WHITE PAPER

STATE OF POLICING AND LAW & ORDER IN DELHI

2014

COMMONWEALTH HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE

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PRAJA FOUNDATION

Praja is a non-partisan organisation working towards enabling accountable Governance. We have been operating in Mumbai since 1998 and have been coming up with reports on the performance of Elected Representatives and on thematic issues such as Civic Services, Public Health, Municipal Education, Crime and Policing and Affordable Housing. In October 2013, we started work in Delhi.

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II. Foreword

The basic right of any citizen is the right to live in a safe and secure environment without any fear, or the prospect of being a victim of crime. Unfortunately our country's capital fails in this area, especially with the number of crimes against women. The situation has not been helped by the tussle between the Delhi government, the Lieutenant Governor, and the central government over "control" of the Delhi Police. This impasse has contributed to the worsening law and order situation in Delhi.

In the Calendar Year 2014, there were 74,921 cases reported of theft, while burglary was 10,281. There were an alarming 1962 cases of rape reported in 2014, including 1818 rapes (u/s IPC 376) and 144 gang-rapes (u/s IPC 376D). There were 2,667 cases reported of assault to outrage modesty of women. Other crimes like murder (533), kidnapping/abduction (7186), and robbery (6396) were also registered in high numbers. Places like Outer Districts are notorious with highest numbers in crime (22,222) in comparison to other districts.

On improving the quality of statistical analysis of crime, this paper has given us the opportunity to experiment with different methodologies on how to count and represent crime statistics. This has revealed significant differences in total crime figures, from the same base data, depending on the method used. This suggests it is necessary to consider new and diverse ways to compile crime statistics.

The sheer number of complaints against police indicates the deficit of public trust. This is highlighted by the huge number of complaints received against police personnel (12872), with North East district being the highest (3012). The response of the internal disciplinary system must be interrogated, as in the 12,872 cases, only in a tiny proportion of 35 were FIRs registered against the police. A glance at the statistics of allegation-wise breakdown of complaints highlights the rot in the system with the majority complaints relating to misbehaviour, inaction and corruption.

There was an overall shortage of police personnel of 6% in 2014. The shortfall was most significant at the supervisory ranks of Additional Commissioner (37%) and Assistant Commissioner (36%). Amongst other functions, these officers oversee the investigation of heinous crime such as rape, murder, and kidnapping. The conviction rate in heinous crimes was 17% in 2014. Courts have observed that one of the reasons for low conviction rates is poor investigation. Shortages in these critical positions exacerbates this weakness.

In Delhi, the central government has the responsibility over policing and law and order, and as such the role of the seven Members of Parliament from Delhi gains special importance as they have direct responsibility over an area and issue, over which they can demand accountability from the central government. Still, the number of questions raised on crime by these MPs in Parliament during Budget'14, Winter'14 and Budget'15 were awfully low. They raised only 17 questions, and one MP did not ask even a single question on crime. Although women's safety is an important subject for the capital, the Delhi MPs raised only two questions in Parliament related to it.

The issue of control over the Delhi Police may remain a contentious issue between the state and central government. Currently, administrative control rests with the Lieutenant Governor (LG) of Delhi. But there is another crucial police oversight mechanism which is currently being underutilised - the State Security Commission (SSC) for Delhi, consisting of the LG, Chief Minister of Delhi, Commissioner of Police, Leader of the Opposition, other government functionaries, and crucially independent non-government members. However, since its inception in 2011, the SSC has had only five meetings over two years (January 2012 to December 2013), and none to date since 2013. Since the formation of the current government of Delhi, the SSC has not been reconstituted with the appointment of new independent members. It is necessary to prioritise the active revival of this important body.

Ordinary citizens of Delhi are more concerned about their family's safety and security and less about who controls the Delhi Police. The governments of the day should focus their debate more on addressing the law and order issues of Delhi rather than indulge in political mud-slinging. Consensus is one of the hallmarks of democracy so, both the governments should ensure that they consult and collaborate with each other and the police, rather than compete to control the police. Those representing us either in the Parliament or the State Assembly should take cognisance of this and deliberate on creating a safe and secure Delhi!

Maja Daruwala   **Nitai Mehta**

Executive Director, CHRI   **Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation**

III. Introduction

This White Paper is the outcome of a collaboration between the Praja Foundation and the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. Praja compiles and publishes data on crime and policing in Mumbai annually. Building on their work, combined with CHRI's expertise on policing, our two organisations came together in 2013 to produce a similar paper for Delhi.

This paper presents comprehensive data, covering January to December 2014, on select parameters related to crime and policing in Delhi, namely:

- Crime statistics, including breakdowns by district and police station.
- Strength and shortfall of police personnel, with rank, gender, district, and area-wise breakdowns.
- Complaints against police.
- Deliberations on crime and related issues by the Members of Parliament for Delhi.
- Status of the Delhi State Security Commission.

Based on these parameters, our aim is to provide a holistic view, in very objective terms relying solely on official data, of the state of crime and policing in Delhi, including the record of oversight by Members of Parliament and the State Security Commission. In doing this, we also want to make hard to access data and information available to as wide an audience as possible. A large part of public fear and distrust of the police is fed by little understanding of levels of crime, the police response, and the various reasons behind perceived poor police performance. Much of this fear and distrust would dissipate if there was more transparency and easy access to information. On examining what the data reveals, the Delhi Police, policymakers, and oversight institutions can consider what correctives are needed to take the agenda of better policing for all – the public and the police itself – forward.

As of 2014, Delhi Police was organised into six ranges, 11 districts, 54 divisions and 184 Police Stations.[1] Of these 184 police stations, 161 cover Delhi's 11 districts and receive all crime complaints. The remaining have very specific and limited jurisdictions and only register the crimes that fall under their jurisdiction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHRI and Praja jointly drew up the list of data parameters, by slightly expanding Praja's template. We studied and learned about the structure and organisation of the Delhi Police, and also did our best to understand from Delhi Police personnel how and where data is maintained. Primary data on all the parameters was

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[1] Parliament of India, Rajya Sabha, Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Home Affairs (2014), *One Hundred Seventy Sixth Report: The Functioning of the Delhi Police*, page 2

collected in 2014 and 2015 through filing Right to Information requests in all 11 districts of Delhi, inspections, and field visits to police stations. Crime statistics were collected only from the 161 police stations which cover Delhi's districts. As mentioned, we sought data covering the period January to December 2014. All the data comes from primary and original sources. To provide very brief context and additional research, we also reference relevant policy documents relating to the data parameters.

Collecting crime statistics

By far, the most challenging task was the collection of crime statistics. While there are growing online official sources of information on crime statistics, we wanted the original data for 2014 directly from the Delhi Police itself.

It helps to have some background on how crime statistics are collected and recorded in the country. Every year the National Crime Records Bureau publishes its annual "Crime in India" report which provides national crime statistics with various breakdowns. These national statistics are based on state-level data sent by the State Crime Record Bureaus (SCRBs). In states, police stations send crime statistics to district headquarters which send the consolidated information to the SCRB. It must be noted that the primary source of all information on reported crime is the First Information Report (FIR)[2], making the FIR the primary source of all crime statistics. As we went about collecting the data, we discovered how crime statistics are maintained and reported by the Delhi Police. This threw up significant learnings which impacted how we gathered the data on crime. The most significant and relevant to understand our study include:

- The police follow the "principal or major offence rule" to count and officially report crime statistics. Every FIR registered by the police lists all of the offences invoked by the allegations made in that particular case. In the majority of cases, a series of crimes is committed in the course of one incident or case. For statistical purposes, this makes it very difficult to classify or count each case as *one* crime. So in cases where an FIR contains more than one offence (which is virtually all), the police report only the most serious offence with the highest punishment, as per law, as the official crime statistic. This single offence is the only crime counted in state and national crime statistics even if the FIR in the case invokes, for instance, eight other offences.

- This means the total number of crimes will never tally with the total number of FIRs. It also means that there is under-counting of crimes in the official statistics. While this perhaps cannot be avoided whecompiling state or national level crime statistics due to sheer volume, a detailed understanding of

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[2] An FIR is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the alleged commission of a cognizable offence. It is the report of the information that *first* reaches the police about the occurrence of a crime or crimes.

crime would require that every offence invoked in each case is examined. Statistical analysis of crime is complex. It requires diverse and interlocking methodologies, which are currently lacking.

We wanted to find a way to collect every offence invoked in each FIR and also represent the statistics in terms of the actual totals of each offence reported in each case, rather than solely rely on crime data which reported only the principal offence. Every police station in Delhi maintains detailed records of FIRs in two main registers: the "Crime head-wise" and the "Serial-wise FIR" register. After conducting inspections of records, we found that the serial wise FIR register is a chronological record of all the FIRs registered in a police station, containing the full details of each case, including every offence invoked in each FIR and the name of the Investigating Officer assigned to each case. It is updated daily, and some police stations maintain the data contained in this register in electronic form as well, which provides a complete crime record of a particular period in consolidated form. For this study, we collected statistics of reported crime from 161 police stations by asking for the data from the serial wise FIR register and in doing so, we are also able to report crime statistics for Delhi based on the total count of each offence reported in each case.

Section I. Crime Statistics

Table 1[3]: **Crimes reported in Delhi[4] (Principle offence-wise)**

Specific Crimes reported in 2014	Total Number of cases[5]
Murder (Sections 302)	533
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	768
Rape (Section 376)	1818
Gang rape (Section 376D)	144
Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Section 354)	2667
Riots (Sections 147 to 151 and 153A)	153
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sections 363, 364A, 365, and 366 to 369)	7186
Cheating (Sections 419 and 420)	4479
Burglary (Day and Night) (Sections 454 and 457)	10281
Snatching[6] (Section 356)	7170
Robbery (Sections 392 to 394, 397 and 398)	6396
Dacoity (Section 395)	71
Hurt (Sections 323)	4528
Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326, 326A and 326B)	563
Theft (Sections 379 to 382)	74921
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	235
Rash driving (Section 279 read with 337 and 338)	10373

Inference:
The above table represents specific crimes reported in the National capital territory of Delhi for the calendar year 2014. Theft is by far the highest crime reported at a whopping 74921, followed by rash driving at 10373 and burglary at 10281. Kidnapping comes fourth with 7186 cases. Snatching at 7170 reported cases and robbery at 6396 come fifth and sixth respectively. A total of 1962 cases of rape and gang-rape were reported in 2014. A total of 533 murder cases were reported.

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[3] The police maintain crime statistics according to crime heads which are combinations of Indian Penal Code (IPC) sections. Crime heads are set by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). This table is based on the set crime heads for these crimes.

[4] Crime data from 161 police stations of NCT of Delhi from January to December 2014.

[5] This is the total number of cases according to the "principal offence" method used by the police. For the crimes listed above, the number of cases are the total number in which the offence was the one with the highest punishment in each FIR, and thereby taken as the only counting unit.

[6] "Snatching" is police nomenclature to refer to the offence in Section 356 IPC, which is assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person.

Table 2: Crimes reported in Delhi (Section wise[7])

Specific Crimes reported in 2014	Total number
Murder (Section 302)	553
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	862
Rape (Section 376)	1889
Gang rape (Section 376D)	153
Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Section 354)	3071
Riots (Sections 147 to 151 and 153A)	474
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sections 363, 364A, 365, and 366 to 369)	8023
Cheating (Sections 419 and 420)	4927
Burglary (Day and Night) (Sections 454 and 457)	10443
Snatching[8] (Section 356)	7285
Robbery (Sections 392 to 394, 397 and 398)	7483
Dacoity (Section 395)	78
Rash driving (Section 279 read with 337 and 338)	10373
Hurt (Sections 323)	7771
Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326, 326A and 326B)	680
Theft (Sections 379 to 382)	92995
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	346

Note: The crime figures in this table were calculated by totalling each Section invoked in each FIR. In contrast to the principal offence method, here, each offence listed in an FIR was counted to get the total crime figure for that crime head. This indicates the frequency of each crime reported, irrespective of its gravity. Crime figures calculated through this method can be used for in-depth analysis.

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[7] As per the total number of each Section invoked in each FIR.
[8] "Snatching" is police nomenclature to refer to the offence in Section 356 IPC, which is assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person.

Table 3: Comparison of Table 1 and Table 2

Specific Crimes reported in 2014	Total Number of cases[9] (A)	Total Number of each Section invoked in each FIR[10] (B)	Difference between 'A' and 'B'	% Difference[11]between 'A' and 'B'
Murder (Section 302)	533	553	20	4%
Attempt to murder Section 307)	768	862	94	11%
Rape (Section 376)	1818	1889	71	4%
Gang rape (Section 376D)	144	153	9	6%
Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Section 354)	2667	3071	404	13%
Riots (Sections 147 to 151 and 153A)	153	474	321	68%
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sections 363, 364A, 365, 366-369)	7186	8023	837	10%
Cheating (Sections 419 and 420)	4479	4927	448	9%
Burglary (Day and Night) (Sections 454 and 457)	10281	10443	162	2%
Snatching[12] (Section 356)	7170	7285	115	2%
Robbery (Sections 392 to 394, 397 and 398)	6396	7483	1087	15%
Dacoity (Section 395)	71	78	7	9%
Rash driving (Section 279 read with 337 & 338)	10373	10373	0	0%
Hurt (Section323)	4528	7771	3243	42%
Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326, 326A, and 326B)	563	680	117	17%
Theft (Sections 379 to 382)	74921	92995	18074	19%
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	235	346	111	32%

Inference:

This table indicates the difference in crime figures when calculated by the principal offence method, and by totalling each Section invoked in each FIR. Overall, there is a difference in all the crimes listed here[13], with higher total crime figures in column B. This indicates that there can be under-counting in the principal offence method. The most significant difference is in the total number of Riots cases at 68%. The second significant difference is in the total number of Hurt cases at 42%, this may be because Hurt is most often invoked with a graver crime and so it becomes invisible in counting as per the principal offence method. It is notable to point out that there is a difference in the crime figures for all the crimes against women listed here – Rape at 4%, Gang rape at 6%, and Outraging Modesty at 13%.

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[9] As per the "principal offence" method.
[10] As per the total number of each Section invoked in each FIR.
[11] These percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number.
[12] "Snatching" is police nomenclature to refer to the offence in Section 356 IPC, which is assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person.
[13] The sole exception is rash driving.

Table 4: District-wise crimes[14] reported in 2014

Specific Crime	Central District	West District	East District	Outer District	New Delhi District	North District	North East District	North West District	South District	South East District	South West District	Total
Murder	29	55	59	84	5	29	74	38	39	63	58	533
Attempt to murder	43	78	94	90	7	30	111	85	58	84	88	768
Rape	82	215	208	232	16	52	219	112	241	228	213	1818
Assault on the woman to outrage her modesty	139	294	275	272	26	96	291	250	414	294	316	2667
Riot	5	3	23	13	21	14	30	6	15	19	4	153
Kidnapping / Abduction	315	861	687	1207	49	277	1036	685	639	700	730	7186
Cheating	295	553	532	434	119	325	330	379	561	429	522	4479
Burglary (Day/Night)	606	970	992	1818	54	675	1039	926	1246	1050	905	10281
Snatching	550	1279	1005	1087	93	455	778	513	409	402	599	7170
Robbery	297	578	787	1004	60	358	1278	733	502	394	405	6396
Dacoity	4	6	2	10	0	8	10	12	3	8	8	71
Rash Driving	500	1199	962	1255	367	667	741	806	1378	1307	1191	10373
Hurt	268	385	938	561	12	106	726	159	648	559	166	4528
Grievous Hurt	31	66	30	66	3	24	55	78	71	77	62	563
Theft	4197	9428	9423	10071	1093	4296	8207	7308	8667	7608	4623	74921
Extortion	18	17	38	27	7	15	32	11	24	19	27	235
Other Crimes[15]	**2613**	**3887**	**3895**	**4336**	**518**	**1330**	**3045**	**1943**	**4234**	**2869**	**2137**	**30807**
Total Number of FIR's	**9852**	**19623**	**19230**	**22222**	**2379**	**8705**	**17779**	**14083**	**18505**	**15595**	**11977**	**159950**

Inference:

Highest numbers of Murder, Rape, Kidnapping / Abduction, Burglary and Theft were reported in the Outer District. The highest numbers of Riots, Robbery, Dacoity, Rash Driving and Hurt were reported in the North East District. Overall, the highest number of crimes were reported in the Outer district (22,222) followed by the West district (19623).

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[14] As per the "principal offence" method.
[15] This figure is calculated by subtracting the total number of specific crime listed in the above table from the total number of FIRs of each district.

Table 4: District-wise total crimes reported[16] in 2014

Specific Crime	Central District	West District	East District	Outer District	New Delhi District	North District	North East District	North West District	South District	South East District	South West District	Total
Murder	29	58	60	87	5	30	77	41	40	65	61	553
Attempt to murder	44	89	105	103	9	35	120	99	68	94	95	861
Rape	96	223	213	245	17	53	226	113	248	239	216	1889
Gang Rape	2	21	16	12	2	9	21	9	16	17	29	154
Assault on the woman to outrage her modesty	149	334	372	308	29	110	335	271	478	328	358	3072
Riot	19	12	84	38	48	36	79	23	53	55	27	474
Kidnapping and Abduction	374	967	763	1336	56	302	1138	746	730	784	827	8023
Cheating	327	581	573	466	210	345	375	414	612	469	555	4927
Day Burglary	163	176	409	284	15	185	149	227	499	487	242	2836
Night Burglary	468	805	595	1556	42	523	909	709	751	574	675	7607
Snatching	556	1291	1029	1099	94	454	809	521	417	410	605	7285
Robbery	353	653	950	1146	63	432	1485	960	523	460	458	7483
Dacoity	4	6	3	11	0	10	13	12	3	8	8	78
Rash Driving	500	1199	962	1255	367	667	741	806	1378	1307	1191	10373
Hurt	433	774	1281	919	40	218	1223	354	1077	948	504	7771
Grievous Hurt	36	83	34	75	6	30	72	93	78	97	76	680
Thefts	5372	11789	11495	12914	1249	5482	10189	8811	10351	9127	6216	92995
Extortion	23	26	68	31	10	25	47	17	33	27	39	346

Inference:

This table represents the crime figures calculated by totalling each Section invoked in each FIR across all the 11 districts of Delhi. The crime figures in this table exceed the crime figures of the previous table due to the different method used in calculating the figures. According to this table, the highest number of Rape cases were reported in the South District.

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[16] As per the total number of each Section invoked in each FIR.

Table 6: Sexual offences and other Crimes against women in Delhi [17]

Specific crimes against women	Offences reported in 2014
Dowry deaths (304B)	161
Acid attacks (326A)	19
Attempt to throw acid (326B)	14
Assault on a woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (354)	3071
Sexual Harassment (354A)	1556
Assault or use of Criminal force on a woman with intent to disrobe (354B)	684
Voyeurism (354C)	78
Stalking(354D)	1191
Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (509)	3022
Cruelty by husband or relatives (498A)	3247
Rape of Minors[18] **(female)**(Section 376 IPC read with Sections 3 to 10 POCSO Act)	687

Inference:

The table above shows the specific sexual offences and other crimes against women reported in Delhi. Please note that Sections 326A, 326B, 354A to 354D are relatively new offences which were codified in the Indian Penal Code only in 2013.[19]The crime most reported in 2014 was cruelty by husbands and relatives at 3247, followed by assault on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty at 3071.   Alarmingly, 161 Dowry Deaths were reported in Delhi. Of the offences most recently brought into law, the crime most reported was Sexual Harassment at 1556, followed by Stalking at 1191.

The Value of Crime Mapping

Since the tragic Gang-rape and death of a young woman in Delhi in December 2012, women's safety and the police response to crimes against women have become matters of serious concern. In 2014, while hearing a public interest litigation related to women's safety in the capital[20], the Court ordered the Delhi Police to do a crime mapping study on rape, molestation and eve teasing. Through the mapping, jurisdictions of 44 police stations were flagged as areas where these crimes occurred most frequently. The Court asked the Delhi Police to devise and report back on measures it can take to bring down these crimes, and also suggested that the police study their root causes.[21] While the crime mapping report and the police response to it are not in the public domain, it is positive the Court initiated the use of crime mapping. If done regularly by the police, crime mapping can be used to map, visualise, and analyse patterns in crime incidence, and help the police to accurately track crime, shape targeted crime reduction strategies, and use its own resources effectively. For instance, it can assist police to allocate needed personnel and PCR vans in high crime areas. There are other benefits too. The data generated by crime maps, if shared with experts and the public, can form the basis for strengthened public monitoring of police response and performance (as exemplified by the Court).

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[17] The figures in this table are calculated as per the total number of each Section invoked in each FIR.

[18] Rape of minors is the total of Section 376 IPC read with offences in Sections 3 to 10 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

[19] Inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013.

[20] *Nandita Dhar versus Union of India and others, Writ petition (C) No. 3686/2013.*

[21] Delhi High Court, Order (dated 16/04/2014), *Nandita Dhar vs. Union of India and Others, Writ petition (C) no. 3686/2013*:
http://delhihighcourt.nic.in/dhcqrydisp_o.asp?pn=79192&yr=2014

Table7: Section-wise Offences reported under Special Laws in Delhi

Special Laws	Offences reported during 2014
Electricity Act	1229
Motor Vehicle Act	426
Juvenile Justice Act	398
Dowry Prohibition Act	258
Child Labour Act	109
IT Act[22]	165
Gambling Act	634
Prevention of Atrocities (SC/ST) Act	76
Arms Act	1264
NDPS Act[23]	259
Copyright Act	106
Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act	2878
Delhi Excise Act	1386
Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractice Against Tourists Act	114
Foreigners Act	58

Inference:

This table shows the offences reported under Special Laws in Delhi. The highest number of cases were reported under the Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act at 2878, followed by cases under the Delhi Excise Act. There was high reporting of cases under the Arms Act (1264) and the Electricity Act (1229).

[22] This refers to the Information Technology Act

[23] This refers to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

Table 8: Cases Investigated in 2014[24]

Cases reported during the year	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	(%) of Conviction Rate
HEINOUS CRIME *(Cases including Dacoity, murder, attempt to murder, robbery, riot, kidnapping & abduction total, rape)*			
17301	5346	919	17%
Other IPC			
138353	32195	10447	32%
Overall			
155654	**37541**	**11366**	**30%**

Inference:
Out of the 17301 cases of Heinous Crime reported during the year 2014, 5346 cases were charge-sheeted and 919 were ended in conviction. The conviction rate for 2014 was 17%.

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[24] Based on National Crime Records Bureau (2014), *Crime in India 2014*: http://ncrb.nic.in/cii-2014/cii2014.asp

Table 9: Rank-wise shortfall of Police Personnel[25]

Designation	Sanctioned	Working	*Difference between Sanctioned and Working*	*% Difference between Sanctioned and Working*
Commissioner of Police	1	1	*0*	*0%*
Special Commissioner of Police	10	14	*+4*	*40%*
Joint Commissioner of Police	20	22	*+2*	*10%*
Additional Commissioner of Police	19	12	*7*	*37%*
Deputy Commissioner of Police	107	78	*29*	*27%*
Assistant Commissioner of Police	348	224	*124*	*36%*
Police Inspector	1350	1317	*33*	*2%*
Police Sub - Inspector	6111	5620	*491*	*8%*
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector	6752	6543	*209*	*3%*
Head Constable	20817	18994	*1823*	*9%*
Police Constable	46707	44258	*2449*	*5%*
Total	**82242**	**77083**	*5159*	*6%*

Inferences:

The above data represents the numbers of police personnel, rank-wise, with figures of sanctioned posts, and the actual number of working personnel. In 2014, the total strength of the Delhi Police was 77,083. There was an overall shortfall of 6% in the Delhi Police. Notably there was a surplus at the ranks of Special and Joint Commissioner of Police, and shortfall downwards from Additional Commissioner all the way to Constable. The highest shortfall was at the ranks of Additional Commissioner (37%) and Assistant Commissioner (36%), resulting in the lack of these supervisory officers in the Delhi Police.

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[25] As of 31 December 2014

Table 10: District-wise[26] Police Personnel shortfall

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of Police Station	Sanctioned	Working	*Difference between Sanctioned and Working*	*% Difference between Sanctioned and Working*
1	Central District	15	3362	3040	*322*	*10%*
2	West District	17	3495	3282	*213*	*6%*
3	East District	16	3419	3250	*169*	*5%*
4	Outer District	15	4097	3819	*278*	*7%*
5	New Delhi District	7	2495	2213	*282*	*11%*
6	North District	15	3189	2967	*222*	*7%*
7	North East District	16	3630	3383	*247*	*7%*
8	North West District	14	3254	3049	*205*	*6%*
9	South District	16	4067	3647	*420*	*10%*
10	South East District	17	4016	3507	*509*	*13%*
11	South West District	15	2923	2972	*+49*	*2%*
	Total	**163**	**37947**	**35129**	*2818*	*7%*

Inferences:

The above table represents the total numbers of police personnel, district-wise, with figures of sanctioned posts, and the actual number of working personnel. South East District had the highest shortfall at 13% in 2014, followed by New Delhi district at 11%. Overall, there was a shortfall of police personnel of 7% across districts of Delhi in 2014.

Guiding the deployment of the police workforce

One of the biggest and continuing problems affecting policing is the shortage of police personnel, particularly at the police station level. This makes it essential to assess the police workforce on the basis of a fundamental question: How many police officers, at each level and unit, are needed for a police department to meet the demands placed on it? Answering this question is needed to manage workforce levels, regardless of whether there is a shortage of qualified officers. Unfortunately, police leaders have few resources to guide them in determining the number of police personnel they need. To be sure, there are multiple approaches to answer this question. In 2014, Joint Commissioner of Delhi Police, Mr. Sanjay Beniwal, took the initiative to conduct a "Manpower Assessment of Delhi Police" and studied a host of issues related to the workforce of 161 police stations in Delhi. While it is not in the public domain and cannot be accessed, the study reportedly found that severe personnel shortage, duty fatigue, and lack of retention at the police station level of qualified staff was leading to corruption and ineffective policing in the city. The study calculated that Delhi's required police strength is 1.16 lakh cops, but the strength across the 161 police stations at the time was only 30891. Very usefully, it analysed the volume of crime against the personnel shortage and workload of police, in some cases down to the police station level. Regular, periodic assessment of the police workforce, particularly at the police station level, must be institutionalised to guide deployment, flag areas of concern and immediately apply correctives. It is strongly recommended that this is done with full transparency as it will help the public to recognise the structural problems plaguing policing.

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[26] Please be clear this table represents only the total figures of police personnel working at the district level as of 31st December 2014.

Statistical analysis of complaints against police is a valuable, and underutilised, tool to understand trends and patterns in the nature and volume of complaints against police, individuals being complained against, district-wise concentration of complaints; and lastly, the action being taken against complaints. This analysis can provide powerful evidence of deficiencies in a police department's practices of supervising and disciplining its police officers; which in turn can be used to correct and strengthen internal disciplinary processes.

The process in Delhi can be summarised as follows. Every office of the District Commissioner of Police (DCP) has a Complaints Branch, where all complaints against police are directly received from the public and recorded in a complaints register. The complaints are then sent to the Public Grievances cell in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) of the concerned subdivision. An Investigating Officer, of the rank of Sub Inspector or above, is assigned to do a preliminary enquiry of the complaint. Once the preliminary enquiry is done, and the ACP finds it can be substantiated, it is sent back to the DCP's office where it is entered in the 'Substantiated register'. Departmental enquiries are initiated only for complaints which are found to be substantiated and classified as serious. When a departmental enquiry finds prima facie evidence of the commission of a cognizable offence, an FIR is registered against the implicated police officers.

Not all complaints against police go through the process of departmental enquiry. Complaints which allege cognisable offences are immediately forwarded for registration of FIR against the police personnel concerned.

The following table represents data on the complaints against police and action taken by the police departments from all the 11 districts of Delhi.

Table 11: District wise complaints against police personnel in 2014

Name of District	Total number of complaints received against police	Complaints closed without inquiry	Complaints in which 'Departmental Enquiries' were initiated	Complaints in which 'Departmental Enquiries' were completed	Complaints in which 'FIRs' were registered against the police officer/s concerned	Complaints in which 'Charge-sheets' were filed against the police officer/s concerned
Central District	1438	0	no separate record maintained	no separate record maintained	no separate record maintained	no separate record maintained
West District	675	0	9	4	12	8
East District	508	0	1	0	3	1
Outer District	136	0	8	2	3	0
New Delhi District	288	0	0	0	1	0
North District	1599	0	2	1	0	0
North East District	3012	0	3	2	0	0
North West District	1976	0	3	0	1	0
South District	2103	0	1	0	9	0
South East District	1137	0	5	1	1	no separate record maintained
South West District	no separate record maintained	no separate record maintained	14	3	6	0
Total	12872	0	46	13	35	9

Inference

In 2014, a total of 12872 complaints were received by the police against police personnel in Delhi.[27] The highest number of complaints (3012) was reported in North East district, followed by South district (2103). The least number of complaints were filed in Outer district. Barring South West district for which the information is not available, the data reveals that no complaint was closed without enquiry. The highest number of departmental enquiries were initiated in South West district (though total complaints received is not known). The highest number of FIRs at 12 was registered against police personnel in West district, of these, charge-sheets were filed in only in 8 cases. Across the districts, departmental enquiries were initiated only in 46 cases and completed only in 13. A total of 35 FIRs were registered against police personnel, and only 9 charge-sheets filed.

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[27] This does not include the total complaints received in South West district as there is no separate record of total complaints received maintained in the district.

Table 12: Allegation-wise breakdown of Complaints against Police personnel in 2014

Name of District	Non-registration of cases	Beating	Corruption	Improper investigation	Misbehaviour	Inaction by police	Sexual harassment of women	Torture	False case	Other
Central District	30	23	175	25	47	0	156	7	58	-
South District	49	51	162	98	527	234	10	55	99	818
South East District	4	40	281	5	7	46	36	4	11	-
New Delhi District	10	18	41	12	23	58	0	0	0	Cheating(1);Harassment (32); Threat(29); Other(64)
East District	31	*	110	**	*	**	0	*	0	*Beating/Torture/Harassment/Misbehavior (180); **Inaction by police/Improper investigation (187)

Inference:

The above table represents the breakdown allegation-wise of complaints received against police from 5 districts of Delhi. Four districts - **West District, North district, North West district and South West district -** do not maintain a separate record of the allegation-wise breakdown of complaints received against police. **North East and Outer districts** maintain records though these have to be accessed manually.

External police complaints body for Delhi

There is meant to be a specialised and independent police complaints body for Delhi, but this has not been properly realised. In 2006, the Supreme Court directed the central and state governments to establish Police Complaints Authorities at state and districts levels – one of the directives on police reform in the Prakash Singh case. Their mandate is to look into public complaints against police officers, including the most serious of death, rape and torture in custody, and their recommendations for any action, both disciplinary and criminal, shall be binding. In 2011, the Delhi government issued a resolution, with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, designating the existing Public Grievances Commission as the Police Complaints Authority for Delhi. This is in complete violation of the Supreme Court's directive for numerous reasons, and is currently being challenged in the Delhi High Court.

Section V. Deliberations by Delhi MPs

Table 13: Number of questions asked on crime issues in the Parliament[28]

Name of MPs[29]	No. of Question asked on crime issues	Total questions asked
Meenakshi Lekhi	4	107
Maheish Giri	8	127
Manoj Tiwari	0	5
Parvesh Sahib Singh	1	30
Ramesh Bidhuri	2	23
Udit Raj	2	42
Total	**17**	**334**

Inferences:

The above data represents the number of Questions asked by MPs on crime. **Out of the total 334 questions asked by the MPs for Delhi in the above period, only 17 questions were somewhat related to crime or policing.** Please note that Manoj Tiwari did not ask a single question on crime issues, including on policing or the criminal justice system.

Table 14: Issues-wise question asked on crime

Issues	No. of question asked
Court/Judiciary Related	5
Cyber Crime	2
First Information Report (FIR)	1
Human Resources Related	3
Legal System Related	2
Police Station Infrastructure	1
Women Issues Related	2
Scheme/Polices	1
Total	**17**

Inferences:

The above data represents issue-wise questions asked on crime in which out of the 17 total questions. On policing issues, (2) questions related to cyber-crime, and 1 each on police station infrastructure and First Information reports. The 2 questions on women related to women's safety and the women's helpline.

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[28] In the period from the Budget session 2014 to the Budget session 2015.
[29] Dr. Harsh Vardhan is the seventh MP for Delhi. He is currently the Minister of Science & Technology and Earth Sciences, as a Union Minister, he cannot ask questions.

Section VI. STATUS OF STATE SECURITY COMMISSION OF DELHI

The State Security Commission (SSC) is an independent police oversight body recommended by the Supreme Court of India in the landmark Prakash Singh judgment[30], and forms part of a package of seven directives aimed at systemic police reform. The SSC is to act as a buffer between the police and the political executive, and is to have the presence of independent non-government members. The SSC is designed to be a policy-making body with the principal mandate to set standards for policing and evaluate police performance.

The Central Government constituted a separate Security Commission for the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, by an official memorandum dated 10 January 2011.[31] The composition for the SSC was as follows:

1. Lieutenant Governor (LG), Delhi – Chair
2. Chief Minister, Delhi - Member
3. Leader of Opposition in the Delhi Legislative Assembly- Member
4. Joint Secretary in charge of the UT Division, MHA - Member
5. Commissioner of Police – Secretary / Convenor
6. Five Independent Members selected by the Administrator[32] from a panel prepared by the Search Committee constituted for the purpose by the Administrator.

The functions of the Delhi SSC broadly include the framing of broad policy guidelines for promoting efficient and accountable policing in accordance with law, identify performance indicators to evaluate police functioning, and review and evaluate organisational performance of the Delhi Police. This is a wide and significant mandate which if exerted could impact and strengthen policing across the board.

Since inception to date, Delhi's Security Commission has met only five times, on 19 March 2012, 11 May 2012, 14 September 2012, 17 January 2013 and 6 September 2013.

According to the minutes of the meetings, the following independent members were present during these meetings:

*   Ms. Rena Jhabwala, Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
*   Professor Shyam B. Menon, Vice Chancellor, Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University
*   Retired Justice C. K. Mahajan
*   Professor Najeeb Jung, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia University[33]
*   Mr. Praveen Swami, Deputy Editor, *The Hindu*

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[30] *Prakash Singh and Ors v Union of India and Ors(2006) 8 SCC 1*
[31] Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Memorandum No. 14040/127/2010-UTP, 10 January 2011.
[32] The "Administrator" of Delhi is the Lieutenant Governor according to Article 239AA (1) of the Constitution of India.
[33] Najeeb Jung was subsequently appointed the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi in 2013. It is unclear whether the vacant post of independent member has been filled.

Despite the infrequency of meetings, the meetings when held discussed important issues. Some of the key policy suggestions put forth by independent members in particular were that Crime Mapping should be done regularly and policing should be intensified by posting more police personnel in areas that register a spurt in crime during a particular period. For ensuring safety of women, crime prone areas and trouble hotspots should be identified where more offences are reported for sexual harassment or stalking. More police should be deployed near girls' schools and colleges.[34]CCTV can act as a major deterrent and be installed in as many public places as possible and the police should monitor the content being captured.

The fourth meeting, held on 17 January 2013, specifically focused on the issue of safety of women in light of the gang-rape incident of 16 December 2012.[35] One of the independent members stated that the gang rape incident should be taken as an opportunity to **fill-up all the vacancies of Delhi Police in terms of manpower** and a clear five-year timeline could be drawn up in this regard. The member expressed the need for an independent crime survey so that crime could be better understood, as cases registered by the police are not indicative of the factual position on the ground. Also, police stations do not have the requisite investigative competence to investigate crimes against women and there is a need to strengthen the crimes against women cells in each district. Other practical recommendations included to increase police station personnel; guide deployment; upgrade police stations; improve measures for women's safety; introduce crime mapping; welfare of police personnel, community policing, training and various guidelines on police service delivery and ensuring lawful arrest and detention. The Commission consistently reviewed its implementation as well. Each set of minutes were followed by a comprehensive 'Action Taken' Report setting out the compliance of the actionable points raised during the meeting.

All of this taken together indicates the potential of the SSC to improve policing.

Since September 2013, no meeting of the Security Commission of Delhi has been held. After the newly elected government of NCT of Delhi began its term in 2013, a proposal for re-constitution of the State Security Commission was sent to the Principal Secretary of the LG[36]which is still under consideration. Crucially, reconstitution will mean appointing new independent members. No new independent members have been appointed to date.

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[34] Minutes of Meeting, Security Commission for NCT of Delhi dated 19 March 2013.
[35] This refers to the tragic case of a young woman who was gang-raped on a moving bus and subsequently died from her injuries.
[36] Vide letter no. 8799/C&T/AC-I/PHQ dated 20.3.2015.

Table15: State Security Commission meeting attendance

Some Members	19-Mar12	11-May12	14-Sep12	17-Jan13	6-Sep13
Lt. Governor, Delhi - Chairman	A	P	A	A	Minutes of the meeting are not available
Chief Minister, Delhi	A	P	A	P	
Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly	P	P	A	P	
Principal Secretary	P	A	P	P	
Delhi Commissioner of Police	P	P	P	P	

Inference:

As the Chair of the SSC, the LG was present only in one meeting between 2012 and 2013. It is noted that the Delhi Police Commissioner was present for all the meetings. This low frequency of meetings is far too less for a body designed to make a long-lasting impact on policing and which is mandated to systematically evaluate the performance of the police. It is strongly urged that the SSC is reconstituted with the full five independent members at the earliest, with no further delay. It is recommended that the Commission meets at least once every three months to work effectively.

Section I. North East District Data

Table16: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Seelampur	3	15	0	41	354	18	3
Zafrabad	6	15	1	52	320	22	18
New Usmanpur	10	16	1	84	487	25	12
Khajuri Khas	3	14	1	88	484	17	42
Sonia Vihar	3	9	1	10	124	30	21
Karawal Nagar	5	20	1	76	374	35	9
Gokul Puri	10	14	0	99	457	24	15
Bhajan Pura	2	18	2	126	945	52	34
Jyoti Nagar	5	10	2	52	445	22	7
Shahdara	2	10	1	67	409	17	7
Mansarovar Park	4	11	1	59	318	10	7
Welcome	6	20	2	35	284	10	10
Seema Puri	9	23	1	125	808	16	38
Nand Nagari	6	20	3	93	383	13	8
G.T.B. Enclave	0	6	0	73	413	5	4
Harsh Vihar	3	19	4	25	193	19	28

Inference:

In North East district, the highest numbers of Murders (10) were reported in New Usmanpur and Gokulpuri police station. Highest reporting of Rape (23) was in Seema Puri police station. The highest number of Gang-rape (4) cases were reported in Harsh Vihar police station. Bhajan Pura police station reported the highest cases of Theft (945), Robbery (126), and Criminal force on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty (52). The highest numbers of cases of Sexual Harassment (42) were reported in Khajuri Khas.

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[37] The tables on strength of police personnel in this section indicate sanctioned and actual working strength at the police station level. For sanctioned strength, breakdown by rank is provided. We sought breakdown by gender also, but it was not provided. For working strength, breakdowns by rank and gender are provided.

Table 17: Rank-wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	Sub-Inspector Working M	Sub-Inspector Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Short fall
Seelampur	3	2	No info	10	6	1	35	9	1	57	27	0	115	97	12	65
New Usmanpur	3	2		4	9	1	12	7	0	93	36	0	144	104	10	87
Zafrabad	3	1		17	5	2	6	8	2	56	20	0	128	82	7	83
Shahdara	3	3		8	9	1	20	6	1	47	19	2	132	82	11	76
Mansarovar Park	0	1		0	7	1	0	8	0	0	19	2	0	63	9	-110[38]
Welcome	3	3		5	7	2	28	12	0	43	25	0	125	84	10	61
Nand Nagari	3	2		11	8	1	28	10	0	58	31	1	103	104	8	38
Seema Puri	3	1		12	10	1	30	8	2	56	38	0	96	104	11	22
Harsh Vihar	3	3		3	6	0	9	6	0	63	28	0	106	55	7	79
G.T.B. Enclave	3	2		9	8	1	15	7	0	53	20	3	128	65	8	94
Gokul Puri	3	1		10	5	2	21	14	0	47	20	0	140	85	15	79
Bhajan Puri	3	2		8	6	1	22	9	0	47	29	1	125	98	10	49
Jyoti Nagar	3	2		20	9	1	6	7	0	66	25	2	151	91	14	95
Khajuri Khas	2	2		13	9	1	12	7	1	36	28	1	132	92	13	41
Karawal Nagar	3	3		4	5	1	7	10	0	69	39	1	116	86	7	47
Sonia Vihar	3	3		15	5	0	6	2	1	57	19	1	130	60	5	115
Total	44	33		149	114	17	257	130	8	848	423	14	1871	1352	157	921[39]

Inference:

Highest shortfall in the total strength of police personnel was in the Sonia Vihar police station, followed by Jyoti Nagar and GTB Enclave. In a unique case, Mansarovar Park police station had zero sanctioned strength but had 110 total personnel working. There is no explanation provided. With the exception of Mansarovar Park police station, across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a shortfall of 18 Sub-Inspectors, 119 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 411 Head Constables, and 362 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 97 Sub-Inspectors, 122 Assistant Sub Inspectors, 409 Head Constables and 1195 Constables, pointing to an acute shortage of women police. Data on the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by the North East district.

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[38] As the column indicates total shortfall, where there is surplus staff, the minus (-) sign represents surplus. This is followed throughout this part of the report.

[39] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Table 18: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Ashok Vihar	2	13	1	28	338	23	12
Bharat Nagar	3	5	0	44	256	15	18
Keshav Puram	4	4	1	64	417	11	8
Subhash Place	3	12	0	56	562	21	17
Maurya Enclave	1	7	2	40	649	20	4
Rani Bagh	1	8	1	23	529	19	7
Model Town	2	6	0	62	480	15	10
Adrash Nagar	2	6	1	35	442	19	7
Mukherji Nagar	3	9	0	63	791	24	17
Shalimar Bagh	1	11	0	55	800	36	6
Mahendra Park	4	11	1	57	397	18	12
Jahangir Puri	8	28	1	79	240	26	16
Swarup Nagar	4	5	0	19	180	8	6
Bhalswa Dairy	3	14	1	25	158	16	10

Inference:

In North West district, the highest numbers of Murder (8), Rape (28) and Robbery (79) were reported in Jahangir Puri police station. The highest cases of Theft (800) and Criminal force on a woman to outrage her modesty (36) were reported in Shalimar Bagh police station. The highest number of cases of sexual harassment (18) were reported in Bharat Nagar police station.

Table 19: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Shortfall
Ashok Vihar	3	3	0	10	10	2	14	8	1	55	29	2	120	87	13	47
Bharat Nagar	3	2	0	20	8	1	6	6	2	52	27	0	122	87	14	56
Keshav Puram	3	3	0	7	7	1	10	7	0	38	25	1	101	83	12	20
Model Town	3	2	0	10	7	2	17	6	0	53	29	3	98	93	14	25
Adrash Nagar	3	2	0	9	5	1	15	7	1	48	38	3	102	108	12	0
Mukherji Nagar	3	1	0	7	9	2	10	7	1	49	31	1	93	91	13	6
Shalimar Bagh	3	3	0	8	7	2	16	10	0	50	28	2	113	87	13	38
Mahendra Park	3	1	0	21	7	1	6	8	1	55	29	3	125	107	13	40
Jahangir Puri	3	2	0	9	9	2	20	9	1	54	41	1	95	102	14	0
Swarup Nagar	3	3	0	6	5	1	9	4	0	73	26	1	108	73	9	77
Bhalswa Dairy	3	2	0	15	6	2	6	5	0	48	23	0	114	72	10	66
Subhash Place	3	3	0	8	8	1	14	9	0	54	30	1	92	90	14	15
Rani Bagh	3	3	0	23	7	1	6	10	1	57	31	3	129	91	13	58
Maurya Enclave	3	2	0	6	7	2	9	6	2	84	23	0	126	91	12	83
Total	42	32	0	159	102	21	158	102	10	770	410	21	1538	1262	176	531

Inference:

Highest shortfall in total strength was in the Maurya Enclave police station, followed by Swarup Nagar. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a shortfall of 10 Inspectors, 36 Sub-Inspectors, 46 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 339 Head Constables and 100 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 32 Inspectors (the district reported that it has no women Inspectors), 81 Sub-Inspectors, 92 Assistant Sub Inspectors, 389 Head constables and 1086 Constables, pointing to an acute shortage of women police.

Table 20: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Civil Lines	1	7	0	27	246	9	3
Maurice Nagar	3	2	0	10	104	10	14
Timarpur	4	8	2	28	299	17	4
Burari	6	3	1	20	374	14	10
Sarai Rohilla	7	10	0	60	683	7	9
GulabiBagh	1	1	0	13	86	6	7
Roop Nagar	1	2	0	32	313	5	1
Sadar Bazar	3	6	0	9	254	9	11
Bara Hindu Rao	0	2	0	1	107	1	1
Sabzi Mandi	2	7	2	22	306	19	8
Kotwali	1	4	3	31	692	5	5
Lahori Gate	0	2	0	12	163	6	4
Kashmere Gate	1	0	1	22	295	2	2

Inference:

In North district, the highest numbers of Murder (7), Rape (10) and Robbery (60) were reported in Sarai Rohilla police station. The highest number of Gang Rape (3) and Theft (692) were reported in Kotwali police station. Highest numbers of cases of Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty (19) were reported in Sabzi Mandi police station, followed by Timarpur (17). Highest numbers of cases of sexual harassment (14) were reported in Maurice Nagar, followed by Sadar Bazar (11).

Table 21: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	S.I. Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	A.S.I Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	H.C. Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Shortfall
Civil Lines	3	3	No info	14	10	2	14	8	1	40	44	3	95	118	13	-36
Maurice Nagar	3	2		6	5	3	3	4	5	28	23	1	65	73	23	-34
Timarpur	3	3		8	11	2	8	12	0	35	42	2	80	108	14	-60
Burari	3	2		3	8	2	9	10	0	58	42	1	90	126	19	-47
Sarai Rohilla	3	2		8	9	3	15	6	1	35	37	1	86	114	7	-33
Gulabi Bagh	3	2		5	5	0	7	5	0	25	29	0	65	83	10	-29
Roop Nagar	3	2		9	6	2	8	6	0	30	31	1	90	84	12	-4
Sadar Bazar	3	2		10	7	0	20	9	0	37	27	3	90	90	8	14
Bara Hindu Rao	3	3		5	4	1	11	6	0	21	22	3	70	74	5	-8
Sabzi Mandi	3	1		10	7	1	17	8	0	40	30	2	100	94	11	16
Kotwali	3	2		12	10	2	22	16	0	47	45	3	90	120	14	-38
Lahori Gate	3	3		9	7	0	15	5	2	37	32	1	85	94	8	-3
Kashmere Gate	3	2		6	7	0	14	14	2	25	32	0	85	102	10	-36
Total	39	29		105	96	18	163	109	11	458	436	21	1091	1280	154	-298[40]

Inference:

Uniquely in this district, there is shortfall only in two police stations, Sadar Bazaar and Sabzi Mandi; and most of the police stations have surplus staff, with the largest proportion at the rank of Constable. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a surplus of 9 Sub-Inspectors and 343 Constables in this district. There is a shortfall of 43 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 1 Head Constable. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 78 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Assistant sub-Inspectors, 415 Head Constables and 1126 Constables, pointing to an acute shortage of women police. Data about the working strength of women Inspectors was not provided by the North district.

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[40] In this district, there is surplus staff rather than shortfall. To maintain uniformity with the rest of the tables in this section, this column is still named total shortfall. Since it actually represents surplus, it is represented by a minus sign.

Table 22: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
New Friends Colony	1	8	1	15	214	14	4
Jamia Nagar	5	17	0	11	469	21	5
H.N. Din	2	9	0	23	471	17	7
Sunlight Colony	4	10	1	17	367	15	3
Lajpat Nagar	1	7	0	11	431	37	4
Amar Colony	5	22	2	18	576	27	4
Greater Kailash	0	12	0	17	212	31	5
Kalkaji	2	11	1	35	719	8	5
Govind Puri	9	30	0	23	645	27	6
Okhla	1	23	1	17	441	36	6
Sarita Vihar	3	8	0	15	307	10	10
Badarpur	4	20	0	13	317	10	1
Jait Pur	9	23	4	20	261	23	5
Ambedkar Nagar	8	17	5	31	403	25	3
Sangam Vihar	8	14	2	11	160	11	18
Chitranjan Park	1	3	0	14	273	8	4
Pul Prahladpur	2	9	0	17	141	8	3

Inference:

In South East district, Govind Puri police station registered the highest numbers of Murder (9) and Rape (30). Jaitpur police station registered an equal number of murders as Govind Puri (9). The highest number of Gang rape (5) was reported in Ambedkar Nagar police station, followed by Jaitpur (4). The highest number of cases of Robbery (35) and Theft (719) were reported in Kalkaji police station. The highest numbers of cases of Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty were reported in Lajpat Nagar (37) followed by Okhla (36). Highest numbers of cases of Sexual Harassment (18) were reported in Sangam Vihar.

Table 23: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Short fall
Sarita Vihar	2	3	No info	13	10	1	9	8	0	39	32	0	128	96	9	32
Jait Pur	3	2		18	12	1	5	10	0	51	35	0	126	95	13	35
Badar Pur	3	3		9	9	2	13	9	0	52	40	0	155	110	9	50
New Friends Colony	2	2		16	10	1	22	10	0	44	29	0	123	78	12	65
Jamia Nagar	3	2		5	10	1	12	9	0	60	44	1	104	83	10	24
H. N. Din	3	2		8	8	1	16	7	0	51	34	0	74	82	9	9
Sunlight Colony	3	2		17	12	1	6	7	0	51	41	0	125	82	15	42
Lajpat Nagar	3	3		9	8	2	12	12	0	50	35	1	96	81	12	16
Amar Colony	3	2		4	10	1	8	8	1	51	35	2	108	83	11	21
Greater Kailash	3	2		8	6	1	8	7	3	48	29	1	119	66	8	63
Kalkaji	3	3		10	12	1	8	7	1	48	31	1	143	97	10	49
Okhla	3	3		8	12	2	7	9	0	47	30	1	109	79	13	25
Govindpuri	3	3		21	16	3	5	6	1	55	45	2	134	99	14	29
Ambedkar Nagar	3	3		10	11	0	12	4	0	49	33	1	115	92	10	35
Sangam Vihar	2	2		14	13	2	7	8	0	42	34	0	145	119	15	17
Chitranjan Park	3	2		8	8	0	13	4	0	54	36	2	127	99	9	45
Pul Prahladpur	3	2		16	10	2	6	4	1	50	37	1	123	82	10	49
Total	48	41		194	177	22	169	129	7	842	600	13	2054	1523	189	606

Inference:

Highest shortfall in total strength of police is in the New Friends Colony police station, followed by Greater Kailash. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a surplus of 5 Sub-Inspectors; and shortfall of 33 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 229 Head Constables, and 342 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 155 Sub-Inspectors, 122 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 587 Head Constables and 1334 Constables, pointing to an acute shortage of women police. Data about the working strength of women Inspectors was not provided by this district.

Table 24: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Delhi Cantt.	5	8	0	33	245	9	3
Inderpuri	4	11	0	5	107	7	8
Naraina	1	5	2	15	307	21	10
Sector 23 Dwarka	1	12	3	19	143	16	2
Dwarka North	7	15	2	26	334	19	7
Kapashera	4	24	0	36	129	9	8
Dwarka South	0	9	3	17	340	17	12
Dabri	1	43	0	21	336	47	10
Palam Village	2	7	0	20	175	24	6
Binda Pur	5	19	6	30	663	60	11
Sagar Pur	6	17	2	16	203	23	8
Najafgarh	7	18	5	28	467	48	15
Jaffarpur Kalan	2	5	2	8	85	12	6
Chhawla	7	13	2	14	133	25	4
Baba Haridas Nagar	9	12	2	10	244	20	5

Inference:

In South West district, the highest number of Murder (9) was reported in Baba Haridas Nagar police station. The highest number of Rape (43) was reported in Dabri police station. Highest cases of Robbery (36) were reported in Kapashera police station. Bindapur police station reported the highest number of Theft (663) and Gang rape (6). Najafgarh police station registered the highest number of Sexual Harassment (14).

Table 25: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Shortfall
Dwarka Sec-23	2	1	1	9	5	2	10	8	2	43	22	1	138	78	12	70
Dwarka North	3	2	1	21	5	1	6	8	3	55	20	1	126	80	18	72
Dwarka South	0	2	0	2	5	3	0	9	1	55	22	1	126	83	17	40
Kapashera	2	2	0	8	4	2	11	5	1	22	23	1	62	74	9	-16
Dabri	3	2	0	10	10	3	31	9	1	59	30	1	102	89	17	43
Binda Pur	3	2	0	6	5	2	12	9	1	63	24	2	106	90	12	43
Palam Village	3	3	0	11	6	3	4	7	2	28	26	1	94	76	10	6
Sagarpur	0	2	0	2	6	2	0	6	1	59	26	0	102	74	13	33
Naraina	3	1	0	10	5	1	7	6	1	43	19	0	118	68	8	72
Inderpuri	3	2	0	9	5	2	21	7	1	44	17	0	110	69	10	74
Delhi Cantt	3	2	1	10	8	2	13	8	1	42	22	1	112	68	9	58
Najafgarh	3	2	0	9	7	2	14	10	1	54	25	5	107	94	13	28
Chhawla	3	3	0	21	8	2	6	6	1	55	23	4	126	77	16	71
Jaffarpur Kalan	3	2	0	7	5	1	5	6	1	42	18	1	100	66	12	45
Baba Hari Das Nagar	0	2	0	2	6	1	0	6	1	54	19	5	107	81	19	23
Total	34	30	3	137	90	29	140	110	19	718	336	24	1636	1167	195	662[41]

Inference:

Highest shortfall in total strength of police personnel was in Inderpuri police station, followed by Dwarka North and Naraina. Kapashera police station has surplus staff, but it is mainly at the rank of Constable. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a shortfall of 1 Inspector, 18 Sub-Inspectors, 11 Assistant sub-Inspectors, 358 Head Constables and 274 Constables in this district. Naraina had the lowest number of women police, followed by Kapashera and Delhi Cantonment. There is only one woman Inspector each in the Dwarka Sector 23, Dwarka North, and Delhi Cantonment police stations; the rest have no women Inspectors. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 27 Inspectors, 61 Sub-Inspectors, 91 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 312 Head Constables and 972 Constables, pointing to an acute shortage of women police.

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[41] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Table 26: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Defence Colony	1	8	0	15	160	8	8
Lodhi Colony	0	5	0	17	168	13	5
Kotla Mubarak Pur	4	23	1	9	623	40	7
Hauz Khas	0	15	2	37	832	28	4
Malviya Nagar	3	30	1	33	694	63	15
Saket	2	9	1	15	522	21	23
Mehrauli	5	24	4	50	817	68	15
Fatehpur Beri	8	15	1	9	116	27	10
Neb Sarai	7	29	0	17	336	30	20
Vasant Vihar	2	36	0	31	469	38	10
Vasant Kunj North	4	14	1	28	359	45	21
Vasant Kunj South	3	23	2	17	256	28	17
South Campus	0	7	0	13	201	10	14
Safdarjung Enclave	0	5	1	21	541	23	21
R.K. Puram	1	12	1	46	400	27	8
Sarojini Nagar	0	4	1	45	393	9	14

Inference:

In South district, Murder was most reported in Fatehpur Beri police station (8), followed by Neb Sarai (7). The highest number of Rape (36) was reported in Vasant Vihar police station, followed by Malviya Nagar (30). Mehrauli police station registered the highest numbers of Gang rape (4), Robbery (50), and Assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty (68).The highest cases of Theft (832) were reported in Hauz Khas police station. Highest numbers of cases of Sexual Harassment (23) were reported in Saket.

Table 27: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Working M	Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	Working M	Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	Working M	Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	Working M	Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Working M	Working F	Total Shortfall
Hauz Khas	3	3	No info	9	10	3	12	7	1	59	23	1	156	93	9	89
Malviya Nagar	3	3		9	16	2	18	10	1	57	22	1	135	92	11	64
Saket	3	3		9	10	2	3	8	1	57	25	1	141	92	11	60
Defence Colony	3	2		9	10	1	13	14	1	42	19	2	110	78	11	39
Kotala Mubarak Pur	3	3		7	10	2	7	7	0	32	16	0	93	86	8	10
Lodhi Colony	3	2		7	10	2	14	10	0	42	21	0	57	82	12	-16
Mehrauli	3	3		9	14	2	7	9	0	51	34	1	155	110	9	43
Fatehpur Beri	3	2		16	4	0	6	10	1	50	20	1	124	75	8	78
Neb Sarai	3	3		9	10	1	3	4	0	6	19	0	141	68	14	43
Vasant Vihar	3	2		7	12	6	14	8	0	44	25	1	95	103	13	-7
Vasant Kunj North	3	3		7	10	2	13	9	1	52	25	1	128	99	11	42
Vasant Kunj South	3	2		17	10	1	6	13	0	60	25	0	144	89	10	80
Safdarjung Enclave	3	2		17	10	3	6	12	0	58	20	0	143	87	14	79
R.K. Puram	3	2		8	10	2	18	6	1	51	21	1	113	85	8	57
Sarojini Nagar	3	2		8	9	2	22	9	0	48	27	1	97	83	8	37
South Campus	3	2		16	7	3	6	7	1	54	22	1	128	83	9	72
Total	48	39		164	162	34	168	143	8	763	364	12	1960	1405	166	770[42]

Inference:

Highest shortfall in total strength of police personnel was in the Hauz Khas police station, followed by Vasant Kunj South. Lodhi Colony and Vasant Vihar police stations have surplus staff, but it is mainly at the rank of Constable. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a surplus of 32 Sub-Inspectors and shortfall of 17 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 387 Head Constables and 389 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 128 Sub-Inspectors, 135 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 352 Head Constables and 1239 Constables, pointing to an acute shortage of women police. Data about the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by this district.

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[42] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Section VII. West District Data

Table 28: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Tilak Nagar	2	24	0	44	814	41	24
Hari Nagar	1	8	0	54	789	14	7
Maya Puri	1	6	0	11	238	11	3
Vikas Puri	4	4	0	29	612	6	5
Janak Puri	2	4	0	54	895	9	9
Uttam Nagar	8	26	2	30	580	34	11
Rajouri Garden	3	13	5	58	838	23	15
Kirti Nagar	2	11	0	28	425	18	12
Khyala	6	19	0	17	316	38	6
Moti Nagar	3	21	2	35	626	19	13
Punjabi Bagh	6	12	1	47	609	14	10
Paschim Vihar	0	8	1	10	580	9	5
Mianwali Nagar	1	6	3	39	437	14	9
Nangloi	2	18	1	18	425	23	9
Nihal Vihar	6	27	3	8	174	13	13
Ranhola	7	16	0	19	283	29	14
Mundka	4	9	3	22	192	19	4

Inference:

In West district, the highest number of Murder cases (8) were reported in Uttam Nagar police station. Highest numbers of Rape (27) were reported in Nihal Vihar police station, followed by Uttam Nagar (26), and Tilak Nagar (24) police station. The highest numbers of Gang rape (5) and Robbery (58) were reported in Rajouri Garden police station. Highest cases of Theft (895) were reported in JanakPuri police station. Tilak Nagar police station registered a high number of crimes against women – the highest number of cases of Assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty (41) and Sexual Harassment (24) were reported here.

Table 29: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sancti oned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sancti oned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sancti oned	A.S.I. Working M	A.S.I. Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sancti oned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sancti oned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Short fall
Rajouri Garden	3	2	No info	16	8	1	20	12	1	57	34	1	152	96	12	81
Kirti Nagar	3	3		7	7	1	17	9	0	43	24	3	75	63	10	25
Khyala	2	1		9	8	1	5	6	0	36	25	1	90	73	11	16
Moti Nagar	3	3		10	5	2	18	10	1	42	26	3	87	71	8	31
Punjabi Bagh	3	2		8	9	2	24	12	0	48	29	1	77	72	11	22
PaschimVihar	3	1		10	6	2	11	7	1	56	33	4	111	67	12	58
Mianwali Nagar	3	2		20	6	1	6	11	0	51	24	1	120	68	11	76
Tilak Nagar	3	2		12	9	2	20	14	0	62	29	4	144	88	13	80
Hari Nagar	3	2		9	5	1	17	6	0	56	29	3	112	84	12	55
Maya Puri	3	1		8	4	1	15	4	1	43	26	1	95	62	11	53
VikasPuri	3	3		8	4	1	10	6	2	40	25	0	70	73	16	1
Uttam Nagar	2	2		11	10	2	10	5	2	50	29	1	133	95	10	50
JanakPuri	3	2		11	7	1	12	8	1	68	35	1	131	75	10	85
Nangloi	3	2		12	6	2	21	6	1	57	25	1	126	85	12	79
NihalVihar	3	2		7	7	2	9	6	0	69	36	1	137	83	11	77
Ranhola	3	2		19	4	2	6	9	0	52	24	2	119	82	13	61
Mundka	0	2		1	6	3	0	9	0	0	29	3	0	69	9	-129
Total	46	34		178	111	27	221	140	10	830	482	31	1779	1306	192	721[43]

Inference:

Highest shortfall in the total strength of police personnel was in Janak Puri police station, followed by Rajouri Garden. The highest numbers of heinous crimes were reported in both of these police stations, underscoring the urgent need for more police personnel. Mundka police station stands out as an exception with very low sanction of staff and a surplus of working personnel. No explanation is provided. With the exception of Mundka police station, across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a shortfall of 40 Sub-Inspectors, 71 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 317 Head Constables and 281 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 84 Sub-Inspectors, 130 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 451 Head Constables and 1114 Constables, pointing to the acute shortage of women police personnel in the district. Data about the working strength of female Inspectors was not provided by this district.

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[43] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Table 30: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Gandhi Nagar	5	16	3	27	351	23	10
Geeta Colony	7	5	0	29	368	18	12
Krishna Nagar	1	12	2	36	466	6	13
Vivek Vihar	2	13	0	48	526	13	30
Anand Vihar	2	6	2	47	437	10	13
Farash Bazar	7	8	0	41	457	39	14
Preet Vihar	4	5	1	42	509	3	4
JagatPuri	2	15	1	41	389	24	9
Shakarpur	9	24	0	64	1254	54	19
Madhu Vihar	1	16	2	49	884	15	6
Mandawali	1	21	1	31	474	32	11
Pandav Nagar	1	7	0	37	567	20	4
Kalyanpuri	3	15	2	45	319	47	33
Ashok Nagar	2	25	1	56	496	27	10
Mayur Vihar	3	9	0	38	324	16	13
Ghazipur	10	16	1	31	436	25	13

Inference:

In East district, the highest numbers of Murder (10) were reported in Gazipur police station, followed by Shakarpur (9). Highest numbers of Rape (25) were reported in Ashok Nagar police station, followed by Shakarpur (24). The highest number of Gang rape (3) was reported in Gandhi Nagar police station. Crime-prone Shakarpur registered the highest cases of Robbery (64), Theft (1254) and Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage a woman's modesty (54). The highest number of cases of Sexual Harassment (33) were reported in Kalyanpuri.

Table 31: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Short fall
Gandhi Nagar	3	2	No info	8	8	2	9	2	1	47	22	0	127	83	8	66
Krishna Nagar	3	1		7	9	1	10	8	0	41	21	2	94	79	11	23
Geeta Colony	3	3		8	7	1	9	8	2	53	24	0	157	80	13	92
Vivek Vihar	3	2		9	11	1	6	3	1	50	19	1	148	80	19	79
Farash Bazar	3	2		8	7	1	10	10	2	39	24	2	140	86	14	52
Anand Vihar	2	2		7	10	2	5	2	0	57	21	0	154	80	15	93
Preet Vihar	3	2		7	7	1	6	5	0	56	16	1	162	73	8	121
Jagat Puri	3	2		17	7	1	6	4	1	50	20	0	118	80	8	71
Shakar Pur	3	2		10	13	2	5	11	1	46	35	1	132	115	8	8
Madhuvihar	3	1		18	9	1	6	8	0	55	24	1	128	99	11	56
Mandawali	3	1		12	7	3	10	6	0	33	23	0	107	79	9	37
Pandav Nagar	3	2		7	8	2	16	6	0	41	20	1	82	76	10	24
Kalyan Puri	3	2		6	6	2	9	9	1	51	23	0	101	75	8	44
New Ashok Nagar	2	2		8	6	3	12	6	1	36	30	1	109	90	10	18
Mayur Vihar	2	2		8	7	1	4	8	0	30	22	0	105	81	4	24
Ghazipur	0	2		0	4	2	0	9	1	0	26	0	0	83	12	-139
Total	42	30		140	126	26	123	105	11	685	370	10	1864	1339	168	669[44]

Inference:

Highest shortfall was in the Preet Vihar police station, followed by Anand Vihar and Geeta Colony police stations. Ghazipur police station had zero sanctioned strength, while there were 139 working personnel. There is no explanation provided. With the exception of Ghazipur police station, across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a surplus of 12 Sub-Inspectors; and shortfall of 7 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 305 Head Constables and 357 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 100 Sub-Inspectors, 94 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 360 Head Constables and 1171 Constables, pointing to the acute shortage of women police. Data on the working strength of women Inspectors was not provided by this district.

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[44] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Table 32: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Darya Ganj	4	3	0	13	478	3	4
Chandni Mahal	2	7	0	1	83	3	10
Kamla Market	2	7	0	11	180	4	4
Jama Masjid	2	0	0	2	126	4	0
Hauz Qazi	0	2	0	5	74	7	2
I.P. Estate	3	6	0	17	280	8	2
Pahar Ganj	0	14	1	15	320	11	2
Nabi Karim	1	12	0	12	211	8	1
D.B.G Road	1	5	0	25	347	6	0
Karol Bagh	4	1	0	28	437	4	1
Patel Nagar	4	16	1	46	411	12	12
Rajinder Nagar	1	2	0	16	263	14	11
Ranjit Nagar	0	8	0	18	315	5	6
Anand Parbat	1	11	0	8	142	47	15
Parshad Nagar	4	2	0	38	266	13	10

Inference:
In Central district, the highest numbers of Rape (16) and Robbery (46) were reported in Patel Nagar police station. The highest numbers of Theft (478) was reported in Darya Ganj police station, followed by Karol Bagh (437). Anand Parbat police station registered the highest number of cases of Assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty (47) and Sexual Harassment (15).

Table 33: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Short fall
Darya Ganj	3	3	No info	13	6	2	7	13	No info	80	25	0	146	104	11	85
Chandni Mahal	3	2		9	6	0	8	5		16	22	0	81	82	11	-11
Jama Masjid	3	3		10	7	1	4	7		39	17	2	104	75	9	39
Kamla Market	3	3		10	7	2	12	9		21	29	0	73	79	9	-19
Hauz Qazi	3	2		8	3	2	23	6		18	24	0	73	72	9	7
I.P. Estate	3	3		11	7	2	7	11		58	20	3	126	100	12	47
Pahar Ganj	3	3		15	11	1	9	9		47	39	0	127	111	12	15
Nabi Karim	3	2		10	6	0	9	10		33	20	1	96	86	8	18
D.B.G Road	3	2		9	9	2	7	6		21	27	0	83	80	15	-18
Karol Bagh	3	3		15	10	1	8	7		87	43	0	175	100	8	116
Parshad Nagar	3	3		11	5	2	4	2		62	29	0	129	85	9	74
Rajinder Nagar	3	3		10	6	2	8	6		52	21	0	111	97	10	39
Patel Nagar	3	3		11	8	1	19	9		32	23	1	88	73	9	26
Ranjit Nagar	3	2		18	8	1	6	8		49	24	0	116	85	8	56
Anand Parbat	3	3		7	6	1	10	7		33	24	0	67	64	9	6
Total	45	40		167	105	20	141	115		648	387	7	1595	1293	149	480

Inference:

Highest shortfall was in Karol Bagh police station, followed by Darya Ganj. Chandni Mahal, Kamla Market and DBG Road police stations have surplus staff, but mainly at the rank of Constable. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a shortfall of 42 Sub-Inspectors, 254 Head Constables and 153 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 85 Sub-Inspectors, 380 Head Constables and 1144 Constables, pointing to the acute shortage of women police. Data on the working strength of women Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors was not provided by this district.

Table 34: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Alipur	8	9	0	45	335	13	23
Aman Vihar	6	33	1	25	300	42	8
Bawana	10	11	1	38	248	8	9
Begumpur	6	15	0	96	560	24	5
Narela	10	18	1	54	590	5	26
Vijay Vihar	7	16	2	61	644	9	17
South Rohini	0	10	0	66	631	16	7
Mangol Puri	6	29	0	82	1273	40	5
Sultan Puri	4	25	1	52	443	31	6
Kanjhawala	8	19	1	36	294	16	7
Shahbad Dairy	7	29	3	44	466	27	8
Samaipur Badli	8	17	1	60	626	23	5
K.N. Katju Marg	3	15	0	67	595	17	8
Prashant Vihar	2	11	1	81	1042	23	21
North Rohini	2	8	0	35	648	14	2

Inference:

In Outer district, the highest numbers of Murder (10) was reported in both Bawana and Narela police station. The highest numbers of Rape (33) was reported in Aman Vihar, and the highest number of Gang rape (3) was reported in Shahbad Dairy police station. Aman Vihar registered the highest number of cases of assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty (42). The highest number of cases of Sexual Harassment (26) were reported in Narela. Highest cases of Robbery (96) were reported in Begumpur police station, while Theft (1273) was highest reported in Mangol Puri police station.

Table 35: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector Sanctioned	Inspector Working M	Inspector Working F	Sub - Inspector (S.I.) Sanctioned	S.I. Working M	S.I. Working F	Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I) Sanctioned	A.S.I Working M	A.S.I Working F	Head Constable (H.C.) Sanctioned	H.C. Working M	H.C. Working F	Constable Sanctioned	Constable Working M	Constable Working F	Total Shortfall
Alipur	3	3	No info	6	9	1	10	8	0	38	32	0	89	92	11	-10
Aman Vihar	3	2		6	6	2	12	6	0	85	32	1	141	138	14	46
Bawana	3	2		7	9	1	11	9	2	41	34	1	68	92	12	-32
Begum Pur	3	3		19	10	2	6	7	0	53	29	2	125	98	16	39
Kanjhawala	3	2		5	6	2	9	4	0	35	16	0	82	102	14	-12
KN Katju Marg	3	2		10	7	2	6	6	0	57	31	1	134	84	10	67
Mangol Puri	3	4		11	8	4	9	9	1	52	34	4	106	117	15	-15
Narela	2	3		11	11	2	9	15	1	51	38	2	179	152	14	14
Prashant Vihar	2	3		11	6	2	6	5	0	65	28	2	148	113	9	64
Rohini North	3	2		19	5	2	6	9	1	56	22	1	132	74	10	90
Rohini South	2	3		16	8	2	12	4	0	68	23	1	151	78	8	122
Samaypur Badli	3	2		9	10	3	9	5	1	55	35	1	120	122	12	5
Shahbad Dairy	3	3		20	9	2	5	9	2	57	25	2	135	84	8	76
Sultan Puri	3	2		9	7	2	10	5	1	65	30	2	131	100	12	57
Vijay Vihar	3	2		29	8	2	5	6	0	66	28	1	153	83	10	116
Total	42	38		188	119	31	125	107	9	844	437	21	1894	1529	175	627[45]

Inference:

Highest shortfall in the total strength of police personnel was in South Rohini police station (which also had the lowest number of women police), followed by Vijay Vihar. Alipur, Bawana, Kanjhawala and Mangolpuri police stations had surplus staff, mainly at the rank of Constable. There is a shortfall of 38 Sub-Inspectors, 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 386 Head Constables and 190 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 88 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 416 Head Constables and 1354 Constables, pointing to the acute shortage of women police. Data about the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by this district.

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[45] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Table 36: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Barakhamba Road	0	1	0	1	65	1	3
Chanakya Puri	2	5	1	5	49	5	3
Connaught Place	0	3	0	9	232	6	5
Mandir Marg	2	3	1	14	204	7	1
Parliament Street	0	1	0	6	125	1	3
Tilak Marg	0	2	0	15	337	5	5
Tuglak Road	1	2	0	3	66	4	3

Inference:

In New Delhi district, the highest numbers of Rape (5) were reported in Chanakya Puri police station, followed by Connaught Place and Mandir Marg. Tilak Marg police station registered the highest number of Theft (337) and Robbery (15).

Table 37: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Short fall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Parliament Street	3	4	0	20	18	2	20	14	2	66	25	1	178	150	12	59
Chanakya Puri	3	2	0	15	12	1	15	9	0	56	38	0	138	110	10	45
Connaught Place	3	3	0	19	12	2	11	10	1	58	32	0	169	128	12	60
Tilak Marg	3	2	0	14	12	2	17	8	1	48	22	0	134	85	10	74
Mandir Marg	3	3	0	13	15	1	8	6	1	27	22	0	93	95	12	-11
Barakhamba Road	3	3	0	7	11	3	10	8	0	58	25	2	119	101	10	34
Tuglak Road	3	2	0	12	14	1	29	16	2	43	20	1	177	95	14	99
Total	21	19	0	100	94	12	110	71	7	356	184	4	1008	764	80	360[46]

Inference

Highest shortfall was in the Tuglak Road police station, followed by Tilak Marg. Mandir Marg police station has surplus staff, but it is mainly at the rank of Constable. Across the ranks, as against sanctioned strength, there is a surplus of 6 Sub-Inspectors; and shortfall of 2 Inspectors, 32 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 168 Head constables and 164 Constables in this district. Across the ranks, male police personnel outnumber women police personnel by 19 Inspectors, 82 Sub-Inspectors, 64 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 180 Head constables and 684 Constables pointing to the acute shortage of women police. This district has no women Inspectors.

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[46] Any surplus in police stations was subtracted from the sum of shortfalls to calculate the total shortfall in the district.

Section XII: Women police in Delhi

Due to the open recognition of the serious need to address crimes against women, the issue of increasing women in the police has also gained ground. In fact, government has committed to increasing the number of women, and legal duties to be fulfilled only by women police have been established. All of this calls for regular monitoring and scrutiny of whether there is an adequate number of women police, especially at the police station level.

The central government has taken several targeted initiatives to increase the number of women in police:

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set reservation of 33% for women in the police (in 2009 and reiterated in 2013).[47]In 2015, the Union Cabinet cleared 33% reservation for women in the police forces of all the Union Territories, including the Delhi Police.[48] This reservation applies to direct recruitment into non-gazetted posts, this means Constable and Sub-Inspector.
- In 2013, the MHA issued an advisory that each police station should have at least 3 women sub-inspectors and 10 women police constables to ensure women helpdesks in police stations are staffed around the clock.[49]

Due to amendments passed in 2013, the *Code of Criminal Procedure* contains legal duties with regard to crimes against women that only women police are mandated to do. This makes it all the more necessary to ensure suitable numbers of women police are available:

- If a woman victim of a sexual offence comes to the police station to register her complaint, only a woman police officer can record the FIR and her statement.[50]
- The statement of a rape victim can only be taken at her residence or place of her choice and "as far as practicable by a woman police officer", in the presence of her parents or guardian or social worker of the locality.[51]

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 lays down that a woman police officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector, as far as practicable, shall record the statement of a child victim.[52] The Delhi Police has also laid down important guidelines, which necessitate adequate numbers of women police at the police station, namely:

- Every police station of Delhi is mandated to have a dedicated helpdesk for women complainants, to be staffed by women police.[53]
- Investigation of rape cases can be conducted only by a woman Investigating Officer. In case there are not enough women IOs in a police station, the District Commissioner of Police shall depute a woman officer from another district.[54]

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[47] Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Advisory (2009), F. NO.15011/48/2009-SC/ST-W:
http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_fi les/mha/fi les/pdf/AdCrime-Agnst-Women170909.pdf
[48] "Cabinet clears 33% quota for women in Delhi Police, all UTs" March 21, 2015
Read more at: http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/cabinet-clears-33-quota-for-women-in-delhi-police-all-uts/ Shikha: the reporter's name is missing and the first bracket with the year
[49] Ministry of Home Aff airs, Government of India, Advisory (2013), D.O. No. 15011/21/2013 – SC/ST – W:
http://mha.nic.in/sites/uploadfiles/mha/files/AdvisoryWomenPolice-290513.pdf
[50] Proviso added to Section 154, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
[51] Proviso added to Section 157, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
[52] Section 24, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012
[53] This derives from the MHA advisory
[54] Standard Operating Procedure for Investigation of Rape Cases, Standing Order no. 313 of 2005, DCP/HDQRS, DELHI

Table 38: Rank wise breakdown of men and women police by district

Rank	Inspector		Sub- Inspector (S.I.)		Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)		Head Constable (H.C.)		Constable		Total women personnel	Total Police personnel	%of women in police
Name of the district	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Central	40	No info	105	20	115	No info	387	7	1293	149	176	2116	8.32%
West	34	No info	111	27	140	10	482	31	1306	192	260	2333	11.14%
East	30	No info	126	26	105	11	370	10	1339	168	215	2185	9.84%
Outer	38	No info	119	31	107	9	437	21	1529	175	236	2466	9.57%
New Delhi	19	0	94	12	71	7	184	4	764	80	103	1235	8.34%
North	29	No info	96	18	109	11	436	21	1280	154	204	2154	9.47%
North East	33	No info	114	17	130	8	423	14	1352	157	196	2248	8.72%
North West	32	0	102	21	102	10	410	21	1262	176	228	2136	10.67%
South	39	No info	162	34	143	8	364	12	1405	166	220	2333	9.43%
South East	41	No info	177	22	129	7	600	13	1523	189	231	2701	8.55%
South West	30	3	90	29	110	19	336	24	1167	195	270	2003	13.48%
Total	365	3	1296	257	1261	100	4429	178	14220	1801	2339	23910	9.78%

Inference:

Only three districts – North West, New Delhi and South West - provided data on women police Inspectors. We have no information on this from the others. Both North West and New Delhi districts have no women Inspectors, and South West has only 3. Central district has the lowest percentage of women police in Delhi at 8.32%, followed by New Delhi district at 8.34%. At the level of rank, women are least represented at the level of Head Constable at only 4%, followed by 7.9% at ASI and 12.66% at Constable.[55] Notably, women are most represented at the level of Sub Inspector at 19.8%, but as the police station data shows, this obviously does not mean women SIs are evenly represented across all police stations. Among Inspectors, SIs, and ASIs the ranks which make up Investigative officers, there is a serious and systemic lack of women Inspectors and New Delhi district has the lowest number of SIs at 12. These clearly need immediate attention.

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[55] The lowest representation of women is probably at the Inspector rank which according to the data we have is at less than 1%, but we do not have the complete data to rely on.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Delhi Police:

- Initiate the use of crime mapping to track crime incidence and identify crime hotspots, beginning at the police station level and then moving to district and city wide levels. Ensure crime maps are uploaded on the Delhi Police website to build public awareness on crime trends and prevention. Build partnerships with the Bureau of Police Research and Development and National Crime Records Bureau to develop crime mapping further.

- Conduct regular and periodic manpower assessment, focusing on the police station level. Use crime maps as one marker to determine and guide deployment of personnel at the police station level.

- Ensure that the numbers of women police are consistently monitored, particularly at the level of Investigating Officers. Release the full data on women Inspectors.

- Compile statistics for certain crimes by the section-wise method, not the principal offence method, for in-depth analysis of the volume of these crimes. It is strongly recommended that sexual offences against women are compiled separately in this way.

- Ensure all 11 districts are equipped to maintain crime data in electronic form and in a uniform format. Facilitate knowledge sharing across districts as there is good practice in several districts which can be replicated for all districts. Ensure the needed technical training is made available to police station personnel.

- Ensure proactive disclosure of crime data at police station, district and city-wide levels.

- Conduct regular analysis of the trends in complaints against police, particularly to track repeated misconduct and where misconduct is occurring most frequently. Use this analysis to apply correctives and enforce accountability.

For the MHA:

- Reconstitute the SSC with the full five independent members at the earliest, with no further delay. It is recommended that the Commission meets at least once every three months to work effectively.

- Use the data generated from crime mapping and manpower assessment to determine the strength of police personnel to sanction.

- Enforce the Supreme Court's directive on separation of investigation and law & order at the police station level with no further delay.

Annexure A

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