



सत्यमेव जयते

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**  
**RAJYA SABHA**

DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON HOME AFFAIRS

**ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY NINTH REPORT**

**Action taken by the Government on the  
Recommendations/Observations contained in the 176th  
Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police**

*(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 7th December, 2015)*

*(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 7th December, 2015)*



Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi  
December, 2015/Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

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Hindi version of this publication is also available

C.S. (H.A.)-370th

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
(*Re-constituted w.e.f. 1st September, 2014*)

1. Shri P. Bhattacharya — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri K. Rahman Khan
3. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna
4. Dr. V. Maitreyan
- \*5. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
- \*\*6. Shri Vijay Goel
7. Shri Derek O'Brien
8. Shri Baishnab Parida
9. Shri D. Raja
10. Shri Sitaram Yechury

**LOK SABHA**

11. Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra
12. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
13. Shri Selvakumara Chinayan S.
14. Dr. (Smt.) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar
15. Shri Ramen Deka
16. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
17. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge
18. Shrimati Kirron Kher
19. Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu
20. Shri Kaushal Kishore
21. Shri Ashwini Kumar
22. Shri Harish Meena
23. Shri Nagarajan P.
24. Shri Baijayant "Jay" Panda
25. Shri Dilip Patel
26. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
27. Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel

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\* Shri Neeraj Shekhar, MP, Rajya Sabha nominated w.e.f. 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 to fill the vacancy caused by shifting of Shri Satish Chandra Misra, MP, RS to Committee on Finance w.e.f. 9 January 2015.

\*\*Shri Vijay Goel, MP, Rajya Sabha nominated w.e.f. 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi as MOS w.e.f. 9 November 2014.

(ii)

28. Shri Bheemrao B. Patil
29. Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
30. Dr. Satya Pal Singh
31. Shri B. Sreeramulu

**SECRETARIAT**

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

Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*

Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Assistant Director*

Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Assistant Director*

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28. Shri Bheemaroo B. Patil

---

\* Shri Prataprao Jadhav, MP, Lok Sabha nominated w.e.f. 9th September, 2015 to fill the vacancy caused by shifting of Shri Chandrakant Khaire, MP, Lok Sabha to Committee on Finance w.e.f. 9th September, 2015

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Shrimati Arpana Mendiratta, *Joint Director*

Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Deputy Director*

Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Assistant Director*



## Introduction

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 Eighty Ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 176<sup>th</sup> Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police.

2. The One Hundred and Seventy Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs was presented/laid to the both houses of Parliament on 19th February, 2014. After presentation of the Report, the copies thereof were sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs requesting them to furnish Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report. The Ministry furnished the ATNs on the said report to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 15th December, 2014. The Committee in its sitting held on 18th February, 2015 considered the ATNs as furnished by the Ministry and heard the presentation of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on the general functioning of Delhi Police and sought clarifications on various issues concerning ATNs. The Rajya Sabha Secretariat prepared a detailed questionnaire and forwarded the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs for replies for consideration of the committee which was furnished to the committee on 19th March, 2015.

3. It is during the course of consideration of Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Home Affairs the Commissioner of Police, Delhi requested the Committee to visit Delhi Police Headquarters, ITO, Delhi to take stock of the ground realities of the functioning of the Delhi police. Acceding to the request, the Committee visited Delhi Police Control Room situated at Delhi Police Headquarters, ITO, New Delhi on 29th June, 2015 and held a detailed discussion with Commissioner of Police, Delhi and other senior officers of Delhi Police and representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs and took stock of updated replies to the questionnaire, as furnished by MHA, pertaining to the functioning of Delhi Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs furnished the updated ATNs on the 176th Report on 24th July, 2015. The present report is based on the updated ATNs.

4. The Minister of State for Home Affairs laid the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the said Report of the Committee on the Table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 11th August and 12th August, 2015, respectively, pursuant to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha's Direction dated 24th September 2014.

5. The Committee, thereafter, considered the draft 189th Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the 176th Report on the functioning of Delhi Police and adopted the same in its meeting held on 2nd December, 2015.

New Delhi  
December 2nd, 2015  

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Agrahayana 11, 1937 (Saka)

P. BHATTACHARYA  
*Chairman*  
*Department-related Parliamentary*  
*Standing Committee on Home Affairs*  
*Rajya Sabha*

## ACRONYMS

ACR	:	Annual Confidential Report
AHTU	:	Anti Human Trafficking Unit
BPR&D	:	The Bureau of Police Research and Development
ATO	:	Anti Terrorism Operation
BPO	:	Business Process Outsourcing
CCS	:	Central Civil Services
CISF	:	Central Industrial Security Force
CPWD	:	Central Public Work Department
DDA	:	Delhi Development Authority
DJB	:	Delhi Jal Board
DUAC	:	Delhi Urban Art Commission
DMPU	:	District Missing Persons Unit
DTC	:	Delhi Transport Corporation
ECIL	:	Electronic Corporation of India Limited
ERV	:	Emergency Response Vehicles
FIR	:	First Information Report
FOB	:	Foot Over Bridge
IT	:	Information Technology
GIS	:	Geographical Information System
GNCT	:	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GPS	:	Global Positioning System
GRP	:	Government Railway Police
HRM	:	Human Resource Management
IEA	:	Indian Evidence Act
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
IPS	:	Indian Police Service

ITMS	:	Intelligent Traffic Management System
LATC	:	Light Armoured Troop Carriers
LED	:	Light Emitting Diodes
LeT	:	Lashkar-e-Taiba
LUPD	:	Lateral under Protective Device
MCOCA	:	Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999
MCD	:	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MHA	:	Ministry of Home Affairs
MPV	:	Mobile Patrol Vans
MTS	:	Multi Tasking Staff
NCRB	:	National Crime Records Bureau
NDPS	:	Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances
NDMC	:	New Delhi Municipal Corporation
NCW	:	National Commission for Women
NHRC	:	National Human Right Commission
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCR	:	Police Control Room
PHQ	:	Police Headquarters
POC	:	Prevention of Corruption Act
PWD	:	Public Works Department
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PIU	:	Public Interface Unit
PSO	:	Protective Services Officers
QRT	:	Quick Response Team
RPF	:	Railway Protection Force
RWA	:	Resident Welfare Association
RUPD	:	Rear under Protective Device
SCNEP	:	Special Cell for North Eastern People
SCSC	:	Senior Citizens Security Cell
SHO	:	Station House Officer

SWAT	:	Swift Weapon and Tactics Team
SWOT	:	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
SIAM	:	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers
STC	:	Specialized Training Centre
VATS	:	Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals
VMS	:	Variable Message Sign Boards
WHC	:	Water House Coopers

## REPORT

The Action Taken Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Functioning of Delhi Police. The Report was presented to the Parliament on 19th February 2014.

2. Action Taken Notes (ATNs) as updated was received from the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of the Sixty-eight (68) observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy Sixth Report which have been categorized as follows:

**Chapter I:** *The observations/recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government: Paras: 2.9.4, 3.5.3, 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.8.5, 3.9.4, 3.9.5, 3.10.3, 4.1.10, 4.2.4, 4.2.5, 5.1.5, 5.1.6, 5.1.10, 5.2.5, 5.3.10, 5.3.11, 6.1.4, 6.3.6, 6.3.7, 6.4.2, 6.6.3, 6.7.3, 6.7.23, 6.7.25, 7.3.3, 7.3.4, 7.3.5, 7.4.1, 7.4.2, (of the One Hundred and Seventy Sixth Report) Total recommendations-30;*

The Committee is pleased to note that the Ministry has accepted 30 of its recommendations as mentioned in Chapter – I of the Report.

**Chapter II:** *The observations/recommendations which the Committee does not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies: - Paras: 3.4.6, 3.6.5, 4.1.8, 5.1.4, 5.1.9, 6.5.3, 6.7.24, 7.5.2, 7.8.1, 7.8.2, 8.2.3 (ibid) Total recommendations - 11;*

The Committee is convinced with the explanation furnished by the Ministry and, therefore, does not want to pursue the recommendations further.

**Chapter III:** *The observations/recommendations in respect of which the Committee is not satisfied with the replies of the Ministry: Paras: 2.5.3, 3.1.3, 3.3.2, 3.4.2, 3.7.3, 3.10.4, 4.4.4, 5.2.4, 5.2.6, 5.3.9, 5.3.13, 5.4.5, 5.4.7, 6.3.3, 6.3.5, 7.3.2, 7.3.3, 8.1.6, 8.1.12, 8.1.13 and 8.2.2 (ibid) Total recommendations - 21;*

The Committee expresses its concern over the non-implementation of twenty-one of its recommendations contained in Chapter-III and desires that the Ministry should take further necessary action and furnish convincing replies in respect of those recommendations within a time frame of three months after presentation of the Report.

**Chapter-IV:** *The observations/recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government have not been received: Para: 3.8.6, 4.1.9, 5.2.7, 5.3.12, 5.4.9, 6.7.5 and 6.7.7 (ibid) Total recommendation - 7.*

In respect of the 7 recommendations placed in Chapter-IV, the Committee feels that the Ministry has either furnished interim replies or couched its response in vague terms. The Committee desires that the Ministry should furnish pointed and detailed Action Taken Notes in

respect of the recommendations categorized in Chapter-IV in detail and to the point, as per the intention and spirit of the recommendations of the Committee within three months.

The para-wise details of the ATNs are being discussed, as per the categorisation indicated above, in the succeeding Chapters.

## CHAPTER-I

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendations

##### 1.1 ACHIEVEMENT ON TERROR FRONT

1.1.1 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)

#### Action Taken

1.1.2 The counter terror work done by Special Cell, Delhi Police is as follows:-

##### *Counter Terror Achievements of Delhi Police*

1.1.3 The most notable achievement of Special Cell, Delhi Police has been its success in preventing any terrorist attack for the past two years. The main thrust of the counter terror efforts of Special Cell, Delhi Police has been its efforts in neutralizing the terrorist organizations operating in this region of the country. 22 terrorists were arrested since August, 2013. They include 12 from Indian Mujahideen and 03 from Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT).

##### *Pune Serial Blasts of 1<sup>st</sup> Aug, 2012 solved:*

1.1.4 The Special Cell, Delhi Police busted another Indian Mujahideen module with its roots in Maharashtra. Five members of the module were arrested and explosives, detonators and other incriminating material were recovered from them. The module was responsible for blasts that shook Pune on 1st August, 2012. The module had plans to carry out similar blasts in Delhi, Bodh Gaya, Mumbai and Hyderabad.

##### *Arrest of most wanted LeT militant Abdul Karim @ Tunda:*

1.1.5 The infamous LeT militant Abdul Karim @ Tunda, whose name figured in India's 20 most wanted terrorists was arrested from Indo Nepal Border in August, 2013. He is involved in several terrorist activities in India *i.e.* explosion in trains in 1993 in Mumbai & Hyderabad and several bomb blasts in Delhi/NCR from the year 1994 to 1998. He was instrumental in facilitating the infiltration of several Pakistani and Bangladeshi terrorists in India through Indo Bangladesh border. His three associates namely Mohd. Zakaria, Bashiruddin & Mohd. Alauddin were also arrested.

***Unearthing of a plot by Lashker-e-Taiba:***

1.1.6 Delhi Police Special Cell unearthed a plot by Lashker-e- Taiba to cause terrorist activities in Delhi and neighbouring states and arrested 2 LeT militants, namely, Mohd. Shahid and Mohd. Rashid both r/o Distt. Nooh, Haryana. They were entrusted the responsibility of arranging logistics and communication for the terrorist attack by their handlers in Pakistan. A case under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and criminal conspiracy was registered in December, 2013.

***Capture of 2 Top level Indian Mujahideen terrorists and busting of its Rajasthan Module:***

1.1.7 In a major success in its endeavour to contain terrorism being sponsored from across the border, the Special Cell of Delhi Police arrested 2 Top level Indian Mujahideen terrorists, namely its present Chief of Indian Operations Tehsin Akhtar @ Monu and Zia Ur Rehman @ Waqas in March, 2014. The later is a Pakistani national and an expert in IED making. These terrorist were wanted in a series of bombings carried out all over India since 2010.

1.1.8 Pursuant to the arrest of Waqas, three more terrorists of Indian Mujahiddin namely (1) Mohammad Mahruf, aged 21 yrs, s/o Farooq, Jaipur, (2) Mohammad Waqar Azhar @ Haneef, aged 21 yrs, s/o Mohammad Tasleem Raza, r/o Jaipur and (3) Shaquib Ansari @ Khalid, aged 25 yrs, s/o Mohammad Aslam Ansari, r/o Jodhpur have been arrested. Huge recoveries of suspected explosive materials, detonators, electronic circuits/timers etc. have been made at the instance of the terrorists arrested from Jaipur and Jodhpur. With this, an impending terrorist strike has been averted. The Special Cell has got cases registered under the Explosive Substances Act at Jaipur and Jodhpur regarding the recoveries made from the terrorists of the Rajasthan module of IM. Since 2010, Ahmed Siddibappa @ Yasin Bhatkal, Asadullah Akhtar @ Haddi, Zia-ur-Rehman @ Waqas and Tehsin Akhtar @ Monu were the key ground level operatives of Indian Mujahideen who planned and executed all the terror strikes that took place in India. The planning and execution was coordinated by Riaz Bhatkal from across the border. Arrest of Yasin Bhatkal and Asadullah Akhtar in August, 2013 made Indian Mujahideen dependent on Tehsin Akhtar @ Monu and Zia-ur-Rehman @ Waqas for developing new modules and control the terrorist strikes on the ground.

***Curb on the proliferation of illicit arms***

1.1.9 An in-house study into the growing use of sophisticated firearms over the previous 4-5 years in the commission of violent crimes in Delhi revealed that illicit firearms were manufactured in Munger, Bihar, and further smuggled into Delhi by organized criminal gangs based in Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad and other places. Special Cell, Delhi Police worked diligently and relentlessly by deploying informers in and around Meerut, Bullandshahr, Muzaffar Nagar, Shamli and other places in UP and specifically in Munger, Bihar. In pursuit of this objective of Special Cell, two persons namely Niranjana Mishra and Mohd. Feroz Alam were apprehended near Shastri Park, Delhi and 99 pistols along with 99 spare magazines were recovered from the inbuilt capsule cavity of head lights of their car. Similarly, more catches of Munger made weapons were also made. Till date, 33 accused have been arrested in different operations by Special Cell during 2013 and 196 pistols along with same number of spare magazines recovered from their possession. Another startling revelation has been that Khargaon, Madhya Pradesh has become another illicit firearms manufacturing hub from where weapons are sent to various parts of the country including Delhi/NCR. Recently, 22 pistols made in Dhar district, MP were recovered.



## PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO CHECK TERRORIST ATTACK IN DELHI

1.1.10 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:-

1. Armed Response Teams
2. Terrorist related intelligence collection
3. Security audit of Vital Installations
4. Eyes and Ears scheme and Tenant verification
5. Checking of Public Places
6. Installation of CCTV System in Markets and Border Check Posts

1.1.11 Details are as follows:-

1. **Armed Response Teams:** Delhi Police has deployed more than 200 Armed Response Teams across the city. A large number of them are mobile, whereas some of the teams are on foot to cover a smaller area or a specific location. Besides, Delhi Police also have 801 PCR Mobile Patrol Vans and 139 motorcycles across Delhi. These Armed Response Teams and PCR Vans/Motor Cycles have been deployed to deter any terrorist attack as well as respond suitably. The details of the armed response teams are as follows:-
  - (a) **Quick Reaction Teams:** These include Cobra and Vajra teams. They are all in vehicles, round the clock, armed with semi-automatic weapons, wireless sets and protective gears. Each QRT is headed by an officer or a head Constable, ready to respond to any armed attack.
  - (b) **Mobile Striking Parties:** Mobile striking parties deployed at strategic locations is headed by an officer/Head Constable with 1-2 Constables. Officer/HC is equipped with small weapon and Constable with INSAS/AK-47 rifle and suitable wireless communication. Each mobile party patrols their assigned area in two shifts from early morning to late evening depending upon the operational requirement of the area.
  - (c) **Foot/Static Armed Parties:** Foot/Static armed parties, each consisting of 2-4 HC/Cts armed with SAF/INSAS rifles/pistols/revolvers have been deployed at sensitive locations like entry/exit of Metro Stations, Five Stars Hotels, and Schools etc. They are on foot and cover the specific areas given to them to counter any terrorist attack. The timings of deployment are as per the operational requirement of the location.
  - (d) **CP's Reserves:** CP's Reserves, with armed component, have been positioned round the clock at vantage locations in Delhi. They are rushed to the spot for assisting the local police in forming cordons and also respond to the situation, as required by circumstances.

- (e) **Mobile Patrol Vans (MPVs):** Keeping in view the vulnerability of certain targets within their beat areas, the bases of some of the MPVs in all the PCR zones have been re-located so that these vans are located nearest to the vulnerable target area such as a market place, metro station, hospital, etc. They are also in a position of operational readiness to respond to exigencies. The checking/patrolling by MPVs is also being coordinated regularly by the CPCR (Central Police Control Room) with specific instructions to cover vulnerable target areas, such as schools, colleges, metro stations, temples, mosques.
- (f) **PCR Vans and PCR Motor Cycles :** There are bases of PCR Vans and Motor Cycles in Delhi. Besides responding to any incident in their respective beats, they also rush to any place of terrorist attack and respond according to the requirement of the situation. The response time of PCR van to reach any place of occurrence in urban areas is about 10 minutes and rural areas about 20 minutes.
- (g) **Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs):** ERVs have been provided one each in 181 police stations of Delhi. They are manned by one upper subordinate and 3 other ranks and equipped with at least two long range weapons and small arms and wireless sets. They act as the first responder to all crime and major law and order calls. They are deployed in two shifts from 0800 hrs to 2400 hrs. Midnight. Inspr./Anti Terrorist Operation (ATO) also spends at least two to three hours in a day in ERVs to supervise the anti terrorist tasks allotted to him in his jurisdiction.
- (h) **Special Weapon and Tactics Teams (SWAT):** Delhi Police has set up a SWAT team consisting of 4 officers (01 Inspr. & 3 SIs) and 131(Cts.) commandos well equipped to respond to any armed attack with a capacity to neutralize armed terrorists attack. A SWAT team has been stationed at Special Cell Jamrudhpur, New Delhi. The team is well armed with semi-automatic weapons and protective gears. The SWAT teams have been subjected to specialized training in counter terrorism at NSG, Manesar and PTC Jodhpur, Rajasthan. SWAT teams have also been provided with three Light Armoured Troop Carriers (LATC) for operational requirements.

## 2. Terrorist related Intelligence collection :

1.1.12 Entire system of terrorist related intelligence collection system has been reviewed. The details are as follows:-

### i) **Human Intelligence Collection:**

1.1.13 The entire system for collection of terrorist related intelligence has been revamped. The Special Cell is a dedicated unit for anti-terrorist operations. The officers/staff of this Cell function primarily on the basis of intelligence gathered either by them or other agencies. Within the Special Cell, additional teams of officers have been constituted and deployed in various sensitive areas of Delhi to collect terrorist related information. They are not assigned any other job except collection

of intelligence. The teams of special cell, analyse the intelligence, pursue it and mount operation at appropriate time.

(ii) ***Technical Intelligence:***

1.1.14 Use of technology for gathering intelligence and system for technical intelligence collection is also under upgradation.

(iii) ***Revamping of Beat Patrolling system:***

1.1.15 Beat patrolling system has been revamped and oriented towards collection of criminal/terrorist related intelligence, implementation of anti-terrorist measures etc. A revised Standing Order No. 331/2007 has been issued to redefine the duties of Beat Officers.

(iv) ***Intelligence Collection by Police Station Staff and Inspector Anti terrorist operations:***

1.1.16 One of the Inspectors posted in every police station in Delhi has been designated as Inspector (Anti terrorist operations) and assigned the task of implementation of anti terrorist measures including intelligence collection, in police station area. A separate order No. 12801-13050/Record Branch/PHQ dated 25/10/2010 has been issued to define his responsibilities. Besides, special responsibility has been imposed upon the local police towards collection of intelligence relating to terrorists by closely studying their *modus operandi* in past cases, and interaction with Community Leaders, Residential Welfare Associations, Market Associations, Hotel/Guest House workers/employees etc. A separate S.O. No.78/08 has been issued in this regard.

3. **Security Audit of Vital Installations :**

1.1.17 Important and sensitive establishments including Iconic Monuments, Government buildings, Private Buildings, Malls, Cinema Halls, Hotels/Guest Houses, Markets and other public places have been identified as Vital Installations in Delhi. Most of the owners/Estate Managers have been issued the security guidelines/advisories suggesting them to take specific security measures to prevent any terrorist attack in their establishments. Meetings are also held with them individually or with associations to convince them to implement security measures. Their security status is being monitored and efforts are being continually made to convince them to comply with the guidelines and make their establishments more secure. The Vital Installations have been classified in five colour codes *i.e.* green, purple, yellow, orange and red to define the satisfaction level of various security parameters with respect to perimeter security, access control, Anti-Sabotage check and parking control etc. The security status of all the 534 vital installations is reviewed on regular basis by Delhi Police. Market/Traders Associations are also being persuaded to install CCTVs in front of their shops.

4. **Eyes & Ears scheme and Tenant verification:**

(i) ***Eyes and Ears scheme :***

1.1.18 Delhi Police has launched a scheme captioned 'Public As Eyes and Ears of the Police' with special emphasis to sensitize all the stake-holders such as Rehri Patriwalas, Chowkidars, guards, vendors, parking attendants, TSR drivers, residents/traders welfare associations etc. to keep a watch and look for suspicious persons and share the information with local police immediately. Regular meetings are held by all the officers to sensitize and motivate them. The scheme is

catching up with the public and they are coming forward to help the police. Number of criminal cases have been worked out with the help of stake-holders of the scheme and public persons have also been rewarded by Delhi Police to recognize their help in solving crime in Delhi.

(ii) ***Tenant Verification:***

1.1.19 In order to detect any terrorist or any person with a dubious character taking shelter in Delhi as a tenant, Delhi Police carries out regular tenant verification. The house owners are required to inform local police whenever they keep a tenant. Special drives are also conducted for verification of tenants.

5. ***Checking of public places***

All kinds of public places in Delhi are being checked regularly. The details are as follows :-

(i) ***Checking of Cyber Café:***

1.1.20 Division Officers and beat officers of local police and selected teams of Special Cell regularly check the Cyber Cafes all over Delhi to ensure that Cyber Café owners maintain a record of proof of identity carrying the photographs and addresses of Cyber Café users. This record will be useful in tracing the persons who send threat through e-mail from Cyber Café.

(ii) ***Checking of Guest Houses and hotels:***

1.1.21 Officers of Local Police and Special Cell regularly check the hotels and Guest Houses all over Delhi to ensure that they maintain proper record of guests and ascertain the identity of persons staying there, conduct random checks and interrogate suspicious looking persons to ascertain their bonafides and purpose of visit.

(iii) ***Checking hideouts, Cinema Halls, Airport, Railway Stations, ISBTs, Taxi stands, Chemical shops, Public offices, Gurudwaras, Masjids, Mandirs and STD booths:***

1.1.22 Local police as well as officers of Special Cell regularly conduct checking to keep watch on such places as mentioned above to detect any suspicious activity. Suspicious looking persons are also questioned to ascertain their identity and bonafides. The authorities of Railway Stations and ISBTs have been requested to make regular announcements over the public address system advising public to be on the look out for any unattended object and inform the police.

(iv) ***Checking of vehicles and buses :***

1.1.23 Local Police checks buses and other vehicles regularly by placing barricades on the road at selected places. DTC Depot Managers and private bus operators are also briefed about precautions to be taken by them and their drivers/conductors. DTC has also been requested to install CCTVs inside the buses as well as outside the entry door to keep a watch over public.

(v) ***Checking of trucks/public carriers:***

1.1.24 Local Police and Special Cell teams conduct regular checking of trucks/ public carriers carrying goods, vegetables/fruits etc. entering Delhi, to detect any smuggling of arms/ ammunition/ explosives etc. Their drivers/cleaners are also verified.

(vi) ***Dealers in second hand Car/Scooter/Motorcycles:***

1.1.25 Local Police keeps a liaison with dealers of second hand cars/scooters/motorcycles to know about the identity of persons buying them. They have also been instructed to inform local police, in case of any suspicious person or transaction.

vii) ***Wireless Integrated Public Address System:***

1.1.26 Delhi Police has installed a centrally operated Wireless Integrated Public Address System at various markets and Metro Stations in Delhi. General instructions are issued to the public from the central location at CPRC regarding security precautions and alert them from time to time.

6. **Servant Verification:**

1.1.27 In order to detect any terrorist or dubious characters taking shelter as servants in any house or establishment, Resident Welfare Associations, Trader Associations are briefed in meetings regularly and through issue of pamphlets/advertisements public in general is advised to get their servants verified at the time of employing them. Servant verification drives are also carried out regularly.

7. **Public Awareness about preventive measures:**

1.1.28 Pamphlets to create public awareness about preventive measures to be adopted against terrorism are distributed and slide shows screened at cinema halls regularly. Meetings with RWAs and Market Welfare Associations are held regularly where residents and shopkeepers are sensitized about security measures. Similarly regular meetings are held with Thana Level Committees and District Level Committees and the members are sensitized about the security measures. Advertisements are also regularly given in media for public education.

8. **CCTV System:**

1.1.29 Under Government of India approved project, CCTV Systems have been/ are being installed by Delhi Police in 85 locations in Delhi through M/s Electronic Corporation of India Limited (ECIL).

1.1.30 Out of 5200 CCTV cameras planned in 85 locations, 3932 CCTV cameras have been installed covering 76 locations and the work is in progress in the remaining locations.

1.1.31 There is a proposal for the installation of CCTV Cameras at 315 market/locations identified by Distts. in phase-IV under Safe City Project.

***Further observation***

**1.1.32 The Committee desires that the proposal for installation of CCTV Cameras at 315 market/locations identified by Districts. in phase-IV under Safe City Project would be cleared and implemented within stipulated timeframe.**

**Recommendations**

1.2 **PROBLEMS IN REGISTRATION OF FIRS**

1.2.1 **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 167<sup>th</sup> 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)

#### Action Taken

1.2.2 Reluctance on the part of police to register cognizable offences is a commonplace experience and Delhi has been no exception. Consequently, crime registration in Delhi remained depressed during the last two decades. For instance 64882 IPC cases were registered in Delhi in 1998. This number fell to 54287 in 2012 notwithstanding an exponential growth in population, unplanned urbanization and growing inequalities. The incident of December 16, 2012 brought to focus the under reporting of crimes against women. Steps were initiated to ensure free registration of such crimes. However, non registration of property crimes like robberies, snatchings and thefts still remained a rampant practice. A conscious decision was, therefore, taken by Delhi Police in August, 2013 to ensure truthful registration of crime. Delhi Police machinery was suitably sensitized, enthused and monitored to ensure truthful registration of complaints which disclosed commission of cognizable offences. Results have been heartening. A very steep increase in crime, particularly street crime, was seen during the year 2013. The registered IPC crime rose to 80184 in 2013 as against 54287 cases registered during the year 2012. This positive trend has gathered further steam during the current year and the same can be seen from the following chart :

Comparative Crime

Crime Heads	2013	2014	variation
Dacoity	33	82	148.48%
Murder	517	586	13.35%
Attempt to Murder	585	770	31.62%
Robbery	1245	6464	419.20%
Rape	1636	2166	32.40%
Snatching	3638	7350	102.03%

Crime Heads	2013	2014	variation
M.O. Women	3515	4322	22.96%
Hurt	1768	2027	14.65%
House Theft	3216	12735	295.99%
M.V. Theft	14916	23384	56.77%
Other Theft	11992	42634	255.52%
Other IPC	37123	53134	43.12%
<b>TOTAL IPC</b>	<b>80184</b>	<b>155654</b>	<b>94.12%</b>

1.2.3 This paradigm shift from burking to truthful registration has been very rewarding and complaints of non-registration of FIR have shown a substantial decline. The true extent of crime in various parts of the city is now known to devise suitable strategies for prevention and detection of crime. Appropriate efforts to detect crimes have yielded excellent results and more criminals (as given in the chart below) are now being apprehended. This will have a positive impact on crime scenario in medium and long term.

#### **Arrest of Persons**

	2012	2013	2014
Dacoits/Robbers	1460	1929	5485
Snatchers	1590	2379	2626
Burglars	1524	1306	2049
Auto Lifters	3700	2978	3029
Kidnappers	664	607	715
<b>TOTAL IPC</b>	<b>39051</b>	<b>49651</b>	<b>57937</b>

#### ***Further observation***

1.2.4 **The Committee observes that the paradigm shift from burking to truthful registration of FIR have shown substantial increase in registration of cases of crimes however, efficiency of Delhi Police would be better reflected only if there is corresponding increase in the conviction rate/final disposal of the cases.**

#### **Recommendations**

##### **1.3 SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS**

1.3.1 **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)

### **Action Taken**

1.3.2 Regular concerted and focused enforcement drives are undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police from time to time which are both vehicle and offence specific, to create an impact and sustained efforts in the following major areas: -

- Action against buses, RTVs, and commercial goods vehicles for enforcement of Hon'ble Supreme Court directions.
- Action against TSRs for misbehaviour, overcharging, refusal and carrying excess passengers.
- Action against Gramin Sewa vehicles.
- Action against two wheeler riders for driving without helmet, pillion rider without helmet and triple riding.
- Action against plying of unauthorized buses and RTVs.
- Action against school vans.
- Unauthorized use of beacon lights.
- Vehicle having tinted/dark solar films on glasses.
- Permit violation
- Over-speeding.
- Improper/obstructive parking.
- Drunken and reckless driving.
- Violation of 'No Entry' restriction timings.
- Wrong overtaking, stop line violation.
- Red light jumping.
- Defective number plates.
- Without Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate.
- Seat Belt
- Without PSV Badges
- Heavy Goods Vehicles without LUPD(Lateral under Protective Device)/RUPD(Rear under Protective Device)
- Action against illegal plying of tractors.

1.3.3 During these drives, traffic laws and rules which have direct bearing on improving the road discipline and safety level on city roads are enforced rigidly.



1.3.4 To sensitize the general public towards discipline to give way to pedestrians *viz.* senior citizens, children, differently abled persons, etc., the Delhi Traffic Police undertakes exclusive publicity through media, release of press advertisements and regular announcement on FM channels. The Delhi Traffic Police through Education Department, GNCT of Delhi has requested principals of various schools to designate one teacher as Road Safety Coordinator in every school in the NCT of Delhi, so that regular road safety programmes could be organised in schools for sensitization of children in the general interest of the safety of all road users. Approximately, 1000 schools in Delhi have opted for appointment of road safety coordinators in their schools. During Delhi Police week, a workshop-cum-programme was organized wherein all the road safety coordinators were invited and trained by Delhi Traffic Police. Besides, help of volunteers is also being undertaken in regulation of traffic at important traffic junctions by providing help to senior citizens, children, differently abled persons in safe crossing of the roads. The Delhi Traffic Police has also launched a scheme wherein the pedestrians who are found using FOBs/Subways are rewarded so that the pedestrians are encouraged to use pedestrian facilities.

1.3.5 Intersection discipline particularly during peak hours is one of the priority areas of Delhi Traffic Police. Motorists violating stop line and zebra crossings are strictly prosecuted. In addition, sensitization of general public regarding intersection discipline to give way to pedestrians at crossings is also a priority area of Delhi Traffic Police. Towards this, a special enforcement drive is also being planned by Delhi Traffic Police in due course of time in which emphasis shall be laid on prosecuting motorists disregarding the right of way of pedestrians at controlled/uncontrolled junctions in NCT of Delhi. Besides this, efforts have also been made by Delhi Traffic Police for providing dedicated pedestrian paths/footpaths of minimum of one meter width on all the roads of Delhi/New Delhi areas which should be continuous, encroachment/obstruction free and user friendly in the general interest of the safety of pedestrians on Delhi roads. In this respect, a letter has already been sent by Spl. CP/Traffic *vide* No. 6625/TE(D-III)/Traffic dated 25.09.2014 to Chief Secretary, GNCT of Delhi with a copy to all concerned civic agencies. Moreover, a letter has also been sent by L.G., Delhi *vide* No. 47(10)/RN/2014/1560/B-3988-94 dated 21.11.2014 to all the concerned civic agencies to get the footpaths/pedestrian pathways vacated.

1.3.6 Regarding lane discipline on Delhi roads, the Delhi Traffic Police has also started a special enforcement drive on selected corridors in the NCT of Delhi w.e.f. 23.2.2015. More than 95,000 motorists have been prosecuted by Delhi Traffic Police for improper lane changing on Delhi roads till 15.6.2015. The drive is continuing to instil the habit of lane driving amongst motorists while driving on Delhi roads. During the year 2014, a total of 43,56,793 violators were prosecuted for various traffic offences. In the year 2015 (upto 15.6.2015), a total of 19,66,958 violators have been prosecuted for various traffic offences. The details of prosecution action undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police for important traffic offences having bearing of safety and vehicle wise prosecution for the year 2014 and 2015 (upto 15th June) as under:-

**Offence wise (Important Traffic Offences)  
Details of Challans/Prosecution**

Offence	2014	2015 (UPTO 15.6.2015)
Violation of Traffic Signals	894527	272034

Offence	2014	2015 (UPTO 15.6.2015)
Over speeding	132814	144384
Violation of restriction timings	59358	33338
Triple riding	89702	37142
Rider without helmet	661246	279594
Pillion rider without helmet	197212	121294
Improper/unauthorized parking	773083	304600
Dangerous/reckless driving	241858	122104
Permit violations	59543	37676
Drunken driving	29584	16167
Use of Pressure Horn	295	131
Use of Tinted Glass	36352	14229
Stop Line violation	137517	60249
Without pollution control certificate (PUCC)	33896	6079
Defective number plate	58778	17417
Use of unauthorized top lights	67	46
Yellow line violation	2814	45004
Wrong overtaking	14719	2996
Refusal by Taxi/TSR	7526	523
Not using seat belts	422062	171235
Without PSV Badge	6346	460
Without RUPD/LUPD	22670	15679
Other violations	485824	264577
Total	4367793	1966958
Drivers arrested	12983	5254
Vehicles impounded	65449	28185

**Details of Challans/Prosecution (Vehicle-wise)**

Vehicle	2014	2015 (UPTO 15.6.2015)
HTV	210281	111314

Vehicle	2014	2015 (UPTO 15.6.2015)
LGV/MMV	440239	265805
D. VAN	82463	50916
PVT/STA BUSES	591	296
Chartered Buses	26305	16750
DTC Buses	4046	1733
Trailor	1000	567
School Bus	2679	1344
Roadways Buses	2521	1612
RTVs	12704	5391
Call Centre	5832	2772
Taxi	105075	62883
Car/Jeep	1391167	596731
Tractor	5000	1410
TSR	249430	84655
Scooter/Motor Cycle	1779180	743416
Gramin Sewa	43896	15922
Cluster Buses	2323	1705
Pvt. Inter-State Buses	484	453
Other	2577	1283
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4367793</b>	<b>1966958</b>

1.3.7 A special initiative for enforcement has also been taken on identified high speed corridors where mobile traffic violations are rampant such as over-speeding, dangerous driving, lane violations etc. This Benevolent Special Action for Enforcement (“BE SAFE”) is being conducted on a sustained basis with an objective not only to provide proper traffic regulation and management on these corridors but also to check and create awareness towards observance of traffic safety norms by motorists, thereby developing a habit of respecting traffic rules for better road discipline. Constant pressure is also maintained to keep the roads, market areas, public places etc. free from unauthorized, improper, obstructive parking. Cranes are effectively utilized to tow away such vehicles which are found hampering the smooth movement of traffic. For increasing safety of cyclists and increasing their visibility during night hours, Delhi Traffic Police in cooperation with Cycle Federation of India, International Road Federation (India Chapter) and M/s Bajaj Allianz launched a campaign. In the first phase, more than ten thousand bicycles found moving in vulnerable areas of New Delhi and Central Districts were pasted with reflective tapes free of cost.

***Further observation***

1.3.8 The Committee desires that concerted efforts should be made to implement the decision of Delhi Traffic Police to ensure to provide dedicated pedestrian paths/footpaths of minimum of one meter width on all the roads of Delhi/New Delhi areas which should be continuous, encroachment/obstruction free and user friendly in the general interest of the safety of pedestrians.

**Recommendations****1.4 SURVEY OF INTERSECTIONS AND ROADS**

1.4.1 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)

**Action Taken**

1.4.2 Regular survey is undertaken by field functionaries of Delhi Traffic Police to identify locations where pedestrian movement is heavy and accordingly such locations are recommended for construction of Foot Over Bridges and Subways as per the feasibility of the location to concerned civic road agency. In the year 2014, the Delhi Traffic Police have identified the following locations for construction of FOBs/Subways and accordingly the matter has been taken up with concerned civic agency for further action at their end: —

1. Construction of foot over bridge (FOB) at red light Shastri Park.
2. Construction of FOB - MB Road near Saket Metro Station near D.C. Office.
3. Construction of FOB, Underpass and ROB/RUB at Harkesh Nagar, Mathura Road
4. Construction of two FOBs at Bahadurgarh Chowk, Najafgarh.
5. Construction of FOBs on Ring Road opposite Millennium Depot connecting DTC, Millennium Depot and Millennium Park.
6. Repair and sanitation of subway near PS Hazrat Nizamuddin.
7. Construction of FOB/Subway across Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg near Hotel Oberoi.
8. Construction of FOB and Rotary on Jawar Lal Nehru Marg in front of LNJP Hospital.
9. Construction of FOB at Shyam Lal College bus Stand, Shahdara.
10. Construction of FOB on Road No. 56.

1.4.3 It is a worth considering recommendation that the escalators on Foot Over Bridges particularly near hospital should not be out of order. Field functionaries of Delhi Traffic Police have been sensitized that as and when any non functional escalator/lift at FOBs is noticed, the concerned road agency should be informed to get the same operational immediately to facilitate the pedestrians. It is also worth mentioning that keeping in view the increased demand of TSRs at metro stations and to decongest the roads near the metro stations and facilitate commuters, the Delhi Traffic Police in association with PWD and DMRC have identified 44 metro stations for providing Halt & Go strips for TSRs through retro-fitment and cutting of pavements. In 36 cases, the work has been completed. While the work in the remaining 08 is under progress and is likely to be completed expeditiously by the concerned civic road agencies in association with DMRC as per the ground feasibility reports.

### **Recommendations**

#### **1.5 RAILWAY STATIONS**

**1.5.1 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)

### **Action Taken**

1.5.2 GRP and RPF are already making close co-ordinated efforts to prevent any subversive activity in the Railway Stations of Delhi. Joint mock drills are held from time to time with Railway and other agencies to check the preparedness of staff *viz a viz* any contingency. Patrolling at Railway Stations and in Trains is being done by Delhi Police regularly. Regular meetings of eyes and ears scheme are being held to sensitize the vendors and staff of Railways to remain alert and vigilant. Parking areas are also being checked for unattended vehicles. Also the request for providing booths at each Railway Stations has been sent to Railways authorities. These booths at the platform will increase the visibility of Delhi Police in the area and will result in better policing.

### **Recommendations**

#### **1.6 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION-CUSTODIAL DEATHS ETC.**

**1.6.1 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)

## **Action Taken**

### **1.6.2 Human Right Violation**

- Five cases of custodial death in lock ups were registered in Delhi since 2008. Magisterial enquiry u/s 176 Cr.P.C. have been conducted in these cases.
- Out of five cases, 02 cases year-2008 and 2010 have been finalized and placed before the Court.
- Out of remaining 03 cases, 02 cases are pending investigation and 01 case has been sent for cancellation *vide* RC No.345/21/14 dated 14.10.2014 PS IGI Airport.
- In all such cases, only after enquiry in inquest proceedings and on receipt of findings of Judicial Magistrates, cases are registered and investigation taken up.

1.6.3 To prevent these incidents, CCTV cameras have been installed in each Police Station at lock up, I.Os room, Sankraman Kaksh (Transit/Interrogation rooms). Every arrestee is subjected to medical examination after arrest and before production to Hon'ble MM and after every 24 hrs during police custody remand. D.K. Basu's case guidelines issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court are complied with in every police station by the local police. Surprise checks are being done by this Branch regularly.

## **Recommendation**

### **1.7 PSOs PROVIDING SECURITY**

1.7.1 **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)

## **Action Taken**

1.7.2 To provide security to various VVIPs visiting the national capital from various States and UTs, a specialized cell namely Visiting Protectee Person Cell already exists within the Security Unit of Delhi Police. As soon as information about the visit of any VIP is received commensurate security as per the security category is provided to the VIP. However, as per the directions of MHA, security personnel of such VIPs cannot stay in Delhi beyond 72 hours. In view of this, the matter has been taken up with all the resident commissioners of the States and the UTs to ensure implementation of these instructions under intimation to MHA. During the year, 2013 and 2014 (upto 07.05.2014) following number of programmes have been attended by visiting PPs from other States/UTs in Delhi :-

Sl. No.	VVIP/VIP	2013	2014
1.	Governor	465	134
2.	Chief Ministers	495	129
3.	Other Visiting PPs	3491	1008
GRAND TOTAL		4451	1271

1.7.3 All arrangements were handled with professionalism and no complaint of any kind or any untoward incident with regard to security of VVIPs/VIPs was reported during the year, 2013 and 2014 (upto 07.05.2014).

### Recommendations

#### 1.8 AMENDMENT TO IT ACT DEALING WITH CYBER LAW

1.8.1 **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)

### Action Taken

Year	PS EOW	Other PS	Total	Status						
				PT	Can.	U/T	Investigation Completed and case being finalized			
				C/S	Can.	U/T	PI (Remaining)			
2010	06	04	10	03	1	04	1	—	1	0
2011	30	01	31	13	4	10	1	—	1	2
2012	33	07	40	15	3	08	5	1	5	3
TOTAL	69	12	81	31	8	22	7	1	7	5

1.8.2 There has been marked improvement in the disposal of pending investigation cases as on 15/6/15 in Cyber Crime Cell (EOW) of Delhi Police, 76 cases have been finalized and final reports are being prepared relating to the period 2010-12 while only 05 cases are pending investigation for the corresponding period. Out of these, no case of the year 2010, 2 cases of 2011 and 3 cases of the year 2012 are pending investigation. In the above said 05 cases which are pending investigation (2010-12), 04 cases are pending for want of information sought through Letter of Regatory while in one case information/documents from other Government Department is awaited. The information with regard to the period 2013-14 is also given as below:

2013	66	04	70	21	01	07	02	00	00	39
2014	39	02	41	03	00	00	00	01	00	37

## **Recommendation**

### **1.9 POLICE PHOBIA AND ITS PUBLIC IMAGE**

**1.9.1 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)**

#### **Action Taken**

1.9.2 After brainstorming sessions, various initiatives have been undertaken to improve the image of Delhi Police. The foremost and most important step has been to have a serious drive for prompt and free registration of crime. Though this has resulted in a manifold exponential increase in crime statistics, but it has also yielded several positives regarding improving image of police. Now the citizen is more satisfied with the prompt registration of his case. Further, Delhi Police has always given emphasis on public participation through various community policing schemes like Neighbourhood 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, Thana/District level committee, Jan Sampark Sabhas etc. All the community outreach programmes are running successfully. All SDPOs/SHOs and ground staff are being regularly sensitized to be courteous and friendly while dealing with public at large. Free registration policy is fully adopted and speedy action is being taken on the complaints of public.

1.9.3 Special Community Policing Scheme ‘YUVA’ has been launched keeping in mind the problems of young adults. The concept of JAN SAMPARK, is pro-active measure for public cooperation wherein senior officers of Delhi Police go to their respective areas on a pre-scheduled time and date and hear public grievances at neutral venues like auditoriums, school-halls, public parks etc. AAPKA UPDATE is an initiative to inform the complainants about progress of their complaints/cases.

1.9.4 Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the problem, a scheme PEHCHAAN was launched. A photograph is taken of the family with all children and a copy of the photograph is given to the family for record so that in case a child is reported missing, his photograph is available. This scheme has been implemented in areas where maximum children are reported missing.

1.9.5 Neighbourhood Watch Scheme was launched in mid 80s with the objective of enhancing safety and security of the area and improving police-community interface besides seeking to promote a spirit of co-operation among the residents in the endeavour towards crime prevention



in the area. The Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in each locality is managed by local residents in co-ordination with the local police. At present, this scheme is functional in certain residential colonies and housing complexes, and the Scheme is being extended to other areas also. Self-Defence Training Programmes for girls and women are organised by Delhi Police, particularly with a view to enabling them to fend off criminal and anti-social elements. A unique experiment has been carried out under this scheme Parivartan by involving and educating parents, teachers, students, youths, Area Security Committee members, NGO's and other key persons to facilitate thrashing out of policing issues relating to women in the area. Women police officials have been deputed to perform beat duties and they have been imparted special training to control crime against women and the results are encouraging.

1.9.6 A new dimension to public participation has been introduced in the efforts towards prevention of crime in the form of the "Eyes and Ears" scheme. Under this scheme, rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shop-keepers, property agents, second-hand car dealers, landlord.s, members of RWA/MTA, cyber café owners, PCO owners, guest house owners and public-spirited citizens, have been involved to provide information regarding suspicious activities of undesirable elements and crimes in general. A Toll Free No. 1090 has been activated to enable public to share information wherein the identity of the person disclosing the information is kept secret. A link has also been created on the website [www.delhipolice.nic.in](http://www.delhipolice.nic.in) for mailing information.

1.9.7 Delhi Police has been directed that cases of missing Children and Women should be given priority and adequate resources may be channelized in this direction, in a time bound manner, so that specialized units are well equipped to handle these cases promptly.

#### **Public out-reach efforts**

1.9.8 Communication with public at multifarious levels is earnestly followed including interaction with citizen committees, RWAs, posters/leaflets and public announcements, as well as intensive use of advertising mechanism in major dailies and radio F.M. channels. Delhi Police is also pursuing innovative ideas to have a better reach to the public. It includes use of technology *e.g.* FM Radio, Internet and social networking tools like facebook and Twitter. The F.M. radio Channels are utilized effectively to make announcements regarding the traffic situation, diversions and traffic hold-ups etc. to advise road users. Regular advertisements are inserted in the leading newspapers for education and guidance of the motorists on important traffic rules etc. To facilitate of the citizens and for making things simpler for common person, Delhi Police has launched new Apps, thereby using modern technology for better interface with public.

#### **Web & Mobile Application for lodging Lost Report**

1.9.9 Mobile and Web application for lodging "Lost Report" of article/document lost in Delhi has been made functional through Mobile phone with data connectivity, Computer with internet facility, without going to Police Station and to instantly provide a digitally signed "Lost Report" on mobile and email for reissue of duplicate document/article. This report can be lodged from anywhere in the world and a printable digitally signed report is instantaneously sent to the complainant through email.

## **Traffic Police Mobile Application**

1.9.10 Delhi Traffic Police launched Delhi Traffic Police Mobile App to facilitate dissemination of information in public domain regarding traffic alerts and advisories, information about pits for vehicle towed away, fare and distance calculator for using auto-rickshaw, taxis etc. Through this App, people can lodge complaints against autos or taxis in case of harassment, overcharging and misbehavior and also inform Traffic Control Room regarding signal fault etc.

## **Recommendations**

### **1.10 CORRUPTION**

1.10.1 **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)

### **Action Taken**

1.10.2 To generate transparency among the traffic staff, the Vigilance Unit of Delhi Police and PRG Cell of Traffic Unit regularly enquire into complaints alleging corruption/malpractice by Traffic Police officials. Action by Vigilance Unit and PRG Cell/Traffic is taken not only on the complaints from general public, but also through traps and raids organized *suo-motto*. Thereafter, follow up action is taken up against the defaulters. In addition, disciplinary action is also taken against the accused police personnel involved in criminal cases on administrative grounds apart from criminal proceedings. In order to curb/check corruption in Delhi Traffic Police, senior officers also conduct surprise checks. Further, the personnel on duty are centrally rotated on a regular basis. The general public can also lodge complaints against the erring traffic police personnel on “Traffic Helpline” at telephone numbers 25844444 and 1095- which are available 24 hours of the day. Moreover, complaints against erring traffic police personnel can also be lodged through E-mail, Face Book, Twitter, Feedback, Mobile Apps, WhatsApps etc. During the year 2014, 45 departmental enquires were initiated against 82 Traffic Police personnel. In addition, 52 personnel were suspended for various lapses and Show Cause Notices issued in 245 cases. In the year 2015 (upto 15.6.15), 26 departmental enquiries have been initiated against 32 traffic police personnel, 25 traffic police personnel have been suspended for various lapses and show causes notices have been issued in 103 cases.

1.10.3 To have more transparency among the traffic staff, 200 Body Worn cameras are being purchased which shall be utilized for recording the traffic violations at the spot. The focus is also laid on recording traffic violation for subsequent issuance of notices to the violators by use of digital cameras by the field functionaries of Traffic Unit. In addition, there is also a proposal for automatic technology based enforcement system with an objective to reduce human intervention. The traffic violators shall also be encouraged to pay the fines through credit/debit cards. Use of credit/debit card at the spot by the violators at the spot fine payment is also being implemented. Regular meetings are also undertaken with transporters and RWAs at local level to sort out their grievances.

1.10.4 Delhi Traffic Police is focusing on induction of latest technology based solutions for undertaking enforcement measures through introduction of more interceptors, speed detection check cameras system, red light violation detection cameras systems etc. for reducing chances of discretion and malpractices by prosecuting officers. E-challan system has already been introduced by Traffic Unit with an objective to have more transparency while prosecuting traffic offenders.

### **Anti Corruption Measures**

1.10.5 The Vigilance Unit of Delhi Police took a giant stride last year towards containing corruption by pro-actively reaching out the public with the launching of a new Anti Corruption Helpline No.9910641064 on August 6, 2014. This helpline number receives not only calls from the public to lodge complaints of any instances of corruption in Delhi Police but also audio/video recording of any such act of demanding or accepting bribe through WhatsApp. The new Anti Corruption Helpline has also been extended to complaints of police interference in construction activities. With a view to sensitizing public about it, the Delhi Police has given adequate publicity about the helpline through advertisements in both electronic and print media to report any instance of police personnel demanding money for any kind of construction. A circular has also been issued by the Police Headquarters strictly directing police officials not to interfere in any unauthorized construction activities. This is in addition to the existing helpline Nos.1064 and 1800111064 functioning since April, 2014.

1.10.6 With a view to sensitizing the public about the helpline through advertisements both in electronic and print media, radio jingles have also been relayed upon to popularize the concept among the public. It is extremely encouraging that the response from the public has been overwhelming. Apart from receiving complaints through helpline available at Vigilance, senior officers also listen to complainants (in public hearing) to decide further course of action. Vigilance unit of Delhi Police is also a notified police station for offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC sections and cases are also being registered and investigated. Every call or message, which is received on the above helpline numbers, is attended to with due care and attention at the Vigilance unit of Delhi Police. After due assessment of the evidence furnished in the call/message, cases under the POC Act are registered promptly against the concerned police personnel. So far, 37 cases have already been registered against 75 police personnel of different ranks and 02 Home Guards caught accepting/demanding bribe.

1.10.7 Besides registering criminal cases and taking up investigation, the defaulting personnel are also proceeded against departmentally as well. Corresponding figures of registration of cases is as under:

Year	Cases registered under POC Act
2014	28 cases upto 31.12.2014
2015	09 cases upto 23.06.2015

1.10.8 In addition to the action taken by the Vigilance Unit, the District DCsP and Crime Branch have also been directed to initiate action at their level on cognizable complaints of corruption. The figures of action taken under the POC Act by district police/Crime branch is as under:

Year	SI	ASI	HC	Ct.	Total
2014 (8 cases)	4	1	1	2	8
2015 (upto 23.6.15) 3 cases	1	0	1	0	2
Total: 11 cases	5	1	2	2	10

1.10.9 The total cases registered by Delhi Police under the POC Act are as under:

POC Act Cases	Personnel involved	Inspr.	SI	ASI	HC	Ct.
48	85	2	11	7	25	40

1.10.10 Following registration of cases under the POC Act, strict disciplinary action is also taken against the concerned police officials. A break-up of disciplinary action taken in POC Act cases is as under:

Personnel involved	Suspended	Dismissed	Under process
85	72	8	5

1.10.11 *Suo-moto* surveillance, surprise checks and system checks of the activities of not only Traffic Police but also of Police Stations are done, and systematic loopholes identified and remedial action taken. Initiatives like the Delhi Police Lost Report App., and the Traffic App. and the clarification of all Licensing procedures with downloading facilities for forms have also been done with a view to providing better services to the citizens. Police personnel who have substantiated allegations of corruption against them are brought under a Doubtful Integrity list. Once a person's name is on this list, he does not qualify for promotions. Punishment is immediately given to erring personnel so that it has a deterrent effect. Alternate Complaint Redressal Systems are in place in many police stations.

## **Recommendation**

### **1.11 IMMOVABLE PROPERTY RETURN**

**1.11.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

1.11.2 As per prevailing practice in Delhi Police, every IPS/DANIPS officer has to file Annual Property Return of Immovable Property owned by them by 31st January every year and the same is sent to Government of N.C.T. of Delhi/Ministry of Home Affairs being the cadre controlling authority as required under CCS (Conduct) Rules-1964 and AIS (Conduct) Rules-1968. All IPS officers presently posted in Delhi Police have reportedly submitted their Annual Property Return-2013. Beside this, the intimations regarding movable/immovable property submitted by all officers (ACPs and above) have also been sent to GNCTD/MHA. As regard intimation of movable/immovable property submitted by the Constables to Inspectors, the same are being examined by the concerned District/Unit DCPs as per CCS (Conduct) Rules-1964 and record of the same is maintained by them in their office. Delhi Police has been directed to put in place an appropriate mechanism for compulsory Immoveable Property Returns for all Police personnel.

#### **Recommendation**

##### **1.12 SEPARATION OF CRIME INVESTIGATION FROM LAW & ORDER DUTIES**

1.12.1 **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 & 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 5.1.5)

#### **Action Taken**

1.12.2 Delhi Police officials do multitasking at work. They have to rise to the occasion and perform/fulfill requirements of the field. Delhi Police issues directions to the staff placed at police stations to perform multifarious jobs of investigation into the cases as well as maintaining the general law and order and also to appear in different courts time to time as per field requirements. The manpower proposal for separation of crime investigation from law and order duties has already been cleared by MHA and is at advanced stage in Ministry of Finance. The Committee made a recommendation in this regard in Para No. 2.5.3.

#### **Recommendation**

##### **1.13 CONVERSION OF MALE CONSTABLES (EXECUTIVE) TO FEMALE POSTS**

1.13.1 **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.

(Para 5.1.6)

#### **Action Taken**

1.13.2 522 posts of Male Constable were converted into female constable *vide* MHA letter No.14014/2/2011-UTP, dated 10.01.2013. All posts which were converted from male to female have been filled and all such women are undergoing training in Training College. For enhancing the representation of women to 33%, efforts are being made by Delhi Police and as on date the representation of women in Delhi Police is 9.27%.

1.13.3 On 20th March, 2015, Government of India has approved reservation of 33% for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC & others) in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in the police forces of all the Union Territories including Delhi Police. This reservation will be available for women against all such vacancies existing on the date of the issue of this letter and vacancies arising thereafter. In pursuance of the above approval, all the Union Territories including GNCTD have been requested on 26th March, 2015 to make enabling provisions in the relevant Recruitment Rules within the next six weeks to ensure implementation of the above decision of Government of India.

#### **Further Observation**

1.13.4 **The Committee notes that as on date the representation of women in Delhi Police is 9.27% only, however, since on 20th March, 2015, Government of India has approved reservation of 33% for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC & others) in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in the police forces of all the Union Territories including Delhi Police. The Committee desires that the set objective of enhancing the same to 33 per cent should be achieved within a time-frame.**

#### **Recommendation**

##### **1.14 MOTIVATIONAL SCHEMES**

1.14.1 **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 5.1.10)

#### **Action Taken**

1.14.2 The details of schemes which are operational for the welfare of police personnel are as under :-

1. Police personnel in the event of becoming permanently completely disabled leading to removal from service upto ₹2 Lac.
2. Financial assistance to the police personnel who are permanently disabled due to accident while performing duty but continuing in service upto ₹2 Lac (% of disability).
3. Loan for self marriage for male ₹ 50,000/- and female ₹2,00,000/- @ 4% p.a.
4. Police personnel who availed EOL on medical ground as to maintenance allowance ₹10,000/- p.m.
5. For spectacle charges to police personnel twice in service career ₹1,000/-.
6. For dental charges to the police personnel once in service career ₹5,000/-.

1.15.3 Vipati Sahayata Kosh was introduced in Delhi Police w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> January,1995. The object of this Kosh is to provide lump-sum loan to all needy police officers/men and Class-IV employees of Delhi Police till they are in service, who or their family members are affected by major accident, serious illness like Cancer, renal failure and heart disease requiring costly surgery etc. A maximum of ₹1,00,000/- as a loan is being provided to the police personnel for above mentioned purposes and the same is recoverable from the salary of the police personnel in easy instalments of ₹ 4,000/- p.m. plus interest @ 4% p.a. starting after one year from the date of sanction order.

### **Recommendation**

#### **1.15 INVOKING PENALTY CLAUSE FOR NON-COMPLETION OF WORK WITHIN STIPULATED TIME**

1.15.1 *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 & 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)

### **Action Taken**

1.15.2 By making discreet efforts, the land owning agencies have allotted the land for housing schemes, as under:-

Name of Scheme	Area	Payment made to land owning agencies.
Kanjhawala Housing (West)	38,900 Sqm	Payment of ₹29.57 Cr. made to DDA on 10.10.2013.
FC-15, Sec.30, Rohini (Outer)	20,610 Sqm.	Payment of ₹15.67 Cr. made to DDA on 19.11.2013.
Maidan Garhi (South)	20,000 Sqm.	Recommendation have been sent to DDA to allot the land

- Delhi Police have taken the possession of the following land :-
  - (i) DDA – Kanjhwal(West) = 38,900 Sqm.
  - (ii) Block FC-15 Sec.30 Rohini(Outer) = 20,610 Sqm.
- Land available to accommodate the trainees
  - (i) PTS Wazirabad = 28322 Sqm.
  - (ii) PTC Jharoda Kalan = 63495 Sqm.
- However, best efforts are being made to get allotted the following housing lands from land owning agencies:-
  - (i) Ghitorni(South) = 05 Acres(20230 Sqm)
  - (ii) Dilkush Bagh (Outer) = 52 Bighas & 3 biswa.(52416 Sqm.)
  - (iii) Sultanpur Dahas (Outer) = 10 Acres(40460 Sqm.)
  - (iv) Kheda Khurd (Outer) = 60 Acres.(242760 Sqm.)
  - (v) Maidan Garhi (South) = 20,000 Sqm

(Recommendation sent to DDA to allot the land)

- To increase the housing satisfaction level, Delhi Police is holding meetings on regular basis with the Sr. Officers of Land Owning Agencies (i.e. DDA, MCD, NDMC, Gram Sabha, GNCTD etc.) to get allot the land.

1.15.3 Project Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of JS (UT), MHA is monitoring the projects by holding the meeting every month with regard to clearance of building plans by the local bodies as well as completion of construction within the stipulated period.

#### *Further Observation*

1.15.4 **The Committee notes the issue of delay in allotment of land or non-allotment of land by land-owning agencies and hopes that construction work would start without further delay and sufficient safe guards will be incorporated to invoke penalty clause for non-completion of work by constructing agencies. The matter may be pursued with DDA for getting land allotted in other areas immediately, proposals for which are pending with DDA.**

#### **Recommendation**

##### **1.16 SUFFICIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRAINING FACILITIES**

1.16.1 **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)



### **Action Taken**

1.16.2 Delhi Police is aware of its superior knowledge and experience in law and order, security, terrorist crime, economic offences investigation etc. *vis-a-vis* other state/UTs. Keeping in line with the same Delhi Police are not only organizing basic/in-service training for other states but also for non police organizations *i.e* Parliament Security, Central Excise and Customs, Judiciary etc. To keep up with the work load/training needs, construction of a Modern Police Training School with latest infrastructure and equipments costing ₹212 Crore is under process at the existing PTS, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi. A proposal for upgrading of Police Training College to Police Training Academy is being submitted to BPR&D under the head “Modernization of Police.” Other proposals for up-gradation of existing training facilities are also in pipeline.

### **Further Observation**

1.16.3 **The Committee takes note of the proposal of Delhi Police to upgrade Police Training College to Police Training Academy under the head ‘Modernisation of Delhi Police’. They also have other proposals in pipeline for upgradation of existing training facilities. The Committee desires that all these proposals should be taken to their logical end at the earliest without further delay. The Committee also desires that final decision should be taken within next months in the matter.**

### **Recommendation**

#### **1.17 *Upgrading training course curriculum***

1.17.1 **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)

### **Action Taken**

1. Delhi police is in regular consultation with BPR&D, other training institutions and SVPNPA for upgrading its course curriculum and other aspects of training like skills of trainer, variety of training, quality of infrastructure etc. Delhi Police also regularly invites experts in counter terrorism as guest faculty. Recently 35 hectares of land has been acquired at Alwar (Rajasthan) for developing a long firing range (weapons firing range) and Advanced Commando Training Centre. Work for construction of the same is under process.

2. Regular Advanced 3 month’s commando course for combating the menace of terrorism is conducted at PTC and selected personnel among them are also sent for further intensive training at Jodhpur. Apart from above, one month commando course has already been made compulsory in the basic training course including female trainees.

1.17.2 Details of Commando Courses held at PTC/ Jharoda Kalan New Delhi.

Training	Year	No. of courses	Participants
3 Months Advance Commando Course	2013	31	235
	2014		56
1 Month Commando Course	2013	All basic training	2736
	2014		287
Advanced Training at Jodhpur	21.7.2013 To 29.3.2014	1	25

Following short duration courses are also organized to combat terrorist activities :-

Sl.	Name of Course	Courses in 2013	Participants	Courses in 2014	Participants
1.	Searching and Frisking of suspects, up gradation of Outdoor skills, Explosive and Anti Terrorist measures.	5	156	2	77
2.	One day course for Inspr./ ATOs on "Prevention of Terrorist Attack"	6	73	1	16
3.	Facets of terrorism & How to counter & investigate terrorist related crimes	4	74	-	-

(iii) On the front of collection of evidences PTC is engaging experts of CFSL, Lodhi Colony, NICFS an FSL, Delhi. A separate subject on forensic science and medical jurisprudence already exists in basic training of sub inspector and ACsP. After consultation with experts of CFSL, a dedicated module on forensic science is prepared for in service/specialized courses. Details are given below:-

Sl.	Name of Course	Courses in 2013	Participants	Courses in 2014	Participants
1.	Identification and Collection of physical clues from the scene of Crime: Advance course in scientific investigation (Module-I)	4	76	1	17
2.	Forensic Science and Medicine Advance course in scientific investigation (Module-2)	3	78	1	22
3.	Investigation of Heinous Cases: Advance Course in Scientific investigation Module-3)	3	55	1	21

Sl.	Name of Course	Courses in 2013	Participants	Courses in 2014	Participants
4.	Investigation of Economic Offences & Cyber Crime Advance Course in Scientific Inv.	3	65	0	0
5.	Use of science & technology in Police Work	2	29	1	16
6.	Course for crime team	4	61	1	17

1.17.3 Faculty invited for above mentioned courses:-

1. Shri R.S. Dangi Director CFSL, Delhi.
2. Shri V.N. Sehgal, Director (Retd.) CFSL, Delhi
3. Shri A. Dey ( Asstt. Director Retd) NICFS, Delhi
4. Dr. Deepak Tanwar, CFSL, Delhi
5. Dr. S.K. Singla CFSL, Delhi
6. Dr. S.K. Mahapatra, CFSL, Delhi
7. Dr. B.R. Handa CFSL,
8. Dr. Asha Srivastava HOD, CFSL
9. Shri O.P. Chatwal, DIG(Retd.) CBI
10. Shri S.C. Mittal, Director (Retd.) CBI

**Recommendation**

**1.18 AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN PILLION RIDERS FOR WEARING HELMETS**

**1.18.1 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 beings 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.**

(Para 6.1.4)

**Action Taken**

1.18.2 The women rider and pillion riders (except sikh women) are not exempted from wearing helmet in Delhi as per Notification dated 28/8/14 issued by Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi. In Delhi, regular prosecution of violators not wearing helmet (rider/pillion) is done. In the current year (upto 15.6.2015), the Delhi Traffic Police has prosecuted 4,00,888 two wheeler riders/pillion riders for not wearing helmet. From 10.9.2014 to 15.6.2015, a total of 1,53,175 women rider/

pillion riders have been prosecuted by Delhi Traffic Police for not wearing helmet. Press advertisements have been released by Delhi Traffic Police regarding mandatory wearing of helmet by women (rider/pillion) in Delhi. Regular publicity is also undertaken through Facebook and Tweeter alongwith broadcast on FM Channels.

### **Recommendation**

#### **1.19 SAFETY TO SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

**1.19.1 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)

### **Action Taken**

1.19.2 To enhance safety of school children and deter indiscriminate use of private vehicles to transport school children illegally, special drives are regularly launched to target such vehicles during school hours. Traffic police personnel are deployed at identified schools. Safety of school children during transportation to schools is one of the priority areas of Delhi Traffic Police. Regular penal action is undertaken against school buses and modes of transportations violating traffic rules and regulations on Delhi roads. Regular special drives are also undertaken to enforce guidelines framed Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for safe transportation of school children in the city.

1.19.3 To sensitize the general public towards discipline to give way to pedestrians, viz. senior citizens, children, differently abled persons, etc., the Delhi Traffic Police undertake exclusive publicity through media, release of press advertisements and regular announcement on FM channels. The Delhi Traffic Police through Education Department, GNCT of Delhi has requested principals of various schools to designate one teacher as Road Safety Coordinator in every school in the NCT of Delhi, so that regular road safety programmes could be organised in schools for sensitization of children in the general interest of the safety of all road users. Approximately, 1000 schools in Delhi have opted for appointment of road safety coordinators in their schools. During Delhi Police week, a workshop-cum-programme was organized wherein all the road safety coordinators were invited and trained by Delhi Traffic Police. Besides, help of volunteers is also being undertaken in regulation of traffic at important traffic junctions by providing help to senior citizens, children, differently abled persons in safe crossing of the roads. The Delhi Traffic Police have also launched a scheme wherein the pedestrians who are found using FOBs/Subways are rewarded so that the pedestrians are encouraged to use pedestrian facilities.

### ***Further recommendation***

**1.19.4 The Committee desires that the Delhi Traffic Police must ensure through Education Department, GNCT of Delhi that all schools designate one teacher as Road Safety Coordinator in every school so that regular road safety programme is organised in schools for sensitization of children on the safety of all road users.**

### ***Recommendation***

#### **1.20 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM TO TRAFFIC SIGNALS**

1.20.1 *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)

#### **Action Taken**

1.20.2 The matter regarding provision of solar energy system to traffic signals for uninterrupted supply of power to traffic signals for effective working was undertaken as a pilot project in 2001 with M/s Luminelle Advertising Pvt. Ltd., at three selected junctions. Thereafter five more traffic signals working on solar energy were further taken up by Delhi Traffic Police. Due to problems in their operation, it was decided to install inverters at some signalized junctions as electricity backup. Towards this, inverters have been installed on 100 important traffic signalized junctions for uninterrupted supply of power for their effective working to ensure proper traffic management. Further, installation of Solar Blinkers has been included in the upcoming tender for traffic signals/ blinkers.

#### **Recommendations**

#### **DRUNKEN DRIVING**

1.20.3 **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)

#### **Action Taken**

1.20.4 Sustained and strict action is being undertaken against drivers found driving vehicles while being drunk. Special drives are launched at identified locations during vulnerable hours on regular basis. During the year 2015 (upto 15th June), a total of 16,166 motorists have been prosecuted for drunken driving as compared to 15,412 motorists prosecuted for the offence during the corresponding year of 2014. The campaign launched by Delhi Traffic Police against drunken driving is a continuous process and regular enforcement drives are undertaken vigorously by Delhi Traffic Police during late night hours to prosecute drunk drivers. In addition, regular surprise checks are also undertaken near hotels, pubs, bars and other places where people consume alcohol and drive vehicles. During the year 2014, there were 6,946 jail terms awarded by the Hon'ble courts for drunken driving.

#### **Recommendations**

#### **1.21 BLOCKING OF ROADS DUE TO VVIP/VIP MOVEMENT**

1.21.1 **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)

### **Action Taken**

1.21.2 State-of-the-art technology is being planned by Delhi Traffic Police with a view to bring efficiency and efficient management of traffic on Delhi roads. It is pertinent to mention here that a proposal of Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) Project is being planned for Delhi as a Safe City Project. Delhi Police had appointed a consultant for the Safe City Project. Under the system there shall be an integrated system of gantry mounted speed measurement devices, red light speed violation check camera, mobile traffic law enforcement unit (interceptor), the output of which will all be compiled at traffic control room for collation of data, issue of traffic notices/challans and detection of repeat violators for subsequent enhanced punishment. "Variable Message Sign Boards" shall also be installed at important locations on corridors and major roads which shall inform of major break down on signal free roads, longer queues and traffic congestion, road specific directions, and message which will result in avoiding travel time delays. The major features of the system are as follows: -

- Optimized Real Time traffic signal control.
- Surveillance Camera to check junction behavior and violations.
- Variable Message Sign Board.
- Centralized Command & Control Centre.
- Signalizing with existing operational system.

1.21.3 Detailed Project Report of ITMS has already been submitted to Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India by Delhi Police for consideration as part of Safe City Project. Certain clarifications/additional inputs are awaited from Delhi Police before proceeding further.

1.21.4 Regarding challenge of parking system in Delhi, the matter is regularly taken up with civic authorities for streamlining the parking situation in Delhi. There are approximately 400 authorized parking lots in the entire NCT of Delhi. Keeping in view the huge demand of parking spaces in Delhi, there is an immediate need for a comprehensive parking policy for the city. Following are the proposed solutions to streamline parking situation in Delhi: -

- Rationalization of fare structure of surface and Multi Level Car Parking
- Differential parking rates in the city
- Installation of prominent standardized boards for information of commuters
- Demarcation of parking slots on ground
- Insertion of severe penalty clauses in the contract and strict action against the violators/contractors by municipal bodies

- Installation of surveillance cameras on parking lots
- Introduction of Hand Held devices to issue parking slips by the parking contractors at parking sites.
- Introduction of parking meters to discourage long term parking by motorists

1.21.5 Constant pressure is being maintained by Delhi Traffic Police to keep the roads, market areas, public places etc. free from unauthorized, improper, obstructive parking. Cranes are being effectively utilized to tow away such vehicles which are found hampering the smooth movement of traffic. During the year, 2015 (upto 15.6) 3,04,600 motorists were challaned for obstructive/improper parking.

1.21.6 In addition, the Delhi Traffic Police is also adopting a number of traffic management measures to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads by taking up matters viz. change in road geometry, closure of cuts, provision of slip roads, provision of iron railing in central verges, provision of speed calming measures, provision of noise protection devices, installation of road signs and painting of road markings, relocation of bus stops etc. with civic road agencies on regular basis. The details of traffic engineering proposals (work-wise) taken up with various civic agencies during the year 2014 are as follows: -

Sl. No.	Head	No. of proposals
1.	Speed Calming Measures/Road safety measures	147
2.	Repair of Road/Improvement of Road/Road Geometry/Widening of road	33
3.	Repairing of Central Verge/Iron Railings/Opening & Closing of Cut/‘U’ turns	28
4.	Road Markings (at more than 500 locations)	26
5.	Installation of sign boards	28
6.	Removal of Tree/Electricity Pole & other obstructions	12
7.	Street Light	5
8.	Construction/Maintenance of FOB/Subway/ROB/RUB	4
9.	Others	18
TOTAL		301

1.21.7 On issue relating to traffic discipline on Delhi roads, the Hon’ble L.G., Delhi has constituted a Local Work Task Force under the supervision of Additional Commissioner of Police/Traffic in which all the road owning agencies/implementing agencies/local civic bodies through their representatives have been made members of the task force. The task force is entrusted to look after the issues needing special focus and speedier implementation of repainting of stop lines, zebra crossings, other road markings, ‘Halt & Go’ TSR stands at metro station, accident prone zones and other issues in relation to traffic discipline relating to other agencies. The task force meets regularly on fortnightly basis to monitor and supervise the progress. The details of the proposals

being discussed and monitored in the task force are as following: -

Sl.No.	Head	Total proposals/ Location
1	Traffic Engineering Proposals	142
2	Traffic Engineering Proposals for Speed Calming Measures	71
3	Bad condition of roads particularly near Signalized Traffic Intersection/Junctions	101
4	Repainting of stop lines, zebra crossings and other Road Markings	482
5	Broken Central Verge/Grills on Roads	63
6	Identification of Accident Prone Area & Installation of Signage	158
7	'Halt & Go' points for TSRs.	229
8	'Halt & Go' points for Gramin Sewa.	99
9	List of locations/stretches of roads where enhanced action u/s 179(1) M.V. Act is being taken against improper parking	31
10	Vacant spaces in residential and commercial area identified by Delhi Traffic Police which can be used for parking of vehicles	27

1.21.8 The Delhi Traffic Police have also examined the issue to decongest the roads/areas in Delhi in detail and accordingly identified missing links and relief roads, in the form of tunnels, railway underpasses and connecting bridges, which can be built in the short term which can provide relief to the already choked arterial roads. Similarly, the Delhi Traffic Police also examined the need for alternative arterial roads, based on traffic volume, and accordingly identified new corridors which are, though high cost, propositions in the form of tunnel roads, elevated roads over drains and elevated roads along railway tracks, which need to be suitably planned and constructed to serve as vital alternate access points and roads for decongesting the entire city. A proposal in this regard has already been sent to Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India for further action by all concerned stakeholders.

***Further observation***

1.21.9 **The Committee takes notes of the fact that Detailed Project Report of ITMS is under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee feels that the Ministry should not procrastinate further in arriving at a positive conclusion.**

**Recommendations**

**1.22 LEDS AT SIGNALIZED JUNCTIONS**

1.22.1 **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)



**Action Taken**

1.22.2 To cut down the electricity consumption and to increase the visibility of signals aspects, LEDs have been introduced on traffic signals/blinkers. 880 traffic signals and 426 blinkers have been provided with LEDs.

**Recommendations****1.23 ROAD MANAGEMENT EQUIPMENT**

**1.23.1 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 modernization.**

(Para 6.7.23)

**Action Taken**

1.23.2 Regular reviews are undertaken at various levels regarding working of all the systems under modernization schemes being undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police. Sufficient funds have been provided by the Govt. of India for modernization schemes for Delhi Traffic Police.

**Recommendations****1.24 E-CHALLAN**

**1.24.1 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)

**Action Taken**

1.24.2 E-challan was introduced as a part of the modernization initiative to equip the prosecuting officers with hand held electronic devices for challaning the traffic offenders. The E-challan system is technically approved and all the prosecuting officers have been professionally trained to handle the devices and use them for prosecution, thereby, replacing the manual challan books. The system is capable of storing data of violations and generates various reports as desired. Owing to the capability of the system to easily identify repeat offenders, the Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi has now formulated a policy, as provided in law, for cancellation of driving license, registration certificate and permit of commercial vehicles and drivers who indulge in repeated traffic violations. In the year 2014, more than 36 lakh challans were issued with the help of the system. The data in respect of commercial vehicles that have been indulged in repeated violations is regularly sent to the Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi for enhanced punishment as per the laid down policy. The policy shall also be extended to private vehicles and drivers that indulge in violating traffic laws repeatedly. It is worth mentioning that the Delhi Traffic Police has fully implemented E-challaning system in Delhi. A total of 1199 hand held E-challaning device and all set ups for operating the system have been hired from M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd., Gurgaon for a period of 3 years in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase which shall be reviewed for further extension once the period is over.

## **Recommendation**

### **1.25 INSTILLING FEAR IN SEXUAL OFFENDERS**

**1.25.1 The gang rape of a 23-year-old girl in 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 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)

### **Action Taken**

**1.25.2 Several steps have been taken by Delhi Police for the safety and security of women and children. Steps taken to instill confidence in the minds of girls and women include setting up of women helpline in each police station; increasing of Women Helpline No.1091 from 4 to 10; security audit of paying guest accommodation and girl hostels; watch on vulnerable routes; deployment of women in PCR vans at vulnerable places; and deployment of women in certain areas prone to crimes against women. During the year 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June) 72496 girls have been imparted self-defense training. During the year 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June) 4714 police officers have attended Gender sensitization programmes. Over 75% of cases of crime against women are being worked out within first fortnight. Instructions have been issued for filling of charge sheet in rape cases within 20 days of arrest of accused. Any delay beyond this period is monitored by Joint CsP and other superior officers. Process for recruitment of 155 W/SI 1434 W/Const. is on and these women police officer are expected to join Delhi Police in 2014-2015. Delhi Police has also established Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all Districts and has formulated SOP in respect of missing children which mandates prompt registration of FIRs in respect of missing children and proper follow up of investigation of these cases.**

### ***Further Observation***

**1.25.3 The Committee notes the steps taken by Delhi Police in the post 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 phase to curb crime against women, including instilling confidence in girls through various Gender sensitization programmes and propagating fear of law amongst sexual offenders. However, the incidents of crimes against women has a disheartening trend, be it incident of recent murder case of Anand Parvat or alleged molestation of American citizen. The Committee, therefore, feels that there is a need for sensitization programmes on behavior towards women.**

## **Recommendation**

### **1.26 ENHANCING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO CURB CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

**1.26.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

1.26.2 Under Government of India approved project, CCTV Systems have been/ are being installed by Delhi Police in 85 locations in Delhi through M/s Electronic Corporation of India Limited (ECIL).

1.26.3 Out of 5200 CCTV cameras planned in 85 locations, 3932 CCTV cameras have been installed covering 76 locations and the work is in progress in the remaining locations. There is a proposal for the installation of CCTV Cameras at 315 market/locations identified by Distts. in phase-IV under Safe City Project. Public places that are being covered under this scheme are important markets, border check posts, Courts etc.

#### **Further Recommendation**

1.26.4 The Committee takes note of the proposal of Safe City Project under which CCTV Cameras at 315 market/locations as identified by Districts in phase-IV are installed at vulnerable places. The Committee desires that early decision may be taken in this regard.

#### **Recommendation**

##### **1.27 POSITIVE TOWARDS COMPLAINTS FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS**

1.27.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

1.27.2 The IOs have been sensitized to profess cordial behaviour against the victims/complainant of sexual assault cases. All cases of sexual assault are normally being investigated by women police officer keeping in view the fact that victim in such cases feel free in interacting with the woman police officers in comparison to male police officer. It has been made mandatory for IOs to call the NGOs for proper counselling of victim of sexual assault. Besides, they also counsel the family member of the victim to understand the suffering of victim and help her in adjusting and returning

to her normal life. All the procedures laid down in the recent amendments in the law, POCSO Act are being followed in letter and spirit.

1.27.3 All ACsP and SHOs have been directed that there should be no harassment of complainant/victims/witnesses of sexual assault cases while they come for reporting and joining the investigation of sexual assault cases. Women's Help Desks have been made functional 24x7 in all police stations to attend to women complainants. NGOs have been requested to assist in the operation of Women's Help Desk in police stations. A separate telephone line has been provided at every women's help desk.

### **Recommendation**

#### **1.28 FREE AND EASY ACCESS TO LODGE COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PERPETRATORS**

**1.28.1 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.**

(Para 7.4.1)

### **Action Taken**

1.28.2 In every police station in Delhi, 10 to 15 police personnel have been deployed to take care of women related crime. A women help desk is also manned round the clock in every police station. Besides, a dedicated Women Cell known as SPUWAC is in Delhi which is headed by a Joint C.P. and every District is also having a CAW Cell in all 11 Districts of Delhi Police. The percentage of women in Delhi Police is 9.27 and efforts are being made to enhance the percentage further.

1.28.3 On 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2015, Government of India has approved reservation of 33% for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC & others) in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in the police forces of all the Union Territories including Delhi Police. This reservation will be available for women against all such vacancies existing on the date of the issue of this letter and vacancies arising thereafter. In pursuance of the above approval, all the Union Territories including GNCTD have been requested on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 to make enabling provisions in the relevant Recruitment Rules within the next six weeks to ensure implementation of the above decision of Government of India.

### **Further Observation**

1.28.4 **The Committee has already made a recommendation in this regard in para No. 5.1.6.**

### **Recommendation**

## 1.29 MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF FIRS

1.29.1 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 officers, 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 7.4.2)

### Action Taken

1.29.2 Delhi, being the capital of the country, has been developing 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 like Dwarka, Rohini etc. and thousands of unplanned colonies are important criminogenic factors particularly in respect of street crimes like robberies and snatching. Crime registration in Delhi, however, had remained depressed during the last two decades. For instance, 64882 IPC cases were registered in 1998 whereas, this number fell to 54287 in 2012, despite the exponential growth in population, unplanned urbanization in many areas and growing inequalities.

1.29.3 The unfortunate incident of 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 interalia brought to focus the fact that many crimes against women were never reported. Often many victims hesitated in reporting the crime due to the social stigma which the victims suffer after reporting such incidents. Even victims' relatives and friends were party in dissuading victims from reporting the matter to the police. The ghastly incident was a watershed that forced various organs of state and the civil society to give a serious look to the issue. All agreed that one of the immediate measures required was to ensure that no crime against women goes unreported. Societal awakening, legal changes of 2013 and suitable sensitization of police encouraged women victims not to suffer their plight silently and an unprecedented increase in registration of rape and molestation was noticed. For instance, 850 rapes and 1869 molestations were registered during the first six months of 2013 as against 327 rapes and 279 molestations during the year 2012 registering an increase of 160% in rapes and 570% in molestations respectively.

1.29.4 However, non registration of property crimes like robberies, snatching and thefts remained rampant. A conscious decision was, therefore, taken by the Commissioner of Police in August, 2013 to ensure truthful registration of crime. Delhi Police machinery was suitably sensitized, enthused and monitored to ensure truthful registration of complaints which disclosed commission of cognizable offences. Consequently a substantial increase in crime, particularly street crime, was seen during the years 2013 and 2014. The registered IPC crime rose to 80184 in 2013 and 155654 in 2014 as against 54287 cases registered during the year 2012. The positive trend gathered further stream during the year 2014 and the same can be seen from the following chart:-

#### Comparative Street Crime

Crime Heads	2013	2014	Variation
Dacoity	33	82	148.48%

Crime Heads	2013	2014	Variation
Robbery	1245	6464	419.20%
Snatching	3638	7350	102.03%
Burglary	2835	10309	263.63%
House Theft	3216	12735	295.99%
M.V. Theft	14916	23384	56.77%
Other Theft	11992	42634	255.52%
<b>TOTAL IPC</b>	<b>80184</b>	<b>155654</b>	<b>94.12%</b>

**Comparative Street Crime (Upto 15th June)**

Crime Heads	2014	2015	Variation
Dacoity	44	42	-4.55%
Robbery	2346	3157	34.57%
Snatching	3355	4280	27.57%
Burglary	4204	5748	36.73%
House Theft	5074	6116	20.54%
M.V. Theft	9362	13061	39.51%
Other Theft	18211	24960	37.06%
<b>TOTAL IPC</b>	<b>65173</b>	<b>81273</b>	<b>24.70%</b>

1.29.5 This paradigm shift from burking to truthful registration has been very rewarding and complaints of non-registration of FIR have shown a decline. The true extent of crime in various parts of the city is now known to devise suitable strategies for prevention and detection of crime. Appropriate efforts to detect crimes have yielded excellent results and more criminals are now being apprehended.

1.29.6 This will definitely have a positive impact on crime scenario in medium and long term. The Government of India is fully supportive of this endeavour to ensure truthful registration of crime. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister during his visit to Delhi Police Headquarters on June 16, 2014 emphasised the need for ensuring truthful registration of cases so that genuine grievances of public are fully addressed. All field officers were time and again directed to register the cases related to assault on women without creating impediments of jurisdictional dispute. Directions were also issued to record the statement of victims under 164 CrPC within 24 hours of the reporting of crime in rape cases. Awareness on Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 and other laws dealing with sexual offences against women was made. For handling women victims of crime, Delhi Police deputed women officers on demand or on call to the 'One Stop Centre' established at three hospitals namely, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Hari Nagar, Sanjay Gandhi Hospital, Mangolpuri, and Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Dilshad Garden by the Health Department of GNCT of Delhi.

1.29.7 Maximum attention is paid to solve the incidents of rape and other crimes against women. All out efforts are made to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to book. During the year 2015 (upto 15th June), the work-out percentage of rape cases in Delhi was 72.14%, molestation cases 52.55% and insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC) 40.06% respectively. It is pertinent to mention that the percentage of worked out cases increases with the passage of time as absconding accused are arrested. Investigation in these cases is carried out in a professional manner so that the accused persons are properly linked to the Crime.

**Time Period in Solving of Cases - 2015  
(Upto 15<sup>th</sup> June)**

Offences	No. of cases Regd.	No. of cases W Out	Within 1 Week	Period for working out of cases			
				1 to 2 Week	2 to 3 Week	3 to 4 Week	Above 4 Week
Rape	926	668	458 (68.56%)	86 (12.87%)	44	27	53
Molestation of Women (354 IPC)	2196	1154	668 (57.88%)	144 (12.77%)	79	68	195
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	664	266	187 (70.30%)	27 (10.15%)	15	14	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3786</b>	<b>2088</b>	<b>1313 (62.88%)</b>	<b>257 (12.30%)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>271</b>

1.29.8 Delhi Police also follows-up the bail matters of such accused in the Courts, so that the criminals do not get bailed out easily. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has issued directions to the District Courts in Delhi that all gang rape cases be fast tracked. Focused attention is paid by Delhi Police to prevent Crime against Women. Crimes like rape are handled with great sensitivity and various measures have been taken by Delhi Police for the safety of women in the city. Emphasis given for cases of all crime against women be investigated by women officers. Because of sincere efforts and dedicated investigative Delhi Police achieved better rate of conviction under almost all crime against women. All complaints received in police stations pertaining to rape, molestation of women and eve-teasing have been dealt with on priority. All rape cases are charge sheeted within 20 days of arrest of accused and delay in charge sheeting is being monitored by senior officers.

## CHAPTER-II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

#### Recommendations

##### 2.1 VVIP SECURITY

2.1.1 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)

#### Action Taken

2.1.2 A Separate wing for providing security to VVIP including foreign head of state is already existing in Delhi Police which is headed by an officer of the rank of Special Commissioner of Police. Further, there are specialized wings within the Security Unit to provide security to visiting foreign heads of states and to provide security to VVIPs coming from various States and UTs to Delhi. This wing is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police. Neither public safety nor safety of public representatives is compromised. During the year 2013 and 2014 (upto 07.05.2014), the following number of programmes were attended by VVIPs/Foreign VVIPs:-

Sl. No.	VVIP/VIP	Year, 2013	Year, 2014
1.	President of India	193	44
2.	Vice President of India	258	95
3.	Prime Minister of India	176	80
4.	Foreign VVIPs (Head of States/Government)	454	138
5.	Distinguished Foreigner Scale VIPs (Minister and others)	518	158
	GRAND TOTAL	1599	515

2.1.3 All arrangements were handled with professionalism and no complaint of any kind or any untoward incident with regard to security of VVIPs/VIPs was reported during the year 2013 and 2014 (upto 07.05.2014).



## **Recommendation**

### **2.2 REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS FROM FOOTPATHS**

**2.2.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

2.2.2 The Delhi Traffic Police in association with local bodies and local police regularly participate in drives conducted for removal of encroachment from footpath and roads to facilitate smooth flow of traffic. Action for removal of encroachment shall also be further enhanced to other corridors. Since it is a regular ongoing process, the time line limits cannot be defined. Intensified action is being under taken by Delhi Traffic Police particularly on the 15 identified corridors to remove vehicular encroachment by prosecuting/removing improperly/obstructively parked motor vehicles. During the year, 2015 (upto 15.6.2015) 3,04,600 motorists were challaned for obstructive/improper parking.

2.2.3 GNCT of Delhi and Delhi Police has been advised to ensure that in case of encroachments on Right of way, the appropriate authority of the concerned road owning agency and SHO of the concerned Police Stations to be held jointly accountable.

## **Recommendations**

### **2.3 TRANSPARENCY**

**2.3.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

2.3.2 Delhi Police has taken a number of initiatives for reaching out to the public. It has been operating "Eyes and Ears" scheme in which cooperation and participation of common man is enlisted for controlling crime, to fight terror and for maintenance of law and order. Besides, a number of community policing schemes given below are being vigorously pursued. Details are as follows:-

#### **Yuva**

2.3.3 Special Community Policing Scheme 'YUVA' was launched keeping in mind the problems of young adults. A Standing Order No. 404/2012 was issued in this regard to standardize its

implementation. YUVA aims to wean away young adults and underprivileged children who, for want of proper education and sports facilities, tend to take to crime. Delhi Police has also established an institutionalized framework called Delhi Police Yuva Foundation, DPYF under Society Registration Act to oversee the implementation of the scheme. DPYF shall take initiatives like organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children. The foundation would facilitate in identifying such areas in the jurisdiction of Police Stations wherein such initiatives are necessary and feasible for implementation and create infrastructure and logistics with the help of willing NGOs, Corporate Houses and social volunteers to achieve its objectives. 14458 youths participated in sports activities and 8444 youths attended vocational training programmes in year 2015 (upto 15th June 2015).

### **Jan Sampark**

2.3.4 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 neutral venues like auditoriums, school-halls, public parks etc. A Standing Order No. 403/2012 was issued in this regard. This is bound to lead to speedier solutions to people's problems/grievances. During the year 2015 (upto 15th June, 2015), 688 programmes have been held. 8724 complaints have been attended/received and 408 grievances redressed.

### **“Aapka Update”**

2.3.5 A new initiative 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. During the year 2015 (upto 15th June), 94544 complainants were informed and feedback/response was received from 84852 complainants in which 99% people have shown positive response about the action taken by Delhi Police.

### **Neighbourhood Watch Scheme**

2.3.6 In order to promote a long lasting partnership with community to enhance safety and reduce fear of crime, the mechanism of Neighbourhood Watch Scheme, which aims at enhancing the security of a neighbourhood by harnessing the capabilities of its residents, has been revived as the main thrust area of people-police interface. Partners in the Neighbourhood Watch Scheme are the residents and the local police station. Office bearers are not being imposed or nominated by police. Local community leaders selected/elected by residents and local Division and Beat Staff are to manage these schemes with the objective of improving security of the concerned area. At present, this scheme is functional in 2252 residential colonies and housing complexes, and the Scheme is being extended to other areas also and 2881 meetings have been conducted so far.

### **Recommendations**

#### **2.4 ADMINISTRATION AND MANPOWER**

2.4.1 **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.**

(Para 5.1.4)

#### **Action Taken**

2.4.2 Delhi Police assesses the actual requirement of police strength from time to time for improving police population ratio. All our proposals regarding creation of staff are examined by the BPR&D and only then the sanction is accorded by the Government. The concept of separation of investigation from law and order has already been taken into account and a separate proposal containing 4749 posts has already been cleared by MHA and is at an advanced stage in Ministry of Finance. Apart from the above, 14+2 manpower proposals containing 11089 posts as recommended by MHA has been referred to Ministry of Finance for approval.

2.4.3 Delhi Police has been advised to take steps for separation of investigation and VVIP security from Law and Order in a time bound manner.

#### **Recommendation**

### **2.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**2.5.1 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 5.1.9)

#### **Action Taken**

2.5.2 For motivation of police-personnel in order to enhance their morale, in deserving cases, the acts of police officers/men displaying dedication, efforts, commitments, display of honesty, sacrifice and gallantry, are recognized by granting them cash rewards. Awarding of Commendation Cards/Certificates/Rolls to the police-personnel by concerned District/Units heads leads to motivation of the other Staff also. Timely promotions are also playing a vital role in fostering the morale of the employees. Promotions granted to various cadres, facing stagnation in promotion, has enhanced the morale of police personnel. In order to improve the maintenance and functioning of Police Stations in Delhi, a competition for selection of best, second and third Best Police Station in Delhi is held every year. The trophy for the Best, Second Best and Third Best Police Station of the year is announced and awarded to the Station House Officers during the Raising Day Parade held every year on 16th of February. The Delhi Police Welfare Society has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1990 and administered by a Managing Committee. A sum of ₹150/- per month (including ₹75/- non-refundable) is being deducted as subscription from the pay of all ranks of the police personnel including Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) as subscription.

2.5.3 The following types of financial assistance are being paid from the Delhi Police Welfare Society:-

Sl. No.	Welfare Schemes under Delhi Police Welfare Society	Amount in Rupees
1.	Cremation Charges to the Legal heir of the deceased	10,000/-
2.	The families of deceased Police Personnel (In all type of death)	5,00,000/-
3.	Police personnel in the event of becoming permanently/ completely disabled leading to removal from service	Upto, 2,00,000/-
4.	Financial assistance to the police personnel who are permanently disabled due to accident while performing Government duties but continuing in service	Upto 2,00,000/- (as per percentage of disability)
5.	Loan for self (male only)/son's marriage @ ₹ 4% interest P.A.	50,000/-
6.	Loan for self (female) and daughter's marriage @ ₹ 4% interest P.A.	2,00,000/-
7.	Police Personnel whose wards are physically handicapped for seeking self-employment	20,000/- (as loan @ ₹ 4% interest)
8.	Police personnel who availed EOL on medical grounds as maintenance allowance.	10,000/- P.M.
9.	Transport charges for the dead body of police personnel, in case the dead body is transported by air to cremate at his native place, subject to production of proof for transportation of dead body by air.	6,000/- (lump-sum)
10.	Ex-gratia to the family of police personnel whose wards/ dependent apply for job on Compassionate Ground, but their cases are rejected by the Police Establishment Board after consideration. However, in such cases no further appointment will be entertained on Compassionate Ground in future.	1,00,000/-
11.	The refundable amount of subscription without interest is being refunded to the police personnel at the time of retirement/resignation/removal/dismissal etc.	

#### **Delhi Police Amenities Fund (S.O. No. 234)**

2.5.4 The "Delhi Police Amenities Fund" is for the welfare and to meet urgent needs of the officers/men including Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) of Delhi Police and their dependents. The source of income is from donations and such other sources as may be approved by the President of the fund from time to time *viz.* Transfer of surplus amounts from regimental funds etc. Some amount from the annual grant sanctioned to Delhi Police for welfare activities is also provided in this scheme by C.P., Delhi. The following assistance to Delhi Police personnel is being granted from the fund:-

1. For Spectacles Charges to Police Personnel twice in service career- ₹ 1,000/-
2. For Denture Charges to the Police Personnel once in service career- ₹ 5,000/-

### **Vipati Sahayata Kosh (S.O. No. 90)**

2.5.5 Vipati Sahayata Kosh was introduced in Delhi Police w.e.f. Ist. January, 1995. The object of this Kosh is to provide lump sum loan to all needy Police Officers/men and Class-IV employees of Delhi Police till they are in service, who or their family members are afflicted by major accident, serious illness like Cancer, renal failure and heart disease requiring costly surgery etc.

2.5.6 A maximum of ₹1,00,000/- as loan is being provided to the Police Personnel for above mentioned purposes and the same is recoverable from the salary of the Police Personnel in easy installments of ₹4,000/- P.M. plus interest @ 4% ( Per Annum) starting after one year from the date of sanction order.

### **Recommendation**

#### **2.6 ROAD RAGE**

**2.6.1 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 behaviour to show exact causes of road rage and suggest remedial measures.**

(Para 6.5.3)

### **Action Taken**

2.6.2 The factors causing road rage vary from increasing number of vehicles jostling for the limited road space, rising stress levels and decreasing tolerance of drivers, inadequate punishments for flouting traffic rules, inflated egos, influence of alcohol and the hot and unmerciful weather conditions which may aggravate the stress levels. Road Rage engulfs a driver without warning, and tends to destabilize the person so completely that it makes him/her irrationally impulsive, to do things they normally would not like to do chasing, abusing, running down, hurting, bashing, at times even killing. Despite the increasing reports of the menace caused by the phenomenon of road rage, there is still a long way to go, before a consensus can be reached about its definition and causative factors. The role of Police is limited in respect of Road Rage. However, strong penal action against drunken driving and irrational and impulsive driving can be effective for preventing road rage. Educating commuters through various means is also 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, may also immediately intervene so that it may not lead to a big incident.

2.6.3 The commuters/motorists are advised by Delhi Traffic Police to follow the following habits/practice to prevent road rage: -

- (i) Never indulge in scuffle/argument as it may lead to a big incident. Be polite and kind.
- (ii) Respect right of way of other road users too.

- (iii) Keep yourself keep behind the wheel. Affixing photos of your loved ones on dashboards may also helpful to prevent road rage.
- (iv) Adopt good driving practice such as do not drink & drive, do not honk, do not use mobile phone while driving, follow discipline etc.
- (v) Being late makes you anxious and impatient so allow yourself plenty of time to reach your destination in time. Allotting even 10 extra minutes for your trip will allow you to handle unexpected delays calmly.
- (vi) Find alternative route if your regular route is congested and makes to anxious.
- (vii) Listening to relaxing music while driving is also helpful to keep yourself calm from the chaos of the road.
- (viii) If you find yourself unable to control your rage/anger, consult a physician/ Psychiatrists.
- (ix) Take assistance of nearby traffic police personnel or local police personnel, PCR staff etc., if needed.

2.6.4 Apart from this, the Traffic Police is regularly sensitizing the traffic personnel too to keep their calm even when public members behave with them aggressively. Training to traffic police personnel (constable to ACP) with emphasis on good human behaviour, courtesy etc. is also being imparted at Specialized Training Centre (STC), Rajender Nagar. Moreover, Yoga classes are also being organized for the traffic personnel.

### **Recommendations**

#### **2.7 NEW INTERCEPTORS – NIGHT VISION**

**2.7.1 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 6.7.24)

### **Action Taken**

2.7.2 Sufficient funds have been provided by the Government of India for modernization schemes for Delhi Traffic Police. Delhi Traffic Police is purchasing the following equipments as a part of modernization schemes: –

a) ***Installation of Gantry mounted speed check day and night camera:***

2.7.3 Although the present mobile interceptors are quite effective during the day time and have a deterrent effect, impacting the behaviour of driver to keep him within the designed speed limits, but these cannot be present every where all the time. The proposed gantry mounted laser based speed detection system would be able to catch the speed violations during the day and night (with

the help of IR lamp or flash facility). These would be mounted at selected locations on road stretches vulnerable to over-speeding. In the current financial year, there is a proposal of purchase of 50 such cameras.

(b) ***Installation of red light and speed check cameras:***

2.7.4 This system would automatically detect red light, stop line and over-speeding traffic violations by using sensors. Digital images of the traffic violations from different angles with relevant data of the offence committed will be captured and communicated to Traffic Management Centre for prosecuting the violators. Ticket/notice will be sent to the registered owner of the offending vehicle along with the photo of the violation. It is proposed to install this system at selected important intersections of Delhi. In the current financial year, there is a proposal for purchase of 32 such cameras.

(c) ***Interceptors:***

2.7.5 The Delhi Traffic Police has already purchased 11 interceptors for speed measurement. The unit consists of camera, speed measuring device with viewing, recording and printing facility. These are very effective in preventing and enforcing the traffic laws, where violator can be shown the over speeding violation committed by him. Such interceptors are mainly used for enforcement of speed limits. These are being utilized on signal free road, long stretches of roads on which there is high potential of over speeding and accident. During the current financial year 2014-15, the Delhi Traffic Police propose to procure 10 more new interceptors.

(d) ***Installation of Variable Message Boards:***

2.7.6 At present the information about situation on roads ahead to motorists is conveyed by traffic police through facebook, SMS, FM radio and public advisory of road closure through press release. The traffic situation on roads of Delhi is quite dynamic in terms of traffic volume, traffic density on various corridors and other major roads. Major break down on signal free roads causes accumulation/congestion of traffic and results in long tail and longer travel time delays which cause loss of valuable time and fuel and results in loss to the national economy. The travel time delays, longer queues and traffic congestion can be avoided by flashing road specific directions and messages through Variable Message Sign Boards (VMS) installed at important locations on corridors and major roads. The VMS will flash the traffic situation and road condition to the motorists on particular roads in the direction of travel so that in case of accidents/blockage, they can choose the alternate options. The operation of such VMS boards and its network can be controlled centrally through traffic control room. The installation of VMS and useful message will save the fuel, reduce travel time delays and traffic congestion on roads of Delhi. In the current financial year, there is a proposal for purchase of 50 VMS.

**Recommendations**

2.8.1 **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.**

(Para 7.5.2)

### **Action Taken**

2.8.2 Whenever such incident is reported, suitable departmental action is initiated against the erring officers which is reflected on the official record also.

### **Recommendations**

2.9.1 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 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 bureau and the data, including the name of convicted people must be maintained and updated from time to time.

(Para 7.8.1)

### **Action Taken**

2.9.2 Delhi Police is regularly updating the data of sexual offenders on its website *www.delhipolice.nic.in* There is already a State Crime Record Bureau/Crime Record Office which maintains this data. Till date the data of 1680 sexual offenders has been updated and loaded on the website.

### **Recommendations**

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

(Para 7.8.2)

### **Action Taken**

2.10.2 Delhi Police is regularly updating the data of sexual offenders on its website *www.delhipolice.nic.in*. There is already a State Crime Record Bureau/Crime Record Office which maintains this data. Till date the data of 1680 sexual offenders has been updated and loaded on the website.

### **Recommendations**

#### **2.11 SWOT - ANALYSIS OF DELHI POLICE**

2.11.1 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, up-gradation 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)

#### **Action Taken**

2.11.2 In this regard it may be mentioned that Delhi Police conducts manpower audit from time to time and after the manpower audit wherever there is shortage of staff, Delhi Police duly prepare the proposal for getting necessary sanction from the Government. As on date, the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 84536 and for further enhancement of strength of Delhi Police, 17 proposals for creation of 15838 posts as recommended by MHA have been sent to Ministry of Finance for approval. In view of the threat perception, Delhi Police upgrade the capability of the force with high quality training and synergies. They also stress upon providing good resources to streamline the functioning of Delhi Police for better efficiency at work.

## CHAPTER III

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT ACCEPTED THE REPLIES OF THE MINISTRY

#### Recommendations

##### 3.1 CONVICTION

3.1.1 The Committee is anguished to find that the conviction rate in criminal cases is dipping year after year i.e. 69% 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)

#### Action Taken

3.1.2 Delhi Police has been able to maintain a high conviction rate, especially for heinous cases and total IPC cases. Special efforts are being made to secure better conviction rate in cases relating to crime against women, crime involving senior citizens and crimes against poor and vulnerable sections of society including minorities. The rate of conviction separately for heinous cases, non-heinous cases, total IPC cases, total Local and Special Law cases and grand total during the years 2008 to 2013 is as under :

#### Rate of Conviction in Delhi for the Years 2008 to 2013

Sl. No.	Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Heinous	43.72%	46.84%	38.07%	44.47%	52.68%	42.79%
2.	Non heinous	66.92%	58.86%	52.75%	48.35%	52.38%	49.42%
3.	Total IPC cases	65.25%	58.12%	51.48%	48.10%	52.40%	48.93%
4.	Total Local and Spl. Law	74.20%	74.02%	67.79%	66.44%	61.82%	64.67%
5.	GRAND TOTAL	69.12%	63.46%	56.60%	53.19%	54.64%	53.11%

3.1.3 The rate of conviction of cases in Delhi as compared to rate of conviction in other States as per the record of NCRB reveals that Delhi is placed at much higher position than many other States. The details are as under:

State	2011	2012	2013
	IPC		
Bihar	15.5	15.9	13.4
Delhi	48.10	52.40	48.9
Gujarat	39.1	35.5	40.8
Haryana	25.5	31.8	31.3
Maharastra	8.2	9.4	13.3
Madhya Pradesh	42.8	47.7	49.7
Punjab	38.9	37.5	36.4
Uttar Pradesh	59.6	52.6	53.1
TOTAL INDIA	41.1	38.5	40.2

3.1.4 The data of duration of trial in different types of courts for the year 2013 is as under:

Total No. of cases in which trials were completed

Sl. No	Type of Courts	Up to 6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
1.	District/Session judge	10	52	251	188	112	21	634
2.	Additional Session Judge	61	229	744	760	960	53	2807
3.	Chief Judicial Magistrate	8	40	349	668	99	9	1173
4.	Judicial Magistrate (I)	749	1257	5038	5351	3751	198	16344
5.	Judicial Magistrate (II)	78	121	315	421	251	139	1325
6.	Special Judicial Magistrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Other courts (if any)	84	109	218	133	58	29	631
8.	TOTAL	990	1808	6915	7521	5231	449	22914

3.1.5 The analysis of acquittal cases has revealed the following reasons for acquittal of the accused:

1. Sometimes during the trial, the complainant resiles from the allegations made earlier which proves detrimental for the case.

2. Witnesses also turn hostile due to various reasons including long period of trials since their memory fails/fades due to considerable lapse of time.
3. In some cases, witnesses are won over by the accused persons or the matter is amicably settled between the parties.
4. Witnesses have no fear of action if they resile from their previous statement.
5. We have an “adversarial system of jurisprudence” where burden of proof is on the prosecution (except in few cases) and the evidence is not considered sufficient for convicting the accused.
6. Even minor contradictions on the part of the prosecution secure a favourable judgment of acquittal for the accused.
7. Overburdened police investigating machinery where the volume of cases with each IO is very high and the IOs are not able to do full justice in marshalling the evidence due to constraint of time.
8. The distrust of judiciary for confessions made before police officer, and the principle followed that guilt be proved beyond reasonable doubt.
9. Non-joining of public witnesses/independent witnesses at the time of recovery.
10. Contradictions that occur during cross-examination of police witnesses are taken advantage of during trial.
11. Material witnesses not traced/produced during trial is also an impediment in the conviction.
12. Irregularity in fixing identity of the accused persons in contradiction of statement of eyewitness.
13. Witnesses do not identify accused persons before the Trial Court.
14. Contradictions/improvements in the statements of prosecution witnesses during trial.
15. Inordinate delay in getting FSL results, and putrefaction of samples.

#### 3.1.6 Remedial measures implemented and proposed:

1. Delhi Police has set up a Legal Cell headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Commissioner of Police to monitor *pairvi* of cases and to analyze the orders passed by various courts on day to day basis to achieve better rate of conviction.
2. Proposal for more IOs to be posted in police stations to conduct quality and professional investigation submitted to MHA. The manpower proposal for creation of posts for separation of Investigation from Law and Order, as recommended by MHA, has been sent to MOF for approval.
3. Availability of legal adviser for guiding the IOs is under process.
4. Ensuring proper *pairvi* of cases in the Courts.

5. Proposal for creation of new FSLs to cope with the rapidly increasing requirements.
6. Training of IOs to conduct proper investigation. Over 13,000 police personnel were trained during the year 2013 in specialized courses like scientific investigation, law of extradition, important case studies, cyber crimes etc.

3.1.7 Training wing of Delhi Police gives top priority to the aspects of scientific investigation, forensic science, knowledge of criminal laws and procedure in all the basic training programmes for various ranks. The major part of the curriculum is devoted to criminal laws, criminal procedure, scientific investigation, forensic science and latest aspects of cyber crime. Efforts are afoot to improve the quality of instructional staff in terms of in-house and guest faculty. Efforts are also made to create training infrastructure in PTC, PTS, STC and ATC. Delhi Police has been advised to ensure that appropriate number of cases depending upon the seriousness of the cases to be investigated by the officer of the level of ACP & above. This will inspire confidence in the investigation and improve the conviction rate.

#### *Further Recommendation*

3.1.8 **The Committee notes that the proposal for creation of posts for separation of Investigation from Law and Order, as recommended by Ministry of Home Affairs, has been sent to Ministry of Finance for approval. The Committee desires that the Ministry of Finance may clear the proposal for enhancing the manpower in Delhi police so that separate manpower is deployed for investigation process.**

#### **Recommendations**

### **3.2 SAFETY OF SENIOR CITIZENS, JUVENILES AND CHILDREN**

3.2.1 **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)

#### **Action Taken**

##### *Senior Citizens*

3.2.2 The safety and security of senior citizens is a priority area for Delhi Police and in its endeavour to provide safe and secure environ to senior citizens living in Delhi, it has taken a number of initiatives which are as follows:-

### 1. ***Creation of Senior Citizens Security Cell***

3.2.3 To coordinate, supervise and monitor the efforts made by the police and different sections of society and organizations, a Senior Citizens Security Cell (SCSC) was set up in Police Headquarters (PHQ) 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.

### 2. **Help Line**

3.2.4 There is a Toll Free Senior Citizens Helpline No. 1291 apart from Police Control Room No. 100, which has been given wide publicity through media as well as through police station staff so that the senior citizens could seek prompt police help in case of distress. The staff deputed on the helpline is regularly sensitized about the problems of senior citizens. The feedback on effectiveness of police action and extent of satisfaction of senior citizen is taken in each case and proper redressal of the grievances of senior citizens is ensured. 220 distress calls were received during year 2013 and 79 distress calls have been received this year upto 31.05.2014.

### 3. **Identification and Registration of Senior Citizens**

3.2.5 Senior citizens, who are living alone or only 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. Local police also keeps a record of such senior citizens and the beat/division staff visits them regularly. Besides, this Delhi Police also registers those senior citizens who though live with their family but remain alone for a long period during day time as their children go for work. Senior citizens are being identified and registered with Delhi Police through special drives launched from time to time. The senior citizens can also get themselves registered by any of the following means:-

- By simply contacting Senior Citizens Security Cell on Telephone Nos. 23490233 (Telefax), 23490010/4336 (Extn.).
- By making a call on helpline No. 1291 or police assistance No. 100.
- By sending an e-mail on : scscphq@bol.net.in
- Online registration through website: [www.delhipolice.nic.in](http://www.delhipolice.nic.in) (Senior Citizen Security Cell)
- By visiting the Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ at 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, MSO Building, I.P. Estate, New Delhi personally.
- By contacting district Addl. CsP/DCsP, Sub-division ACsP office or local police station or the beat constable.
- Senior citizens registered with Delhi Police as on 31.05.2014 are 18,895.

### 4. ***Issue of identity Cards***

3.2.6 As a new initiative, Delhi Police has recently started issuing Identity Cards to the registered senior citizens with mention of personal particulars of the senior citizen alongwith details of illness etc. 16,781 senior citizens have been issued Identity Cards till 31.05.2014.

## 5. *Visits/Telephonic Contacts*

3.2.7 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 their problems. The staff also makes telephonic contacts with the senior citizens. The local police also visits and telephonically contacts senior citizens. The details of the visits and telephonic contacts by the staff of Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ and local police for the year 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.05.2014) is given below:-

Year	Visits by staff of SCSC/PHQ	Telephonic contacts by the staff of SCSC/PHQ	Visits by Local Police	Telephonic contacts by Local Police
2013	4805	24,265	4,01,126	2,55,956
2014 (upto 31.05)	1,805	9,274	1,63,962	1,07,616

## 6. *Verification of Domestic Helps, Drivers, Watchmen, Etc.:*

3.2.8 Keeping in view the recent trend of crime against senior citizens in which domestic helps, drivers, tenants, casual labourers, watchmen, etc. have been found involved, periodic verification of 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.

## 7. *Sensitization of Beat Patrolling Staff and Regular Meetings of Police Officers with senior Citizens*

3.2.9 The beat/division staff is being regularly 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 senior officers, to keep them informed about the recent crime trends, precautions to be taken etc. Regular meetings of senior citizens including representatives of Senior Citizens Associations and Residents Welfare Associations with the police officers of the area are also organized for a better understanding of their problems. 2715 meetings were organized during the year 2013 and 1207 meetings have been organized this year upto 31.05.2014.

## 8. *Distribution of Printed Material Regarding Steps to be Taken for the Safety of Life and Property of Senior Citizens*

3.2.10 The staff of Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ and local police regularly visit senior citizens and sensitize them about the steps to be taken for the safety of their life and property. During these visits, the staff also distributes printed literature regarding safety and security measures, DOs and DON'Ts etc. for senior citizens.

## 9. *Multi-Tasking of PCR Vans*

3.2.11 Multi-tasking of PCR vans have 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.

#### 10. *Security Audit of Senior Citizens*

3.2.12 Besides the above mentioned steps, Delhi Police has taken concrete steps for ensuring the safety and security of senior citizens by way of doing security audit of their residential premises in a comprehensive manner with their concurrence. A Standing Order No. OPS-78 (previously 377/2009) "Security Audit of Senior Citizens" has been issued in this regard.

3.2.13 The Nodal Officer of the Police Station *i.e.* Inspector (ATO) visits senior citizens and conducts the security audit. A check list for conducting security assessment has also been prepared. This audit includes advising the senior citizen regarding installation of certain basic security equipments like door chain, magic eye, iron grills, safety locks etc. It also includes advice regarding verification of all type of domestic helps, including servants, maids, drivers, washer men, gardeners, etc. engaged by them. Security Audit of 17,949 senior citizens has been done till 31.05.2014.

#### 11. *Advisory Body for the Safety and Security of Senior Citizens*

3.2.14 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 having all the district heads and one senior citizen from each district as its 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.

#### 12. *Greeting Cards to Senior Citizens*

3.2.15 Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ sends greeting cards to the registered senior citizens on their birthdays and International Day of Older Persons (1<sup>st</sup> October).

#### 13. *Assistance of NGOs*

3.2.16 The following NGOs having experience in running programmes for the welfare of senior citizens have been contacted, consulted and actively associated in running projects for the all-round welfare of senior citizens:

- |       |                                  |   |                    |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| (i)   | Helpage India                    | : | 41688955, 41688956 |
| (ii)  | Agewell Foundation, Lajpat Nagar | : | 29836486           |
| (iii) | Anugraha                         | : | 22234969           |

#### **Juveniles and Children**

3.2.17 In order to deal with the problem of missing children several steps have been taken.

- (i) An analysis of reasons for missing children based on the data provided by Delhi Legal Services Authority was done. This analysis is being used to create awareness during our meetings with public in most affected areas.
- (ii) In case of a missing child, FIR is registered by Delhi Police under the head of Kidnapping. In 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June), 3131 number of kidnapping cases were registered as against 2829 cases of corresponding period of 2014.



- (iii) The information about missing children is uploaded on ZIPNET immediately.
- (iv) Standing Order NO. 252 and a SOP has been issued so that all IOs follow the same procedure.
- (v) PEHCHAN: Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the problem, a scheme PEHCHAAN was launched. A photograph is taken of the family with all children and a copy of the photograph is given to the family for record so that in case a child is reported missing, his/her photograph is available. This scheme has been implemented in areas where maximum children are reported missing. Over one lakh children have been photographed under this scheme since its inception in year 2011.
- (vi) District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) at the District level and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi under Crime Branch monitor the cases of missing children.
- (vii) There is one Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch. If a child is not recovered within 4 months, the case is transferred to AHTU of District for specialized investigation. Wherever it is felt that there might be an involvement of an organised gang, the case is taken up by Crime Branch for investigation. Cases with international linkages are transferred to AHTU Cell in CBI.

3.2.18 Rescue operations of children who are forced into labour are also undertaken with the help of NGOs.

***Further Recommendation***

3.2.19 **The Committee observes that senior citizens registered with Delhi Police as on 31st May, 2014 are 18,805. In view of the Committee this figure could be very low if one keeps in mind the huge population of Delhi city which stands at 1.6 crore as per 2011 census and inclination of modern age towards nuclear families. The Committee gathers that as per census 2001, the total population of Senior Citizens (60 years and above), both males and females, living in urban and rural areas in Delhi, was 7,19,650 against a total population of 1,38,50,507. Out of these, 3,66,466 (51%) were males and 3,53,184 (49%) females. The Committee is not appreciative of the action taken by Delhi Police in this regard, though laudable mechanism has been elaborated by Delhi Police in their reply. The Committee therefore strongly recommends that the Delhi Police should give serious thought to this glaring fact and adopt vigorous proactive approach to identify and go itself to the doors of senior citizens not living with their sons/daughters for registration.**

3.2.20 **The Committee further notes that only 16,781 senior citizens have been issued identity cards. This number is very low in comparison to their expected population. The Committee understands that issuance of I-Card does not involve much procedure. Therefore, all of them should be issued I card, bearing contact no. of nearest police station overleaf so that responsible police may be contacted immediately in case of need.**

## **Recommendations**

### **3.3 SAFETY OF TOURISTS**

**3.3.1 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)**

#### **Action Taken**

**3.3.2 At present 09 MPVs of Tourist Police are detailed at Red Fort, Rajghat, Ajmeri Gate side Gate No. 1 Metro Station NDRS, Paharganj side exist Gate NDRS, Humayun Tomb, Qutab Minar, IGI Terminal-3, India Gate and Connaught Place for the purpose of safety and security as well as providing assistance to Foreign/Domestic tourists in every manner. 17 proposals as prioritized by Delhi Police consisting of 15838 posts of various ranks in Delhi Police as recommended by MHA is under consideration of MoF. Keeping in view the huge financial implications involved, it has been decided that only those proposals which are needed on priority and are required immediately, will be considered under the Twelfth Plan.**

#### ***Further Recommendation***

**3.3.3 The Committee is of the considered view that since a large number of foreign tourists arrive in Delhi to visit historical monuments and to collect information about historical values and cultural ethos, their security and protection is the prime responsibility of Delhi Police. The Committee understands that the proposal for creation of necessary number of posts for tourist police, under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) itself, is at present under consideration of Ministry of Finance. The Committee apprehends that the said proposals may not get through due to huge financial implications and only those proposals which are needed on priority and are required immediately, will be considered under the Twelfth Plan. The Committee would like to impress that NCT Government of Delhi and Ministry of Finance must understand that crime committed against foreign tourist tarnishes the image of the nation in the international fora. Therefore, creation of requisite number of Tourist Police must be sanctioned without delay.**

## **Recommendations**

### **3.4 SAFETY AND SECURITY OF PEOPLE FROM NORTH-EAST**

**3.4.1 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)**

## Action Taken

### 3.4.2 Steps/Initiatives Taken by Delhi Police for the security of North-Eastern People

1. Standing order No. 383/2014 has been issued for tackling the problems faced by students and others from North Eastern States.
  - Zero Tolerance Policy.
  - Chief Coordinator – IG Rank.
  - 11 Coordinators – District Addl.CsP/DCsP.
  - 40 Delhi Police representatives from students and employees of North-Eastern Region.
  - Regular sensitization for all ranks of police personnel.
  - Regular meetings with all such representatives.
2. A special Helpline bearing No. 1093 has been launched with effect from 14th February, 2014 for North Eastern people in Delhi.
3. A Jt. CP level officer has been appointed as Chief Nodal Officer to look after the grievances of North-Eastern people.
4. A Special Cell for North Eastern People (SCNEP) has been set up to address policing issues, pertaining to the persons hailing from North Eastern part of country at Nanakpura, Delhi. DCP/1st Bn. is supervising the Cell in close coordination with concerned District Addl.CsP/DCsP and the Chief Coordinator for North East to redress policing issue affecting North-Eastern residents. 15 NE police personnel have been posted in the Cell. The Cell is also proposed to function on the line of CAW Cell for which spade work is in progress.
5. Meetings with North Eastern students/representatives are regularly conducted *viz.* 65 meetings in 2012, 33 meetings in 2013, 120 meetings in 2014 and 56 meeting till 15th June, 2015.
6. Guest lecturers from North East are invited for interaction/sensitization with police personnel.
7. Regular touch with the NE State Bhawans to instill confidence for the security and safety of NE people.
8. Regular training programmes are being organised on sensitization for the security of N.E. students and others residing in Delhi.
9. English speaking Lady Police Help Desk has been set up at all police stations in Delhi.
10. Special training is imparted to the beat staff of North, North-West and South Districts where maximum N.E. citizens are residing in Delhi.
11. A website has been launched under the name of Delhi Police for North-East (dpne.com) for suggestions and grievances, relating to N.E. people, living in Delhi. Besides, legal aid from DLSA/Public Prosecutors, PTC for N.E. citizens in distress, is being provided.

12. NGOs and individuals, who assisted the NE citizens, during the distress crisis hours have been honoured with Appreciation Letters/Commendation Certificates.
13. Constant liaison is maintained with student leaders, N.E. media for safety of N.E. citizens.
14. Training is being imparted to NE Police officers for NEPA/Arunachal Police, who are attached with Delhi Police.
15. Analysis of the crimes against N.E. citizens in Delhi and follow up thereof with concerned Districts is undertaken periodically.
16. Mapping of the area where N.E. citizens are concentrated and subsequent deployment of police personnel, hailing from N.E. region, as Beat Constables and patrolling by PCR vehicles has been intensified.
17. Monthly meeting with Joint Commissioner of Police/Chief Coordinator with the representatives of the 08 N.E. States.
18. List of representatives of 08 NE States has been prepared. Any distressed citizens, students, employees or tourists from any N.E States can contact their respective State's representatives for the redressal of their grievances in Delhi.
19. As and when vacancies are to be filled up through direct recruitment the same are advertised in the leading newspapers of all states including North-Eastern States and Employment News as well as displayed on Delhi Police website. Moreover, in case of large recruitment, the Resident Commissioner of all states are requested to give wide publicity in their respective states. As per direction of MHA in the year, 2013, Delhi Police conducted physical endurance and measurement test for the posts of Ct.(Exe.)Male/Female, Hd.Constable(Min.), HC(AWO)/TPO and Ct.(Dog Handler) in the nine Centres including Guwahati, Assam for the candidates from North-Eastern States. For these posts total 453 attendance sheets were issued out of which only 170 candidates appeared (277 were absent and 6 rejected due to incomplete documents) and only 84 candidates had qualified. Later, the MHA, *vide* DO Letter No.14014/2/2011-UTP, dated 10.01.2013 desired to explore a permanent arrangement where the selection of Cts./Hd.Constables in Delhi Police be done through Staff Selection Commission (as is being done in selection of SIs) so that all aspiring candidates throughout the country can take part in the selection process easily from their own states. The Delhi Police is already working on action Plan prepared for special recruitment in all Distt. of North-Eastern States in pursuance of Delhi High Courts direction in W.P. (C) No.817/2014-court on it own Motion Vs Union of India and Others. Besides, Delhi Police has approached 08 North-Eastern States to nominate their Police personnel on deputation to Delhi Police. The replies are awaited. To replace the existing manual system of recruitment by a reliable and efficient system, a committee of officers is being formed to finalise the terms of reference and monitoring etc. The main scope will be a computer based written test which is to be conducted through online in various centres spread throughout the country. By this type of on line system North-Eastern states candidates will have easy access to recruitment of Delhi Police as ample number of on line centre will be located there.

20. Special Unit for North Eastern People: A proposal for setting up a Special Unit for North Eastern People has been sent to Government for making their life more secure. Manpower proposal of Delhi Police sent to Department of Expenditure includes creation of 370 posts for NE Cell.

3.4.3 Delhi Police has been advised to adopt a policy for regular mutual exchange of Policemen with the NE States on temporary deputation basis for appropriate period. This will achieve the twin aims of improving the presence of NE people in Delhi Police and to sensitize Delhi Police towards people of North East. Further, natives of NE States employed in Delhi Police should be posted in the Police Stations falling in vulnerable areas prone to crime against NE people.

***Further Recommendation***

3.4.4 **The Committee feels that despite the institutional arrangement made by Delhi Police for safety of people of North-east region, the frequent crimes being committed against these people is really a disturbing phenomenon affecting image of Delhi Police. The Committee, therefore, feels that situation needs to be improved by intensive policing approach and sensitizing Delhi Police towards people of North-east at the ground level. The Committee also notes the steps taken by Delhi Police to increase the number of personnel representing NE States. In view of the Committee, it could have been better if some more examination centres were established to ensure participation by more number of NE youths as out of 453 Candidates, only 170 candidates appeared and 277 remained absent. The Committee however notes that a permanent arrangement for selection of Cts./Hd. Constables in Delhi Police through Staff Selection Commission (as is being done in selection of SIs) is being explored so that all aspiring candidates throughout the country can take part in the selection process easily from their own states. The Committee desires that early action should be taken in this regard with online computer based written test. A special drive may also be undertaken for recruitment from North East.**

**Recommendations**

3.5 **SECURITY COVERS TO INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING METRO RAIL ETC.**

3.5.1 **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)

**Action Taken**

3.5.2 The ridership of Delhi Metro has already touched 26 lakhs. As crowd density at Metro station at any given point of time is very high, hence it a potential target for the terrorist activity. At present, there are eight Metro Police Stations to look after the law and order, crime and security of the area. Delhi Police is taking various pre-emptive steps like Anti sabotage check of Metro stations and its parking areas. Also mock drills are being held regularly in cooperation with CISF.

To strengthen the security of the Metro stations, and to neutralize a terrorist strike, a proposal for the QRTs at different Metro Stations is also under process. Besides this, process to install CCTV camera at parking lots and other areas of Metro stations have also been initiated. The manpower proposal for the creation of 2088 posts for eight existing metro Police Stations is part of 17 proposals sent to Ministry of Finance for approval. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has also been requested to install Police Booths at various Metro Stations. These booths at the Metro stations will increase the visibility of Delhi Police in the Metro Stations. Two such booths are already in operation at Rajiv Chowk Metro station and Chandni Chowk Metro Station where staff from Metro Police Station is being deployed. There is also a proposal for the creation of six new Metro Police Stations for the Metro stations coming up in the Phase – III of Delhi Metro. A close coordination with the CISF is being maintained by the Delhi Police. Delhi Police presence has been increased at Metro Stations.

#### ***Further Recommendation***

**3.5.3 The Committee feels that there is an urgent need to strengthen the security of the Metro stations in order to neutralize the possibility of any terrorist strike, and the visibility of Delhi Police in the Metro Stations must be substantially increased.**

#### **Recommendation**

##### **REVIEW OF IT ACT**

**3.5.4 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.** (Para 3.10.4)

#### **Action Taken**

3.5.5 Action has to be taken by Law Ministry and Department of Technology, Government of India.

1. Recently, a writ petition was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of Section 66-A of Information Technology Act. Hon'ble Supreme Court held Section 66-A as violative of Article 19 of the Constitution and hence struck it down.

2. Now, a situation has arisen before law enforcement agencies where some of the aspects of on-line conduct of persons, which were hitherto covered under Sec. 66-A have gone beyond the mandate of law. Many of such aspects need consideration for bringing them under the ambit of law which are discussed below:

B. The erstwhile Sec.-66-A specifically covered 'spoofing' under its ambit as Sub-section (c) of Sec.-66-A stated:

*"Any person who sends, by means of a computer resource or communication device*

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) *any electronic mail or electronic mail message for the purpose of causing annoyance or inconvenience or to deceive or to mislead the addressee or recipient about the origin of such messages.*

3.5.6 As of now, there is no section of law to cover spoofing which should be an offence under the law. This law may be made more elaborate and specific in view of experience gained so far as below:

*“whoever, willfully, knowingly or purposely transmits electronic mail messages with the intent to deceive or mislead the recipient or any Internet Access Service as to the origin of such messages, or materially falsifies header information in electronic mail message and intentionally initiates transmission of such message, or registers using information that materially falsifies that identity of the actual registrant for an electronic mail account on online user account for domain name and intentionally initiates the transmission of electronic mail message from such account and domain name, or falsely represents oneself to be registrant or the legitimate successor in interest to the registrant of an internet protocol address and intentionally initiates the transmission of multiple electronic messages from such address shall be punishable with .....*”

C. Any content which promotes ill will, hatred and enmity amongst communities, race, religions etc. and is transmitted online ( it was vaguely covered under Sec. 66-A earlier) must be covered under IT Act by means of a separate section which may be drafted on the following lines:

D. *“whoever, by means of a computer resource or a communication device sends or transmits any information ( as defined under 2 (1) (v) of IT Act )*

(a) *which promotes or attempts to promote, on the ground of religion, race, sex, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between religious, racial, linguistic or regional groups or caste, or communities, or*

(b) *which carries imputations that any class of persons cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, linguistic or regional group or caste or community bear true faith and allegiance to constitution of India, as by law established or uphold the sovereignty or integrity of India, or*

(c) *which counsels advices or propagates that any class of persons shall or should be by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or religion group or caste or community or gender be denied or deprived of their rights as citizens of India, or*

(d) *carries assertion, appeal, counsel, plea concerning obligation of any class of persons, by reasons of their being members of any religion, racial, language or religion group or caste or community or gender and such assertion, appeal, counsel or plea causes or is likely to cause disharmony or feeling of enmity or hatred or ill-will between such members or other persons.” shall be punishable with .....*”

3.5.7 In the above section, any transmission of information which is claimed as only innocently forwarding any such information should not be excluded and any such person sending or transmitting the information should also be liable for the offence. This would act as a deterrent in the viral spread of such content.

3.5.8 It may be argued that since there is already provision under IPC (Sec.-153-A and 153-B) to cover these offences, there is no need to cover them under IT Act. But because of fast and wider spread of the online material, the impact caused may be more severe and damaging. Thus, stricter penalties may be prescribed for the same as against similar sections mentioned in IPC. Further, as stated above, it will also cover persons who just forward such content online (which will also serve as deterrent from spreading such material). Also, term 'gender' has been added at places to cover offences not already covered in IPC.

- E. Voyeurism is although covered under Sec-354(c) of IPC, but it only covers watching and taking images of the victim. The Sec 66(E) of IT Act that deals with violation of privacy should be amended to include capturing, publishing and/or transmission of video (apart from image, which is already included) of private areas of any woman (instead of 'person') without consent.
  - F. Further, online cheating, running a financial or money circulation scheme, lottery, 419 scam or any such scheme expressly prohibited under Indian laws should be made an offence. Moreover, there is an even more compelling requirement that any attempt to solicit any person towards such scheme also should be made an offence.
  - G. There have been instances where a person puts a phone number or email ID or personal information of a woman on a sex calling/courier site, as a service provider, where upon people start calling up or mailing the victim seeking objectionable service which annoys and also defames the victim. Such acts should be brought under purview of law.
  - H. Also, specific sections should be added incorporating hoax calls/emails to emergency services and sending spams beyond a certain limit (which may be prescribed) as offences.
3. There are some other issues of IT Act which need to be considered in the light of experience gained during the implementation of this Act.

- (a) As per section 78 and 80 of IT Act, only an officer of the rank of inspector can investigate the offence. However, in view of the growing pace of these crimes and there being not enough officers in the rank of Inspector to investigate such offences, it would be prudent to amend it, allowing a sub inspector to investigate cases under the Act.
- (b) To investigate an offence and bring evidence on record, many a time the content of the mail or communication transmitted through computer device is required to be obtained. The social networking sites or email clients are required to provide the content of communication along with IP Address of the sender and also they are asked to furnish certificate under Sec. 65 B of Indian Evidence Act (IEA) which is necessary requirement under the law to prove the electronic evidence. However, these sites only provide the IP Address, that too, after a lot of persuasion and do not provide the content. They also do not furnish certificate under 65B of IEA (mainly those sites whose servers are located



outside India), which results in acquittals in courts. There is a need to take measures to ensure that such information as required above by Indian law enforcement agencies are duly provided by these sites. Preferably they should be asked to host their servers in India and store the data for a minimum period of three years.

3. In view of latest developments, the changes as suggested above, need due consideration at appropriate level.

#### ***Further Recommendation***

**3.5.9 The Law Ministry and Department of Technology, Government of India may work in tandem to decide the course of action to face the cyber crimes and formulate amendments to Information Technology Act and Indian Penal code to cover the multi-facets of cyber crimes with rapid development of technology and sophisticated modus operandi the criminals adopt. The changes suggested in the reply may be thoroughly examined and Government may come out with necessary amendments.**

#### **Recommendations**

##### **3.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM**

**3.6.1 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)**

#### **Action Taken**

##### **3.6.2 Common Men Complainant Hearing System in Delhi Police**

- Complaints/Grievances are being heard by Duty Officer, SHO, Inspr. Investigation in Police Stations and separate help desks for women complainants is working in each police station.
- Complainants are being heard by senior formations in Districts/Units.
- Complainants can also send their complaints to Vigilance Branch through online source *i.e.* e-mail ID *dcp-vigilance-dl@nic.in*.
- The complainants are also heard by all the senior officers including Commissioner of Police, Delhi in his office daily.
- An Alternate Complaint Redressal mechanism is also existing in all Districts/Units.
- Regular surprise checks of Police Stations and police posts are conducted by Vigilance Unit. Punitive and remedial actions are suggested by Vigilance Unit.

**3.6.3 Special Branch has been entrusted the job of verification of passport. The whole system has been computerized and made on line. This is being done in a time bound manner under intimation to the applicant through SMS device. Feedback is sought from the applicant on the service provided through SMS, e-mails and inland supplied by the DCP Office, Special Branch. The applicant can know his status on line. Close monitoring is kept at this office and all adverse report**

are enquired into. In case of CVR, the verification has also been streamline and fully computerized. A unique barcode number is given to each CVR which facilitates the applicant to know about his status of verification. The CVR verification is being also done in a time bound manner. The whole system has been made transparent. The Inspectors-Zones are themselves reviewing cases on random basis to know the feedback. ACPs-Zones also take feedback on telephones periodically as per procedure laid down. Computerisation and daily updation along with feedback mechanism and accessibility of senior officers has helped to increase transparency and efficiency in the system. A proforma of police verification report is enclosed at Annexures- "D". Besides this details of reports ascertained through SMS, e-mail and feedback letter etc. are as follows :-

- (1) Through SMS:- 32 SMS were received upto April, 2014 and reply has been given to all the SMS.
- (2) Through e-mail :- 68 e-mail were received upto April, 2014 and reply has already been given to all the applicant.
- (3) Through Feedback letters:- 407 feedback letters were received upto April,2014 and nothing adverse has been noticed.
- (4) Through Physical re-verification of Passport by ACPs & Inspector/Zones randomly on weekly basis. The re-verification of passport has been done by all the Zonal ACPs and Inspectors on weekly basis and no adverse report has been noticed during the re-verification.

3.6.4 Licensing Unit is doing public dealing for providing a wide range of services to people in respect of grant/renewal of licenses for Arms, Explosive, Hotels, Restaurants, Cinema, Press, Auditoria and Performances etc. This Unit has been working very efficiently and professionally with the motto "Service with a smile" under ISO norms (Certified ISO 9001:2008).This Unit delivered outstanding performance under the "Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services Act" and the mission of the Licensing Unit is to achieve maximum public satisfaction level by making infrastructural and procedural improvements, based on their feedback while maintaining the requisite control through the power of Licensing, conferred upon the Commissioner of Police by the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

#### **Public out-reach efforts**

3.6.5 Communication with public at multifarious levels is earnestly followed including interaction with citizen committees, RWAs, posters/leaflets and public announcements, as well as intensive use of advertising mechanism in major dailies and radio F.M. channels. Delhi Police is also pursuing innovative ideas to have a better reach to the public. It includes use of technology e.g. FM Radio, Internet and social networking tools like facebook and Twitter. The F.M. radio Channels are utilized effectively to make announcements regarding the traffic situation, diversions and traffic hold-ups etc. to advise road users. Regular advertisements are inserted in the leading newspapers for education and guidance of the motorists on important traffic rules etc. For felicitation of the citizens and for making things simpler for common person, Delhi Police has launched new Apps, thereby using modern technology for better interface with public.

#### **Web and Mobile Application for lodging Lost Report**

3.6.6 Mobile and Web application for lodging "Lost Report" of article/document lost in Delhi has been made functional through Mobile phone with data connectivity, Computer with internet facility, without going to Police Station and to instantly provide a digitally signed "Lost Report" on mobile

and email for reissue of duplicate document/article. This report can be lodged from anywhere in the world and a printable digitally signed report is instantaneously sent to the complainant through email.

### **Traffic Police Mobile Application**

3.6.7 Delhi Traffic Police launched Delhi Traffic Police Mobile App to facilitate dissemination of information in public domain regarding traffic alerts and advisories, information about pits for vehicle towed away, fare and distance calculator for using auto-rickshaw, taxis etc. Through this App, people can lodge complaints against autos or taxis in case of harassment, overcharging and misbehavior and also inform Traffic Control Room regarding signal fault etc.

### ***Further Recommendation***

3.6.8 **The Committee is of the considered view that public grievance redressal system can be made more effective and efficient only when procedure for hearing grievances of the public by Delhi Police is made simple and is devoid of police phobia and by giving encouragement to public police interface.**

### **Recommendation**

#### **3.7 RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR DELHI POLICE**

3.7.1 **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 12<sup>th</sup> 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)

### **Action Taken**

3.7.2 Presently, the satisfaction level of residential accommodation for Delhi Police Personnel is only 18.73% which is lowest in the country. The present rank-wise housing satisfaction level is given in the chart given below:-

Type of Quarter	Quarter available	Quarters required	Eligible staff	% of satisfaction level
Type-I	5224	5724	MTS & Civilian Ct. occupying Type I Qtrs.	91.24%
Type-II	8675	70845	ASIs, HCs & Cts.	12.24%
Type-III	1629	7651	Insprs. & SIs	21.83%
Type-IV	262	402	Addl. DCPs & ACPs	65.17%
Type-V	46	53	DCPs	86.79%
Type-VI	01	50	Other Senior Officers	02.00%

- Presently, 2236 Staff Qtrs. are under construction under Plan Head (Delhi Police Bldg. Programme), as detailed below:-

Ty.II	Ty.III	Ty.IV	Ty.V	Ty.VI	Total
1168	867	159	38	04	2236

Out of 2236, construction of 480 Qtrs. has been completed and possession will be taken shortly:

	Ty.II	Ty.III
(i) Mandawali Fazalpur	32	16
(ii) Mandoli	—	360
(iii) Dilshad Garden	32	16
(iv) Khazoori Khas	12	12

3.7.3 Besides this, 80% work of construction of 283 Qtrs. has been completed . 135 Qtrs. are at Planning stage. Proposal for 28 Staff Qtrs. have been kept in abeyance by the competent authority due to administrative reasons and proposal for 42 Staff Qtrs. have been kept in abeyance on the request of Delhi Police.

- PPP Project – Housing Scheme at Dheerpur

3.7.4 In addition, process to construct 4856 Staff Qtrs. at Dheerpur (Ty.II=3910, Ty.III=700 & Ty.IV=246) (Stilt + 14 Floors) has also been initiated through PPP mode. NDMC has approved the building plans on 19.03.2015. Project is likely to start within 2/3 months & proposed to be completed within the given stipulated period.

3.7.5 The completion period of housing complex is 885 days.

3.7.6 PPP Project Monitoring Unit (PPP PMUC) of Delhi Police and PPP Performance Review Unit (PPP PRU) constituted in MHA are monitoring the progress of the Project on regular basis as per the guidelines of Planning Commission.

3.7.7 By constructing the above staff Qtrs. (existing 15837 + under construction 2236 + Final stage of clearance 135 + Held in abeyance 35 + PPP 4856 = 23134), Delhi Police will have total 23134 Staff Qtrs. and housing satisfaction will increase to 28% in the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Scheme 2012-17.

3.7.8 To increase the housing satisfaction level, Delhi Police is holding the meetings on regular basis with the Sr. Officers of Land Owning Agencies (*i.e.* DDA, MCD, NDMC, Gram Sabha, GNCTD etc.) to get allotment of land.

#### ***Further Recommendation***

3.7.9 **The DRSC on Home Affairs has expressed its concerns time and again over the shortage of accommodation for the personnel of Delhi Police where the satisfaction level is abysmally at 18.73 percent which is lowest in the country. It is a matter of concern for the Committee. The Committee desires that projects on Delhi Police accommodation, which are at various stages of completion, need to be expedited to upgrade the satisfaction level to at**

least 28% of residential accommodation by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Scheme 2012-17. The Committee further recommends that Dhirpur Project under Public private partnership for providing 4856 staff quarters must be completed within set time-frame *i.e.* 885 days from commencement.

### Recommendation

#### 3.8 PROVIDING BASIC AMENITIES

3.8.1 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)

### Action Taken

877 DDA flats at Sector 26 Rohini

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | No. of flats                              | 1754 ORTs Now 877 DUs after amalgamation.   |
| 2. | Date of purchase                          | 18.03.2005  |
| 3. | Date of Payment                           | Rs. 34,04,01,940/- ( Cost of flats) 1754 ORTs on 29/08/2005<br>Rs.02,86,71,761/- (Amalgamation charges) on 29/8/2005. |
| 4. | Date of possession                        | 03.11.2009  |
| 5. | No. of flats allotted to police personnel | = Nil   |

### SHORTCOMING IN THE FLATS:

1. Sewage system :Sewage disposal system is not connected with the drains for its disposal.
  2. Drinking water :The facilities of drinking water from DJB is not available and the ground water is very salty which cannot be used for drinking and bathroom.
- On 28.07.2014, Exe. Engineer, RPD-12, DDA intimated that the scheme for “Water Supply, Rooda and Storm Water Drains” has been approved by Delhi Jal Board and MCD, respectively.
  - Infrastructure charges amounting to ₹5,29,81,104/- has been deposited in favour of Delhi Jal Board by DDA for early release of Water Supply Scheme as already approved by DJB.
  - As far as approval of “Sewerage Scheme” the scheme has been approved by DJB subject to deposition of infrastructure charges amounting to ₹10 Crore in DJB.
  - DDA has written a letter to DJB to reduce the said infrastructure charges as such some component of infrastructure will be executed by DDA.

3.8.2 On 27.05.2015, Exe. Engineer, RPD-12, DDA intimated that both works will take 6-7 months for its completion.

**Further Recommendation**

3.8.3 The Committee feels that the Delhi Police is at the receiving end without any fault and the amount spent to purchase the property is lying unutilized. The Committee takes serious note of the lackadaisical approach of land owning agency and recommends that all the agencies involved may complete the works at the earliest.

**Recommendations**

**3.9 TRAINING**

3.9.1 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)

**Action Taken**

3.9.2 In line with the committee recommendations, basic, refresher and in-service training programmes are being held regularly. Three subjects in the series of Police Science I, II & III basically emphasizing on core issues of policing *i.e.* investigation, prevention and detection of crime already exists in basic course curriculum of SI and above. Similarly, major portion of the above subjects is also taught to all promotional trainees. Apart from above, as per our training calendar following courses on investigation and tackling changing trends of crime are included in in-service training calendar.

3.9.3 Details about the courses are given below for ready reference.

Sl.	Name of Course	Courses in 2013	Participants	Courses in 2014	Participants
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Course on Investigation of Rape cases for Women I.Os	6	126	1	66
2.	Course on computer fundamental and cyber crime for officers	3	50	1	19
3.	Course on NDPS, MCOCA and NSA.	3	71	1	20
4.	Investigation of accident cases and MACT requirements	4	74	1	25
5.	Course on Transplantation of Human Organ Act for Police Officials	-	-	1	12
6.	Crime against Women	4	83	1	19
7.	Refresher course for HCs and ASI (Exe.) for working as IOs	5	134	2	66

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Professional course for SHOs for effective functioning of PS.	5	56	1	13
9.	Professional course for Insprs. (other than SHOs) for effective functioning	5	82	1	10
10.	Course for SIs for effective functioning of PS.	5	79	1	13
11.	Professional course for W/Inspr. effective functioning	3	33	0	0

### ***Further Recommendation***

3.9.4 The Committee notes that lesser number of training courses were conducted during the year 2014 as compared to the year 2013. In view of this, the Committee finds that the zeal which was shown in 2013 after Dec 2012 rape incident appears to have been lost in 2014. If that is the case, then it does not augur well for a large organisation like Delhi Police consisting of about eighty five thousand personnel. In fact the number of training programmes should have witnessed quantum jump in 2014. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Delhi Police should take training aspect of its personnel seriously and ensure that all personnel of Delhi Police are updated with advancements in policing technology and law on a continuous basis.

### **Recommendation**

#### **3.10 LONG HOURS OF DUTY BY THE PERSONNEL OF DELHI POLICE**

3.10.1 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)

### **Action Taken**

3.10.2 Personality development and mental well being are important ingredients of training being conducted at police training institutes in Delhi. Stress management courses including tie-up with organizations of Yoga and Meditation, Vipassana, Art of Living, Brahmakumaris etc. are regular features of basic and in service training programme. Counselling Psychologists are also engaged from time to time for ascertaining and ameliorating the stress levels of trainees/staff. Details of Stress Management Courses held at PTC/Jharoda Kalan New Delhi.

Year	No. of courses	Participants
2013	4	291
2014	2	39

**Further Recommendation**

3.10.3 The Committee is constrained to express its displeasure to observe that a small number of participants *i.e.*, only 39 were imparted training on stress management in 2014 in comparison to the year 2013 when 291 participants were imparted training. The Committee, therefore, reiterates its recommendation as made in Para 5.3.13 of 176<sup>th</sup> Report that comprehensive stress management programmes need to be organized on a regular basis for officers of all ranks.

**Recommendation****3.11 VACANCIES**

3.11.1 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)

**Action Taken**

3.11.2 The process to fill up the vacancies is under way, the detail of which is as under:-

Sl. No.	Rank	Gross Vacancies	Net Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Insp.	19	0	7 (Exe.) – Process for promotion is underway. 2 (Steno) - Court has granted stay. 3 (MT) - CAT has granted stay. 4 (Store, Ph.gr., Band) - No eligible candidate in feeder line. 1 (Comp)-Recruitment process is on. 2 (Tele-com) - Applications have been invited for deputation. TOTAL – 19
2	S.I.	676	0	79 (Exe.) – Verification and medical examination is going on. 151 (Exe., Min., MT & Comn) - Process for promotion is on. 33 (Exe.) - Vacancies pending for departmental candidates due to court case. 131 (Exe.) - Process for recruitment by SSC is on.



1	2	3	4	5
				<p>13 (Ph.gr., MT(Ops.) - No eligible candidate is available in feeder line.</p> <p>4 (Telecom) - Applications have been invited for deputation.</p> <p>1 (Stat.) - Cannot be filled up as the SO is under process.</p> <p>4 (Comp) - Recruitment process is on.</p> <p>260 (Exe., etc.) - Vacancies will be conveyed for the next recruitment of SSC.</p> <p>TOTAL – 676</p>
3	ASI	190	0	<p>11 (DEO) - Cannot be filled up as proposal for restructuring of computer cadre is under consideration of competent authority.</p> <p>3 (SAST) - No eligible candidate is available in feeder.</p> <p>103 (Exe. etc.) - Process for promotion is on.</p> <p>50 (RT, SHR) - Recruitment process is on.</p> <p>23 (Steno, FB) – Process is on.</p> <p>TOTAL – 190</p>
4	HC	1829	0	<p>688 (Exe. etc.) - Process for promotion is on.</p> <p>67 (Ph. grapher, AST, MT) - Cannot be filled up due to RRs being revised (Photographer/MT), merging the posts with Exe. (AST) and no eligible candidates in feeder line (MT).</p> <p>18 (Comn.) - Recruitment under process.</p> <p>486 (Min., Comn., M.Lask., painter, D.Man) – Recruitment process is on.</p> <p>570 (Min., WO) – Selected, Verification/medical is being done.</p> <p>TOTAL – 1829</p>
5	Const.	2867	1949	<p>523 (Exe.) - Recruitment process is on.</p> <p>38 (Mounted, Bugler, Band) - Recruitment process is on.</p> <p>199 (D.Sq., Dvr., Exe.)–Selected, Verification/medical is being done.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
				158 (Ph.Gr., MT) - Cannot be filled up as RRs pending for amendment.
				TOTAL – 918
	TOTAL	5581	1949*	*On which Delhi Police has to take action. MOU is being revised by Delhi Police for signing between SSC and MHA for 'Online' Recruitment.
6	MTS	519	-	519 (MTS) - Recruitment process will be initiated shortly.
7	GOs.	20		
8	ACP	109		
9	Civ.	53		
	GRAND TOTAL	6282		

3.11.3 The new recruits are sent for training in nearby training colleges.

***Further Recommendation***

3.11.4 **The Committee is constrained to express its displeasure that there are a number of vacancies at various levels, albeit, the recruitment process is underway. The Committee feels that vacancies at different levels must have been creating problems in the deployment of police force in the time of emergency. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that all stages of recruitment process must be completed in a time bound manner so that training of the successful candidates may be conducted without further delay.**

**Recommendation**

**3.12 POST OF DEPUTY LEGAL ADVISOR**

3.12.1 **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)

**Action Taken**

3.12.2 In order to improve the quality of investigation and secure optimum number of conviction, a proposal for creation of post of 56 posts of Dy. Legal Advisor (54 for Each Sub-Division, 1 for Crime Unit and 1 for Spl. Branch) and 181 posts of Asstt. Legal Advisors for the police stations have been sent to the Dy. Secretary (Home-I), GNCT of Delhi *vide* letter No.2099/Estt. (I)/PHQ dated 19/2/2015 followed by reminder No.17274/CB-I/PHQ dated 6/4/2015.

***Further Recommendation***

3.12.3 **The Committee expresses its displeasure on the undue delay in the matter of**

**appointments of Deputy Legal Advisor for each district, crime and railway and special branch. The Committee strongly recommends that GNCT of Delhi may accede to the proposal for creation of 56 posts of Dy. Legal Advisor (54 for Each Sub-Division, 1 for Crime Unit and 1 for Spl. Branch) and 181 posts of Asstt. Legal Advisors for the police stations for improving the quality of investigation and secure optimum number of conviction rate of crimes. The Ministry of Home Affairs may take up the matter with GNCT of Delhi.**

### **Recommendations**

#### **3.13 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

**3.13.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

3.13.2 State-of-the-art technology is being planned by Delhi Traffic Police with a view to bring efficiency and efficient management of traffic on Delhi roads. It is pertinent to mention here that a proposal of Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) Project with an estimated cost of ₹ 440 crores is being planned for Delhi as a part of the Safe City Project. Delhi Police had appointed Price Water House Coopers (PWC) as consultant for the Safe City Project. Under the system, there shall be integrated system speed measurement devices, red light violation and traffic flow detectors, the output of which will all be compiled at traffic control room for collation of data and dynamic signal control apart from issue of traffic notices/challans and detection of repeat violators for subsequent enhanced punishment. “Variable Message Sign Boards” shall also be installed at important locations on corridors and major roads which shall inform of major break down on signal free roads, longer queues and traffic congestion, road specific directions, and message which will result in avoiding travel time delays. The major features of the system will be as follows:

- Optimized real time traffic signal control.
- Surveillance cameras to check junction behavior and violations.
- Variable Message Sign Boards.
- Centralized Command and Control Centre.

3.13.3 Detailed Project Report of ITMS has already been submitted by Delhi Police to the Government of India, MHA for consideration, as part of Safe City Project. ‘Safe City Project’ of Delhi Police was examined in consultation with IFD/MHA and certain clarifications/additional inputs have been sought from Delhi Police to proceed further. Separately, as proposal for a Pilot Project of ITMS for three selected corridors of Delhi, with a projected cost of ₹ 71.70 crores was sent by Delhi Police to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (North), Government of India *vide* our

letter No 2068/P.Sec./Jt. CP/Traffic dated 15.05.2014 with a request for availability of Funds. Later, the same proposal of ITMS Pilot Project was sent by us to Ministry of Home Affairs too *vide* letter No. 3112/ P.Sec./Jt. CP/Traffic dated 03.09.2014. Regarding challenge of parking system in Delhi, the matter is regularly taken up with civic authorities for streamlining the parking situation in Delhi. There are approximately 400 authorized parking lots in the entire NCT of Delhi. Keeping in view the huge demand of parking spaces in Delhi, there is an immediate need for a comprehensive parking policy for the city. Following are the proposed solutions to streamline parking situation in Delhi: -

- Rationalization of fare structure of surface and Multi Level Car Parking.
- Differential parking rates in the city.
- Installation of prominent standardized boards for information of commuters.
- Demarcation of parking slots on ground
- Insertion of severe penalty clauses in the contract and strict action against the violators/contractors by municipal bodies.
- Installation of surveillance cameras on parking lots.
- Introduction of Hand Held devices to issue parking slips by the parking contractors at parking sites.
- Introduction of parking meters to discourage long term parking by motorists.

3.13.4 Constant pressure is being maintained by Delhi Traffic Police to keep the roads, market areas, public places etc. free from unauthorized, improper, obstructive parking. Cranes are being effectively utilized to tow away such vehicles which are found hampering the smooth movement of traffic. During the year, 2015 (upto 15.6.2015) 3,04,600 motorists were challaned for obstructive/improper parking.

3.13.5 Delhi Traffic Police has been regularly taking action against the operators of unauthorised parking. Cases have also been got registered at various police stations in the NCT of Delhi against the parking contractors/attendants for unauthorized parking, overcharging, etc. Since the year 2010 a total 11 cases have been got registered in various Police Stations in Delhi against the unauthorised parking operators. GNCTD and Delhi Police has been advised to take necessary steps for better traffic management, in time bound manner.

***Further Recommendation***

**3.13.6 The Committee recommends that the Government should come forward with comprehensive parking policy for Delhi and must undertake better scientific traffic management and accordingly advise GNCTD and Delhi Police to take necessary steps for better traffic management, in time bound manner. Delhi Traffic Police must be strictly instructed to keep the roads, market areas, public places etc. free from unauthorized, improper, obstructive parking. The Committee would also like to draw attention to the rampant practice of the commercial use of basements, which is being followed by building**

owners. In view of the Committee, this space should be used to park vehicle. The Delhi Police should look into this malpractice. The Pilot Project of ITMS under 'Safe City Project' of Delhi Police may be approved and taken up at the earliest. Safe city project also brooks no delay in approval and implementation.

### **Recommendation**

#### **3.14 SMOOTH FLOW OF TRAFFIC**

**3.14.1 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 every day. 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)

### **Action Taken**

3.14.2 Installation of traffic signals, blinkers and pedestrian/pelican signals with audio facility for visibly challenged persons at important places, accident prone locations and conflict junctions is undertaken to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic. In addition, countdown timers have also been provided at all traffic signals. Notably, in continuation to green initiative, all traffic signals have now been converted into LED signals to save electricity and government revenue. In Delhi, the Delhi Traffic Police have installed 880 traffic signals and 426 blinkers till date. In order to ensure proper functioning of traffic light signals and blinkers in NCT of Delhi, a regular maintenance contract has been signed with M/s Onnyx Electronics. Monitoring of faulty traffic signals and blinkers on daily basis is undertaken at various levels of officials of Delhi Traffic Police. Periodic meetings are undertaken with the contractor to ensure that the traffic signals/blinkers function round the clock without any fault. It is ensured that faults detected during maintenance are rectified on utmost priority. Further, all traffic signals and blinkers located in the NCT of Delhi have been allocated dedicated codes and the phasing diagrams of all the signals have been prepared. GIS coordinates of signals and blinkers are also being mapped to increase efficiency in rectification of faults.

### ***Further Recommendation***

**3.14.3 The Committee is of the considered view that ensuring smooth flow of traffic is the prime responsibility of Delhi Traffic Police. The Committee recommends that for rectification of faults of signals and blinkers immediately, the details/address/contact nos. should be displayed at traffic poles so that even commuters can make complaints to the maintenance contractors/police so that traffic signals and blinkers can function smoothly round the clock without any fault. Necessary action may be taken in this regard.**

### **Recommendation**

### 3.15 ADDITIONAL MEASURES TAKEN BY THE DELHI POLICE POST 16TH DECEMBER, 2012 INCIDENT

3.15.1 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)

*And*

3.15.2 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)

#### Action Taken

3.15.3 The initiatives taken by Delhi Police for the safety and security of women in Delhi are as under:

- ✓ Creation of Women's Help Desk: - Women's Help Desks have been made functional 24x7 in all police stations to attend to women complainants. NGOs have been requested to assist in the operation of Women's Help Desk in police stations. A separate telephone line has been provided at every women's help desk.
- ✓ No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay police response on a complaint. Immediate action is taken by the officer receiving a complaint to apprehend the accused and provide medical and other assistance without going into jurisdictional issues.
- ✓ Handling of complainants: All women complainants are handled with respect and sympathy. Complaints made by women are being recorded verbatim as stated by them, preferably by a lady police officer and cognizable complaints too are being registered and investigated immediately without any uncalled for remarks or observations by the police officers concerned.
- ✓ Identity of complainant: Names of women complainants providing secret information about someone committing an offence, are not being disclosed to accused under any circumstance and women complainants are not being called at odd hours at night to Police Station.
- ✓ Action against sexual harassment : *Suo-motu* action is being taken by Beat Officer against eve-teasers and people misbehaving with women in their areas and a zero tolerance policy is being adopted in this regard.
- ✓ One Spl. CP has been appointed as Nodal Officer for Delhi to monitor the complaints received from women and to interact with women NGOs at PHQ at 04.00 P.M on last Friday of every month.

- ✓ In view of recurring complaints about eve-teasing, local police and PCR vans are deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time.
- ✓ Speedy Trial of gang rape cases: On the request of Delhi Police, Hon'ble High Court Delhi has issued directions to the District Courts in Delhi that all gang rape cases be fast tracked.
- ✓ Additional and integrated police pickets have been increased.
- ✓ Thana level committee has been re-constituted to include women NGOs, principals of schools and colleges to meet every fortnight.
- ✓ Police Helpline '100' has been increased from 60 to 100 lines. Women help line '1091' has been increased from 4 to 10.
- ✓ Extension provided to Helpline No. 100 to 162 Police Stations. Thus, the calls received in PCR are also shown on the screens in local police station and this will help in reduction of the response time as local police will be able to reach the incident spot well in time.
- ✓ Special Police Unit for Women and Children has launched a website *delhipolicecaw.com* containing guidelines and measures for safety of women and children in Delhi.
- ✓ Special Unit for North Eastern People.
- ✓ 321 routes taken by women returning from entertainment hubs and malls have been identified and assets including pickets, PCR vans, motorcycle patrols have been redeployed.
- ✓ Patrolling by Beat Officers have been intensified around malls, cineplexes, restaurant clusters etc.
- ✓ The transport department has been requested to direct all public transport vehicles to display name of the driver and staff alongwith photographs and PSV No. inside the bus.
- ✓ Data on repeat violation is being shared with Transport Department of GNCTD for appropriate action.
- ✓ GNCTD has been requested to install GPS in DTC/Cluster buses and ensure that the crew displays photo identity cards.
- ✓ Mobile numbers of night GOs have been publicized again for public.
- ✓ Sensitization and check on public places: Action against drinking in public parks, at cigarette kiosks, juice stalls, snack shops, at dhabas has been intensified.
- ✓ Discotheques and night clubs have been strictly directed to close by 01:00 AM.
- ✓ Special drive has been launched at Metro Stations and Railway Stations in coordination with CISF and RPF for safety and security of women commuters.
- ✓ Interaction with NGOs: Meetings are held at all levels, right upto the Commissioner of Police with NGOs. Their suggestions to improve the police response to the problems of women form an important part of our programmes. District Police have been

sensitized about these measures to make the Police Station Staff more friendly towards women complainants.

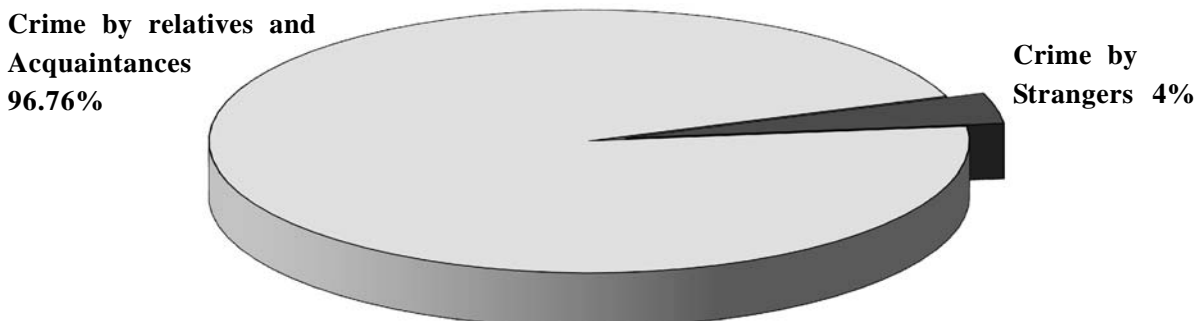
- ✓ Self-Defence Training: - In the year 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June), 300 programmes were launched and 72496 girls/women were imparted self defence training. Since its inception in year 2002, as many as 1292 programmes were conducted in which more than 1,94,752 girls/women have been trained.
- ✓ Security audit of Paying Guest accommodations and hostels: Security audit of all paying guest accommodations and hostels for women and girls has been completed. Security measures required to be taken by them have been explained to them. A total of 737 paying guest accommodations/hostels have been covered.
- ✓ Placement Agencies:-242 placement agencies have been kept under watch to ensure that they are not used as fronts for illicit activities like human trafficking. 26 persons have been arrested in 25 cases registered against placement agencies in the year 2014.
- ✓ Parivartan: - 'Parivartan' a campaign for the safety of women and children was initiated on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2005 in North-West District of Delhi Police. In this unique experiment, targeting mainly slum areas, women police officials are deputed to perform beat duties and to control crime against women especially those, who are victims of domestic violence. This scheme has now been extended to over 234 beats and 443 women Constables have been deployed as beat officers in these areas.
- ✓ Civic Agencies:- Civic agencies are regularly being informed about poor lit stretches of roads for repair.
- ✓ Civic agencies have also been requested to install CCTV, webcams at parking lots, shopping malls etc.
- ✓ Delhi Traffic Police has launched Delhi Traffic Police Mobile Apps. This Apps would facilitate dissemination of information in public domain regarding traffic alerts and advisories, information about pits for vehicle towed away, fare and distance calculator for using auto-rickshaw, taxis etc. Through these Apps people can lodge complaint against auto or taxis in case of harassment, overcharging and misbehavior and also inform Traffic Control Room regarding signal fault etc. Other Police Help Line Numbers can also be accessed through this Apps. Delhi Traffic Police has also upgraded its existing website by making it more people friendly and interactive.
- ✓ Instructions issued to BPOs and reviewed from time to time to ensure that women employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (regular employee of the company) is invariably present in each cab carrying women staff during night hours *i.e.* 8 PM to 7 AM. BPOs have been directed to exercise effective checks and controls on the vehicle's movement in order to prevent unwarranted activities by cab drivers, such as picking up strangers, straying away from the designated route etc. by installing GPS systems in the cabs used for the transportation of employees.
- ✓ Gender Sensitization Courses are being organized on regular basis. In the year 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June) 4714 police personnel were trained in 121 training programmes.



### 3.16 Crime against women

3.16.1 96.76% of the rapes reported to police have been committed by accused known to the victim. Special care is taken in respect of investigation of rape cases and there is an emphasis on collecting scientific evidence and investigation is taken up preferably by women police officers. In the year 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June), 926 rape cases have been reported as compared to 907 cases of the corresponding period of year 2014.

#### Accused-victim relationship in rape cases – 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June)



3.16.2 In order to address problems of sexual harassment, women police is deployed in civil clothes at appropriate places. The police stations at north campus and south campus have majority of women police officers. 2196 cases of molestation of women were reported during the year 2015 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> June). Out of these, as many as 52.55% cases have been solved. All complaints received in police stations pertaining to rape, molestation of women and eve-teasing are being dealt on a priority basis.

3.16.3 While on the one hand there had been an exponential rise in registered crime in respect of offences against women, on the other hand the heartening fact is that 63% of cases are solved within a week and 13% within a fortnight. Crime against women by people known to the victims continues to be nearly 96% and 4% by strangers.

#### Time period in solving of case—2014 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> May)

Offences	No. of cases Regd.	No of cases W/O	Period for working out of cases				
			Within 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Above 4 weeks
Rape	926	668	458 (68.56%)	86 (12.87%)	44	27	53
Molestation of women (354 IPC)	2196	1154	668 (57.88%)	144 (12.47%)	79	68	195
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	664	266	167 (70.30%)	27 (10.15%)	15	14	23

**Crime against women**

Crime Head	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 upto 15 <sup>th</sup> June
Rape (376 IPC)	2166	706	1636	907	926
Assault on women with Intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	4322	727	3515	1803	2196
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	1361	236	916	515	664
Kidnapping of women	3604	2048	3286	1642	1808
Abduction of women	423	162	323	161	250
498-A/406 IPC (Cruelty by husband and in-laws)	3194	2046	3045	1275	1544
Dowry Death (304B)	153	134	144	76	63
Dowry Prohibition Act	13	15	15	6	9

3.16.4 However, it is pertinent to note that Delhi Police has only a limited role in this matter. There are a number of socio-economic and criminogenic factors, which are responsible for the prevalent attitude against women. This has to be tackled by the society as a whole and all other Government and civic agencies besides police.

***Further Recommendation***

3.16.5 **The Committee is not convinced with the plea of the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the crimes against women that the role of Delhi Police is limited on the pretext that a number of socio-economic and criminogenic factors are responsible for prevalent attitude against women. The Committee also does not concur with the idea of the Ministry of Home Affairs that the crime against women by people known to the victims continues to be nearly 96% and 4% by strangers, therefore, the responsibility to prevent the crime against women lies with the society as a whole and other civic agencies besides police in the same proportion. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that Delhi Police, instead of shrugging off its responsibilities towards preventing crimes against women must chalk out effective and resilient strategy to combat crimes against women. Wherever necessary, other agencies including civic bodies and civil society also may be involved in the process.**

**Recommendations****3.17 INFRASTRUCTURE**

3.17.1 **The Committee takes serious exception to this inordinate delay in procurement of PCR's. 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)

3.17.2 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)

#### **Action Taken**

3.17.3 Delhi Police Control Room has a fleet of 1004 Vehicles, out of which 886 PCR vans are on road and 118 MPVs are off road due to condemnation process. In the year 2013, PCR received 370 Toyota Innova vehicles.

#### *Further recommendation*

3.17.4 The Committee is dismayed at the short and cryptic reply of the Ministry of Home Affairs about the procurement of PCRs by the Delhi Police which is the basic infrastructure for working of Delhi police. The Committee finds that out of 1004 Vehicles of Delhi Police Control Room, only 886 PCR vans are on road and 118 MPVs are off road due to condemnation process. The Committee, therefore, reiterating its observation, as made in Para 8.1.6 and 8.1.12 of the 176<sup>th</sup> Report keeping in view the fact that Delhi is expanding at a very high pace and presence of PCR vans is required in areas where new colonies, industrial areas and slums have come up. The Committee strongly recommends that the proposal of Delhi Police for procurement of requisite number of PCR vans and replacement of 118 condemned MPVs by Delhi Police must be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for approval in time bound manner. The Ministry of Home Affairs may look into the matter at the earliest.

#### **Recommendation**

### **3.18 ACQUAINTANCES OF LOCATIONS TO STAFF MANNING CALL CENTRES**

3.18.1 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 is 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)

**Action Taken**

3.18.2 In order to facilitate quick response of PCR vans to the distress caller location, regular sensitization of the shift call takers is ensured, by physically exposing them to various locations in Delhi on a digital map. The communication skill of the call takers is also improved through regular refresher courses. Regular response on various calls as well as communication skill is cross checked by listening to the recorded voices of the call takers on daily basis. Total 450 police personnel have been briefed/ trained who reported in CPR from 01.01.2015 to 25.06.2015.

**Further Recommendation**

3.18.3 **The Committee visited Delhi Police Headquarters on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 and held discussions with the Commissioner of Police and other officials of Delhi Police. During the course of discussions, some Members felt that people coming from other regions of the country who do not know either English or Hindi face a lot of problems while interacting with the personnel of call centre of Delhi Police. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Delhi Police may take necessary steps to appoint people of all languages as indicated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India so that people from other areas may not face any problem in interacting with the call centre of Delhi Police.**

**Recommendation****3.19 FACILITY OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION**

3.19.1 **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 done in the 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 a 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.**

(Para 8.2.2)

**Action Taken**

3.19.2 The Director, FSL/Delhi *vide* letter dated 29/04/2015 has intimated Delhi Police the strategy on upgrading police capacities in forensic science and augmentation of FSL in Delhi.

**Further Recommendation**

3.19.3 **The Committee is of the considered view that a conclusive forensic investigation is required to ensure proper and speedy investigation and trials. Therefore, capital city should have state-of-the-art-facility of forensic investigation. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that Delhi Police must work upon implementing the strategy on upgrading police capacities in forensic science and augmentation.**

## CHAPTER-IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### Recommendations

##### 4.1 SECURITY AT RAILWAY STATION

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)

#### Action Taken

4.1.1 Installation of large size cargo scanner is being pursued. To strengthen security of railway stations dark spots at all Railway Stations have been identified. Concerned Railway authorities have been requested to make provision for proper illumination of such dark spots. Process of installation of more CCTV cameras has been initiated. Action has been initiated to install CCTV Cameras at parking lots also. Proposals have been made to MHA for the creation of posts for police station Anand Vihar railways station so that meaningful preventive efforts by Delhi Police against the subversive activities could be taken. One proposal for creation of posts for one Railway Police Station is part of the 17 proposals recommended by MHA and sent to Ministry of Finance for approval. Proposal for creation of 2 more Railway Police Stations *i.e.* P.S. Subzi Mandi Railway Station and P.S. Delhi Cantt. Railway Station is under process. Delhi police presence has been increased by deploying staff at various places of Railway Stations in New Delhi.

#### Recommendation

##### 4.2 STUDY ON POLICE PUBLIC INTERACTION MEASURES

4.2.1 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)

#### Action Taken

4.2.2 Regarding conducting sociological study of sexual harassment cases and criminals, present status is as under:-

1. RFP drafted by M/s PwC duly approved by CP, Delhi was sent to MHA for approval.
2. The reply to the queries raised from MHA has also been sent to MHA. MHA has asked to issue EOI to ensure transparency, report for which is pending with M/s PwC.

## Recommendation

### 4.3 PACE OF CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

4.3.1 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)

#### Action Taken

4.3.2 As intimated above, the Project Monitoring Committee/MHA under the Chairmanship of JS (UT) is monitoring the construction and completion of projects as well as clearance of building plans within the given target date. The status of 72 Projects, taken up in Twelfth Plan Period (2012-17) under Plan Head (Delhi Police Building Programme), is as under:-

1.	Completed	=	21 projects
2.	Under construction	=	34 projects
3.	Tender stage	=	02 projects
4.	Planning stage	=	06 projects
5.	Held in abeyance	=	07 projects
6.	Land allotment	=	01 scheme
7.	Extra ordinary repairs	=	01 scheme
TOTAL		=	72

## Recommendation

### 4.4 DEDICATED PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMMES

4.4.1 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)

#### Action Taken

4.4.2 Annual medical check-ups for Gazetted Officers are held at premier health institutions. Whereas Physical Proficiency Tests are organized for other ranks on annual basis. However, as a welfare initiative, health check-up camps are organized at Police Training Institutes of Delhi Police for promotional trainees who are usually in the vulnerable age bracket.

4.4.3 Details about the camp organized in 2013 is given below:-

Camp organized by B.L Kapoor Super Specialty Hospital	No. of participants
1	132 Head Constables

4.4.4 All the IPS officers have a regular annual medical check-up and the amount involved is ₹2,000/- per head which is reimbursable. In the absence of Delhi Police's own hospital, the remaining police personnel *i.e.* MTS to DANIPS officers are not subjected to any annual medical examination. It would be required to get the annual medical examination of at least all those officers done who are above 40 years of age in order to keep them fit and healthy. This office has requested to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who intimated that it is considering a proposal to introduce annual health checkup for all Central Civil Services Officers (initially for all Group 'A' officers under the Government of India) since the matter is already under active consideration of the Government, hence the proposal will be considered in due course after introduction of the same. There are only two dispensaries located at R.K. Puram area earmarked for annual health checkup of central Government Employees which are not useful for all Delhi Police employees residing different parts of Delhi. Therefore, a request has been made by Delhi Police to Dy. Secretary, Ministry of Health and family welfare to extend the preventive health check-up facilities by earmarking other dispensaries also as well in empanelled hospitals in the interest of the welfare of Delhi Police personnel at the earliest.

***Further Observation***

4.4.5 **The Committee notes the reply and would like to be apprised of the outcome of the request made to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to extend the preventive health check-up facilities by earmarking other dispensaries also, in empanelled hospitals, in the interest of the welfare of Delhi Police personnel.**

**Recommendation**

**4.5 PROFESSIONAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE**

4.5.1 **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)

**Action Taken**

4.5.2 Delhi Police agree with the views of the committee and will initiate the process to prepare the proposal regarding professional legal assistance in all criminal cases from the very beginning of the investigation after wide scale intra and inter departmental consultation. In order to improve the quality of investigation and secure optimum number of conviction, a proposal for creation of post of 56 posts of Dy. Legal Advisor(54 for Each Sub-Division, 1 for Crime Unit and 1 for Spl. Branch) and 181 posts of Asstt. Legal Advisors for the police stations have been sent to the Dy. Secretary (Home-I), GNCT of Delhi *vide* letter No.2099/Estt. (I)/PHQ dated 19/2/2015 followed by reminder No.17274/CB-I/PHQ dated 6/4/2015.

## **Recommendation**

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

**4.6.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

4.6.2 The feasibility of installation of Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals at identified locations shall also be looked into and decided by Delhi Police. It is pertinent to mention here that the traffic signals in near future shall be functioning on real time basis once the project of ITMS (Intelligent Traffic Management System) is fully implemented in the NCT of Delhi.

4.6.3 The proposed project of ITMS (Intelligent Traffic Management System) envisages the traffic signals to function as per traffic volume on real time basis. The installation of Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals (VATS) at identified locations is a part of the project of ITMS (Intelligent Traffic Management System) which is under consideration with Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Certain clarifications/additional inputs are awaited from Delhi Police to proceed further. The VATS shall be working on video analytic sensors instead of conventional loop detectors embedded on roads. However, the traffic police shall also be taking up installation of some stand-alone VATS systems on selected traffic junctions.

## **Recommendation**

### **4.7 PELICAN/PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNALS**

**4.7.1 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)

#### **Action Taken**

4.7.2 To facilitate safe crossing of pedestrian in the NCT of Delhi, new pelican signals working on demand mode have been installed on road having significant crossing of pedestrians. These pelican signals have resulted in avoiding conflict of pedestrians with motorists thereby checking the possibility of involvement of pedestrians in road accidents. There are 62 Pelican signals/Pedestrian signals and 96 traffic signals on which pedestrian aspects have been provided. In addition, there are also 56 auditory traffic signals in Delhi. Further, locations for installation of more pelican, pedestrian signals and auditory traffic signals are being identified and their installation shall be undertaken accordingly in the current financial year 2014-15.



## RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS/CONCLUSIONS — AT A GLANCE

### ACHIEVEMENT ON TERROR FRONT

The Committee desires that the proposal for installation of CCTV Cameras at 315 market/locations identified by Districts in Phase-IV under Safe City Project would be cleared and implemented within stipulated timeframe. (Para 1.1.32)

### PROBLEMS IN REGISTRATION OF FIRS

The Committee observes that the paradigm shift from burking to truthful registration of FIR have shown substantial increase in registration of cases of crimes however, efficiency of Delhi Police would be better reflected only if there is corresponding increase in the conviction rate/ final disposal of the cases. (Para 1.2.4)

### SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS

The Committee desires that concerted efforts should be made to implement the decision of Delhi Traffic Police to ensure to provide dedicated pedestrian paths/footpaths of minimum of one meter width on all the roads of Delhi/New Delhi areas which should be continuous, encroachment/obstruction free and user friendly in the general interest of the safety of pedestrians. (Para 1.3.8)

### CONVERSION OF MALE CONSTABLES (EXECUTIVE) TO FEMALE POSTS

The Committee notes that as on date the representation of women in Delhi Police is 9.27% only, however, since on 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2015, Government of India has approved reservation of 33% for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC & others) in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in the police forces of all the Union Territories including Delhi Police. The Committee desires that the set objective of enhancing the same to 33 per cent should be achieved within a time frame. (Para 1.14.4)

### INVOKING PENALTY CLAUSE FOR NON-COMPLETION OF WORK WITHIN STIPULATED TIME

The Committee notes the issue of delay in allotment of land or non-allotment of land by land-owning agencies and hopes that construction work would start without further delay and sufficient safe guards will be incorporated to invoke penalty clause for non-completion of work by constructing agencies. The matter may be pursued with DDA for getting land allotted in other areas immediately, proposals for which are pending with DDA. (Para 1.16.4)

### SUFFICIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRAINING FACILITIES

The Committee takes note of the proposal of Delhi Police to upgrade Police Training College to Police Training Academy under the head 'Modernisation of Delhi Police'. They

also have other proposals in pipeline for upgradation of existing training facilities. The Committee desires that all these proposals should be taken to their logical end at the earliest without further delay. The Committee also desires that final decision should be taken within next months in the matter. (Para 1.17.3)

#### **SAFETY TO SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

The Committee desires that the Delhi Traffic Police must ensure through Education Department, GNCT of Delhi that all schools designate one teacher as Road Safety Coordinator in every school so that regular road safety programme is organised in schools for sensitization of children on the safety of all road users. (Para 1.20.4)

#### **BLOCKING OF ROADS DUE TO VVIP/VIP MOVEMENT**

The Committee takes notes of the fact that Detailed Project Report of ITMS is under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee feels that the Ministry should not procrastinate further in arriving at a positive conclusion. (Para 1.22.9)

#### **INSTILLING FEAR IN SEXUAL OFFENDERS**

The Committee notes the steps taken by Delhi Police in the post 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 phase to curb crime against women, including instilling confidence in girls through various Gender sensitization programmes and propagating fear of law amongst sexual offenders. However, the incidents of crimes against women has a disheartening trend, be it incident of recent murder case of Anand Parvat or alleged molestation of American citizen. The Committee, therefore, feels that there is a need for sensitization programmes on behavior towards women. (Para 1.26.3)

#### **ENHANCING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO CURB CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

The Committee takes note of the proposal of Safe City Project under which CCTV Cameras at 315 market/locations as identified by Districts in Phase-IV are installed at vulnerable places. The Committee desires that early decision may be taken in this regard. (Para 1.27.4)

#### **FREE AND EASY ACCESS TO LODGE COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PERPETRATORS**

The Committee has already made a recommendation in this regard in para No. 5.1.6. (Para 1.29.4.)

#### **CONVICTION**

The Committee notes that the proposal for creation of posts for separation of Investigation from Law and Order, as recommended by Ministry of Home Affairs, has been sent to Ministry of Finance for approval. The Committee desires that the Ministry of Finance may clear the proposal for enhancing the manpower in Delhi police so that separate manpower is deployed for investigation process. (Para 3.1.8)

#### **SAFETY OF SENIOR CITIZENS, JUVENILES AND CHILDREN**

The Committee observes that senior citizens registered with Delhi Police as on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2014 are 18,805. In view of the Committee this figure could be very low if one keeps

in mind the huge population of Delhi city which stands at 1.6 crore as per 2011 census and inclination of modern age towards nuclear families. The Committee gathers that as per census 2001, the total population of Senior Citizens (60 years and above), both males and females, living in urban and rural areas in Delhi, was 7,19,650 against a total population of 1,38,50,507. Out of these, 3,66,466 (51%) were males and 3,53,184 (49%) females. The Committee is not appreciative of the action taken by Delhi Police in this regard, though laudable mechanism has been elaborated by Delhi Police in their reply. The Committee therefore strongly recommends that the Delhi Police should give serious thought to this glaring fact and adopt vigorous proactive approach to identify and go itself to the doors of senior citizens not living with their sons/daughters for registration. (Para 3.2.19)

The Committee further notes that only 16,781 senior citizens have been issued identity cards. This number is very low in comparison to their expected population. The Committee understands that issuance of I-Card does not involve much procedure. Therefore, all of them should be issued I card, bearing contact no. of nearest police station overleaf so that responsible police may be contacted immediately in case of need.

(Para 3.2.20)

#### **SAFETY OF TOURISTS**

The Committee is of the considered view that since a large number of foreign tourists arrive in Delhi to visit historical monuments and to collect information about historical values and cultural ethos, their security and protection is the prime responsibility of Delhi Police. The Committee understands that the proposal for creation of necessary number of posts for tourist police, under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) itself, is at present under consideration of Ministry of Finance. The Committee apprehends that the said proposals may not get through due to huge financial implications and only those proposals which are needed on priority and are required immediately, will be considered under the Twelfth Plan. The Committee would like to impress that NCT Government of Delhi and Ministry of Finance must understand that crime committed against foreign tourist tarnishes the image of the nation in the international fora. Therefore, creation of requisite number of Tourist Police must be sanctioned without delay. (Para 3.3.3)

#### **SAFETY AND SECURITY OF PEOPLE FROM NORTH-EAST**

The Committee feels that despite the institutional arrangement made by Delhi Police for safety of people of North-east region, the frequent crimes being committed against these people is really a disturbing phenomenon affecting image of Delhi Police. The Committee, therefore, feels that situation needs to be improved by intensive policing approach and sensitizing Delhi Police towards people of North-east at the ground level. The Committee also notes the steps taken by Delhi Police to increase the number of personnel representing NE States. In view of the Committee, it could have been better if some more examination centres were established to ensure participation by more number of NE youths as out of 453 Candidates, only 170 candidates appeared and 277 remained absent. The Committee however notes that a permanent arrangement for selection of Cts./Hd. Constables in Delhi Police through Staff Selection Commission (as is being done in selection of SIs) is being explored so that all aspiring candidates throughout the country can take part in the selection process

easily from their own States. The Committee desires that early action should be taken in this regard with online computer based written test. A special drive may also be undertaken for recruitment from North East. (Para 3.4.4)

#### **SECURITY COVERS TO INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING METRO RAIL ETC.**

The Committee feels that there is an urgent need to strengthen the security of the Metro stations in order to neutralize the possibility of any terrorist strike, and the visibility of Delhi Police in the Metro Stations must be substantially increased. (Para 3.5.3)

#### **REVIEW OF IT ACT**

The Law Ministry and Department of Technology, Govt. of India may work in tandem to decide the course of action to face the cyber crimes and formulate amendments to Information Technology Act and Indian Penal code to cover the multi-facets of cyber crimes with rapid development of technology and sophisticated *modus operandi* the criminals adopt. The changes suggested in the reply may be thoroughly examined and Government may come out with necessary amendments. (Para 3.5.9)

#### **GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM**

The Committee is of the considered view that public grievance redressal system can be made more effective and efficient only when procedure for hearing grievances of the public by Delhi Police is made simple and is devoid of police phobia and by giving encouragement to public police interface. (Para 3.6.8)

#### **RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR DELHI POLICE**

The DRSC on Home Affairs has expressed its concerns time and again over the shortage of accommodation for the personnel of Delhi Police where the satisfaction level is abysmally at 18.73 percent which is lowest in the country. It is a matter of concern for the Committee. The Committee desires that projects on Delhi Police accommodation, which are at various stages of completion, need to be expedited to upgrade the satisfaction level to at least 28% of residential accommodation by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Scheme 2012-17. The Committee further recommends that Dhirpur Project under Public private partnership for providing 4856 staff quarters must be completed within set time frame *i.e.* 885 days from commencement. (Para 3.7.9)

#### **PROVIDING BASIC AMENITIES**

The Committee feels that the Delhi Police is at the receiving end without any fault and the amount spent to purchase the property is lying unutilized. The Committee takes serious note of the lackadaisical approach of land owning agency and recommends that all the agencies involved may complete the works at the earliest. (Para 3.8.3)

#### **TRAINING**

The Committee notes that lesser number of training courses were conducted during the year 2014 as compared to the year 2013. In view of this, the Committee finds that the zeal which was shown in 2013 after Dec 2012 rape incident appears to have been lost in

2014. If that is the case, then it does not augur well for a large organisation like Delhi Police consisting of about eighty five thousand personnel. In fact the number of training programmes should have witnessed quantum jump in 2014. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Delhi Police should take training aspect of its personnel seriously and ensure that all personnel of Delhi Police are updated with advancements in policing technology and law on a continuous basis. (Para 3.9.4)

#### **LONG HOURS OF DUTY BY THE PERSONNEL OF DELHI POLICE**

The Committee is constrained to express its displeasure to observe that a small number of participants *i.e.*, only 39 were imparted training on stress management in 2014 in comparison to the year 2013 when 291 participants were imparted training. The Committee, therefore, reiterates its recommendation as made in Para 5.3.13 of 176<sup>th</sup> Report that comprehensive stress management programmes need to be organized on a regular basis for officers of all ranks. (Para 3.10.3)

#### **VACANCIES**

The Committee is constrained to express its displeasure that there are a number of vacancies at various levels, albeit, the recruitment process is underway. The Committee feels that vacancies at different levels must have been creating problems in the deployment of police force in the time of emergency. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that all stages of recruitment process must be completed in a time bound manner so that training of the successful candidates may be conducted without further delay. (Para 3.11.4)

#### **POST OF DEPUTY LEGAL ADVISOR**

The Committee expresses its displeasure on the undue delay in the matter of appointments of Deputy Legal Advisor for each district, crime and railway and special branch. The Committee strongly recommends that GNCT of Delhi may accede to the proposal for creation of 56 posts of Dy. Legal Advisor (54 for Each Sub-Division, 1 for Crime Unit and 1 for Spl. Branch) and 181 posts of Asstt. Legal Advisors for the police stations for improving the quality of investigation and secure optimum number of conviction rate of crimes. The Ministry of Home Affairs may take up the matter with GNCT of Delhi. (Para 3.12.3)

#### **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

The Committee recommends that the Government should come forward with comprehensive parking policy for Delhi and must undertake better scientific traffic management and accordingly advise GNCTD and Delhi Police to take necessary steps for better traffic management, in time bound manner. Delhi Traffic Police must be strictly instructed to keep the roads, market areas, public places etc. free from unauthorized, improper, obstructive parking. The Committee would also like to draw attention to the rampant practice of the commercial use of basements, which is being followed by building owners. In view of the Committee, this space should be used to park vehicle. The Delhi Police should look into this malpractice. The Pilot Project of ITMS under 'Safe City

**Project' of Delhi Police may be approved and taken up at the earliest. Safe city project also brooks no delay in approval and implementation.** (Para 3.13.6)

#### **SMOOTH FLOW OF TRAFFIC**

**The Committee is of the considered view that ensuring smooth flow of traffic is the prime responsibility of Delhi Traffic Police. The Committee recommends that for rectification of faults of signals and blinkers immediately, the details/address/contact nos. should be displayed at traffic poles so that even commuters can make complaints to the maintenance contractors/police so that traffic signals and blinkers can function smoothly round the clock without any fault. Necessary action may be taken in this regard.**

(Para 3.14.3)

#### **ADDITIONAL MEASURES TAKEN BY THE DELHI POLICE POST 16TH DECEMBER, 2012 INCIDENT**

**The Committee is not convinced with the plea of the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the crimes against women that the role of Delhi Police is limited on the pretext that a number of socio-economic and criminogenic factors are responsible for prevalent attitude against women. The Committee also does not concur with the idea of the Ministry of Home Affairs that the crime against women by people known to the victims continues to be nearly 96% and 4% by strangers, therefore, the responsibility to prevent the crime against women lies with the society as a whole and other civic agencies besides police in the same proportion. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that Delhi Police, instead of shrugging off its responsibilities towards preventing crimes against women must chalk out effective and resilient strategy to combat crimes against women. Wherever necessary, other agencies including civic bodies and civil society also may be involved in the process.**

(Para 3.16.5)

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

**The Committee is dismayed at the short and cryptic reply of the Ministry of Home Affairs about the procurement of PCRs by the Delhi Police which is the basic infrastructure for working of Delhi police. The Committee finds that out of 1004 Vehicles of Delhi Police Control Room, only 886 PCR Vans are on road and 118 MPVs are off road due to condemnation process. The committee, therefore, reiterating its observation, as made in Para 8.1.6 and 8.1.12 of the 176<sup>th</sup> Report keeping in view the fact that Delhi is expanding at a very high pace and presence of PCR vans is required in areas where new colonies, industrial areas and slums have come up. The Committee strongly recommends that the proposal of Delhi Police for procurement of requisite number of PCR vans and replacement of 118 condemned MPVs by Delhi Police must be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for approval in time bound manner. Ministry of Home Affairs may look into the matter at the earliest.**

(Para 3.17.3)

#### **ACQUAINTANCES OF LOCATIONS TO STAFF MANNING CALL CENTRES**

**The Committee visited Delhi Police Headquarters on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 and held discussions with the Commissioner of Police and other officials of Delhi Police. During the course of discussions, some Members felt that people coming from other regions of the**

country who do not know either English or Hindi face a lot of problems while interacting with the personnel of call centre of Delhi Police. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Delhi Police may take necessary steps to appoint people of all languages as indicated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India so that people from other areas may not face any problem in interacting with the call centre of Delhi Police. (Para 3.18.3)

#### **FACILITY OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION**

The Committee is of the considered view that a conclusive forensic investigation is required to ensure proper and speedy investigation and trials. Therefore, capital city should have state-of-the-art-facility of forensic investigation. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that Delhi Police must work upon implementing the strategy on upgrading police capacities in forensic science and augmentation. (Para 3.19.3)

#### **DEDICATED PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMMES**

The Committee notes the reply and would like to be apprised of the outcome of the request made to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to extend the preventive health check-up facilities by earmarking other dispensaries also, in empanelled hospitals, in the interest of the welfare of Delhi Police personnel. (Para 4.4.5)





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# MINUTES

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XI  
ELEVENTH MEETING

The Committee met at 11.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 18th February, 2015 in Committee Room "A", Parliament House Annex, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri P. Bhattacharya — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri K. Rahman Khan
3. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
4. Shri Vijay Goel
5. Shri Derek O' Brien
6. Shri D. Raja
7. Shri Sitaram Yechury

**LOK SABHA**

8. Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra
9. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
10. Shri Selvakumara Chinnayan S.
11. Dr. Kakoli ghosh Dastidar
12. Shri Ramen Deka
13. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
14. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge
15. Shrimati Kirron Kher
16. Shri Kaushal Kishore
17. Shri Harish Meena
18. Shri Baijayant "Jay" Panda
19. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel

**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 Anurag Ranjan, *Assistant Director*

**WITNESSES****Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Shri Ashok Prasad, Special Secretary (IS)
2. Shri Rakesh Singh, Joint Secretary (UT)

**Representatives of Delhi Police**

1. Shri Bhim Sain Bassi, Commissioner of Police
2. Shri Deepak Mishra, Special Commissioner of Police (Law and Order)
3. Shri Taj Hassan, Special Commissioner of Police (Crime)
4. Dr. Muktesh Chander, Special Commissioner of Police (Traffic)
5. Shri A.K. Singh, Joint Commissioner of Police (P&I)
6. Shri Mukesh Kumar Meena, Joint Commissioner of Police (NDR)

2.0 At the outset, the Chairman welcomed members to the meeting of the Committee and apprised them the agenda *viz.* to hear the clarifications of Ministry of Home Affairs and Commissioner of Police, Delhi, on the various issues as contained in Action Taken Notes on recommendations made in its 176<sup>th</sup> Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police. The Ministry was also requested to arrange a presentation on the general Functioning of Delhi Police. He stated that by having a general presentation on the Functioning of Delhi Police, the Committee would have a fair idea of working of Delhi Police and thereafter, Members might seek clarification on the Action Taken Notes and also any other issue relating to Delhi Police.

2.1. \* \* \*

**[On arrival of Special Secretary (Internal Security), Commissioner of Police, Delhi and Joint Secretary (UT) and other Officers]**

3.0 The Chairman then welcomed Special Secretary (Internal Security), Commissioner of Police, Delhi and Joint Secretary (UT) and other Officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. He then invited the Special Secretary to make a general presentation on the Functioning of Delhi Police.

3.1 The Commissioner of Police, Delhi, thereafter, gave a presentation which *inter-alia* included strength, composition, vacancies positions proposal of creation of posts and recruitment of Delhi Police; the problems being faced by Delhi Police in discharging their duties and responsibilities and action required to be taken to overcome those problems, crime against senior citizens, women; safety and security for North East States; law and order arrangements and innovative policing; installation of CCTVs; proposed safe city projects involving an amount of ₹ 1258.90 crores; counter terror achievements and anti-corruption drive; E-challaning system; juvenile conflict with law, etc.

3.2 Thereafter, the Chairman and Members of the Committee raised the following issues:-

- (i) Instances of communal incidents for the last three years and crime graph upsurge in Delhi;
- (ii) Encroachment of roads;

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\*\*\* Relates to other matters.

- (iii) Trafficking and drug addiction;
- (iv) Training for gaining proficiency in legal jurisprudence;
- (v) Steps required to make it cosmopolitan and to give modern outlook keeping in view changing population composition of the capital city,
- (vi) Variation in the working hours from unit to unit;
- (vii) Status on installation of vehicle-actuated traffic signals to reduce traffic congestion;
- (viii) Steps taken or further required to be taken to improve police public interface;
- (ix) Steps taken 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 as well as persons from North-Eastern States and implementation of Bezharuah Committee Report;
- (x) The burning of churches in Delhi and steps being taken for security of people of all faiths.
- (xi) The steps taken and required to be taken for modernization of the police force keeping in view the veiled threat from terrorist attack, response from Finance Ministry about bottlenecks in providing adequate funds to Delhi Police for fulfilling logistic requirements especially the availability of PCR vans, conditions of PCR vans; status for procurement of PCR vans as per the requirement of Delhi Police and another infrastructure and others;
- (xii) Problems of police housing and related low satisfaction rate;
- (xiii) Functional relationship between the Delhi Police and Government of India and related problem;
- (xiv) Budgetary support for ensuing financial year (2015-16) to meet various expenditures relating to Delhi Police.

3.3 Thereafter, the Chairman asked the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to furnish detailed replies to the questionnaire being sent to him alongwith the issues raised during the meeting by the Members of the Committee.

3.4 The Committee decided to hold another meeting to seek further clarification on all the issues raised during the meeting.

4. A Verbatim record of the Proceedings of the meeting was kept.

5. The Committee then adjourned at 2.10 P.M.

V  
FIFTH MEETING

The Committee met at 3.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 2015 in Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

1. Shri P. Bhattacharya — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri K. Rahman Khan
3. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna
4. Shri Derek O'Brien
5. Shri D. Raja
6. Shri Sitaram Yechury

**LOK SABHA**

7. Shri S. Selvakumara Chinayan
8. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
9. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge
10. Shrimati Kirron Kher
11. Shri P. Nagarajan
12. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
13. Shri Baijayant "jay" Panda
14. Dr. Satya Pal Singh
15. Shri B. Sreeramulu

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri P.P.K. Ramacharyulu, *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Vimal Kumar, *Director*
3. Shrimati Arpana Mendiratta, *Joint Director*
4. Shri Bhupendra Bhaskar, *Deputy Director*
5. Shri Anurag Ranjan, *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the meeting of the Committee and apprised them of the agenda of the meeting which was to consider and adopt the following four draft Reports of the Committee:-

- (i) Draft 189<sup>th</sup> Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 176<sup>th</sup> Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police

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|-------|---|---|---|
| (ii)  | * | * | * |
| (iii) | * | * | * |
| (iv)  | * | * | * |
3. \* \* \*
  4. The Committee also authorized the Chairman to carry out any typographical/factual errors and if necessary further vetting in the Reports.
  5. The Chairman and Committee Members then appreciated the work done by Committee Secretariat in terms of drafting comprehensive and quality reports within stipulated timeframe.
  6. The Committee then nominated its Chairman and in his absence Shri Avinash Rai Khanna M.P. Rajya Sabha and Shri D. Raja, M.P. Rajya Sabha to present the 189<sup>th</sup>, 190<sup>th</sup>, 191<sup>st</sup> and 192<sup>nd</sup> Reports to the Rajya Sabha and Shrimati Kirron Kher, MP, Lok Sabha and in her absence Shri Adhir Ranjan Chaudhury, MP, Lok Sabha to lay the Reports on the Table of Lok Sabha the same day.
  7. Verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.
  8. The Committee then adjourned at 3.20 P.M.