Committee is anguished to find that Delhi Police has not been provided adequate fund for procurement of PCR's which are the basic infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance. It is quite surprising that the payment for remaining 80 vehicles is still pending which is likely to be made to the firm as soon as the funds are allotted to Delhi Police. Moreover, Delhi Police requires 196 more PCR's for better surveillance. The Committee, views that the Ministry of Home Affairs must take up the proposals of Delhi Police with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for providing sufficient funds for procurement of PCR's as per requirement and meeting the pending liabilities against already procured PCR's. The Committee, in view of the fact that Delhi is expanding at a very high rate and presence of PCR vans is required in outlying areas where new colonies, industrial areas and slums have come up, strongly recommends that the proposal of Delhi Police for procurement of requisite number of PCR vans by Delhi Police must be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for approval in time bound manner**

**8.1.13 The Committee notes that facilities of PCR vans of Delhi Police is an effective mechanism for policing, but the problem with PCR mechanism is that the staff manning the Call Centre have a great problem in identifying locations or understanding the locations or the names of the roads and places which victim or a person tell them. It is because staff are not familiar to the locations and various places resulting that personnel posted take a lot of time trying to understand position. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the people at the Call Centre must be familiar and must have enough inputs on the location of various places of Delhi.**

## **8.2 Heavy Pendency at Forensic Labs.**

8.2.1 The Committee noted that the various samples for the DNA test, etc. are sent to the some other places because of inadequate forensic facility in Delhi resulting very late receipt of forensic reports. Delhi Police has a large number of cases in which forensic support is required on real time basis on the scene as well as in the laboratory. With regard to augmentation of the Delhi FSL to reduce large pendency there, the Commissioner, Delhi Police submitted that recently MHA directed the exhibits to be sent to CFSL at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ahmedabad and Delhi. He however felt that the facility at Delhi should be to take care of all the FSL requirements of Delhi Police. Besides, a mobile FSL facility should be given to each District for better collection of evidence. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs in its written submission informed that the Forensic Science Laboratory, Delhi functioning under the administrative control of the Government of NCT of Delhi was not fully capable to cater the requirements of Delhi Police. The Government of NCT,

Delhi has assured its full-fledged functioning after the recruitment process of experts for filling-up of large number of vacant posts is completed. Delhi Police has also proposed to the Government of NCT, Delhi to create facilities to conduct on-the-spot examination/report of viscera samples taken at the time of post-mortem examination in the mortuaries. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has allotted additional facilities at Central Forensic Science Laboratories Kolkatta, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Delhi (CBI) and Forensic Science Laboratory, Ahmadabad (Gujarat) for accepting samples from Delhi Police. A total of 8986 cases are pending for examination/opinion of which 8208 in FSL/Delhi, 499 in CFSL/Kolkatta, 152 in CFSL/Hyderabad, 29 in CFSL/Chandigarh, 23 in CFSL/CBI (Delhi) and 75 in FSL/Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

**8.2.2 The Committee expresses its anguish on this sorry state of affairs and is of the strong view that the Government should take immediate steps to improve the situation and capital city should have state of the art facility of forensic investigation. The Committee feels that trial would risk letting off of the culprits and any other help may not be of any use until and unless a conclusive forensic investigation is not done in time bound manner. The Committee therefore recommends that there should be some consistent policy and support for creating forensic infrastructure in Delhi to investigate heinous offences and crimes quickly as it is well known fact that the evidence, particularly forensic evidence, is a very fast evaporating thing to catch hold of criminals. The Committee strongly recommends that early action should be taken to enhance the capacity and strength of forensic labs in Delhi to ensure proper and speedy investigation and trials.**

### 8.3 SWOT - Analysis of Delhi Police

8.3.1 The Committee wanted to know the key concern areas which come in the way of the functioning of Delhi Police efficiently and effectively through the SWOT (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis. The Delhi Police informed that the main area that comes on way in the functioning of Delhi Police is shortage of staff and infrastructure. Following are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats:–

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Main strength of Delhi Police is Beat System, vehicles communication system and prompt response. Professionalism, close supervision, easy access to technology and modern gadgets.	Shortage of staff and infrastructure in proportion to population and area of Delhi. Lack of integrated database with other department. Large number of floating population borders with many states, wide gaps in many features of the society, over workload.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Delhi Police is undertaking community police to impart vocational training to unemployed youths so that they could earn their livelihood through fair means. Sports activities under YUVA programme are organized at selected police station level. Variety of situation and cases, force multipliers and international exposures.	The main threats to law and order are influx of migrants in Delhi as well as widened long open area touching to Haryana state. Besides, NH-1 and other exiting points gave a safe escape to the criminals, interstate criminals and unaccounted households.

8.3.2 The Committee was further apprised that the following organizational intervention is required to address weaknesses and threats and to utilize the strengths and opportunities for the functioning of Delhi Police:–

- (i) Upgradation of training to match the international standards.
- (ii) One staff playing many role concepts.
- (iii) Research Cell can develop a concept of Post Mortem/Analysis of investigation of important case after filing charge sheet.
- (iv) Strong and speed mechanism to encourage/reward the hard working staff.

**8.3.3 The Committee feels that the Ministry of Home Affairs in tandem with Delhi Police should undertake brain-storming session over SWOT-analysis of Delhi Police. Taking into account the main strengths and available opportunities of Delhi Police, the policy, programme and course of action should be chalked out to achieve set objectives and every effort should be made to streamline the functioning of Delhi Police and only then operational and professionalism efficiency would be achieved by Delhi Police while discharging its functions and responsibilities. The Committee feels that optimization of staff-strength and infrastructure, upgradation of training quality matching international standard and strengthening of research cell are most important fields of Delhi Police reforms. The Ministry may look into the organizational interventions that are required for strengthening Delhi Police.**

## CHAPTER-IX

### OBSERVATIONS/CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE — AT A GLANCE

#### Conviction

The Committee is anguished to find that the conviction rate in criminal cases is dipping year after year *i.e.* 69.12% in 2008, 66.46% in 2009, 56.60% in 2010 and 53.19% in 2011. The Committee observes that the conviction rate of crimes committed and detected in Delhi is abysmally low and one possible reason could be excessive work load with the courts, but equally important is the undue extraneous pressure being put on the investigating agencies thus causing delay in the process of investigation. The Committee is of the view that as investigating agency, the police force has to shoulder an onerous responsibility. The fate of any case depends upon the outcome of investigation. The Committee understands that investigation requires a lot of skills, expertise and in-depth understanding of jurisprudential principles and legal insight. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the training module of Delhi Police must incorporate advance courses on law and jurisprudence. The training module of Delhi Police on law and jurisprudence may be revisited involving some legal experts. Besides, the Committee also recommends that there is a need to have brain storming session to find out reasons for low conviction rate and take the remedial measures before the situation further deteriorates. (Para 2.5.3)

#### Achievement on Terror Front

The Committee is of the strong view that NCT of Delhi being the national capital is required to be a place of no tolerance for crimes and it is the onerous task of Delhi Police to providing guarantee a safe and secured environment to all dwellers. Performance of Delhi Police in this onerous task would not only cast its image at the national level but would also give glimpses of image amongst international community. The Committee, therefore, exhorts Delhi Police to keep up its prestige and pride high while discharging its entrusted duties and responsibilities. All steps should be taken to tackle terrorism in Delhi. (Para 2.9.4)

#### Safety of Senior Citizens, Juveniles and Children

The Committee is of the considered view that senior citizens are the pillars and old guards of the society still contributing a lot to the society and they should be respected, admired and protected at all cost. The Committee, while noting the elaborate arrangements undertaken by Delhi Police for protection of senior citizens, expresses its deep concern over the cases of killings of senior citizens either by domestic help or close relatives or other criminals with the motive to rob the property earned by them in their whole life or for any other ulterior motive inspite of the steps taken by the Delhi Police. The Committee is of the considered view that Delhi Police should underline the need for enforcing the preventive measure to check crimes against senior citizens, children and women. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Delhi Police should review and revamp its senior citizens cell. The Committee also recommends that the security audit of all the senior citizens residing alone in the capital may be completed in a time bound manner and representatives of the resident's welfare associations of the colonies/localities should also be involved in regular meetings of Police officers. (Para 3.1.3)

### Safety and security of people from North-East

The safety and security of the people from North East is a cause of concern for the Committee. The Committee notes the reply furnished by Delhi Police and the oral submission of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi. The Committee, however, feels that just issuing standing order will not serve the purpose; it is the question of implementation of order in letter and spirit which matters. Delhi Police should ensure that all the cases are thoroughly investigated and taken to the logical end at a fast pace. Besides, more concerted efforts may be taken to ensure safety of the people, particularly, women from North-East.

(Para 3.4.2)

### Safety of tourists

The Committee understands that the National Capital with several places of historical values and cultural ethos, attract a large number of foreign tourists including foreign tourists. The Committee is of the view that safety and security of tourists is the foremost and primary duty of Delhi Police. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the fact that the proposal for creation of 266 posts for tourist police is pending with Government of NCT of Delhi. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Police should take up the issue with the NCT of Delhi to clear the proposal at the earliest.

(Para 3.3.2)

### VVIP Security

The Committee feels that security of the public representatives/functionaries/visiting foreign dignitaries is also equally important, but at the same time, the public safety should also not be compromised. The Committee desires that a separate wing for VVIP security within Delhi Police may be considered with necessary logistic support. The Committee also feels that the security personnel posted with VIPs should not be changed frequently. Due to frequent change, the personnel posted with the VIPs find it very difficult to adjust to the working environment at the residences and offices of such persons.

(Para 3.4.6)

### Problems in Registration of FIRs

There is a general perception amongst public that police remain reluctant to register FIR to keep the figures of crimes under control in order to show better ratio of crimes reported and solved cases. The Committee is of the firm view that the public is entitled to get its FIRs registered. The Committee therefore, strongly, recommends that resilient mechanism should be evolved so that all FIRs are registered. The Committee, also strongly recommends that police personnel posted at Police Station must be instructed in very clear terms to register FIRs on the commission of cognizable offence. The Committee is of the firm view that the defaulting police officers for denying registering of FIR must be punished. The Committee in this connection, reiterates its recommendation made in 167th Report in respect of registration of FIR which is reproduced as below:

*“5.36.2 The Committee feels that registration of FIRs should be made mandatory. The Committee is of the strong view that strict action should be taken for dereliction of duty against the officer, who refuses to receive complaints on Sexual violence. The Committee also recommends that once the FIR is lodged, it must be passed on to the higher police officer for information and necessary direction in the matter to ensure time bound investigation. The Committee further recommends that investigation should be done within a period of 60 days, and charge sheet should be filed in time so that justice is not denied.”*

(Para 3.5.3)

### Safety of Pedestrians

The Committee views that Delhi Police entrusted with the task of traffic management must undertake special drive at regular intervals at various busy-intersections of Delhi roads to ensure pedestrian discipline to ensure safety of their lives. The Committee recommends that special care should be taken for handling the safety of children, senior citizens and differently abled persons. The Committee also recommends motorists should be invariably instructed to give way to pedestrians at zebra crossings, particularly, at red lights, they should not be allowed to cross over the zebra crossing bearing very less space for pedestrians. In this regard, the Committee desires that traffic sensitization needs to be taken up on a regular basis. (Para 3.6.2)

The Committee also desires that Delhi Police should also undertake survey of intersections and roads where pedestrian movement is substantial and if need be, matter of construction of foot over bridges may be taken up. The Committee also notes that in recent past, a number of foot over bridges had been constructed, particularly one with escalators/lifts near hospitals. The Committee understands that these escalators remain non functional very often. The Committee desires that this issue may also be taken up with civic authorities. In view of the Committee, some mechanism should be put in place to see that escalators, particularly the ones, near hospitals, do not remain out of order for long period. (Para 3.6.3)

The Committee observes that Delhi Police is entrusted with the responsibility to remove encroachments from footpaths. However, in markets and unorganized colonies and even in organized colonies the commuters find it very difficult to have their way due to encroachments on both sides of footpaths. The Committee, in this regard, strongly recommends that Delhi Police should enforce the law in letter and spirit for removing encroachments from footpath to facilitate the commuters with hassle-free passage. The matter may also be discussed with the local civic agencies for appropriate action on their part. (Para 3.6.5)

### Security cover to Institutional Establishment including Metro Rail etc.

The Committee observes that about 25 lakh commuters travel through metro rail daily in Delhi and in view of the prevailing security scenario in the country, metro rail in Delhi appears to be vulnerable to manmade disasters or terrorist attack. The Committee recommends that Delhi Police should continue to take preemptive steps to guard Delhi Metro against any causality/strikes. Delhi Police should be in close coordination with CISF to provide appropriate security without any possibility of lapse. Deployment of Delhi Police staff at more Metro Stations may also be examined. (Para 3.7.3)

### Railway stations

The Committee observes that Delhi Police (GRP) has to discharge the security responsibility in tandem with RPF at the railway stations. In view of the Committee, Joint mock drills of GRP and RPF are required as these forces have to work in close co-ordination and any gap in strategy or lapse on the course of action would prove disastrous. (Para 3.8.5)

The Committee desires that the proposals of Delhi Police for installation of large size cargo scanner; CCTV coverage of parking lots; assessment and increase in the strength of RPF and GRP staff at various Railway stations and illumination of dark areas in Railway station premises may be addressed at the earliest. Ministry of Home Affairs may work out

a suitable plan in tandem with Ministry of Railways and Government of NCT of Delhi for ensuring prompt execution of these measures. (Para 3.8.6)

#### **Human rights violation-custodial deaths etc.**

Human rights violation at the hands of law and order enforcing agencies has become a recurring feature which is a cause of serious concern for a civilized society. Custodial death has not only earned a bad name for the police but also affects the image of the country in international fora. Therefore, utmost care is required to be taken to pre-empt and prevent any custodial death. The Committee also notes with deep anguish that there had been five cases of custodial deaths in lock ups in Delhi since 2008 and investigation in all the cases is still pending. The Committee takes serious exception to this unreasonable delay. The Committee feels that the inordinate delay in investigation can breed a sense of complacency in the minds of police personnel. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that investigations should be completed at the earliest and action be taken against the culprits. (Para 3.9.4)

The Committee has come across some instances of attachment of personnel of different State Police forces as PSOs providing security cover with latest weapons to influential persons belonging to respective States residing in Delhi without knowledge of Delhi Police. The Committee expresses concern and observes that it is a serious issue as such instance may affect command and control of Delhi Police Security Unit. Since the presence of security staff from other States in Delhi is not in consonance with the provisions/instructions contained in yellow Book, the Committee recommends strongly that instructions of Ministry of Home Affairs must be complied in letter and spirit so that in case of eventuality there would not be any problem in fixing the responsibility. (Para 3.9.5)

#### **Amendment to IT Act dealing with cyber law**

The Committee expresses its displeasure to note that out of 68 cyber crime cases registered since 2010 by the Delhi Police, only 3 are under trial stage and the remaining are under investigation. This is a very sorry state of affair and warrants no excuses. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that all the cases may be brought to their conclusion stage at the earliest. (Para 3.10.3)

The committee feels that the suggestions given by Delhi Police need thorough and cautious deliberations. The Committee, is of the considered view that the IT Act dealing with the cyber crime need to be reviewed on a regular basis given the rapid development of technology and the sophisticated modus operandi the criminals adopt. All the suggestions made by Delhi Police may be looked into and appropriate action may be taken in the matter. (Para 3.10.4)

#### **Transparency**

The Committee is of the considered view that cooperation and participation of common man is backbone of the whole arrangement made for administration and maintenance of law and order. The Committee, therefore, feels that Delhi police should gain appropriate expertise and take advantage of police-public interface mechanisms existing in metropolitan cities of developed countries like UK, USA, Singapore, and adopt better concepts. (Para 4.1.8)



The Committee expresses its concern over the situation where no formal study has been conducted to assess the impact of the police public interaction measures on the reduction of crime rate in Delhi. A study may be conducted at the earliest. (Para 4.1.9)

The Committee observes that despite the fact that Delhi Police has undertaken several schemes and programmes, still people continue to suffer from police phobia. The Committee, therefore, feels that it is high time for Delhi Police for soul searching and introspection about the effectiveness of the schemes. The Committee is of the considered view that the Delhi Police should take up brain storming sessions regularly on how to improve its public image through effective reaching out to public and providing a transparent and citizen friendly policing. (Para 4.1.10)

### Corruption

The Committee observes with concern that there is widespread public perception regarding rampant corruption making deep dent into the so called 'clean image and transparent system of transfers and postings of police personnel. The claim of Delhi Police of having zero tolerance policy fly on its own face when people observe that traffic police officials collect money at red lights from bus drivers, commuters on violation of traffic rules. It is said that transporters, particularly bus operators have to pay monthly at various points on their route of operations. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that flying vigilance squad should check proactively corruption amongst Delhi traffic police personnel by organizing suo-motto surveillance traps and raids, followed by strict and deterrent follow up action against the erring officials. In order to ensure transparency among the traffic staff, PRG Cell in Traffic Unit also must act promptly in making enquiry into complaints of corruption against Traffic Police officials. The Committee is also given to understand that people generally talk of lucrative posting in certain police stations where high illegal return is supposed to be extracted easily. Delhi Police should take a serious note of this illegal practice and take immediate corrective measures to curb the evil. (Para 4.2.4)

The Committee is of the view that mandatory provisions should be invoked wherein police officers of every rank are required to file immovable property return every year. The Committee feels that, as demanded by public for disclosure of movable property also, personnel in the law enforcing agencies or the agencies where chances of corruption are high, should also be made to disclose movable property as there have been a number of cases where movable assets worth crores of rupees were found to be in possession during raids. The Committee also gathers from the media reports as well as website of the Ministry of Home Affairs that a large number of IPS officers were yet to file IPRs even after expiry of stipulated date and some officers did not file the same even after several reminders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee takes very serious exception to this as this is a clear case of failure of control by the cadre-controlling Ministry. The Committee feels besides vigilance clearance, appropriate actions like deduction in over all grading marks in Annual Performance Assessment Report should also be enforced. (Para 4.2.5)

### Grievance Redressal System

The Committee is of the strong opinion that all the claims and steps seem to be laudable on papers only particularly when common man has to face difficulties and agony in getting his work done from thana. The Committee therefore recommends that a close and vigilant scrutiny of the working of such wings/units of Delhi Police, where common people have to come or to be contacted for simple works like verifications etc. should be done. (Para 4.4.4)

### **Administration and Manpower**

The Committee in this regard feels that adequate attention is required to assess actual requirement of police strength for improving police population ratio, review of recruitment rules for face lifting and providing cosmopolitan character, rationalization of working hours, separation of investigation and VVIP security from law and order, introduction of motivational schemes under effective HRM besides putting in place transparent and accountable system of policing. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Delhi Police may get the assistance and guidance of BPR&D for revisiting the whole Delhi Police Administration and come out with concrete suggestions/recommendations on imbuing operational efficiency into Delhi Police organization and functions. (Para 5.1.3)

The Committee further observes that the policemen placed at Police Stations have to juggle between performing multifarious jobs of investigating into the cases as well as maintaining the general law and order and appearing in different courts time to time. The Committee notes that a proposal of Delhi Police for creation of additional posts in various ranks for separation of crime investigation from law and order duties, is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee recommends that Ministry of Home Affairs should actively consider the proposal and forward the same to the Ministry of Finance for approval. (Para 5.1.4)

The Committee understands that Human Resource Development is an essential ingredient of every Government set up and Delhi Police is no exception. The Committee believes that effective Human Resource Management would keep the morale of Delhi Police high, leading to efficient functioning. The Committee understands that the job profile of a police requires good deal of dedication, efforts, commitment, honesty and sacrifice, and therefore there is a need to pay due attention to motivate police-personnel in order to enhance their morale. (Para 5.1.10)

The Committee notes various motivational schemes under implementation in Delhi Police and believes that the existing motivational schemes would have positive impact on the functioning of Delhi Police. The Committee appreciates the concept of awards “Best Beat Officer” and “Asadharan Karya Puraskar” and desires that more such motivational schemes may be introduced to accelerate operational efficiency of Delhi Police. (Para 5.1.11)

### **Residential Accommodation for Delhi Police**

The Committee is constrained to express its displeasure over the shortage of adequate accommodation for the personnel of Delhi Police. At present the Housing satisfaction level is only 18.60% and the same is likely to be increased to level of 28.27% by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Committee, strongly recommends that the 5,202 staff quarters which are under construction at Dheerpur under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and 1,688 staff quarters under Non-Plan Head (Police Modernization Scheme) must be completed within stipulated time frame. The Committee is of the considered view that the pace of construction of housing projects for Delhi Police must match the pace of increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police, otherwise the housing satisfaction level would further deteriorate. (Para 5.2.4)

The Committee also recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take up the matter and co-ordinate with the concerned Ministries/agencies to resolve the issue of non-allotment of land by land-owning agencies and non-clearance of building plans by agencies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service and DUAC etc. The Committee, while taking a serious view of the issue of non-completion of construction by PWD/CPWD in

time, recommends that Delhi Police in tandem with the Ministry of Home Affairs should take necessary action to invoke the penalty clause for non-completion of work within stipulated time. (Para 5.2.5)

The Committee expresses its concern over the fact that though Delhi Police purchased 877 flats and took possession in 2009, the DDA and MCD have not provided water and sewage facilities. It shows negligence on the part of both the agencies. The Committee recommends that the matter may be taken up immediately and it may be informed of the outcome. (Para 5.2.6)

The Committee is concerned with the pace of construction of residential quarters for police personnel. With regard to construction of residential quarters, if the construction works continue at this pace, it would take a long period to achieve the set target and, by that time, strength of the police personnel would achieve further go up requiring enhanced number of residential quarters for Delhi Police staff and officers. The Committee, therefore, recommends that all hurdles on the way to achieve the set target of satisfaction level with regard to construction of residential quarter must be overcome. The Ministry of Home Affairs must be forthcoming in pursuing the issue of making available of land for providing site for construction of residential quarters. (Para 5.2.7)

### **Training**

The Committee understands that training is one of the most vital components for effective policing job. Therefore, Delhi Police should be imparted basic, regular, refresher and on the job training for not only ensuring physical and psychological fitness but also keeping in view the changing composition of crimes and to combat the challenges on that front. The functions of Delhi Police ranges from maintaining law and order situation to keep the national capital safe and secured, allowing demonstration rallies/dharnas and at the same time, projecting and protecting international image of India by providing world-class policing system. (Para 5.3.9)

The Committee is of the considered view that NCT of Delhi must have sufficient infrastructure and training facilities to impart training not only to Delhi Police personnel but of neighboring States as well. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs must consider to create infrastructure for setting up adequate training facilities for Police personnel. (Para 5.3.10)

The Committee also feels that training to police force in different areas ensures sustained improvement and efficiency in its functioning and Delhi Police is not exception to this principle. As training is an on-going process, it needs to be taken with special care in order to make the police force result-oriented. The Committee recommends that Delhi Police may also consult Sardar Vallabhai National Police Academy for chalking out syllabus for training of Delhi Police in regard to combating terrorism and other areas of Police functioning, particularly collection of evidences. (Para 5.3.11)

The Committee strongly recommends that dedicated physical fitness programmes must be organized on regular basis to ensure efficiency in the police force. Attending Physical fitness programmes must be made compulsory for promotion to all grades. All Delhi Police staff and officers, irrespective of rank and file must undergo compulsory annual medical check-up to bring awareness about their health status. Necessary arrangements may be made for such health check up. (Para 5.3.12)

The Committee understands that long hours of duty by the personnel of Delhi Police generate amongst them fatigue leading to disorder in behavior pattern which has its bearing on the force as a whole. The Committee, while noting training course for stress management undertaken during last three years feels that number of participants are still low. Therefore, comprehensive stress management needs to be organized on regular basis for all ranks and file. (Para 5.3.13)

#### Vacancies

The Committee is not happy with the situation arising out of vacancies at different levels in the Delhi Police. The vacancies have cost the citizens heavily as the crime graph in Delhi has ended with increase. The Committee therefore recommends that all the vacancies be filled at the earliest without further delay. Process of sanctioning and filling of additional posts be completed at the earliest. The Committee also recommends that the new recruits may be sent to nearby training colleges, if situation so warrants to avoid delay in posting. (Para 5.4.5)

The Committee recommends that the Commissioner of Police, Delhi and the Home Ministry should get the sanction for the post of Deputy Legal Advisor for each district, crime and railway and special branch at the earliest and start the process of filling the post without delay. (Para 5.4.7)

The Committee feels that good professional legal assistance is very important in all criminal cases from the very beginning of the investigation. The police must get good legal assistance. It is difficult to get good lawyers at the time of need. The Home Ministry may consider the proposals of Delhi Police. (Para 5.4.9)

#### Traffic Management

The Committee, keeping in view, the alleged prevalence of corruption amongst traffic police, recommends for installation of CCTV cameras at various traffic signals to keep a constant vigil not only for monitoring vehicle movement and check traffic violation but also ensuring honest discharge of duties by Delhi Police personnel entrusted with the task of traffic management. The Committee also understands that parking is a huge challenge for both the commuters and the police. Delhi Police may discuss the issue with the civic authorities and take appropriate action in the matter. (Para 6.3.3)

The Committee understands that in a mega metropolitan city like Delhi, the role of traffic police is very crucial and important. In Delhi, lakhs of people commute from one part of the city to another everyday. It is estimated that Delhi has the largest number of vehicles on roads in comparison to other metropolitans of the country. The onerous task of ensuring smooth flow of traffic lies on the shoulders of Delhi Police. The Committee has been given to understand that malfunctioning of red lights at many places/points sometimes cause traffic jams and such junctions are not manned by police personnel thus causing not only inconvenience to commuters but major traffic jams across the city. Regular maintenance of traffic signals needs to be augmented and monitored. (Para 6.3.5)

The Committee is of the view that Delhi Traffic Police should take all possible steps to ensure safety to school going children and suitable action should be taken against school buses flouting the norms. From time to time at short interval, verification of drivers and helpers should also be undertaken. (Para 6.3.6)

The Committee also desires that feasibility of providing solar energy system to traffic signals to ensure un-interrupted supply of power to signals for efficient working

may also be explored. In this regard the matter may be taken up with Ministry of NCRES. (Para 6.3.7)

#### **Drunken driving**

The Committee notes the reply and recommends that campaign against drunken driving must be continued and it should be pursued more vigorously during nights and early hours of mornings and strict action be taken against defaulters. (Para 6.4.2)

#### **Road Rage**

Strong penal action against drunken driving and irrational and impulsive driving can be effective for preventing road rage. The Committee feels that educating commuters through various means is an effective way to tackle the incidents of road rage. Similarly, the traffic police, who is in the nearby, when a scuffle or argument starts, should immediately intervene so that it may not lead to a big incident. The Committee also desires that Delhi Police should sponsor a scientific study on human behavior to show exact causes of road rage and suggest remedial measures. (Para 6.5.3)

#### **Blocking of Roads due VVIP/VIP Movement**

The Committee, while taking note of the steps taken by Delhi Police in the direction of Scientific Traffic Management feels that long traffic jams at various intersections causing a lot of inconvenience to the commuters should be avoided. After introducing the state-of-art-technology for avoiding the traffic jams, the situation may be reviewed to see the impact of the new system. The Committee also recommends that the Delhi traffic police should look into the matter comprehensively and find out other better ways and means for ensuring traffic management to the optimum level. (Para 6.6.3)

#### **LEDs at Signalized Junctions**

The Committee feels that LED signals are a better proposition and all the junctions in Delhi should be covered at the earliest. Required budget may be provided for the purpose. (Para 6.7.3)

#### **Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals (VATS)**

The VATS signals are the need of the hour in Delhi. This will reduce traffic congestion to a large extent. The Committee recommends that all the areas may be covered by VATS at the earliest. (Para 6.7.5)

#### **Pelican/Pedestrian Traffic Signals**

PPTS signals will improve the pedestrian discipline to a large extent. With this pedestrians may not cross roads at random. Delhi Police should introduce these signals in all such areas where pedestrian movement is more. (Para 6.7.7)

#### **Road Management Equipment**

The Committee takes into account the steps taken in the direction of modernization of Delhi Traffic Police. The Committee hopes that such elaborate modernization system would definitely lead to smooth flow of vehicles on Delhi roads and would facilitate the

commuters. Delhi Police should regularly review the working of all the systems in place under modernization etc. and monitor them. There should not be any complacency and sufficient funds may be provided for modernisation. (Para 6.7.23)

#### **E-challan**

The Committee desires that the system may be introduced throughout Delhi and if needed more devices and set ups may be purchased and if the results are encouraging this faculty may be continued beyond three years. (Para 6.7.25)

#### **New Interceptors – Night Vision**

The Committee takes into account plans of Delhi Traffic Police for expansion and modernization of traffic control system and hopes that the steps taken would go a long way in streamlining the traffic in a scientific way and the measures taken would also ensure traffic discipline and sharp decline in road accidents. The Committee recommends that fund requirements for further modernization plans of Delhi Traffic Police may be looked into seriously on priority basis. (Para 6.7.28)

#### **Additional measures taken by the Delhi Police post 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 incident**

The Committee notes the measures undertaken by Delhi Police to curb atrocities against women in Delhi. However, despite the measures so undertaken the incidents of rape has not decreased in the NCT of Delhi which is reflected from the updated information furnished by Delhi Police which indicates that the reported incidents of rape in 2013 (upto 30th September, 2013) is 1271 in comparison to reported rape cases of 556 in 2012, startlingly, an increase of 128.60%. The Committee is totally aghast. (Para 7.3.2)

The Committee in its 167<sup>th</sup> Report on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 made a number of recommendations on the issues concerning safety and security of women in the country and ways and means to improve the judicial process for speedy trial of rape cases accused to give justice to the victim. The Committee desires that Delhi Police should intensify its efforts in protecting women and in providing a safe environment for women in Delhi. Special efforts may be envisaged in this regard. Inculcation of values is an important aspect for which all agencies/institutions including family are to be involved. (Para 7.3.3)

The gang rape of a 23-year-old girl on a Delhi on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 bus triggered something unprecedented. Thousands of citizens came to the streets across the country and in capital city there were massive spontaneous protests particularly by the youths. Almost a year has elapsed and there has been a 125% jump in the number of rape cases in Delhi. Similarly, molestation cases are up a massive 417%. The Committee is of the view that a lot still needs to be done with regard to instilling fear in sexual offenders. The Committee understands that the fear of law in the minds of sexual offenders will only be there if there is strict enforcement of criminal laws in this regard otherwise all efforts will be merely cosmetic. (Para 7.3.3)

The infamous Sixteenth December Gang rape incident had brought the issue of non-availability of public transport during the late hours to the limelight. The Committee recommends that the government should make available safe mode of public transport for women, especially during evening and night. The Police presence on the roads, especially at isolated places and stretches should be increased. There are many sensitive footpaths, byelanes, subways and parks which continue to be hostile to women due to poor lighting,

shrinking pavements, isolated subways and parks occupied by petty criminals. The Committee recommends that electronic surveillance should be increased at vulnerable spots of capital city. Cameras need to be installed at major roads and intersections. The Committee understands that if a crime takes place at places which is covered by a CCTV camera, there are chances of it getting recorded and footage could prove vital for the police to nail the culprits and conviction of offender. (Para 7.3.4)

The Committee understands that for a victim of sexual assault, the real trauma begins once she decides to report the case. Right from making rounds of the police station and court rooms to dealing with the social stigma attached to it, a victim of sexual assault has to withstand a lot. Delhi Police should shed the image of being infamous for not registering cases to keep/show crime statistics down and should be more pro-active in this regard. The Committee recommends that police force should be made more positive towards complaints from sexual assault victims who often face harassment instead of help from Police. (Para 7.3.5)

**7.3.6 The Committee in its 167th Report on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 made a number of recommendations on the issues concerning safety and security of women in the country. Attention to the invited to the following relevant recommendations. (Para 7.3.6)**

#### **7.4 Better Policing System**

**7.4.1 The Committee is of the view that the Ministry of Home Affairs should impress upon the State Governments to set up women cells compulsorily in all the police stations throughout the country so that victim woman could be able to have free and easy access to lodge complaints against the perpetrators. Women cell in each police station would further enhance the participation of women in the policing system. The Committee also took note of the fact that woman police in over all police strength in the country is only about 6% which is very inadequate. The Committee is of the view that the strength of the women police force should be at least be 33 per cent of total strength, and therefore recommends that Union Ministry of Home Affairs may impress upon the Delhi Police to take suitable measure in this regard. (Para7.4.1)**

**7.4.2 The Committee feels that registration of FIRs should be made mandatory. The Committee is of the strong view that strict action should be taken for dereliction of duty against the officer, who refuses to receive complaints on Sexual violence. The Committee also recommends that once the FIR is lodged, it must be passed on to the higher police officer for information and necessary direction in the matter to ensure time bound investigation. The Committee further recommends that investigation should be done within a period of 60 days, and charge sheet should be filed in time so that justice is not denied. (Para7.4.2)**

#### **7.5 Responsibility of Higher Officer**

**7.5.1 In case the crime committed by the subordinate is in the knowledge of the higher officer and he does not take timely action, such superior officer should be held responsible and omission of such acts on the part of superior officer must be recorded in his official dossiers/ACR. (Para7.5.1)**

## **7.6 Repeat Offenders**

**7.6.1** The Committee has been given to understand that in our country, there is no system of keeping a watch on repeat sex offenders. The Committee has also been given to understand that, according to a study conducted on the sex offenders, majority of the offenders had committed a sex crime earlier and escaped notice of the police authorities and were roaming freely. The committee has also been given to understand that Western European countries and the US have developed a mechanism for tracking such type of sex offenders and are maintaining a data base in this regard. The Committee recommends that a suitable mechanism may be evolved to keep a watch on habitual and repeat sex offenders. The committee also recommends that after the conviction on first offence, the names of the convicted person should be publicized for information of the public by the Delhi Police. The Committee reiterates that State and UT Governments also should set up crime records bureaus and the data, including the names of convicted people must be maintained and updated, form time to time. (Para7.6.1)

**7.6.2** The Committee reiterates the above recommendations and suggests that Ministry of Home Affairs may take suitable steps in implementations with particular reference to Delhi Police. (Para 7.6.2)

### **Infrastructure**

The Committee takes serious exception to this inordinate delay in procurement of PCRs. The Committee disagrees with the submission of the Commissioner, Delhi Police that the procurement of vehicles in large quantity will need time. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the proposal should have been cleared at the earliest and all the formalities for procurement be completed at the earliest. (Para 8.1.6)

The Committee is anguished to find that Delhi Police has not been provided adequate fund for procurement of PCRs which are the basic infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance. It is quite surprising that the payment for remaining 80 vehicles is still pending which is likely to be made to the firm as soon as the funds are allotted to Delhi Police. Moreover, Delhi Police requires 196 more PCRs for better surveillance. The Committee, views that the Ministry of Home Affairs must take up the proposals of Delhi Police with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for providing sufficient funds for procurement of PCRs as per requirement and meeting the pending liabilities against already procured PCRs. The Committee, in view of the fact that Delhi is expanding at a very high rate and presence of PCR vans is required in outlying areas where new colonies, industrial areas and slums have come up, strongly recommends that the proposal of Delhi Police for procurement of requisite number of PCR vans by Delhi Police must be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for approval in time bound manner. (Para 8.1.12)

The Committee notes that facilities of PCR vans of Delhi Police is an effective mechanism for policing, but the problem with PCR mechanism is that the staff manning the Call Centre have a great problem in identifying locations or understanding the locations or the names of the roads and places which victim or a person tell them. It is because staff are not familiar to the locations and various places resulting that personnel posted take a lot of time trying to understand position. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the people at the Call Centre must be familiar and must have enough inputs on the location of various places of Delhi. (Para 8.1.13)



**SWOT - Analysis of Delhi Police**

**The Committee feels that the Ministry of Home Affairs in tandem with Delhi Police should undertake brain-storming session over SWOT-analysis of Delhi Police. Taking into account the main strengths and available opportunities of Delhi Police, the policy, programme and course of action should be chalked out to achieve set objectives and every effort should be made to streamline the functioning of Delhi Police and only then operational and professionalism efficiency would be achieved by Delhi Police while discharging its functions and responsibilities. The Committee feels that optimization of staff-strength and infrastructure, upgradation of training quality matching international standard and strengthening of research cell are most important fields of Delhi Police reforms. The Ministry may look into the organizational interventions that are required for strengthening Delhi Police.**

(Para 8.2.3)

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# MINUTES

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XX  
TWENTIETH MEETING

The Committee met at 11.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 in Room No. 63, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri Rishang Keishing
3. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
4. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
5. Shri D. Raja

**LOK SABHA**

6. Shri L.K. Advani
7. Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala
8. Shri Raman Deka
9. Shri Mohd. Maulana Asrarul Haque
10. Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
11. Adv. A. Sampath
12. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed
13. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
14. Shri Ravneet Singh
15. Shrimati Seema Upadhyay
16. Shri Harsh Vardhan
17. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

**SECRETARIAT**

Shrimati Sharada Subramaniam, *Joint Secretary*

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Director*

Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*

2. The Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and apprised them of the agenda for the meeting.
3. The Committee then took up the draft 152<sup>nd</sup> Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 136<sup>th</sup> Report on Revamping and Revitalisation of Civil Defence in the Country. After a brief discussion, the Committee adopted the report with some changes.

4. The Committee, thereafter, discussed the subjects to be undertaken by the Committee for detailed study and examination. After some discussion the following subjects were identified by the Committee for the purpose :-

1. Security at Airports in the country;
  2. Working of Immigration Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs;
  3. Working of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad;
  4. Disaster Management in the country;
  5. Administration of Union Territories;
  6. Infrastructure Projects and Economic Development in NE Region;
  7. Functioning of Civil Defence Training Institutes in the country;
  8. Coastal Security Management;
  9. Indo-Bangla Border Fencing;
  10. Problems faced by the Home Guards and their Working Conditions; and
  11. Law and order situation in Delhi.
- 5.0 A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.
- 6.0 The Committee then adjourned at 11.15 A.M.

XXV  
TWENTY FIFTH MEETING

The Committee met at 12.00 Noon on Wednesday, the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 in Committee Room “D”, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
3. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
4. Shri Tariq Anwar
5. Shri D. Raja

**LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary
7. Shri Khagen Das
8. Dr. Kakali Ghosh Dastidar
9. Shri Ramen Deka
10. Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque
11. Shri Naveen Jindal
12. Shri Lalubhai B. Patel
13. Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel
14. Shri Adhi Sankar
15. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed
16. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
17. Shri Ravneet Singh
18. Shri Harsh Vardhan
19. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*  
Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*  
Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*  
Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Committee Officer*  
Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

**WITNESSES**

**Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Shri R.K. Singh, Home Secretary
2. Shri Satpal Chouhan, JS (C&PG)

3. Dr. A.K. Saxena, Director
4. Shri Neeraj Kumar, Commissioner of Police, Delhi
5. Shri B.S. Bassi, Special Commissioner of Police (Admn.), Delhi Police
6. Shri P.N. Aggarwal, Special Commissioner of Police (Special Cell), Delhi Police
7. Shri Ranjit Narayan, Special Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police
8. Shri Dharmendra Kumar, Special Commissioner of Police (L&O), Delhi Police
9. Shri T.N. Mohan, Special Commissioner of Police (GA), Delhi Police
10. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Delhi Police
11. Shri S.B.K. Singh, Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police
12. Shri K.C. Dwivedi, Additional Commissioner of Police, Delhi Police

2.0 At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members and apprised them about the agenda of the day which was to hear the views of the Home Secretary on various aspects of 'Law and order situation in Delhi.'

*[On arrival of witnesses]*

3.0 The Chairman then welcomed the officials to the sitting of the Committee. He observed that, despite the onerous responsibility shouldered and commendable work being done by Delhi Police, the perception of the public about the Delhi police is still poor which needs to be improved by making sincere efforts to cater to the needs of the people. He further viewed that Delhi Police should evolve itself as a people-friendly agency by ensuring security and well-being of the citizens dwelling within its jurisdictional limit. He then asked the Home Secretary to present his views regarding the steps taken for improving the security environment for women, children, senior citizens, and students from far-flung areas of the country like those from the North-East and also asked him to inform about the steps taken for modernization of the police force.

3.1 He also informed the Secretary about the visit of Sub-Committee on UT Administration to Chandigarh on 26<sup>th</sup> and asked him to issue necessary instructions to the UT Administration to provide it required information.

4.0 The Chairman then welcomed Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy (BJP) as a new Member of the Committee. Thereafter a power point presentation was made by the officials of Delhi Police. The following were the highlights of the presentation:

**(A) Crime Statistics upto 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2012**

- Dacoity down by 24%
- Robbery down by 16%
- Snatching down by 18%
- Motor Vehicle Theft down by 421 cases (6%)
- Heinous cases detection 86.95% against 83.87% last year
- Detection in Total IPC Cases 46.01% against 43.61% last year
- Stolen property recovery- 18.30 crore against 13.41 crore last year

**(B) Women's Safety Issues**

- Women's Help Desk in each PS
- Order under 144 Cr.P.C. for safety of women employees of BPOs
- Women centric Police Stations in North and South Campus
- Deployment of women staff for beat patrolling

- Investigation of rape cases by women officers
- Fast Track Courts for trial of gang rape cases
- Women staff deployed in areas prone to Crime against women e.e. North and south Campus
- Intensive coverage of areas inhabited by North-Eastern residents- both by PCR vans and local police
- 24X7 Helpline for women (emphasis on quality response)
- 24X7 Women mobile team (specialized response to domestic violence)
- Anti-obscene Cell set-up
- Anti-stalking Cell set-up
- PCR Vans with women police officers deployed around selected women colleges/schools

**(C) Safety of Senior Citizens staying alone**

- 13,484 senior citizens registered
- 1,174 added in the current year

**(D) War against Terror**

- PAN-India 1M Module busted-15 arrested 4 cases solved- German Bakery- Chinnaswamy Stadium- Jama Masjid Shoots out and Blast solved
- Israeli Diplomat attack case solved- Bomber of Iranian origin identified
- Lashker-E-Toiba Modules busted

**(E) Traffic Management**

- Action against drunken driving
- 16 Intensive enforcement corridors
- Action against tinted glasses
- Disciplining at Bus Stop
- Checking of commercial vehicles
- Chase and challan
- Action against bikers
- Decline of 12.64% in fatal accidents from 981 cases to 857 cases

**(F) Safety and Security of people from North Eastern Region**

- 7 Nodal officers nominated at District level
- Regular meetings with residents of North-Eastern states
- One Joint CP Nominated as coordinator to oversee efforts made by District Level Nodal Officers.

5.0 The Members of the Committee then raised the following points:

- The cases relating to rape has gone up.
- The field work done in getting the tenant verification and registration is required to be digitized.
- The issue of security of the people who are from the North-Eastern States should be given top priority and there should be regular meetings with the community representatives.
- Kidnapping/abduction, rape and molestation of women are bringing a bad name to Delhi Police and should be checked at any cost.



- For all drivers, domestic helps, attendants, identity card should be made mandatory with address and other details.
- Exploitation of domestic helps, especially children, should be severely dealt with.

6.0 The Chairman then suggested to change the nomenclature of the subject to 'functioning of Delhi Police'. The Committee agreed to the suggestion. The Committee also decided a Press Release may be issued inviting public memoranda from the people of Delhi on the subject.

7.0 A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

8.0 The Committee then adjourned at 1.10 P.M.

V  
FIFTH MEETING

The Committee met at 3.00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 in Room No. '63', First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri Rishang Keishing
3. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
4. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
5. Dr. V. Maitreyan

**LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Anandrao Adsul
7. Shri L.K. Advani
8. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
9. Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary
10. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
11. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*

Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*

Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*

Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*

Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

**WITNESSES**

**Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Dr. A.K. Saxena, *Joint Secretary*
2. Shrimati S. Sudha, *Under Secretary*

**Representatives of Delhi Police**

1. Shri Neeraj Kumar, *Commissioner of Police*
2. Shri B.S. Bassi, *Special Commissioner of Police*
3. Shri S.N. Shrivastava, *Special Commissioner of Police*
4. Shri Ranjit Narayan, *Special Commissioner of Police*
5. Shri Dharmendra Kumar, *Special Commissioner of Police*
6. Shri S.B.K. Singh, *Joint Commissioner of Police*

7. Shri Sandeep Goyal, Joint Commissioner of Police
8. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Commissioner of Police
9. Shri Rajan Bhagat, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the meeting of the Committee and apprised them the agenda *i.e.* to further hear the presentation of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on various aspects of “Functioning of Delhi Police” in continuation of the sitting held on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, wherein it heard the Home Secretary along with the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on the subject “Law and Order Situation in Delhi.” He recapitulated that the nomenclature of the subject had been changed to the “Functioning of Delhi Police” for detailed and comprehensive examination of the subject.

2.1. The Chairman then informed the Members that in response to the Press Release on the subject, the Secretariat had received 63 memoranda. Out of which, 52 memoranda were found suitable for forwarding to the Ministry of Home Affairs for furnishing comments thereon. The comments received from Ministry of Home Affairs had been circulated to the Members along with response of the Ministry on the queries of Shri Naveen Jindal, MP, Lok Sabha. The Chairman also underlined the importance of the subject and a detailed scrutiny of various aspects of the functioning of the Delhi Police.

*[At this stage, witnesses were called in]*

3. The Chairman welcomed the Commissioner, Delhi Police and other officers to the meeting and asked him to make further presentation on the subject by covering the issues like the problems being faced by Delhi Police in discharging duties, action required to overcome those problems, recruitment, composition of Delhi Police and steps required to make it cosmopolitan and to give a modern outlook to it, steps taken or further required to improve police-public interface and to maintain law and order in Delhi, ensuring security and safety of the citizens dwelling within its jurisdictional limit, especially, the safe and secured environment for women, children and senior citizens and steps taken and required to be taken for modernization of the police force keeping in view the veiled threat from terrorist attack.

4. The Commissioner made the following submissions in the presentation:—

- (i) Regarding police- public interaction and police image, meetings with Market Welfare Associations, Resident Welfare Associations, Senior Citizens were held besides fixed time meeting by senior officers;
- (ii) Special schemes like Jan Sampark Sabha, Yuva, Pehchan, Aapka Update, Awareness Programme on FM Radio and use of social media and internet are taken;
- (iii) Police personnel were provided training on behavioral aspects consisting of human aspects, RTI, physical fitness, issues concerning weaker sections minorities and other vulnerable groups;
- (iv) Monitoring of complaints through Complaint Monitoring and Tracking System is being made. Regular visit and inspection of police stations by gazetted officers done;
- (v) Under Yuva programme, youth and under privileged children are weaned away from crime by involving them in sport activities, vocational activities and painting workshops;
- (vi) Pehchan Scheme has been evolved for tracing of missing children and children of under privileged families are being photographed with first copy with the family, second copy with police station and the third one with District Missing Persons Unit; 21064 photo I Cards were issued under the scheme;

- (vii) Aapka Update Scheme keeps complainant informed of the progress of their complaint through emails, SMS, telephone calls, personal visits and letters;
- (viii) Zero tolerance against corruption has been adopted and enquiries on allegation of corruption are made by Vigilance Unit. All transfers and postings are decided by Delhi Police Establishment Board headed by the Commissioner of Police and the four senior-most Special Commissioners in accordance with the Supreme Court guidelines in Prakash Singh case as per laid down policies and guidelines;
- (ix) Emphasis on free registration of FIRs and uploading of the same on the Delhi Police Website is being made besides regular feedback through Aapka Update. Action against not filing of FIRs was also taken;
- (x) Several steps for welfare of police personnel *viz.* construction of staff quarters to raise satisfaction level from 18.60% to 29.28% had been taken. Quarters were being constructed under PPP mode. Several incentive schemes like Asadharan Karya Puraskar, Commendation Roll, Out Of Turn promotion, Gallantry and Police Medals, appointment on compassionate ground were also being taken;
- (xi) All actions of Delhi Police were under scrutiny of Courts, media and Various Commissions like NHRC, Minority Commission Police Complaint Authority, etc. IOs are accountable for acquittals of criminals. Immovable Property Returns are filed by Gazetted officers;
- (xii) Regarding modernization of Delhi Police, every police station has been provided with computers connected through a cyber Highway and internet connectivity. FIRs are uploaded on the internet within 24 hours. 1337 CCTVs had been installed and 3952 are proposed to be installed at various places like markets, railway stations, airports, etc.;
- (xiii) Police to public ratio stands at 403 per 100,000 persons. Large number of personnel deployed on personal security which is provided after threat perception, traffic and under trial prisoners duty. 7286 police personnel deployed on security duties;
- (xiv) There is need to bring changes in old laws. Amendment in Delhi Police ACT, 1978 required for implementation of Supreme Court Guidelines issued in case of Parkash Sing vs UOI I.T. Act also required amendments to deal with cyber crimes.

4.2 On specific queries of the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Commissioner, Delhi Police submitted as follows:

- (i) There are about 30-40 Members in the Thana-level Committees comprising of the local representative, the Member of Legislative Assembly, respectable persons of the local society, women representatives, and members of the senior citizens and it is a very well-considered and well-defined composition.
- (ii) Traffic is blocked to give clear passage to certain dignitaries who are under high security risks as per the prescribed Blue Book. It is a fact that people are subjected to inconvenience, but Delhi Police try to keep the blockages to the barest minimum. However with the increase in traffic volume over the years, even a minute or two minutes of stopping of traffic leads to heavy build-up having cascading effect on the traffic flow. It is not a colonial hangover rather a pure security requirement.

5.0 A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

6.0 The Committee then adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

VII  
SEVENTH MEETING

The Committee met at 11.30 A.M. on Thursday, the 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
3. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
4. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
5. Dr. V. Maitreyan

**LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Anandrao Adsul
7. Shri L.K. Advani
8. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
9. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer
10. Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary
11. Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar
12. Shri Ramen Deka
13. Shri Sandeep Dikshit
14. Shri Naveen Jindal
15. Shri Aaron Rashid J.M.
16. Shri Ravneet Singh

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*

Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*

Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Committee Officer*

**WITNESSES**

**Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Shri A.K. Mangotra, Secretary (BM)
2. Shri K.K. Pathak, Joint Secretary (UT)
3. Shri Satpal Chouhan, Joint Secretary (C&PG)
4. Shri J.L. Chugh, Joint Secretary (Judl.)

**Representatives of Delhi Police**

1. Shri Neeraj Kumar, Commissioner of Police
2. Shri B.S. Bassi, Special Commissioner of Police (Admn.)

3. Shri Dharmendra Kumar, Special Commissioner of Police (L&O)
4. Shri Sudhir Yadav, Special Commissioner of Police (Traffic)
5. Shri S.N. Shrivastava, Special Commissioner of Police (Spl. Cell)
6. Shri S.B.K. Singh, Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime)
7. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic)
8. Shri Taj Hassan, Joint Commissioner of Police (Central)
9. Shri K.C. Dwivedi, Addl. Commissioner of Police (ND)
10. Ms. Suman Nalwa, Dy. Commissioner of Police (CAW)
11. Shri Rajan Bhagat, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police

**Representatives of Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice**

Dr. B.A. Agrawal, Secretary

2.0 At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the meeting and informed about the agenda of hearing the Home Secretary and Commissioner of Police, Delhi on Growing atrocities/ crimes against women and general law and order situation in Delhi in the backdrop of the incident of brutal gang rape in Delhi on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 and the outburst of public anger against Delhi Police. He also mentioned that the Delhi Police function under the Ministry of Home Affairs through Lieutenant Governor and Delhi Government had no control over it. He also informed the Members about inability of the Home Secretary in attending the meeting due to sudden illness and that the Secretary (Border Management) was attending the meeting along with Commissioner of Police, Delhi. The Chairman also welcomed Shri Sandeep Dikshit, who was attending the meeting for the first time.

*[At this stage, witnesses were called in]*

3.0 The Chairman, while welcoming the Secretary (Border Management), Law Secretary, Commissioner of Police, Delhi and other senior officers, expressed concerns on the rising heinous crimes, especially crimes against women, throughout the country and more particularly in Delhi. The recent brutal gang rape of a girl had exposed lacunae in the preventive mechanism. The way the girl was raped in a bus driven through busy stretches of the city reflected the assaulters' complete lack of fear of the law.

4.0 The Chairman further observed that the incident had shown that women have no proper protection and the Police and the law-implementing agencies had no control over the anti-social elements. The incident had shocked the entire country and people all over the country were disturbed and agitated. There were protests across the country in the aftermath of the rape incident. The Chairman desired to know the problems coming in the way of proper patrolling, discharging the duties and responsibilities by police personnel and action required to be taken to overcome the problems as well as the steps taken or further required to be taken to improve the responsiveness of the police when a crime is reported. He also asked the witnesses to focus on the steps taken and required to be taken for modernisation of the police force such as installing CCTV cameras at various places and efficient monitoring of incidents through it. The chairman also drew attention of the witnesses to the following points:

- (i) High incidences of rape cases in Delhi as compared to other metropolitan cities.
- (ii) Highest numbers of complaints against Delhi police than any other State Police in the country in 2011.
- (iii) Need to introduce universal FIR lodging system where anyone can lodge FIR in any nearby police station instead of jurisdictional police station where the crime took place.

- (iv) Mechanism to check the position of the personnel on patrolling duty.
- (v) Rationalisation of police personnel in the VIP security by creating a separate force to guard the VIPs and freeing Delhi Police personnel to secure the citizens of Delhi.

5.0 The Chairman also highlighted other issues such as sensitising the police force across the country, making them responsible for the happenings in their area of jurisdiction and entry in their confidential reports based on their responsiveness to the incidents in their area of jurisdiction, the need for total in-camera trial in rape cases and cases of assault on women.

6.0 He also sought views of the Government on the educational system, family system, value system and culture as well as the evil influence of the electronic media programmes on children. The Chairman felt that the protests across the country, and more particularly in Delhi, was not because of one incident. It was an accumulated anger in the minds of the women, particularly youth across the country about the governance. He further observed that slowly, some impression is gaining ground that the Parliamentary system is not taking enough care. The Chairman also expressed displeasure over the pendency of cases in the courts.

7.0 The Chairman asked the Commissioner, Delhi Police to make a presentation on the incident of gang rape case in Delhi on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012.

8.0 While making power point presentation, the Commissioner, Delhi Police informed that the victim girl was returning to home with a friend after watching a movie. They took an auto rickshaw upto a bus stand in Munirka, from where they boarded the bus. The bus was having dark film on the window glasses as well as curtains. He informed that no call was given by the victims at any stage as they were deprived of their phones immediately as the scuffle started. Those mobile phones were subsequently recovered from the accused. PCR was informed by a passer-by after they had been thrown out of the bus. In response to that call, PCR van reached the spot within four minutes. He also informed that the injuries were very grave and extremely brutal, which cannot be described. The condition of the girl was critical and she had been admitted in a Hospital in Singapore. The Commissioner, Delhi Police also informed that within a couple of days police would be able to complete the investigation.

9.0 The Commissioner, Delhi Police further informed that the owner of the bus was having an office in Noida and the accused, who were known to each other, except the juvenile, had assembled at a jhuggi at the Ravidas Marg near Sector 3 of R.K. Puram for a small party. They were heavily drunk and drove the bus for a joy ride. There was no past record of these people. The Beat staff and Divisional staff had never found anything against them and there were no previous arrests of any kind.

10.0 They first robbed a person, who boarded the bus. He complained to motorcycle-borne policemen, but they directed him to the Vasant Vihar police station. Those two motorcycle-borne policemen had been suspended. The Commissioner, Delhi Police further informed that Police would file first charge sheet as there was enough evidence. The supplementary charge sheets would be filed after receiving forensic evidence from the CFSL the DNA profiling, etc. A Special Public Prosecutor had been appointed. The entire charge sheet would be vetted by him and other legal experts. A Fast Track Court was being appointed, and the trial would be conducted on a day-to-day basis and the accused will be given the sentence as early as possible.

11.0 The Commissioner, Delhi Police informed about shortage of PCR vans by stating that the demand had been made a long time back. Earlier, replacements of condemned vehicles were a routine matter. As soon as any vehicle was condemned, the proposals were sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the replacements were provided. But after the austerity measures, Delhi Police had got the replacements only for some vehicles. He requested that the Police Department should

be exempted from the austerity measures since Police was a service department to provide emergency response and shortage of vehicle affected its mobility and response. He further informed that all PCR vans were being installed with GPS system so that their movements can be monitored.

12.0 Commenting on the reported news that the bus had crossed three police pickets, the Commissioner of Police submitted that on the main arterial roads like the NH-8, police pickets and barriers are not put because they lead to major traffic jams, unless there is any emergency or a requirement to check vehicles and it was not humanly possible for the patrolling team or anyone who is standing by the side of the road to see what was happening inside the bus, when people who were driving alongside or behind the bus, did not notice anything.

13.0 On the issues of the bus having dark films and curtains on the windows, the Commissioner, Delhi Police gave details of the drive against tinted glasses in vehicles. Regarding query on the action against the bus owner, the Commissioner informed that the he had not been spared and would be roped in.

14.0 The Commissioner, Delhi Police mentioned about 24x7 help line for women, Anti-Obscene Calls Cell and Anti-Stalking Cell, Crime-Against- Women Cell in each district, deployment of women police officers in PCR vans around selected women colleges and schools, women's helpdesk in each police station, posting of more women staff at the police stations, for investigation of rape cases instead of posting them in the offices. He also mentioned that the ratio of women officers and constables in the Delhi Police was less than seven per cent, as per the sanctioned strength and some more posts would be created for women police officers.

The Commissioner, Delhi Police also deliberated on the following issues:-

- Instructions issued to BPO industry in the matter of providing security to female employees;
- Scrutiny of placement agencies because sometimes they also indulge in human trafficking and trafficking of women;
- Manning of eight Metro Police Stations without sanctioned staff for them;
- Self-defence training camps for girls;
- Absence of strong regime in giving permits for chartered buses, etc., in the Transport Department to ensure that it should not be given to all and sundry; and
- Informing civic agencies of various dark stretches in the city.

15.0 The Commissioner drew attention of the Committee that in certain countries, a system namely Criminal Record Bureau Check (CRB check) was followed wherein all people dealing with women from very close quarters, were properly verified by the police and given permission to work. The employers of such people have to pay for the CRB check. He suggested a measure on the similar lines for consideration of the Committee.

16.0 The Secretary, MHA assured that issues of vacancies and shortage. of vehicles will be taken up with the Ministry of Finance and Department of Personnel.

17.0 Some other queries and issues like forensic facility in Delhi, Fast Track Courts, handling of the mob at the Rajpath and absence of anti-riot gear to the police, throwing back of stones by police on the mob, absence of control and supervision of senior officer at thana level, were also raised by the Members, which were replied to by the witnesses.

18.0 A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

19.0 The Committee then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.



VIII  
EIGHTH MEETING

The Committee met at 12.00 Noon on Friday, the 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri D. Raja
3. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
4. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
5. Dr. V. Maitreyan

**LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Anandrao Adsul
7. Shri L.K. Advani
8. Dr. Shafiquar Rahman Barq
9. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
10. Shri Aaron Rashid J.M.
11. Shri Rathod Ramesh
12. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed
13. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
14. Shri Ravneet Singh

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*

Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*

Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*

Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Committee Officer*

**WITNESSES**

**Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Shri A.K. Mangotra, Secretary (BM)
2. Shri K.K. Pathak, Joint Secretary (UT)
3. Shri Satpal Chouhan, Joint Secretary (C&PG)

**Representatives of Delhi Police**

1. Shri Neeraj Kumar, Commissioner of Police
2. Shri B.S. Bassi, Special Commissioner of Police (Admn.)
3. Shri Ranjit Narayan, Special Commissioner of Police (Crime)
4. Shri Dharmendra Kumar, Special Commissioner of Police (L&O)

5. Shri Sudhir Yadav, Special Commissioner of Police (Traffic)
6. Shri S.N. Shrivastava, Special Commissioner of Police (Spl.Cell)
7. Shri Virender Singh, Joint Commissioner of Police (Headquarter)
8. Shri S.B.K. Singh, Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime)
9. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic)
10. Shri K.C. Dwivedi, Adl. Commissioner of Police (ND)
11. Shri Anil Shukla, Additional Commissioner of Police (Headquarters)
12. Ms. Suman Nalwa, Dy. Commissioner of Police (CAW)
13. Shri Rajan Bhagat, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police

**Representatives of Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice**

1. Dr. B.A. Aggrawal, Secretary
2. Shri D. Bhardwaj, JS & LA

**Representatives of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice**

1. Shri Devender Kumar Sikri, Secretary
2. Shri Anil Kumar Gulati, Joint Secretary

**Representative of Ministry of Finance**

Shrimati Sudha Krishnan, Joint Secretary

2.0 At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members and made a reference to the passing away of recent Delhi gang rape victim in a Singapore hospital. The Committee observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of departed soul. Thereafter, the Chairman apprised the Members of the agenda of the meeting *i.e.* further hearing the Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Commissioner, Delhi Police, Secretaries, Department of Justice and Legal Affairs and representative of Ministry of Finance on the issues of setting up of fast track courts, shortage of PCR vans and vacancies in Delhi Police and stringent punishment including death penalty for rape/gang rape convicts which remained inconclusive during the meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2012. The Chairman also welcomed Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana and Shri D. Raja who have been attending meeting for the first time after their nominations to the Committee.

3.0 The Chairman also informed the Members that the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 and Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012 have been referred to the Committee for examination and report within three months. The Chairman suggested that the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 may be taken up on priority as it seeks to provide stringent punishment for the offences of rape. The Chairman also suggested that a Press Release may be issued soliciting view of the individuals/organizations, women organizations on the various provisions of the Bill. He also suggested that views of the State Governments/UT Administrations may also be obtained in this regard. The Committee after some discussion agreed to the suggestions of the Chairman

*[At this stage, witnesses were called in]*

4.0 The Chairman of the Committee expressed displeasure over the sequel absence of the Union Home Secretary during the meeting of the Committee and asked the Secretary (BM), Ministry of Home Affairs to convey the feelings of the Committee to him. The representative of the Ministry of Finance apprised the Committee about the proposals of providing PCR vans to Delhi Police, which were pending with the Ministry and assured that all necessary clearance will be given on priority basis. She also informed that there was no proposal pending for creating additional posts. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs, however, informed that some proposals for

additional posts were under consideration with them and the same will be forwarded shortly to the Ministry of Finance for further action in this regard.

5.0 With regard to setting up of Fast Track Courts, the Secretary, Department of Justice submitted that the subject of Fast Track Courts falls within the domain of State Governments and the respective High Courts. The Central Government after the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations has been providing central assistance to States. The setting up of Fast Track Courts was a one time measure to reduce pendency in the courts. The Supreme Court while upholding the discontinuation of financing of Fast Track Courts scheme by the Central Government had observed that States are at liberty to continue the Fast Track Courts as a permanent feature. Regarding concluding the trials in the courts within a specified period, the Justice Secretary drew attention to the Section 309 of Cr.P.C. which provides that as far possible every inquiry shall be held expeditiously and recording of examination of witness shall be continued on day to day basis. With regard to rape cases under Sections 376 to 376 D of IPC, the inquiry or trial shall as far possible be completed within a period of two months from the date of commencement of the examination of witnesses. He also mentioned about the guidelines relating to adjournments during the trials.

6.0 The Justice Secretary, when asked to comment on the experience of the countries where death penalty is in vogue, submitted that they have not studied this aspect and this information has to be obtained from the Missions/Embassies abroad. With regard to provision of death penalty in rape/gang rape cases, he submitted that his Ministry has not formed any view and it will consider the issue when the same will be referred to it.

7.0 The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the Commissioner, Delhi Police informed the Committee about the development/progress made in the investigation of the brutal gang rape of a girl on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012. It was informed that the case will be referred to the Fast Track Court, recently set up in Saket, New Delhi. The Committee took note of the information on the details of the cases of clemency given during the last six years to the convicts of rape and murder cases. The Committee sought to know the views of the Ministry of Home Affairs in such cases. The Secretary, MHA submitted that the information cannot be shared as it is privileged on account of being communication between Minister and President of India. The Chairman of the Committee took serious exception to the submission of the Secretary and felt that Committee is interested in the views of the Ministry of Home Affairs only.

8.0 Some more queries were raised by Members which were replied to by the witnesses. With regard to queries concerning speedy trials in Fast Track Courts, financial assistance to States in setting up of Fast Track Courts, penalties and court procedures, the Chairman suggested that they will be taken up while examining the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

9.0 A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

10.0 The Committee then adjourned at 1.40 P.M.

VIII  
EIGHTH MEETING

The Committee met at 3.00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2014 in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
3. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
4. Dr. V. Maitreyan
5. Shri Satish Chandra Misra

**LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Anandrao Adsul
7. Shri L.K. Advani
8. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
9. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
10. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer
11. Shri Ramen Deka
12. Shri Naveen Jindal
13. Shri Aaron Rashid J.M.
14. Shri Rathod Ramesh
15. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed
16. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, *Secretary-General*

Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*

Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*

Shri D.K. Mishra, *Joint Director*

Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*

Shri Sanjeev Khokhar, *Assistant Director*

Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Committee Officer*

**WITNESSES**

**Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Shri Anil Goswami, Secretary
2. Shri Rajiv Sharma, Additional Secretary
3. Shri Lokesh Jha, Joint Secretary (PP)

4. Shri S.K. Mishra, Joint Secretary (BM)
5. Shri Rakesh Singh, Joint Secretary (IS-I)
6. Shri V. Vumlunmang, Joint Secretary (F)
7. Shri Shambhu Singh, Joint Secretary (NE)
8. Shri M.A. Ganapathy, Joint Secretary (NM)
9. Shri R.K. Srivastava, Joint Secretary (K)
10. Shri S. Suresh Kumar, Joint Secretary (CS)

**Representatives of Intelligence Bureau**

1. Shri S.A. Ibrahim, Director
2. Shri Rajiv Jain, Additional Director
3. Shri Anand Kumar, Additional Director
4. Shri M.K. Lall, Joint Director

**Representative of CRPF**

Shri Dilip Trivedi, DG

**Representatives of CISF**

1. Shri Arvind Ranjan, DG
2. Shri A.C. Verma, Special DG
3. Shri S.B. Singh, IG

**Representatives of Delhi Police**

1. Shri B.S. Bassi, Commissioner of Police
2. Shri S.N. Shrivastava, Special Commissioner of Police
3. Shri T.N. Mohan, Special Commissioner of Police

**Representatives of NSG**

1. Shri B.S. Das, IG (Ops.)
2. Shri Enos Massey, Major

**Representative of Ministry of Urban Development**

Shri C.K. Khaitan, Joint Secretary

**Representative of Ministry of Shipping**

Shri N. Muruganantam, Joint Secretary

**Representative of Ministry of Steel**

Shri T. Srinivas, Director

**Representatives of Steel Authority of India Ltd.**

1. Shri H.S. Pati, Director (Pers.)
2. Shri Samir Swarup, DGM (Pers.)

**Representatives of Ministry of Civil Aviation**

1. Shri Ashok Lavasa, Secretary
2. Shri G. Asok Kumar, Joint Secretary

**Representative of Ministry of Ocean Development**

Shri Ravikant, Joint Secretary

**Representatives of Department of Atomic Energy**

1. Shri K.A.P. Sinha, Joint Secretary
2. Shri Anil Kumar, IG, Atomic Energy

**Representatives of Indian Air Force**

1. Shri B. Suresh, ACAS Ops.
2. Shri Manmeet Singh, D Ops. AD

**Representatives of Department of Space**

1. Dr. Shankar Kumar, Sr. Hindi Officer, ISRO Office, New Delhi
2. Shri Mohit Satyadeep, Administrative Officer, ISRO Office, New Delhi

**Representative of Ministry of Power**

Shri R.S. Thakur, Director

**Representatives of NMDC**

1. Shri K. Jayan, DGM
2. Shri N.R.K. Prasad, DGM

**Representatives of RINL**

1. Shri Y.R. Reddy, Director
2. Shri P.K. Mahapatra, DGM

**Representative of Ministry of Coal**

Shri M.K. Sharma, Director

**Representatives of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

Shrimati Rashmi, Aggarwal, Director

2. At the outset the Chairman welcomed Members to the meeting of the Committee and wished all a happy and prosperous New Year, and thereafter, apprised them the agenda of the day *i.e.* consideration and adoption of two draft Reports, namely, (i) 176<sup>th</sup> Report on the functioning of Delhi Police, and (ii) 177<sup>th</sup> Report on the Coastal Security Scheme and hearing the Home Secretary on Internal Security : Security of Vital Installations Including Airports.

2.1 The Chairman then recalled that the Committee discussed the subject 'Delhi Police' at length. The Committee received suggestions and incorporated most of them. With regard to Coastal Security Scheme also, the Committee had enough opportunity to go through the presentations made by various stakeholders involved in the Coastal Security Scheme. He recapitulated that the Committee had an opportunity to visit the East Coast and the Southern Coast and visited Nellore in Andhra Pradesh and Chennai in Tamil Nadu, and had interaction with the concerned State Governments. The Committee had enough inputs from the two State Governments. Beside that, the Committee also received views from the Coastal State Governments. The Committee also called the agencies involved in the coastal security and discussed the issue with them threadbare.

2.2 The Chairman then informed that he received a letter from Shri Naveen Jindal raising following three issues:-

*Delhi Police*

- (a) heavy pendency at forensic labs where a lot of time is taken to get reports from forensic labs, which is delaying the investigation and prosecution of the people involved, therefore, suggesting that an early action should be taken to enhance the capacity and strength of the forensic labs in Delhi.
- (b) Wearing of helmets for women drivers and pillion riders should be made compulsory because an accident does not differentiate between a man or a woman. In Delhi, it is optional for women whether riding on pillion or driving a two-wheeler, to wear a protective headgear. Lives of women were as precious as the lives of men and should

not be exposed to avoidable risk and, regardless of any opposition helmets for women, whether pillion riders or drivers, should be made mandatory as far as possible.

(c) statistical upgradation in report as latest data are available.

(d) definite time-frame with regard to filing of FIR, including compulsory registration of the FIR, and enquiry and filing of charge-sheet within six months to meet the ends of justice.

\* \* \*

2.3 \* \* \*

2.4 The Chairman then directed the secretariat to incorporate the suggestions in the reports The Committee, thereafter, adopted the 176<sup>th</sup> Report on the functioning of Delhi Police, and (ii) 177<sup>th</sup> Report on the Coastal Security Scheme with the above modifications.

[The Chairman then invited the witnesses]

3.0-4.2 \* \* \*

5.0 A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

6.0 The Committee then adjourned at 4.17 P.M.

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# **ANNEXURES**

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Press Release

**Standing Committee on Home Affairs Invites  
Suggestions on Functioning of Delhi Police**

Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, headed by **Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, M.P. Rajya Sabha** is presently examining the subject “Functioning of Delhi Police” for detailed examination and report.

2. The Committee has decided to invite written memoranda containing suggestions/views/comments of individuals/associations/NGOs and/various stakeholders on the above mentioned subject.

3. The memoranda which are submitted to the Committee, would form part of its records and would be treated as confidential and, therefore, should not be printed, circulated or publicized by anyone, as such an act would constitute a breach of privilege of the Committee. In this regard, it is worthwhile to mention that the memoranda so submitted should be on general functioning of Delhi Police including suggestions on improving its functioning and, therefore, no personal complaints should form part of the Memoranda as the same will not be entertained. Those who are desirous of appearing before the Committee may give their willingness in writing for the same.

4. Those desirous of submitting memoranda to the Committee may send the same to **Shri D.K. Mishra, Joint Director, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Room No. 142, First Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi-110001 {Tele: 23035410 (O) and 23012007 (fax)}** latest by 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. Memoranda may also be e-mailed to **rsc-ha@sansad.nic.in**

**Suggestions received from individuals/organizations/associations etc. on the functioning of Delhi Police**

Memorandum No.	Received from	Address
1	2	3
1.	Shri Dhan Shyam Dutt Bhardwaj	15/824, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi-110001
2.	Shri Ramashankar Shah, Praabhari Delhi Pradesh, (ACC) Anti Corruption Committee	C-3/138B, Nangli Vihar X, Barpola, New Delhi-43  Redg. Office: Kamini Niwas, Pandurang Wadi, Mira, Thane-401104, Mumbai  Branch Office: 239, Vipin Garden, Near Kakrola More, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059
3.	Shri V.S. Laroya, Commodore (Retd.), Indian Navy	D-48, Malcha Marg, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi-110021
4.	Shri Gurdip Singh, President	Krishna Market, Pahar Ganj, Residents and Shopkeepers Welfare Society (Regd.) S-46103, Member Bhagidari – Government of NCT of Delhi, 5147, Pahar Ganj, Krishna Market, New Delhi-110055
5.	Shri Hari Ram (Sindhi)	House No. 2938, Kalra Niwas (Ground Floor), Khalsa Gali, Sindhi Dahi Bhale Wala, Katra (Aanganwadi Mohalla), Near Sindhi Gurdwara and Indian Career Academy, Arya Pura, Old Subzi Mandi, Delhi-110007
6.	Shri Kailash C. Bahl	K-18, Lajpat Nagar 3 <sup>rd</sup> (First Floor), New Delhi-110024
7.	Shri R.N. Prabhakar, Advocate, High Court and Supreme Court	Off-cum-Residence: 204, Gali No.7, Faiz Road (Joshi Road), Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005
8.	Advocate Rajesh Sonthalia	Residence and Office: DDA, MIG-496, Pocket-2, Sector-A10, Narela, Delhi-110040

1	2	3
9.	Shri Rajinder Prasad Singhal, Mahamantri- Bharat Mata Kalyan Pranayas	Residence: K.N. 312, Agrasen Market, Bawana Road, In front of State Bank, Narela, Delhi-110040
10.	Bharat Wakhlu, General Secretary, Foundation for Restoration of National Values	M-75, Greater Kailash, Part I, New Delhi-110048
11.	Dr. Anil Kumar Sharma	B-22, ST. No.4, Opposite Post Office Arjun Mohalla, Maujpur, Delhi-110053
12.	All Delhi Police Members	Anonymous
13.	Shri Baljeet Singh Singhmar	332 Dr. Aunchandi,Bawana Delhi-110039
14.	Dr. K.L. Madhok	D-122, Ridgewood Estate, DLF City, Phase-IV, Near Galleria Market, Gurgaon - 122009 (Haryana)
15.	Anonymous	Anonymous (Diary No. 175)
16.	Pt. Gautam Kaul (Asiad Jyoti), IPS Retd., President-Delhi Police Retired Gazetted Officers Association (Redg.)	162, Vasant Enclave, DDA Flats, New Delhi-110057
17.	Shri Surender Gupta, Chairman, Licensing and Tehbazari Committee, North Delhi Municipal Corporation	—
18.	Shri Mahender P. Vaid, Valmiki Dharm Samaj-NGO	B-250, Hanuman Mandir Chowk, Kusumpur Village, New Delhi-110057
19.	Aap and Hum	Camp Office Address: A-13, Sahyog Vihar, (Near Matiala Village), Sector 3, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075
20.	Shri S.C. Nanhorya, Commandant B.S.F. (Retd.)	North Delhi and East Delhi
21.	Shri K.K. Swami	A3/230, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063
22.	Shri Prem Singh Bisht	51, Samrat Enclave, Pitampura, Delhi-110034
		Office of Special Commissioner of Police, Vigilance, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Delhi Police Hear Quarter, ITO, Delhi

1	2	3
		R/O F-84, Gali No.3, East Vinod Nagar, Delhi-110091
23.	Shri Prasanta Kumar Dash, State Programme Manager	Save the Children, Bal Raksha, Bharat, Delhi State Programme Office, First Floor, G-31, Main Road, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019
24.	Anonymous	Anonymous Diary No. 189,30/8/2012
25.	Shri Dilawar Singh	Village and Post Office: Nuna Majra, Tehsil Bahadurgarh, Distt jhajjar
26.	Shri Ramesh Sharma	
27.	Shri Sushil Kumar, President	Dwarka Forum (Regd.), 720, Pocket-I, Sector-14, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078
28.	Shri Ashish Bedi	—
29.	Dr. O.P. Rao	Gurgaon
30.	Col. S.P. Kottai, Retd.	F 7/72, Sugan Vihar, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur-302023
31.	Wg. Cdr. P.K. Roy Chowdhury (Retd.)	pkroychow@yahoo.co.in
32.	Shri Deepak Raj Singh, President, ISA (India)	—
33.	Shri Avinash Kumar	—
34.	Shri P.K. Mishra	—
35.	Shri Atma Ram Kejariwal	Flat-4, Sector-I, Pocket-2, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075
36.	Shri Jeevan Kumar Mittal	Moti Nagar-110015
37.	Shri Sunder Singh	—
38.	Shri S. Gopal	E-340A, Greater Kailash, Part 1, New Delhi-110048
39.	Shri Insp. Binay Singh	P.S.H.N. Din, New Delhi

1	2	3
40.	Shri S.S. Minhas, Principal	Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasnat Vihar, New Delhi
41.	Lt. Col Ravindranath CV (Retd.)	B 806, Sheetal Vihar Apartment, Plot No. 10, Dwaraka, New Delhi-110077
42.	Shri Daljeet Singh	House No. 573, First Floor, Khera Khurd Delhi-110082
43.	Shri S.K. Goyal	W-12/69, Sainik Farm, New Delhi-110062
44.	Shri R.R. Grover	5, Nilgiri Apartments, Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019
45.	Shri Surjit Singh	1710, G.T.B. Nagar, Kingsway Camp, Delhi
46.	Shri Rahul Gul	—
47.	Shri Debadas Ray	2nd-in-Command (Retd.) BSF
48.	Shri Kapil Chawla	—
49.	Pt. Nand Kishore Mishra, Hindu Mahasabha	Maheswar Ashram Gole Market, New Delhi
50.	Dr. Kumar Bijoy	Chartered Financial Analyst, Secretary-Laxmi Vihar, RWA, Delhi-110084
51.	Shri Seemant Paul	—
52.	Shri R.N. Prabhakar, Advocate, High Court and Supreme Court	204, Gali No.7, Faiz Road (Joshi Road) Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

**List of Reports of the Committee on Home Affairs**

Report No.	Title of the Report
1	2
1 <sup>st</sup>	On Demand Nos. 42 and 44 of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1993-94
2 <sup>nd</sup>	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privilege) Amendment Bill, 1992
3 <sup>rd</sup>	The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1991
4 <sup>th</sup>	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1992
5 <sup>th</sup>	The Census (Amendment) Bill, 1992
6 <sup>th</sup>	The Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993
7 <sup>th</sup>	The Working of the Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Vigilance Commission
8 <sup>th</sup>	The Specified Areas (Issue of Identity Cards to Residents) Bill, 1993
9 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
10 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
11 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
12 <sup>th</sup>	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
13 <sup>th</sup>	The Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, 1992
14 <sup>th</sup>	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994
15 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
16 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
17 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
18 <sup>th</sup>	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1995
19 <sup>th</sup>	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1995
20 <sup>th</sup>	The Working of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
21 <sup>st</sup>	The Hire-Purchase (Amendment) Bill, 1989
22 <sup>nd</sup>	The Pondicherry (Administration) Amendment Bill, 1995
23 <sup>rd</sup>	The Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 1995
24 <sup>th</sup>	The Election Commission (Charging of Expenses on the Consolidated Fund of India) Bill, 1994

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25 <sup>th</sup>	The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
26 <sup>th</sup>	The Situation in Jammu and Kashmir
27 <sup>th</sup>	The Private Security Guards and Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 1994
28 <sup>th</sup>	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994
29 <sup>th</sup>	The Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Fifteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
30 <sup>th</sup>	The Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Sixteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
31 <sup>st</sup>	The Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Seventeenth Report on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
32 <sup>nd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
33 <sup>rd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
34 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (1996-97) Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
35 <sup>th</sup>	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1996
36 <sup>th</sup>	Insurgency situation in the North Eastern Region
37 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1997-98) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
38 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1997-98) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
39 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1997-98) of the Ministry of Law and Justice
40 <sup>th</sup>	The Lokpal Bill, 1996
41 <sup>st</sup>	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 1998
42 <sup>nd</sup>	The Lotteries (Regulation) Bill, 1998
43 <sup>rd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
44 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
45 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs
46 <sup>th</sup>	The Indian Majority (Amendment) Bill, 1997
47 <sup>th</sup>	The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997
48 <sup>th</sup>	The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1998
49 <sup>th</sup>	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1997
50 <sup>th</sup>	The Lokpal Bill, 1998
51 <sup>st</sup>	The Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1998



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52 <sup>nd</sup>	The Notaries (Amendment) Bill, 1997
53 <sup>rd</sup>	Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Bill, 1998
54 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
55 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
56 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs
57 <sup>th</sup>	Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 1998
58 <sup>th</sup>	Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1999
59 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2000-01) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
60 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2000-01) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
61 <sup>st</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2000-01) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
62 <sup>nd</sup>	The Salaries Allowances, Leave and Pensions of the Officers and Servants of the Supreme Court Bill, 1994
63 <sup>rd</sup>	The Salaries Allowances, Leave and Pensions of the Officers and Servants of the Delhi High Court Bill, 1994
64 <sup>th</sup>	The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999
65 <sup>th</sup>	The Companies Bill, 1997
66 <sup>th</sup>	The Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1999
67 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Fifty-ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2000-01) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
68 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Sixtieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2000-01) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
69 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Sixty-first Report on the Demands for Grants (2000-01) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
70 <sup>th</sup>	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1999
71 <sup>st</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2001-02) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
72 <sup>nd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2001-02) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
73 <sup>rd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2001-02) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
74 <sup>th</sup>	The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000
75 <sup>th</sup>	Cross-Border Terrorism and Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir
76 <sup>th</sup>	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1999
77 <sup>th</sup>	The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1999

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78 <sup>th</sup>	The Freedom of Information Bill, 2000
79 <sup>th</sup>	The Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2000
80 <sup>th</sup>	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2000
81 <sup>st</sup>	Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999
82 <sup>nd</sup>	North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 1998
83 <sup>rd</sup>	Personnel Policies of Central Industrial Security Force and Central Secretariat Service
84 <sup>th</sup>	The Lokpal Bill, 2000
85 <sup>th</sup>	Law's Delays: Arrears in Courts
86 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2002-03) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
87 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2002-03) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
88 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2002-03) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
89 <sup>th</sup>	The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
90 <sup>th</sup>	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2001
91 <sup>st</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Seventy-fifth Report on Cross-Border Terrorism and Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir
93 <sup>rd</sup>	The Competition Bill, 2001
94 <sup>th</sup>	The Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2002
95 <sup>th</sup>	The Repatriation of Prisoners Bill, 2002
96 <sup>th</sup>	The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme
97 <sup>th</sup>	The Election and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002
98 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2003-04) of Ministry of Home Affairs
99 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2003-04) of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
100 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2003-04) of Department of Development of North Eastern Region
101 <sup>st</sup>	Demands for Grants (2003-04) of Ministry of Law and Justice
102 <sup>nd</sup>	The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2003 and the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2003
103 <sup>rd</sup>	Salaries and allowances of the Judicial officers of the Union Territories Bill, 2003
104 <sup>th</sup>	Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Bill, 2003
105 <sup>th</sup>	Constitution (One hundredth Amendment) Bill, 2003
106 <sup>th</sup>	Constitution (One Hundredth and Second Amendment) Bill, 2003 and the State of Delhi Bill, 2003
107 <sup>th</sup>	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003
108 <sup>th</sup>	The Assam Rifles Bill, 2003

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109 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2004-05) of Ministry of Home Affairs
110 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2004-05) of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
111 <sup>th</sup>	Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003
112 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2005-06) of Ministry of Home Affairs
113 <sup>th</sup>	Demands for Grants (2005-06) of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
114 <sup>th</sup>	The Displaced Persons Claims and Other Laws Repeal Bill, 2004
115 <sup>th</sup>	The Disaster Management Bill, 2005
116 <sup>th</sup>	The State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Bill, 2004
117 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eighty-third Report of the Committee pertaining to the Personnel Policy of CISF
118 <sup>th</sup>	The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2005
119 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
120 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Development of NER
121 <sup>st</sup>	Examination of Administration' of Union Territories
122 <sup>nd</sup>	The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005
123 <sup>rd</sup>	Sashastra Seema Bal Bill, 2006
124 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
125 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred and Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region
126 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Home Affairs
127 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of DoNER
128 <sup>th</sup>	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006
129 <sup>th</sup>	The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007 and the Constitution (One Hundred and Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2007
130 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in One Hundred Twenty-sixth Report on DFGs (2007-08) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
131 <sup>st</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred Twenty-seventh Report on DFG (2007-08) of the Ministry of DoNER
132 <sup>nd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2008-09) of Ministry of Home Affairs
133 <sup>rd</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
134 <sup>th</sup>	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006
135 <sup>th</sup>	Border Fencing and Floodlighting Projects of Indo-Pak Border
136 <sup>th</sup>	Revamping and Revitalization of Civil Defence in the Country
137 <sup>th</sup>	Rehabilitation of J&K Migrants

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138 <sup>th</sup>	The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2008
139 <sup>th</sup>	The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007
140 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in One Hundred Thirty-second Report on DFGs (2008-09) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
141 <sup>st</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred Thirty-third Report on DFG (2008-09) of the Ministry of DoNER
142 <sup>nd</sup>	Implementation of Central Scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration
143 <sup>rd</sup>	The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2009
144 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2010-11) of Ministry of Home Affairs
145 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
146 <sup>th</sup>	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010
147 <sup>th</sup>	The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010
148 <sup>th</sup>	The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010
149 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the One Hundred Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the M/o DoNER
150 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the One Hundred Forty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the M/o Home Affairs
151 <sup>st</sup>	The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2010
152 <sup>nd</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendation/Observations contained in the One Hundred Thirty-sixth Report on Revamping and Revitalisation of Civil Defence in the country
153 <sup>rd</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendation/Observations contained in the One Hundred Thirty-fifth Report on Border Fencing and Flood Lighting Projects along Indo-Pak Borders
154 <sup>th</sup>	The Border Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2011
155 <sup>th</sup>	The Enemy Property (Amendment) Second Bill, 2010
156 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendation/Observations contained in the One Hundred Forty-second Report on Implementations of Central Scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration.
157 <sup>th</sup>	Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2011
158 <sup>th</sup>	North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Amendment Bill, 2011
159 <sup>th</sup>	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011
160 <sup>th</sup>	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011
161 <sup>st</sup>	Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Home Affairs
162 <sup>nd</sup>	Demands for Grants (2012-13) of M/o DoNER
163 <sup>rd</sup>	Working of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police academy, Hyderabad
164 <sup>th</sup>	The Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012

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165 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
166 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in its One Hundred and Sixty second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region
167 <sup>th</sup>	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012
168 <sup>th</sup>	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012
169 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2013-14) of Ministry of Home Affairs
170 <sup>th</sup>	The Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
171 <sup>st</sup>	The North Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013
172 <sup>nd</sup>	Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred Sixty-third Report on Working of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
173 <sup>rd</sup>	Strengthening of the working of Ministry of DoNER for effective implementation of Policies, Programmes, Schemes and Projects meant for North Eastern Region
174 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Home Affairs
175 <sup>th</sup>	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred Seventieth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
176 <sup>th</sup>	Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police
177 <sup>th</sup>	Report on the Coastal Security Scheme
178 <sup>th</sup>	Report on the Disaster Management in the Country
179 <sup>th</sup>	Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in its One Hundred Thirty-seventh Report on Rehabilitation of J&K Migrants
180 <sup>th</sup>	Report on the Administration of Union Territories (Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh)

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