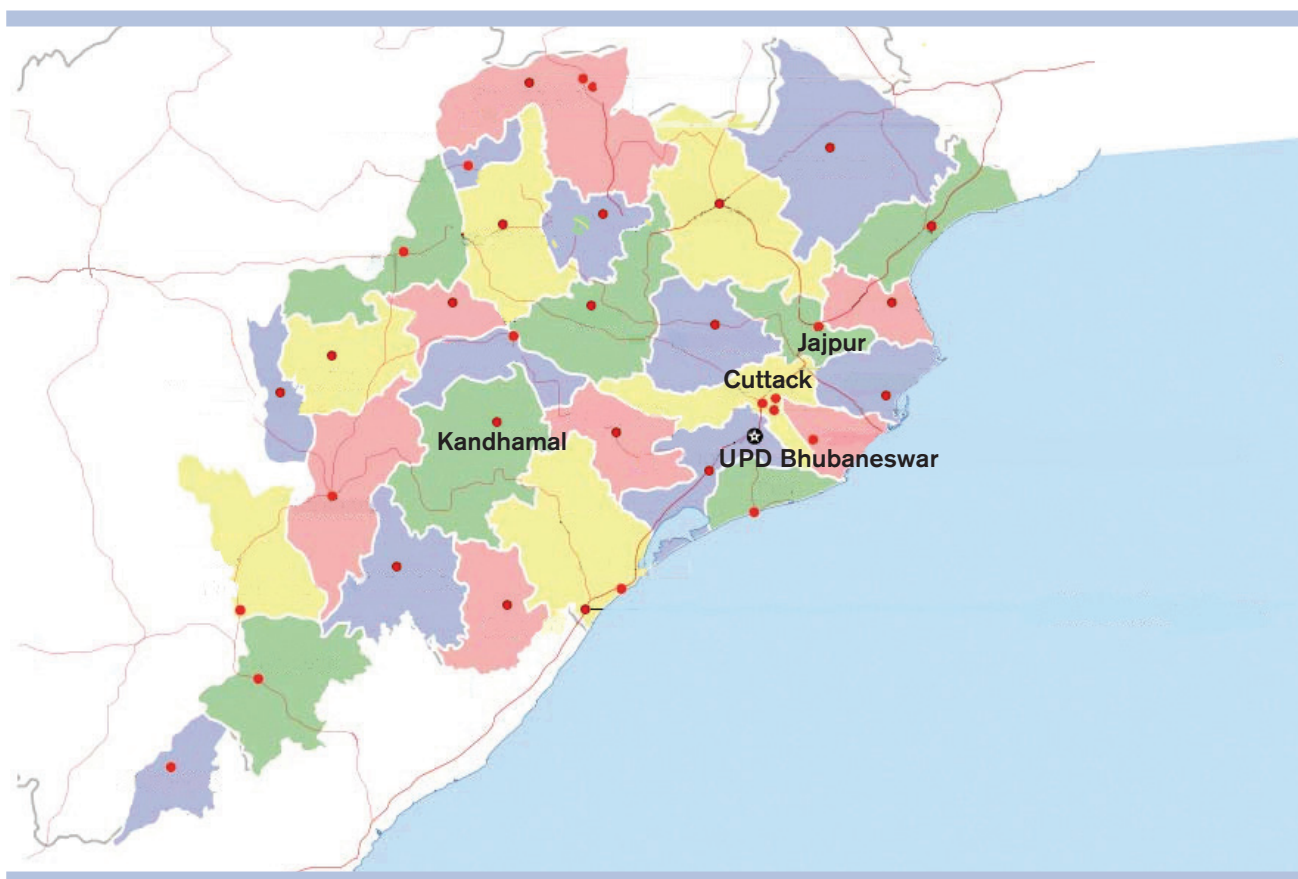


THE STATE OF CRIME AND POLICING IN ODISHA

Results of a Study Conducted in Bhubaneswar,
Cuttack, Jajpur and Kandhamal

January 2017-May 2018



CHRI

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
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THE STATE OF CRIME AND POLICING IN ODISHA

**Results of a Study Conducted in Bhubaneswar,
Cuttack, Jajpur and Kandhamal**

January 2017-May 2018

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CRIME AND POLICING IN ODISHA

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2017 the Centre for the Sustainable Use of Social and Natural Resources (CSNR) and the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) developed and released a White Paper on the “State of Crime and Policing in Bhubaneswar” for the period between April 2015 and March 2016.

In continuation of this civil society effort in Odisha, this report expands the remit of the White Paper to assess the status of crime and policing across four police districts – Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jajpur and Kandhamal. These places were selected based on unique characteristics. Bhubaneswar and Cuttack are Urban Police Districts, Jajpur is in the industrial belt of the state, and Kandhamal is affected by communal strife.

This report presents comprehensive data, from January 2017 to May 2018, on select parameters related to crime and policing in the four districts. These include key crime statistics, strength and shortfall of police personnel with rank, gender and area-wise breakdowns, levels of representation of caste and religion within the police, conditions in police stations, adequacy of police housing, complaints against the police, compliance with duties under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, and questions raised on policing by Members of the Odisha State Legislative Assembly.

On the basis of official data, the report aims to provide an objective and holistic view of the state of crime and policing in Odisha. In specific terms, it presents data points to illustrate the strengths, as well as weaknesses or gaps, in the readiness of the police to respond to prevalent crime trends and safety issues in the Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jajpur and Kandhamal police districts.

These interlinked data parameters (beyond crime statistics) are presented together, enabling key trends and overarching connections between data points. On examining patterns and trends in the data, the police leadership and policymakers are best equipped to consider necessary correctives for better policing – for both the public and the police itself. CSNR and CHRI are vested to work with the police leadership and policymakers towards improvements.

1.1 SCOPE

This study covers data for the period **January 2017 to May 2018**.

A total of 84 police stations are covered under the study: 24 in Bhubaneswar, 22 in Cuttack, 20 in Jajpur, and 18 in Kandhamal.

1.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CSNR and CHRI jointly drew up the list of data parameters. We studied and learned about the structure and organisation of Odisha Police, and also did our best to understand from Odisha Police personnel the processes and locations of data/record maintenance. We collected two kinds of data:

Primary data:

To collect data on crime statistics, we filed Right to Information (RTI) applications to each police station in each district for the period of January 2017 to May 2018.¹ We also filed RTI applications to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, and the Office of the Superintendents of Police of Jajpur and Kandhamal. To collect data on complaints against police, we filed RTI applications to the state Lokpal (which additionally functions as the Odisha Police Complaints Authority), state and district Human Rights Protection Cells, State Human Rights Commission, State Commission for Women, State Commission for Persons with Disabilities and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

While we sought information from several authorities, we did not receive consistent responses across parameters. In fact, the responses were far from satisfactory; they were often inconsistent, delayed, or incomplete. We have indicated the specific inconsistencies in the relevant sections. CSNR filed first appeals for numerous data sets. There are recurring instances in which we did not receive information even after the First Appellate Authority (FAA) issued directions for it to be provided.²

Secondary data:

We also collected data from the websites of: the National and State Crime Records Bureaus, the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD), the Government of Odisha, the Bhubaneswar Commissionerate of Police, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and Odisha State Human Rights Commission. Additionally, proceedings of the sessions of the State Legislative Assembly held in 2017-18 (up to May), available on its website, and questions raised by Members related to policing are compiled.

1 Bhubaneswar and Cuttack have Mahila police stations which are special all-women police stations mandated to deal exclusively with crimes against women.

2 Every FAA order is on file with CSNR.

2. CRIME STATISTICS

In this section, we present crime statistics on cognisable offences, non-cognisable offences, crimes against women, crimes against minors under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO), and atrocities under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. CSNR filed RTI applications to the district headquarters and police stations seeking crime statistics for the study period. The district offices of Bhubaneswar Urban Police District and Cuttack Urban Police District responded and provided data on crime statistics. For Jajpur, the district office supplied irrelevant data; we, therefore, had to collect data from police stations. For Kandhamal, we collected data from police stations because we were not given any information from the district office.

TABLE 1. CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2017 TO MAY 2018

	Bhubaneswar		Cuttack		Jajpur		Kandhamal		Odisha	
	2017	Jan 2018 - May 2018	2017	Jan 2018 - May 2018	2017	Jan 2018 - May 2018	2017	Jan 2018 - May 2018	2017	Jan 2018 - May 2018
Murder	36	24	20	9	61	26	25	7	1267	Not Available
Attempt to murder	0	0	35	17	23	11	37	10	Not reported	
Dacoity	17	12	17	2	17	6	4	2	534	
Robbery	198	71	68	50	92	32	14	3	2048	
Burglary	216	84	175	59	200	56	42	14	3953	
Theft	1693	667	669	229	271	93	99	40	9083	
Swindling³	598	272	150	50	76	34	22	6	2960	
Rioting	95	51	24	14	99	54	9	11	2407	
Rape	171	61	56	27	131	53	74	26	2221	
Motor-vehicle Accident	599	272	314	150	488	203	127	70	10855	
Misc. Cases	3705	1513	1870	907	2557	974	616	276	68538	
Other IPC	2	1	481	179	531	169	258	102	Not reported	
Total	7330	3028	3879	1693	4546	1711	1327	567	103866	
	10358		5572		6257		1894			

The official website of Odisha Police provided data on crimes registered in the state for the year 2017. This data was not available for the period January 2018 to May 2018 at the time of our research.

Between January 2017 and May 2018, 24,081 complaints were registered in the four districts. In 2017, 17,082 cases were registered in the four districts; and between January 2018 and May 2018, 6,999 cases were registered. Of these, the highest number of crimes was registered in Bhubaneswar, followed by Jajpur, Cuttack and Kandhamal. In descending order, the most frequently registered complaints across the districts were Miscellaneous cases (12,418), Theft (3,761), Motor-Vehicle (MV) accidents (2,773), and Swindling (1,208).

There are two major gaps that significantly limit the data analysis. There is no detailed breakdown of crimes making up the “Miscellaneous” category, as they constitute the highest sum total of registered crimes. Also, there is no detailed breakdown of crimes making up “Other IPC Crimes”.

³ To note, there is no offence called “swindling” in the Indian Penal Code (IPC). This term is police parlance for the offence of Cheating (Section 420) in the IPC.

2.1 DISTRICT-WISE CRIME STATISTICS

TABLE 2. CRIME STATISTICS OF BHUBANESWAR

	Murder		Attempt to Murder		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Swindling	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Air field	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	11	2	62	30	25	15
Badagada	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	19	14	87	41	79	26
Balianta	1	2	0	0	1	1	9	4	12	8	34	9	18	6
Balipatna	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	9	4	16	7	5	1
Capital	2	1	0	0	1	0	11	5	5	2	232	88	51	23
Chandaka	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	5	0	13	6	7	6
Chandrasekharpur	3	2	0	0	2	0	10	4	10	11	120	55	52	8
Dhuli	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	9	1	11	3	16	4
GRPS BBSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRPS, Khurda Rd.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	107	36	0	0
Infocity	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	3	42	29	14	14
Jatni	4	1	0	0	2	2	18	4	28	6	87	41	24	22
Khandagiri	5	1	0	0	2	0	33	10	6	2	151	59	36	16
Kharvelnagar	1	2	0	0	2	1	3	3	11	1	122	36	45	11
Laxmisagar	0	2	0	0	0	1	15	6	10	5	109	30	55	17
Mahila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mancheswar	3	3	0	0	1	1	12	5	20	8	128	46	34	38
Nandankanan	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	17	12	9	4
Nayapalli	3	2	0	0	1	2	27	12	22	5	130	39	38	25
Saheed Nagar	1	1	0	0	1	0	20	3	13	7	151	68	56	25
Shree Lingaraj	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	14	5	58	25	21	8
Special Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamando	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	16	7	13	3
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	24	0	0	17	12	198	71	216	84	1693	667	598	272

	Rioting		Rape		MV Accident		Miscellaneous cases		Other IPC crimes		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Air field	1	2	8	3	17	13	284	110	0	0	417	177
Badagada	2	0	3	2	21	7	205	64	0	0	423	161
Balianta	7	3	4	6	40	29	218	75	0	0	344	143
Balipatna	4	1	9	3	14	8	158	67	0	0	225	92
Capital	31	15	7	4	60	21	200	73	0	0	600	232
Chandaka	2	1	2	2	14	5	111	57	0	0	161	79
Chandrasekharpur	10	5	20	7	45	18	311	119	0	0	583	229
Dhuli	0	4	0	1	13	11	94	48	0	0	146	76
GRPS BBSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRPS, Khurda Rd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	2	1	114	55
Infocity	1	0	0	0	15	6	56	12	0	0	138	66
Jatni	15	4	9	4	51	20	253	86	0	0	491	190
Khandagiri	8	2	18	6	83	26	250	103	0	0	592	225
Kharvelnagar	2	1	6	2	19	7	163	95	0	0	374	159
Laxmisagar	2	1	3	1	17	10	212	69	0	0	423	142
Mahila	0	0	28	7	0	0	66	39	0	0	94	46
Mancheswar	2	1	21	3	49	25	295	142	0	0	565	272
Nandankanan	2	0	1	1	4	4	59	24	0	0	99	46
Nayapalli	4	6	13	6	43	16	241	114	0	0	522	227
Saheed Nagar	2	1	15	0	64	32	286	115	0	0	609	252
Shree Lingaraj	0	3	1	2	13	3	121	59	0	0	233	108
Special Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	6	0	0	51	6
Tamando	0	1	3	1	17	11	68	21	0	0	126	45
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	51	171	61	599	272	3705	1513	2	1	7330	3028

In 2017, 7,330 crimes were registered in Bhubaneswar. From January 2018 to May 2018, 3,028 complaints were registered. Of these, again in descending order, Miscellaneous cases (5,218), Theft (2,360), MV accidents (871) and Swindling (870) were the most registered cases. Saheed Nagar (861), Mancheswar (837), Capital (832), Khandagiri (817), Chandrashekharapur (812), and Nayapalli (749) police stations registered the most crimes, with Saheed Nagar police station topping the list.

TABLE 3. CRIME STATISTICS OF CUTTACK

	Murder		Attempt to Murder		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Swindling	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Badambadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	21	2	82	42	21	14
Baranga	3	0	7	10	3	0	4	3	8	1	14	7	15	2
Bidanasi	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	8	2	21	3	4	2
Cantonment	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	1	23	10	0	0
CDA Phase – II	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	21	4	0	0
Chauliaganj	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	5	5	49	12	19	3
Choudwar	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	3	42	8	42	20	9	4
Daraghabazar	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	18	5	1	0
GRPS, CTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	2	1	97	9	0	0
Jagatpur	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	9	33	15	15	5
Kandarpur	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	6	2	1	0
Lalbagh	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	7	0	31	19	11	2
Madhupatna	3	1	2	0	0	0	5	8	8	5	22	10	11	1
Mahila	2	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malgodown	0	0	20	4	1	0	1	0	11	5	45	12	0	0
Mangalabag	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	12	1	65	29	18	13
Markatnagar	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	10	4	33	13	0	0
Purighat	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	1	9	7	40	9	13	1
Sadar	3	2	0	0	1	0	7	8	13	6	27	8	12	3
Special energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	9	35	17	17	2	68	50	175	59	669	229	150	50

	Rioting		Rape		MV Accident		Miscellaneous cases		Other IPC crimes		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Badambadi	6	0	6	3	21	11	184	81	0	0	349	161
Baranga	2	3	2	1	14	12	1	0	118	51	191	90
Bidanasi	3	1	0	0	11	6	91	39	20	0	162	55
Cantonment	0	0	0	0	11	3	50	21	0	0	91	38
CDA Phase – II	0	0	0	0	5	7	35	13	13	2	79	28
Chauliaganj	0	0	4	1	26	21	213	78	0	0	322	120
Choudwar	5	2	5	4	34	20	310	102	73	36	527	201
Daraghabazar	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	27	0	0	32	35
GRPS, CTC	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	12	79	9	193	37
Jagatpur	3	1	4	2	39	14	178	73	0	0	288	123
Kandarpur	1	1	4	1	13	5	110	32	0	0	141	46
Lalbagh	1	0	0	0	8	1	88	50	0	0	152	74
Madhupatna	0	0	0	0	14	12	89	39	34	16	185	92
Mahila	0	0	10	11	0	0	30	13	0	0	48	26
Malgodown	0	1	4	0	11	5	160	63	43	13	296	103
Mangalabag	0	1	0	0	11	3	183	60	0	0	292	107

Markatnagar	0	0	3	0	13	7	0	0	80	50	144	76
Purighat	1	2	4	0	4	1	143	51	0	0	220	74
Sadar ⁴	0	0	10	4	73	21	0	153	21	2	167	207
Special energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	14	56	27	314	150	1870	907	481	179	3879	1693

In Cuttack, 3,879 crimes were registered in 2017, and 1,693 crimes were registered between January and May 2018. The highest crimes were registered in Choudwar (728) and Badambadi (510) police stations. The most frequently registered crime was Theft (898), followed by MV Accidents (464), and Burglary (234). 56 cases of rape were registered in 2017⁵, and 27 between January and May 2018⁶. Miscellaneous cases (2,777) and Other IPC crimes (660) were also frequently registered in the study period.

TABLE 4. CRIME STATISTICS OF JAJPUR

	Murder		Attempt to Murder		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Swindling	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balichandrapur	3	1	0	0	3	0	4	2	16	1	24	5	4	2
Barchana	4	1	0	1	3	1	15	0	8	8	24	8	6	5
Bari Ramchandrapur	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	14	5	10	4	6	3
Binjharapur	6	3	2	0	2	1	0	3	16	7	6	2	2	1
Byree	4	1	5	0	0	0	7	2	4	2	10	5	4	2
Dharmasala	3	1	4	2	0	2	16	4	30	6	29	15	14	3
Jajpur Town	8	8	0	0	1	0	9	2	13	10	25	10	15	5
Jajpur road	NO INFORMATION													
Jajpursadar	5	5	2	8	0	0	6	1	11	6	13	2	4	2
Jakhapura	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	2	6	0
Jenapur	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	13	9	0	0
Kaliapani	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	16	4	4	1
Kalinganagar	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	17	1	37	2	0	0
Korei	4	0	1	0	1	1	3	7	41	8	15	6	2	3
Kuakhia	4	2	1	0	2	1	3	1	15	0	16	7	2	3
Mangalpur	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	0
Panikoili	5	0	0	0	3	0	10	3	7	2	20	8	7	3
Sukinda	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	0	1
Tomka	NO INFORMATION													
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	26	23	11	17	6	92	32	200	56	271	93	76	34

	Rioting		Rape		MV Accident		Miscellaneous cases		Other IPC crimes		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balichandrapur	3	3	7	1	32	7	193	57	0	0	297	79
Barchana	4	3	4	1	65	26	140	58	0	0	269	112

- 4 In Sadar Police Station, the total number of rape cases does not match the number of rape complaints registered under “crimes against women”. There is a difference of 10 complaints.
- 5 In Choudwar police station, all the rape cases (5) were registered under the POCSO Act and so involve alleged rape of minors.
- 6 In Sadar Police Station and Choudwar police stations, the registered number of rape complaints does not match with the number of rape cases under ‘crimes against women’. The difference is 4 in both police stations.

Bari Ramchandrapur	3	7	5	5	6	7	141	54	141	48	337	134
Binjharpur	6	0	11	6	11	5	314	101	32	16	411	145
Byree	4	0	4	1	13	9	98	42	0	0	155	64
Dharmasala	3	2	10	4	79	42	58	30	351	103	602	214
Jajpur Town	8	0	8	8	26	10	257	87	0	0	364	140
Jajpur road	NO INFORMATION											
Jajpursadar	5	6	4	6	22	6	221	71	0	0	302	113
Jakhapura	0	0	5	0	13	4	35	26	0	0	73	33
Jenapur	4	11	3	1	30	13	148	101	7	2	218	139
Kaliapani	3	0	4	3	27	6	50	28	0	0	113	43
Kalinganagar	2	1	14	1	30	7	105	41	0	0	216	54
Korei	4	10	5	2	40	22	171	39	0	0	295	98
Kuakhia	4	5	6	1	32	14	195	54	0	0	280	88
Mangalpur	2	0	6	4	13	9	216	87	0	0	245	105
Panikoili	5	4	29	7	39	12	116	42	0	0	245	81
Sukinda	1	2	6	2	10	4	99	56	0	0	124	69
Tomka	NO INFORMATION											
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	99	54	131	53	488	203	2557	974	531	169	4546	1711

In Jajpur, 4,546 complaints were registered in 2017. From January to May 2018, 1,711 complaints were registered. Dharamshala (816) police station reported the highest number of crimes, followed by Binjharpur (556) police station. The most registered crimes fall in the categories for which we have no description - Miscellaneous cases (3,531), and Other IPC Crimes (700). These are followed by MV Accidents (691) and Theft (364). We did not receive information from Tomka and Jajpur Road police stations, even after the FAA issued directions to the police stations to provide it.

TABLE 5. CRIME STATISTICS OF KANDHAMAL⁷

	Murder		Attempt to Murder		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Swindling	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balliguda	7	1	15	0	0	1	1	0	10	0	22	0	5	0
Belghar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brahmnigaon	NO INFORMATION													
Chakapada	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Daringbadi	NO INFORMATION													
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	1
Gochhapada	1	1	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	0
K. Nuagon	NO INFORMATION													
Khajuripada	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	5	2	0	1
Kotagarh	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Phiringia	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	9	0	1	1
Raikia	1	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	2	4	2
Sadar	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Sarangada	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	3	4	3	0	0
Tikabali	NO INFORMATION													
Town PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	5	39	20	11	1
Tumudibandh	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Total	25	7	37	10	4	2	14	3	42	14	99	40	22	6

	Rioting		Rape		MV Accident		Miscellaneous cases		Other IPC crimes		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balliguda	4	3	14	2	10	9	75	50	0	0	163	66

⁷ We did not receive information from four police stations (Brahmnigaon, Daringbadi, K. Nuagon & Tikabali) even after the FAA issued directions to provide it.

Belghar	0	0	0	2	1	2	12	6	0	0	16	11
Brahmnigaon	NO INFORMATION											
Chakapada	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	11	0	0	31	13
Daringbadi	NO INFORMATION											
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri	0	0	5	1	18	6	37	16	27	21	94	49
Gochhapada	0	0	2	1	6	4	32	7	35	7	92	28
K. Nuagon	NO INFORMATION											
Khajuripada	0	1	13	5	15	8	70	22	0	2	112	44
Kotagarh	0	0	6	2	5	3	43	20	0	0	58	27
Phiringia	0	0	4	0	11	3	64	20	24	10	126	39
Raikia	1	0	6	2	9	1	37	40	0	0	77	48
Sadar	0	3	5	1	26	18	0	0	38	9	78	32
Sarangada	3	1	7	2	11	5	26	13	0	0	60	30
Tikabali	NO INFORMATION											
Town PS	0	1	11	4	9	5	138	53	134	53	355	142
Tumudibandh	1	2	1	4	5	6	54	18	0	0	65	38
Total	9	11	74	26	127	70	616	276	258	102	1327	567

In Kandhamal, 1,327 complaints were registered in 2017. Between January-May 2018, 567 complaints were registered. The highest number of complaints were registered in Town (497) and Balliguda (229) police stations. Energy police station does not receive crime complaints. The highest number of registered crimes for the period were, in descending order, Miscellaneous cases (892), Other IPC Crimes (360), MV accidents (197), and Theft (139).

2.2 CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

TABLE 6. CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS (JANUARY 2017 – MAY 2018)

	Bhubaneswar		Cuttack		Jajpur		Kandhamal		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Rape	171	61	56	19	131	53	74	26	432	159
Gang-rape	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	1
Dowry ⁸	184	70	109	35	207	38	100	35	600	178
Non-dowry ⁹	122	45	17	6	21	9	8	7	168	67
Sexual harassment	25	22	16	5	46	20	31	5	118	52
Kidnapping	153	79	73	34	74	34	67	36	367	183
Stalking	16	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	7
Cyber crime	0	0	11	3	11	10	0	1	22	14
Witch hunting ¹⁰	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Acid attack	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Any other	0	0	22	6	1	0	121	25	144	31
Total	671	284	308	108	494	164	402	136	1875	692

In 2017, a total of 1,875 crimes against women were registered in the four districts. Between January-May 2018, a total of 692 crimes against women were registered in the four districts.

2017: Offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act (600) were the highest registered crime category,

⁸ In police station records, “dowry” cases refer to cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

⁹ Non-dowry cases refer to all other incidents of cruelty or violence related to dowry demands on women by their husbands or relatives, such as Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code.

¹⁰ In Odisha, “witch” and the offence of “witch hunting” are defined under the Odisha Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2013.

followed by Rape (432) and Kidnapping (367). The dowry-related offences were the highest in Jaipur (207), followed by Bhubaneswar (184). Cases of rape were most registered in Bhubaneswar (171) and Jaipur (131). Kidnapping was most registered in Bhubaneswar (153) and Jaipur (131).

January-May 2018: The highest number of registered crimes were Kidnapping (183), Dowry-related offences (178) and Rape (159). Bhubaneswar registered the highest number of complaints of Kidnapping (79), Dowry-related offences (70) and Rape (61), followed by Jaipur and Kandhamal.

TABLE 7. CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (BHUBANESWAR)

	Rape		Gang Rape		Dowry cases		Non-dowry cases		Sexual harassment		Kidnapping	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Air field	8	3	0	0	8	5	6	2	0	2	1	10
Badagada	3	2	0	0	9	0	9	2	0	0	5	2
Balianta	4	6	0	0	13	9	6	1	0	0	7	8
Balipatna	9	3	0	0	10	1	2	2	2	3	4	0
Capital	7	4	0	0	3	0	8	1	0	0	2	6
Chandaka	2	2	0	0	5	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Chandrasekharpur	20	7	0	0	14	6	14	6	1	1	25	1
Dhuli	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	2
GRPS , BSSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
GRPS, Khurda Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infocity	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
Jatni	9	4	0	0	20	6	4	0	0	0	26	7
Khandagiri	18	6	0	0	8	2	2	2	1	0	26	5
Kharvelnagar	6	2	0	0	4	2	3	2	4	5	5	5
Laxmisagar	3	1	0	0	11	1	2	1	1	0	6	3
Mahila	28	7	0	0	40	20	17	11	0	0	1	0
Mancheswar	21	3	0	0	13		22	6	1	1	8	15
Nandankanan	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Nayapalli	13	6	0	0	8	2	12	5	4	1	14	6
Saheednagar	15	0	0	0	7	4	8	0	3	5	13	4
Shree Lingaraj	1	2	0	0	5	1	4	0	4	1	4	0
Special Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamando	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	3
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	171	61	0	0	184	70	122	45	25	22	153	79
	232		0		254		167		47		232	

	Stalking		Cyber Crime		Witch Hunting		Acid Attack		Any other		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Air field	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Badagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	6
Balianta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	24
Balipatna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11
Chandaka	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Chandrasekharpur	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	22
Dhuli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
GRPS , BSSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRPS, Khurda Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infocity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Jatni	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	20
Khandagiri	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	16
Kharvelnagar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	16

Laxmisagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6
Mahila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	38
Mancheswar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	29
Nandankanan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Nayapalli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	20
Saheednagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	13
Shree Lingaraj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4
Special Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamando	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	284
	23		0		0		0		0		955	

In 2017, 671 crimes against women were registered in Bhubaneswar. Of these, Mahila (86) police station registered the highest crimes against women; followed by Chandrashekarapur (81) and Mancheswar (66) police stations. Between January 2018 to May 2018, 284 crimes against women were registered in Bhubaneswar. Of these, Mahila (29), Mancheswar (28), and Baliana (24) registered the highest crimes against women. Dowry-related offences, rape and kidnapping are the most registered complaints.

TABLE 8. CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (CUTTACK)

	Rape		Gang Rape		Dowry cases		Non-dowry cases		Sexual harassment		Kidnapping	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Badambadi	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranga	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
Bidanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	5
Cantonment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDA Phase – II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chauliganj	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	4
Choudwar	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daraghabazar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRPS, CTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jagatpur	4	2	0	0	25	10	17	6	0	0	4	0
Kandarpur	4	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Lalbagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	12	2
Madhupatna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahila Cuttack	10	11	0	0	72	22	0	0	5	0	0	0
Malgodown	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	5
Mangalabag	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	19	11
Markatnagar	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Purighat	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
Sadar	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	56	19	1	0	109	35	17	6	16	5	73	34
	75		1		144		23		21		107	

	Stalking		Cyber Crime		Witch Hunting		Acid Attack		Any other		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Badambadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
Baranga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6
Bidanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5
Cantonment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CDA Phase – II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chauliaganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5
Choudwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Daraghabazar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRPS, CTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jagatpur	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	52	18
Kandarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3
Lalbagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	6	37	9
Madhupatna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahila Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	33
Malgodown	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6
Mangalabag	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	12
Markatnagar	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Purighat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Sadar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Special energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	11	3	0	0	1	0	22	6	308	108
	1		14		0		1		28		416	

In 2017, 308 crimes against women were registered in Cuttack. Between January 2018 and May 2018, 108 crimes against women were registered. In both time periods, Mahila (120) and Jagatpur (70) police stations registered the highest number of crimes against women. Dowry-related offences, kidnapping, and rape were the most registered crimes.

The total number of rape cases in 2018 under this section do not match information on the sum of total rapes provided under the category of cognisable offences. This is due to discrepancy in information provided by the Sadar and Choudwar police stations. Both police stations responded to the RTI applications on crimes against women stating that no rape complaints were registered in 2018.

TABLE 9. CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (JAJPUR)

	Rape		Gang Rape		Dowry cases		Non-dowry cases		Sexual harassment		Kidnapping	
	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018
Balichandrapur	7	1	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barchana	4	1	0	0	16	3	0	0	2	3	3	0
Bari Ramchandrapur	5	5	0	0	23	1	6	2	1	0	6	7
Binjharpur	11	6	0	0	9	2	0	2	4	2	7	3
Byree	4	1	0	0	5	3	2	0	1	1	6	0
Dharmasala	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jajpur town	8	8	0	0	26	3	0	2	9	2	12	4
Jajpurroad	NO INFORMATION											
Jajpursadar	4	6	1	0	17	3	0	0	18	10	3	0
Jakhapura	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
Jenapur	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	6
Kaliapani	4	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	2	0	2	2
Kalinganagar	14	1	0	0	5	5	6	2	0	0	1	0
Korei	5	2	0	0	17	1	1	1	0	0	14	4
Kuakhia	6	1	0	0	17	2	6	0	1	0	4	2
Mangalpur	6	4	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
Panikoili	29	7	1	0	15	2	0	0	4	2	7	2
Sukinda	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1

Tomka	NO INFORMATION											
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	131	53	2	0	207	38	21	9	46	20	74	34
	184		2		245		30		66		108	

	Stalking		Cyber Crime		Witch Hunting		Acid Attack		Any other		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balichandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5
Barchana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	7
Bari Ramchandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	15
Binjharpur	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	15
Byree	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	8
Dharmasala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Jajpur town	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	23
Jajpurroad	NO INFORMATION											
Jajpursadar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	19
Jakhapura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1
Jenapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7
Kaliapani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10
Kalinganagar	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	8
Korei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	8
Kuakhia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	5
Mangalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	8
Panikoili	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	16
Sukinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	5
Tomka	NO INFORMATION											
Traffic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	11	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	494	164
	0		21		0		1		1		658	

In Jajpur, 494 crimes against women were registered in 2017. Between January-May 2018, 164 crimes against women were registered. Jajpur Sadar and Panikoili police stations registered the highest number of crimes against women. Dowry related offences (245) were the most registered crimes in this time period, followed by Rape (184), Kidnapping (108) and Sexual Harassment (66).

TABLE 10. CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (KANDHAMAL)

	Rape		Gang Rape		Dowry cases		Non-dowry cases		Sexual harassment		Kidnapping	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balliguda	14	2	0	0	4	12	4	6	6	0	13	2
Belghar	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brahmnigaon	NO INFORMATION											
Chakapada	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
Daringbadi	NO INFORMATION											
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri	5	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	3	3
Gochhapada	2	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
K. Nuagon	NO INFORMATION											
Khajuripada	13	5	0	1	26	5	1	0	0	2	21	9
Kotagarh	6	2	0	0	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phiringia	4	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
Raikia	6	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	3	0	4	1
Sadar	5	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	3	0	4	1
Sarangada	7	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

Tikabali	NO INFORMATION											
Town PS	11	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	14	2	16	18
Tumudibandh	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	74	26	0	1	100	35	8	7	31	5	67	36
	100		1		135		15		36		103	

	Stalking		Cyber Crime		Witch Hunting		Acid Attack		Any other		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Balliguda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	22
Belghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Brahmnigaon	NO INFORMATION											
Chakapada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4
Daringbadi	NO INFORMATION											
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4
Gochhapada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	19	5
K. Nuagon	NO INFORMATION											
Khajuripada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	83	24
Kotagarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	5
Phiringia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	5
Raikia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	33	5
Sadar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	32	4
Sarangada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Tikabali	NO INFORMATION											
Town PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	27
Tumudibandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	20	69	24
Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	121	25	402	136
	0		1		1		0		146		538	

In 2017, 402 crimes against women were registered in Kandhamal; and 136 were registered between January 2018 to May 2018. In both time periods, Khajuripada (107) police station registered the highest number of crimes against women, followed by Tumulibandh (93), Town (72) and Balliguda (63) police stations. Of these, Dowry related offences (135), Kidnapping (103) and Rape (100) were the most registered crimes.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) raised 11 questions¹¹ on Crimes Against Women and Women's Safety during the study period (2017-18):

1. Shri Taraprasad Bahinipati: Can the Chief Minister state what steps have been taken to control cybercrime in Odisha? Have the police personnel taken any steps to register cyber crimes themselves since the victim is under threat to register?
2. Shri Bhujabala Majhi: Can the Chief Minister provide total data on cybercrime in Odisha for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018? Has the department recognised persons who have made these videos viral?
3. Shri Dilip Kumar Rai: Can the Chief Minister provide data on the number of complaints registered in Mahila Thana Bhubaneswar from 1st January 2015 till date; number of complaints in which punishments are given; number of women police stations in Odisha and the rank-wise vacancy in Odisha Police?
4. Shri Kailash Chandra Kuleshia: Please provide data on the number of complaints registered for

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rape and murder for the last two years; the number of convictions; and number of cases in which the accused is yet to be found.

5. Shri Chandra SekharMajhi: How many girl children, girls under 18 and women are there in custody (1) awaiting judgment and (2) due to death sentence?
6. Shri Pradeep Purohit: How many FIRs were registered in Odisha for kidnapping minors from 2012 to 2017 district wise? How many children have been rescued by Odisha police?
7. Shri Bhujabala Majhi:Please provide year-wise details of compensation given to adult and minor rape victims from 2011 till date in Odisha.
8. Shri Dibya Shankar Mishra: Considering that crimes against women are increasing, will the chief Minister state if there are any plans to extend the services of Pink Auto to other towns and district headquarters in Odisha to ensure safety of women? If so, please provide details of these plans.
9. Shri Pravat Ranjan Biswal: Can the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to increase women's security in Bhubaneswar- Cuttack commissionerate of police?
10. Shri Krushan Chandra Sagadia: Can the Chief Minister provide details regarding crimes against women in Odisha? From 2014 till date, how many women are tortured and how many public servants were convicted?
11. Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati: Can the Chief Minister provide data on the number of complaints registered for rape of women and children in Odisha from 2014 to 2017? In a few states, the law prescribes death sentence as one of the punishments to rape convicts. Should this law be enacted in Odisha also?

2.3 CRIMES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012 (POCSO)

TABLE 11. CRIMES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012 (DISTRICT-WISE) (POCSO)

Districts	2017	January 2018 to May 2018	Total
Bhubaneswar	127	45	172
Cuttack	44	11	55
Jajpur	77	35	112
Kandhamal	49	20	69
TOTAL	297	111	408

During the study period, 408 complaints were made under the POCSO Act. The highest number of complaints under the Act were registered in Bhubaneswar (172), followed by Jajpur (112) and Kandhamal (69).

Note: Two police stations in Jajpur and four police stations in Kandhamal did not reply to our RTI applications.

TABLE 12. COMPLAINTS REGISTERED UNDER THE POCSO ACT, POLICE STATION-WISE

Bhubaneswar	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	Cuttack	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	Jajpur	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	Kandhamal	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018
Air field	8	2	Badambadi	6	3	Balichandrapur	1	0	Balliguda	6	2
Badagada	0	2	Baranga	2	1	Barchana	4	1	Belghar	0	2
Balianta	2	5	Bidanasi	0	0	Bari Ramchandrapur	5	5	Brahmnigaon	No information	
Balipatna	7	3	Cantonment	0	0	Binjharpur	7	5	Chakapada	0	0
Capital	6	4	CDA Phase – II	0	0	Byree	4	0	Daringbadi	No information	
Chandaka	1	2	Chauliaganj	3	1	Dharmasala	5	1	Energy	0	0
Chandrasekharpur	16	7	Choudwar	5	0	Jajpur town	8	5	G. Udayagiri	2	1
Dhuli	0	0	Daraghabazar	0	0	Jajpurroad	No information		Gochhapada	2	1
GRPS , BSSR	0	0	GRPS, CTC	0	0	Jajpursadar	4	6	K. Nuagon	No information	
GRPS, Khurda Rd	0	0	Jagatpur	2	0	Jakhapura	4	0	Khajuripada	10	4
Infocity	0	0	Kandarpur	3	0	Jenapur	0	0	Kotagarh	4	2
Jatni	5	3	Lalbagh	0	0	Kaliapani	4	2	Phiringia	2	0
Khandagiri	12	4	Madhupatna	0	0	Kalinganagar	11	1	Raikia	4	0
Kharvelnagar	5	1	Mahila Cuttack	8	6	Korei	4	2	Sadar	4	0
Laxmisagar	3	1	Malgodown	3	0	Kuakhia	4	0	Sarangada	4	2
Mahila	21	3	Mangalabag	0	0	Mangalpur	2	4	Tikabali	No information	
Mancheswar	14	2	Markatnagar	3	0	Panikoili	5	2	Town PS	10	4
Nandankanan	0	1	Purighat	4	0	Sukinda	5	1	Tumudibandh	1	2
Nayapalli	10	3	Sadar	5	0	Tomka	No information				
Saheednagar	13	0	Special energy	0	0	Traffic PS	0	0			
Shree Lingaraj	1	1	Traffic NH Phulnakhara	0	0						
Special Energy	0	0	Traffic PS	0	0						
Tamando	3	4									
Traffic	0	0									
Total	127	45		44	11		77	35			

Bhubaneswar: In 2017, the Mahila (21), Chandrasekharpur (16), Mancheswar (14) and Saheed Nagar (13) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the POCSO Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Chandrasekharpur (7), Balianta (5), Khandagiri (4) and Capital (4) police stations registered the highest number.

Cuttack: In 2017, the Mahila (8), Badambadi (6), Choudwar (5) and Sadar (5) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the POCSO Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, Mahila (6) and Badambadi (3) police stations registered the highest number.

Jajpur: In 2017, the Kalinganagar (11), Jajpur Town (8) and Binjharpur (7) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the POCSO Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Jajpur Sadar (6), Jajpur Town (5), Binjharpur (5) and Bari Ramchandrapur (5) police stations registered the highest number.

Kandhamal: In 2017, the Khajuripada (10), Town (10) and Balliguda (6) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the POCSO Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Khajuripada (4) and Town (4) police stations registered the highest number.

2.4 CRIMES UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

TABLE 13. CRIMES UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

Districts	2017	January 2018 to May 2018	Total
Bhubaneswar	136	44	180
Cuttack	27	6	33
Jajpur	70	28	98
Kandhamal	17	3	20
Total	250	81	331

The highest number of crimes under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act) were registered in Bhubaneswar (180), followed by Jajpur (98). Kandhamal registered the lowest number of crimes (20) under this category for the study period.

Note: Two police stations in Jajpur and four police stations in Kandhamal did not reply to our RTI applications. The concerned Public Information Officers (PIOs) did not provide information even after directions by the FAA.

TABLE 14. TOTAL NUMBER OF ATROCITIES CASES REGISTERED, POLICE STATION WISE

Bhubaneswar	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	Cuttack	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	Jajpur	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	Kandhamal	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018
Air field	7	1	Badambadi	4	2	Balichandrapur	5	0	Balliguda	4	1
Badagada	11	0	Baranga	7	1	Barchana	0	0	Belghar	0	0
Balianta	12	8	Bidanasi	0	0	Bari Ramchandrapur	5	1	Brahmnigaon	No information	
Balipatna	16	4	Cantonment	0	0	Binjharpur	6	3	Chakapada	2	0
Capital	1	0	CDA Phase - II	0	0	Byree	1	0	Daringbadi	No information	
Chandaka	3	0	Chauliaganj	3	0	Dharmasala	0	0	Energy	0	0
Chandrasekharpur	7	2	Choudwar	0	0	Jajpur town	1	2	G. Udayagiri	1	0
Dhuli	9	2	Daraghabazar	0	0	Jajpurroad	No information		Gochhapada	1	0
GRPS , BSSR	0	0	GRPS, CTC	0	0	Jajpursadar	7	5	K. Nuagon	No information	
GRPS, Khurda Rd	0	0	Jagatpur	2	1	Jakhapura	2	2	Khajuripada	2	0
Infocity	1	1	Kandarpur	1	0	Jenapur	7	5	Kotagarh	0	0
Jatni	10	2	Lalbagh	1	1	Kaliapani	2	0	Phiringia	1	1
Khandagiri	4	2	Madhupatna	0	0	Kalinganagar	0	0	Raikia	1	0
Kharvelnagar	1	0	Mahila Cuttack	2	0	Korei	3	4	Sadar	1	0
Laxmisagar	3	1	Malgodown	6	0	Kuakhia	12	4	Sarangada	1	0
Mahila	2	5	Mangalabag	0	0	Mangalpur	8	1	Tikabali	No information	
Mancheswar	14	5	Markatnagar	0	0	Panikoili	9	0	Town PS	3	1
Nandankanan	4	0	Purighat	1	1	Sukinda	2	1	Tumudibandh	0	0
Nayapalli	8	4	Sadar	0	0	Tomka	No information				
Saheednagar	15	5	Special energy	0	0	Traffic PS	0	0			
Shree Lingaraj	7	1	Traffic NH Phulnakhara	0	0						
Special Energy	0	0	Traffic PS	0	0						
Tamando	1	1									
Traffic	0	0									
Total	136	44		27	6		70	28		17	3

Bhubaneswar: In 2017, the Balipatna (16), Saheednagar (15) and Mancheswar (14) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the PoA Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Baliana (8), Mahila (5), Mancheswar (5) and Saheednagar (5) police stations registered the highest number.

Cuttack: In 2017, the Baranga (7), Malgodown (6) and Badambadi (4) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the PoA Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Badambadi (2) police station registered the highest number of crimes; and Baranga, Jagatpur, Lalbag and Purighat registered one complaint each.

Jajpur: In 2017, the Kuakhia (12), Panikoili (9) and Mangalpur (8) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the PoA Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Jajpur Sadar (5), Jajpur Town (5), Jenapur (5), Korei (4), and Kuakhia (4) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the PoA Act.

Kandhamal: In 2017, the Balliguda (4), Town (3), Chakapada (2) and Khajuripada (2) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the PoA Act. Between January 2018 and May 2018, the Balliguda (1), Phiringia (1) and Town (1) police stations registered the highest number of crimes under the PoA Act.

2.5 NON-COGNISABLE OFFENCES

TABLE 15. TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-COGNISABLE OFFENCES ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS

District	2017	January 2018 – May 2018	Total
Bhubaneswar	33	30	63
Cuttack	1007	444	1451
Jajpur	1612	1063	2675
Kandhamal	856	479	1335
Total	3508	2016	5524

Police stations in Jajpur (2,675) recorded the highest number of non-cognisable offences, followed by Cuttack (1,451), Kandhamal (1,335) and Bhubaneswar (63).

3. COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL

TABLE 16. COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL RECEIVED BY VARIOUS COMPLAINTS MECHANISMS

Authority	Bhubaneswar		Cuttack		Jajpur		Kandhamal		Odisha		Total
	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	2017	Jan 2018- May 2018	
District Human Rights Protection Cell ¹²	56	8	63	50	No information						177
Reserve Police	8	6	No information								14
Odisha Human Rights Commission	61	71	22	71	55	56	19	11			366
District Headquarters	No information						3				3
Police Complaints Authority ¹³	8	5	6	6	1	0	0	0			26
Odisha State Commission for Women	No information										
Odisha State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	0										
Office of the State Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities											
National Human Rights Commission									395	44	439
Total	133	90	91	127	56	56	22	11	395	44	1023

All the above-mentioned authorities have specific mandates to receive complaints against the police. The District Human Rights Protection Cell in Cuttack received the highest number of complaints against police (113) during the study period. Bhubaneswar received 64 complaints. Jajpur and Kandhamal did not send any information. But in Kandhamal, three complaints were received against the police according to data received from district headquarters.

The Reserve Police in Bhubaneswar received 14 complaints against the police.

The Odisha Human Rights Commission admitted 366 complaints against police for inquiry. Of these, 132 complaints were in Bhubaneswar, 111 in Jajpur, 93 in Cuttack, and 30 in Kandhamal.

The Police Complaints Authority (PCA) is currently defunct. The Lokpal (acting as the PCA) received 26 complaints against the police. Of these, 13 were from Bhubaneswar, 12 from Cuttack and one from Jajpur. No complaints were received from Kandhamal. The complaints against police personnel in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack were admitted for inquiry, but none of them were completed and no recommendations were made during this period.

We did not receive information from the Odisha State Commission for Women.

12 The District Human Rights Protection Cell is a specialised wing of the district police, which monitors the investigation of a wide category of cases such as dowry homicide, dowry suicide, dowry related offences, atrocities under the PoA, and custodial deaths. They hear complaints from the public on these issues and follow-up on them.

13 As per a government notification dated 06.04.2007, the State Lokpal functions as the state Police Complaints Authority (PCA), which is meant to be an independent full-time police complaints body. The Lokpal functioning as the PCA violates the Supreme Court directive establishing PCAs at state and district levels.

The Odisha State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Office of the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities did not receive any complaints against the police.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) received 439 complaints against the police from Odisha. Unfortunately, there is no breakdown of the districts under which the respondent police personnel function.

TABLE 17. COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE, RANK-WISE¹⁴

Rank	Bhubaneswar		Cuttack		Jajpur		Kandhamal		Total
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	
Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police			1						1
Additional Commissioner of Police			4	2					6
Inspector	8	3	56	35	1				103
Sub-Inspector		4	3	6			1		14
Assistant Sub-Inspector	4	1	2	5					12
Odisha Swift Action Force	1	2							3
Havildar				1					1
Constable	5	2	1	6			2		16
Assistant Driver				1					1
Total	18	12	67	56	1		3		
	30		123		1		3		157

Based on the data received, by rank, the highest number of complaints was received against Inspectors (103), followed by Constables (16), Sub-Inspectors (14) and Assistant Sub-Inspectors (12).

TABLE 18. OFFENCE-SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE¹⁵

Offence	Bhubaneswar		Cuttack		Jajpur		Kandhamal		Total	
	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018	2017	Jan 2018-May 2018
Non-registration	12	1	2	3					14	4
Beating	3	1	5	4					8	5
Corruption/Extortion		1	3	8					3	9
Improper investigation	3	1	3	1					6	2
Misbehaviour	5	3	24	15					29	18
Inaction	36	5	15	14	1				52	19
Sexual harassment	2	1							2	1
Rape	1						1		1	
Murder										
False case										
Others	2	1	11	5			2		13	6
Total	64	14	63	50	1				128	64
	78		113		1		3		192	

Of the data we received, the highest number of complaints concerned Inaction (71), followed by Misbehaviour (47).

14 Data in this table is compiled from responses from the district human rights protection cells and the Odisha Reserve Police. They were the only authorities that provided rank-wise data.

15 Data in this table is compiled from responses from the district human rights protection cells. They were the only authorities that provided categories of offences of complaints received.

TABLE 19. STATUS OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE IN 2017¹⁶

District	Complaints against police received	Suo moto inquiry initiated	Complaints admitted for inquiry	Recommendation		Action Taken			
				Registration of FIR	Departmental Inquiry	Closed after inquiry	Closed without inquiry	Pending inquiry	Charge-sheet filed
Bhubaneswar	64	0	64	0	8	19	0	8	0
Cuttack	63	0	63	0	0	44	0	19	0
Jajpur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kandhamal	3	0	3	3	3	2	0	1	3

Of the data received, in Bhubaneswar, 64 complaints were admitted for inquiry, and 19 were closed after inquiry. In the remaining complaints, 8 were recommended for departmental inquiry and it appears these are pending at the time of receiving the data (August 2018). Of the 63 complaints in Cuttack, all were admitted for inquiry. 44 were closed after inquiry, and 19 were pending inquiry, at the time of receiving the data. In Jajpur, only one complaint was admitted for inquiry, which was pending at the time of receiving the data.

TABLE 20. STATUS OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE IN 2018¹⁷

District	Complaints against police received	Suo moto inquiry initiated	Complaints admitted for inquiry	Recommendation		Action Taken			
				Registration of FIR	Departmental Inquiry	Closed after inquiry	Closed without inquiry	Pending inquiry	Charge-sheet filed
Bhubaneswar	8	0	8	0	6	5		3	0
Cuttack	50	0	50	0	0	29		21	0
Jajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandhamal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Of the data received, in Cuttack, 50 complaints were admitted for inquiry, and 29 were closed after inquiry. 21 complaints were pending inquiry at the time of receiving the data. Of the eight complaints admitted for inquiry in Bhubaneswar, departmental inquiry was ordered in six, five were closed after inquiry, and three were pending inquiry. No data was provided from Jajpur or Kandhamal for 2018.

16 Data in this table is compiled from responses from the district human rights protection cells and the Odisha Reserve Police. They were the only authorities that provided information on status of complaints in 2017.

17 Data in this table is compiled from responses from the district human rights protection cells and the Odisha Reserve Police. They were the only authorities that provided information on status of complaints in 2018.

4. POLICE PERSONNEL STRENGTH

4.1 RANK-WISE STRENGTH OF POLICE PERSONNEL

TABLE 21. RANK-WISE STRENGTH OF POLICE PERSONNEL IN 2017

2017	Bhubaneswar			Cuttack ¹⁸			Jajpur ¹⁹			Kandhamal			Total		
Rank	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall
Investigative ranks															
Inspector	22	25	-3	17	21	-4	9	10	-1	12	6	6	60	62	-2
SI	102	64	38	47	37	10	28	13	15	48	24	24	225	138	87
Havildar	133	114	19	73	81	-8	25	18	7	75	49	26	306	262	44
Major/ ASI															
Sub-total	257	203	54	137	139	-2	62	41	21	135	79	56	591	462	129
Constabulary															
Havildar/ Head Constable	56	45	11	41	42	-1	12	11	1	18	18	0	127	116	11
Constable	443	530	-87	361	372	-11	118	99	19	165	155	10	1087	1156	-69
Driver	9	21	-12	0	15	-15	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	36	-26
Sub-total	508	596	-88	402	429	-27	131	110	21	183	173	10	1224	1308	-84
Armed Police															
Home Guard	0	0	0	106	197	-91	142	164	-22	0	0	0	248	361	-113
Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	468	397	71	29	84	-55	0	9	-9	0	0	0	497	490	7
Special Police Officer ²⁰	0	0	0	10	26	-16	3	13	-10	0	0	0	13	39	-26
	468	397	71	145	307	-162	145	186	41	0	0	0	758	890	-132
Any other	0	0	0	122	171	-49	10	9	1	0	0	0	132	180	-48
Total	1233	1196	37	806	1046	-240	348	346	2	318	252	63	2705	2840	-135

The data above represents the numbers of police personnel according to their ranks, with the figures of sanctioned posts against the actual number of working personnel. In 2017, the sanctioned police strength in the four districts was 2705, and the actual strength surpassed that at 2840.

Across the districts, the highest shortfall was at the ranks of Investigating Officers at 21.83%. There is a shortfall of 38.67% at the rank of Sub-Inspector, and of 14.38 % at the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector. There is surplus strength in the Constabulary (6.86%) and Armed Police (17.41%). There is surplus strength in the ranks of Inspector (3.33%) and a significant surplus of Drivers at 260%.

In 2017, Kandhamal district had the highest total shortfall at 19.81%. The total working strength of police in Kandhamal was 252 whereas the sanctioned strength was 318, a shortfall of 63 personnel. In Bhubaneswar, there is a shortfall of 3%. In Cuttack, there is a surplus strength of 29.77%. Jajpur had a minor shortfall of 0.5%.

18 Four police stations – CDA Phase II, Jagatpur, Manglabag and Sadar – did not provide this information. The concerned PIOs did not provided information even after a direction by the FAA.

19 Nine police stations – Binjharpur, Dharamshala, Jajpur Town, Jajpur Road, Jajpur Sadar, Kalinganagar, Kuakhia, Panikoili and Tomka – did not provide this information even after a direction by the FAA.

20 In 2011, the Supreme Court of India ordered the disbanding and disarming of Special Police Officers in the state of Chhattisgarh due to human rights violations by them in the course of operations in its judgment in *Nandini Sundar & Ors vs. State of Chhattisgarh*. It is discouraging that other states, like Odisha, retain SPOs.

TABLE 22. RANK-WISE STRENGTH OF POLICE PERSONNEL IN 2018

2018 Rank	Bhubaneswar			Cuttack			Jajpur			Kandhamal			Total		
	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall
Investigating officers															
Inspector	21	23	-2	20	23	-3	14	14	0	12	8	4	67	68	-1
SI	103	57	46	62	55	7	43	24	19	48	26	22	256	162	64
Havildar Major/ ASI	133	104	29	88	94	-6	37	33	4	75	45	30	333	276	57
	257	184	73	170	172	-2	94	71	23	135	79	56	656	506	150
Constabulary															
Havildar/ Head Constable	55	41	14	53	48	5	21	20	1	17	16	1	146	125	21
Constable	439	510	-71	420	417	3	192	170	22	164	142	22	1215	1239	-24
Driver	9	21	-12	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	22	-11
	503	572	69	473	465	8	215	191	24	181	158	23	1372	1386	-14
Armed Police															
Home Guard	0	0	0	160	255	-95	277	273	4	0	0	0	437	528	-91
Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	495	419	76	44	98	-54	9	17	-8	0	0	0	548	534	14
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	13	21	-8	14	24	-10	0	0	0	27	45	-18
	495	419	76	217	374	157	300	314	14	0	0	0	1012	1107	-245
Any other	0	0	0	122	173	-51	21	21	0	0	0	0	143	194	-51
Total	1255	1175	80	832	1184	-352	630	597	33	316	237	79	3183	3193	-10

The data above represents the numbers of police personnel, rank-wise, with the figures of sanctioned posts against the actual number of working personnel. The total sanctioned strength across the four districts is 3183, and the actual strength is 3193. There is a surplus strength of 0.32%. In 2018, Kandhamal continued from 2017 to have the highest shortfall of the four districts, and the quantum of shortfall increased to 25%. Bhubaneswar had a shortfall of 6.37%, and Jajpur shortfall of 5.23%. Cuttack continued to have surplus police strength at 42.30%.

The highest shortfall remained at the ranks of Investigating Officers (22.82%), particularly at the ranks of Sub-Inspector (25%) and Assistant Sub-Inspector (17.11%). There is also a shortage of 14.38% at the rank of Head Constable.

4.2 RANK WISE BREAK DOWN OF MEN AND WOMEN²¹

TABLE 23. RANK-WISE BREAK DOWN OF MEN AND WOMEN POLICE IN 2017

2017 Rank	Bhubaneswar				Cuttack ²²				Jajpur				Kandhamal				Total			
	Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Investigating officers																				
Inspector	22	0	22	3	8	1	9	2	9	0	7	3	12	0	3	3	51	1	41	11
SI	102	0	53	11	19	2	15	6	28	0	11	2	48	0	20	4	197	2	99	23

21 Reservation for women in the Odisha Police is set at 33% in the civil police only. Reservation is to be filled by direct recruitment in "base level posts" (as per Resolution No. 43328/Gen, Office of Personnel (1) Section, State Police Headquarters, dated 23 December 1992). We do not have further information that clarifies whether "base level" posts applies to all the entry-level ranks, or only some of them.

22 The rank-wise gender breakdown data from nine police stations in Cuttack was not provided. The DCP's office did not make it available even after directions by the FAA.

Havildar Major/ ASI	133	0	107	7	27	1	39	2	25	0	18	0	75	0	48	1	260	1	212	10
	257	0	182	21	54	4	63	10	62	0	36	5	135	0	71	8	508	4	352	44
Constabulary																				
Havildar/ Head Constable	56	0	45	0	30	0	32	0	12	0	11	0	18	0	18	0	116	0	106	0
Constable	442	1	443	87	250	10	245	32	113	5	77	22	165	0	120	35	970	16	885	176
Driver	9	0	21	0	0	0	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	26	10
	507	1	509	87	280	10	282	42	126	5	88	22	183	0	138	35	1096	16	1017	186
Armed Police																				
Home Guard	0	0	0	0	57	1	102	14	141	1	159	5	0	0	0	0	198	2	261	19
Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	468	0	389	8	29	0	50	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	497	0	448	12
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	0	1	2	9	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	25	4
	468	0	389	8	89	1	168	18	142	3	177	9	0	0	0	0	699	4	734	35
Any other	0	0	0	0	27	1	59	2	9	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	36	2	65	5
Total	1232	1	1080	116	450	16	572	72	339	9	307	39	318	0	209	43	2339	26	2168	270
	1233		1196		466		644		348		346		318		252		2365		2438	

In 2017, women made up only 12.45% of the total police in these four districts, though there were variations across the four districts. Kandhamal had the highest numbers of women police at 20.57%, followed by 12.70% in Jajpur, 12.58% in Cuttack, and the lowest in Bhubaneswar at 10.70%. Across ranks, male police personnel outnumbered women police personnel, pointing to an acute shortage of women police. There were no women Head Constables in any district. In the rank of ASI, women police constituted only 4.71%. In the Armed Police, only 4.76% were women. However, this data does not correspond to the total police strength because nine police stations in Cuttack did not provide gender-wise breakdown of police personnel.

TABLE 24. RANK-WISE BREAK DOWN OF MEN AND WOMEN POLICE IN 2018

2018 Rank	Bhubaneswar				Cuttack ²³				Jajpur				Kandhamal				Total			
	Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Investigating officers																				
Inspector	21	0	19	4	11	1	12	2	13	1	12	2	12	0	6	2	57	2	49	10
SI	103	0	46	11	34	2	30	8	42	1	20	4	48	0	24	2	227	3	120	25
Havildar Major/ ASI	133	0	97	7	42	1	56	2	36	1	32	1	75	0	42	3	286	2	227	13
	257	0	162	22	87	4	98	12	91	3	64	7	135	0	72	7	570	7	396	48
Constabulary																				
Havildar/ Head Constable	55	0	41	0	42	0	39	0	21	0	20	0	17	0	16	0	135	0	116	0
Constable	438	1	424	86	305	14	279	43	184	8	129	41	164	0	112	30	1091	23	944	200
Driver	9	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	22	0
	502	1	486	86	347	14	318	43	207	8	150	41	181	0	128	30	1237	23	1082	200
Armed Police																				
Home Guard	0	0	0	0	108	4	148	24	271	6	249	24	0	0	0	0	379	10	397	48
Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	495	0	412	7	43	1	64	5	9	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	547	1	491	14
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	12	2	18	6	0	0	0	0	17	2	28	6

23 The rank-wise gender breakdown data from nine police stations in Cuttack was not provided. The DCP's office did not make it available even after directions by the FAA.

	495	0	412	7	156	5	222	29	292	8	282	32	0	0	0	0	943	13	916	68
Any other	0	0	0	0	27	1	57	2	20	1	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1254	1	1060	41	617	24	695	86	610	20	514	83	316	0	200	37	2797	46	2469	247
	1255		1101		641		781		630		597		316		237		2843		2716	

In 2018, women constituted 10.00% of the total police in the four districts. Bhubaneswar had the lowest numbers of women at 3.86%. Kandhamal retained the highest at 18.5%, followed by 16.14% in Jajpur, and 12.37% in Cuttack. Women were least represented in the Armed Police at just 7.42%. There were no women Head Constables in any district. At the rank of ASI, women personnel made up only 5.72%. This data does not correspond to the actual strength of the police because nine police stations under Cuttack did not provide the gender-wise breakdown.

4.3 RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH DISTRICT

TABLE 25. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN OF BHUBANESWAR (2017)

Police Station	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				
	S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		Short fall	
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	Total	
Air field	1	0	0	4	1	1	7	5	0	1	1	0	8	15	1	1	1	0	22	23	2	25	-3
Badagada	1	0	0	4	3	0	7	5	0	1	2	0	9	17	2	0	1	0	22	28	2	30	-8
Balianta	1	0	0	2	1	0	5	4	0	1	2	0	5	10	1	0	1	0	14	18	1	19	-5
Balipatna	1	1	0	1	2	0	5	3	1	1	1	0	5	11	1	0	1	0	13	19	2	21	-8
Capital	1	1	0	14	5	1	15	7	0	2	2	0	9	17	4	0	1	0	41	33	5	38	3
Chandaka	1	1	0	1	2	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	13	12	0	12	1
Chandra-sekharapur	1	1	0	2	5	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	17	22	4	1	1	0	23	34	5	39	-16
Dhuli	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	10	10	1	1	1	0	18	16	1	17	1
GRPS, BBSR	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	31	28	3	0	0	0	40	37	3	40	0
GRPS, Khurda Road	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	6	0	3	3	0	26	23	3	0	0	0	38	33	3	36	2
Infocity	1	1	0	13	2	1	10	3	0	3	1	0	28	21	4	1	1	0	56	29	5	34	22
Jatni	1	1	0	4	3	0	6	7	0	1	1	0	8	8	1	0	1	0	20	21	1	22	-2
Khandagiri	1	3	0	4	5	1	7	8	0	1	2	0	9	20	4	0	1	0	22	39	5	44	-22
Kharvelnagar	1	1	1	5	1	0	6	8	1	1	0	0	9	14	2	0	1	0	22	25	4	29	-7
Laxmisagar	1	1	0	4	2	0	7	4	1	1	2	0	9	19	2	0	1	0	22	29	3	32	-10
Mahila	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	4	1	17	18	-14
Mancheswar	1	2	0	2	3	1	6	5	0	1	1	0	9	14	3	0	1	0	19	26	4	30	-11
Nandankanan	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	10	6	3	1	1	0	18	10	3	13	5
Nayapalli	1	1	0	4	3	1	7	4	0	1	1	0	8	13	3	1	1	0	22	23	4	27	-5
Saheed Nagar	1	0	0	7	4	1	6	8	0	2	0	0	9	16	4	0	1	0	25	29	5	34	-9
Shree Lingaraj	1	1	0	4	2	0	6	4	1	1	1	0	8	10	4	0	1	0	20	19	5	24	-4
Special Energy	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	12	7	3	1	0	0	19	9	3	12	7
Tamando	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	4	0	1	1	0	10	7	3	1	1	0	18	16	3	19	-1
Traffic	1	3	0	14	4	0	3	6	0	26	18	0	189	130	22	1	1	0	234	162	22	184	50
Total	22	22	3	102	53	11	133	107	7	56	45	0	443	443	87	9	21	0	765	691	108	799	-34

As noted above, against the sanctioned strength, there is a surplus of 34 personnel in 2017. There is a surplus at the ranks of Inspector (3) and Constable (87). The numbers of Drivers are also in surplus. There is shortfall in the ranks of Sub-Inspector (38), Assistant Sub-Inspector (119) and Head Constable (11). Women police are in the highest numbers at the Constable rank. At the rest, there is an acute shortfall of women police. There are no women police in the rank of Head Constable. There are only 3 women Inspectors, and only 7 women ASIs.

In police stations, Special Energy, Nandankanan, Capital, Chandaka, Dhauli and GRPS Khurda road have shortfall of personnel. The highest shortfall is in Infocity police station (22), and at the rank of Sub-Inspector (38).

Looking closely at women police in police stations, out of 24 police stations in UPD Bhubaneswar, women Inspectors are present only in 2 police stations: Kharavelanagar (1) and Mahila police station (2). 15 police stations do not have a single woman police personnel at the rank of Sub Inspector. 19 police stations do not have women ASIs. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. Chandaka police station has no women personnel at the investigating ranks.

TABLE 26. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (BHUBANESWAR, 2018)

Police Station	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				Short fall
	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	Total	
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	
Air field	1	0	0	4	1	1	7	5	0	1	1	0	8	14	2	1	1	0	22	22	3	25	-3
Badagada	1	1	0	4	2	0	7	6	0	1	2	0	9	17	2	0	1	0	22	29	2	31	-9
Balianta	1	1	0	2	1	0	5	3	0	1	2	0	5	11	1	0	1	0	14	19	1	20	-6
Balipatna	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	1	1	1	0	5	9	1	0	1	0	13	16	2	18	-5
Capital	1	0	1	14	6	1	15	4	0	2	2	0	9	17	4	0	1	0	41	30	6	36	5
Chandaka	1	1	0	1	2	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	5	5	1	0	1	0	13	11	1	12	1
Chandra-sekharapur	1	1	0	2	5	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	17	23	4	1	1	0	23	35	5	40	-17
Dhauri	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	10	10	1	1	1	0	18	16	1	17	1
GRPS, BBSR	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	3	2	0	31	26	3	0	0	0	40	34	3	37	3
GRPS, Khurda Road	0	0	0	2	1	0	8	4	0	2	2	0	22	17	2	0	0	0	34	24	2	26	8
Infocity	1	1	0	13	2	1	10	3	0	3	1	0	28	19	0	1	1	0	56	27	1	28	28
Jatni	1	1	0	4	3	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	8	9	1	0	1	0	20	19	1	20	0
Khandagiri	1	1	0	4	4	1	7	6	0	1	2	0	9	23	4	0	1	0	22	37	5	42	-20
Kharvelnagar	1	1	1	5	0	0	6	7	1	1	0	0	9	11	4	0	1	0	22	20	6	26	-4
Laxmisagar	1	1	0	4	2	0	7	5	1	1	2	0	9	18	3	0	1	0	22	29	4	33	-11
Mahila	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	4	1	16	17	-13
Mancheswar	1	1	0	2	3	1	6	5	0	1	1	0	9	11	3	0	1	0	19	22	4	26	-7
Nandankanan	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	10	5	3	1	1	0	18	9	3	12	6
Nayapalli	1	1	0	4	3	1	7	6	0	1	1	0	8	9	5	1	1	0	22	21	6	27	-5
Saheed Nagar	1	0	0	7	3	1	6	6	0	2	0	0	9	13	5	0	1	0	25	23	6	29	-4
Shree Lingaraj	1	1	0	4	1	0	6	5	1	1	1	0	8	11	4	0	1	0	20	20	5	25	-5
Special Energy	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	12	8	2	1	0	0	19	9	2	11	8
Tamando	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	10	9	3	1	1	0	17	16	3	19	-2
Traffic	1	2	0	14	3	0	3	6	0	26	18	0	189	129	20	1	1	0	234	159	20	179	-20
Total	21	19	4	103	46	11	133	97	7	55	41	0	439	424	86	9	21	0	760	648	108	756	4

In the period January-May 2018, there was a total shortfall of four police personnel in Bhubaneswar UPD. There is a surplus at the ranks of Inspector (2) and Constable (71). There is shortfall in the ranks of Sub-Inspector (46), Assistant Sub-Inspector (29) and Head Constable (14).

In police stations, Special Energy, Nandankanan, Capital, Chandaka, Dhauri, GRPS Bhubaneswar and GRPS Khurda Road, have shortfall. The highest continues as in 2017 in Infocity police station (28) and at the rank of Sub-Inspector (46).

Women police Inspectors are present only in three police stations out of 24: Capital police station (1), Kharavelanagar police station (1) and Mahila police station (2). 15 police stations do not have a single

woman Sub Inspector. 14 police stations do not have women police at the ranks of Inspector and Sub Inspector. 19 police station do not have women ASIs. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. Chandaka police station has no women personnel at the investigating ranks.

TABLE 27. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (CUTTACK, 2017)

2017	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				
	Cuttack																						
Police Station	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	Total	Short fall
Badambadi	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	5	0	2	2	0	10	11	2	0	0	0	17	22	4	26	-9
Baranga	NO INFORMATION																						
Bidanasi	NO INFORMATION																						
Cantonment	NO INFORMATION																						
CDA Phase-II	NO INFORMATION																						
Chauliaganj	1	1	0	3	2	1	6	3	1	2	2	0	27	24	3	0	0	0	39	32	5	37	2
Choudwar	NO INFORMATION																						
Daraghobazar	NO INFORMATION																						
GRPS, CTC	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	34	25	6	0	0	0	46	37	6	43	3
Jagatpur	NO INFORMATION																						
Kandarpur	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	11	14	1	0	0	0	17	20	1	21	-4
Lalbag	NO INFORMATION																						
Madhupatna	NO INFORMATION																						
Mahila PS Cuttack	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	7	0	0	0	9	3	11	14	-5
Malgodown	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	6	0	1	2	0	14	5	5	0	0	0	20	16	6	22	-2
Mangalabag	NO INFORMATION																						
Markatnagar	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	0	15	9	5	0	0	0	21	16	6	22	-1
Purighat	1	1	0	3	4	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	11	10	3	0	5	10	22	27	13	40	-18
Sadar	NO INFORMATION																						
Special Energy	NO INFORMATION																						
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	NO INFORMATION																						
Traffic PS	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	7	0	18	19	0	132	144	0	0	0	0	157	172	0	172	-15
Total	9	9	2	21	15	6	28	39	2	30	32	0	260	245	32	0	5	10	348	345	52	397	-49

In 2017, there was largely surplus at virtually all ranks of police in Cuttack UPD. However, this data is inconclusive since 13 police stations (out of a total of 22) did not provide data.²⁴

Based on the data we received, at the ranks, there is surplus strength in the ranks of Inspector (2), Assistant Sub-Inspector (13) and Constable (17). There is slight shortfall of personnel in the rank of Head Constable (2).

Based on the data received, women Inspectors are present only in 2 police stations: Badambadi police station (1) and Mahila police station (1). 4 police stations do not have a woman Sub Inspector. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. 5 police stations (GRPS, CTC, Kandarpur, Purighat and Traffic) do not have women police personnel at the investigating ranks.

²⁴ The concerned PIO did not provide this information despite directions by the FAA.

TABLE 28. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (CUTTACK, 2018)

2017	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				
	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	Total	Short fall
Cuttack UPD																							
Police Station	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	Total		
Badambadi	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	0	2	3	0	10	16	2	0	0	0	17	26	4	30	-13
Baranga	NO INFORMATION																						
Bidanasi	NO INFORMATION																						
Cantonment	NO INFORMATION																						
CDA Phase-II	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	2	4	2
Chauliaganj	1	1	0	3	2	1	6	3	1	2	2	0	27	24	3	0	0	0	39	32	5	37	2
Choudwar	NO INFORMATION																						
Daraghabazar	NO INFORMATION																						
GRPS, CTC	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	3	0	4	3	0	34	29	5	0	0	0	46	37	5	42	4
Jagatpur	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	21	19	2	0	0	0	31	29	2	31	0
Kandarpur	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	11	14	1	0	0	0	17	20	1	21	-4
Lalbag	NO INFORMATION																						
Madhupatna	NO INFORMATION																						
Mahila PS Cuttack	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	6	0	0	0	9	3	11	14	-5
Malgodown	1	1	0	1	3	1	6	5	0	1	2	0	10	5	5	0	0	0	19	16	6	22	-3
Mangalabag	1	1	0	8	3	1	8	8	0	2	3	0	13	10	4	0	0	0	32	25	5	30	2
Markatnagar	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	5	0	1	2	0	15	11	6	0	0	0	21	22	6	28	-7
Purighat	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	6	0	6	1	0	11	10	3	0	0	0	21	21	4	25	-4
Sadar	1	2	0	4	6	0	4	8	0	2	1	0	17	8	4	0	0	0	28	25	4	29	-1
Special Energy	NO INFORMATION																						
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	NO INFORMATION																						
Traffic PS	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	7	0	19	19	0	140	130	0	0	0	0	166	158	0	158	8
Total	12	12	2	36	30	8	43	56	2	42	39	0	319	279	43	0	0	0	452	416	55	471	-19

For January-May 2018, we did not receive data from nine police stations, out of 22, in Cuttack UPD.²⁵

Based on the data received, there is surplus strength in the ranks of Inspector (2), Sub-Inspector (2), Assistant Sub-Inspector (15) and Constable (3). There is shortfall of personnel in the rank of Head Constable (3).

Based on the data received, only two police stations have women Inspectors: Badambadi police station (1) and Mahila police station (1). 7 police stations do not have a woman Sub Inspector. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. 5 police stations (CDA Phase 11, GRPS CTC, Jagatpur, Kandarpur, and Markatnagar) do not have women police personnel at the investigating ranks.

TABLE 29. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (JAJPUR, 2017)

	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				
	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	Total	Short fall
Police Station	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	Total		
Balichandrapur	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	13	7	3	0	0	0	19	13	3	16	3
Barchana	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	6	4	0	0	0	14	10	5	15	-1
Bari Ramchandrapur	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	12	3	15	-15
Binjharpur	NO INFORMATION																						

²⁵ The concerned PIO did not provide this information despite the FAA's directions.

Byree	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	8	6	2	0	0	0	14	11	2	13	1
Dharmasala	NO INFORMATION																						
Jajpur Town	NO INFORMATION																						
Jajpurroad	NO INFORMATION																						
Jajpursadar	NO INFORMATION																						
Jakhapura	1	0	1	6	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	10	7	2	0	0	0	20	11	4	15	5
Jenapur	1	1	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	20	14	0	14	6
Kaliapani	1	1	0	7	2	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	15	7	3	0	0	0	28	13	3	16	12
Kalinganagar	NO INFORMATION																						
Korei	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	8	6	1	0	0	0	14	10	2	12	2
Kuakhia	NO INFORMATION																						
Mangalpur	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	12	-1
Panikoili	NO INFORMATION																						
Sukinda	1	1	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	15	7	5	1	0	0	24	10	5	15	9
Tomka	NO INFORMATION																						
Traffic PS	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	29	8	0	8	21
Total	9	7	3	28	11	2	25	18	0	12	11	0	118	77	22	1	0	0	193	124	27	151	42

We did not receive data from nine police stations.²⁶

Based on the data received, there is surplus strength in the rank of Inspector (1). There is shortfall in the ranks of Sub-Inspector (15), Assistant Sub-Inspector (7), Head Constable (1), and Constable (19). There are not enough Drivers. The total shortfall is 42 police personnel.

Based on the data received, there are women Inspectors only in 3 police stations: Bari Ramachandrapur(1), Jakhapura (1) and Korei police station (1). 9 police stations do not have women SIs. None of the police stations have women ASIs or Head Constables. 3 police stations (Jenapur, Mangalpur, and Traffic) do not have women police personnel of any rank. 4 police stations (Kalipani, Balichandrapur, Byree and Sukinda) do not have women police at the investigating ranks.

TABLE 30. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (JAJPUR, 2018)

Police Station	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable		Driver			Total				Short fall	
	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	S	A	F	S	A	F	Total		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F				
Balichandrapur	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	13	7	3	0	0	0	19	13	3	16	3
Barchana	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	6	4	0	0	0	14	10	5	15	-1
Bari Ramchandrapur	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	12	3	15	-15
Binjharpur	NO INFORMATION																						
Byree	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	10	6	2	0	0	0	16	11	2	13	3
Dharmasala	1	1	0	4	3	0	3	4	1	2	2	0	12	7	4	0	0	0	22	17	5	22	0
Jajpur Town	1	1	0	5	3	1	3	3	0	3	3	0	32	17	4	0	0	0	44	27	5	32	12
Jajpurroad	NO INFORMATION																						
Jajpursadar	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	1	1	0	8	7	3	0	0	0	16	12	3	15	1
Jakhapura	1	0	0	6	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	10	7	2	0	0	0	20	10	2	12	8
Jenapur	1	1	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	12	7	2	1	1	0	21	13	2	15	6
Kaliapani	1	1	0	7	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	15	5	3	0	0	0	28	8	3	11	17
Kalinganagar	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	10	9	1	0	0	0	16	15	1	16	0
Korei	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	8	8	2	0	0	0	14	13	3	16	-2
Kuakhia	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	8	2	0	0	0	17	13	3	16	1
Mangalpur	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	12	-1
Panikoili	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	10	5	15	-15

²⁶ The concerned PIO did not provide this information despite the FAA's directions.

Sukinda	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	15	7	3	1	0	0	22	10	3	13	9
Tomka	NO INFORMATION																						
Traffic PS	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	29	8	0	8	21
Total	14	12	2	43	20	4	37	32	1	21	20	0	192	129	41	2	1	0	309	214	48	262	47

For January to May 2018, we did not receive data from three police stations.²⁷

Based on the data received, the total shortfall is 47. There is a shortfall in the ranks of Sub-Inspector (19), Assistant Sub-Inspector (4), Head Constable (10), and Constable (22). There are not enough Drivers. The actual strength of Inspectors is as much as the sanctioned strength.

In police stations, the highest shortfall is in the Traffic police station (21).

Based on the data received, only 2 police stations have a woman Inspector: Bari Ramachandrapur (1) and Korei police station (1). 13 police stations do not have a woman SI. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. 2 police stations (Mangalpur and Traffic) do not have women police of any rank. 7 police stations (Balichandrapur, Byree, Jajpursadar, Jakhapura, Kaliapani, Kalinganagar and Sukinda) do not have women police personnel of investigating ranks.

TABLE 31. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (KANDHAMAL, 2017)

2017	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				Short fall
	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	S	A	F	Total	
Kandhamal PD																							
Police Station		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	Total	
Balliguda	1	1	0	4	3	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	15	14	2	0	0	0	24	21	2	23	1
Belghar	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	15	7	1	0	0	0	23	12	1	13	10
Brahmnigaon	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	15	6	1	0	0	0	24	9	1	10	14
Chakapada	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	8	2	0	0	0	17	12	2	14	3
Daringbadi	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	15	7	2	0	0	0	23	10	3	13	10
Energy	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	12	6	1	0	0	0	18	7	1	8	10
G.Udayagiri	0	1	0	3	1	1	6	4	0	1	2	0	8	8	4	0	0	0	18	16	5	21	-3
Gochhapada	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	2	0	1	1	0	7	3	2	0	0	0	15	7	2	9	6
Kanjamendi	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	10	5	2	0	0	0	17	9	3	12	5
Khajuripada	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	2	0	1	1	0	5	5	2	0	0	0	13	10	3	13	0
Kotagarh	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	15	7	1	0	0	0	23	12	1	13	10
Phiringia	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	2	0	1	1	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	14	9	2	11	3
Raikia	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	3	0	1	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	12	9	1	10	2
Sadar	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	4	0	1	1	0	6	8	3	0	0	0	15	14	3	17	-2
Sarangada	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	13	9	1	10	3
Tikabali	1	1	0	2	1	0	6	2	0	1	1	0	6	4	3	0	0	0	16	9	3	12	4
Town PS	1	0	1	1	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	0	7	15	3	0	0	0	16	24	6	30	-14
Tumudibandh	0	0	0	4	1	0	6	4	0	1	1	0	6	4	3	0	0	0	17	10	3	13	4
Total	12	3	3	48	20	4	75	48	1	18	18	0	165	120	35	0	0	0	318	209	43	252	66

In 2017, there was a total shortfall of 66 police personnel in Kandhamal. Among the ranks, there is shortfall in Inspector (6), Sub-Inspector (24), Assistant Sub-Inspector (26) and Constable (10).

The highest shortfall is in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector (26) and at the police station level, highest in Brahmngaon police station (14).

Only three police stations have women Inspectors: Town (1), Sarangada (1), and Khajuriapada (1)

²⁷ The concerned PIO did not provide this information despite the FAA's directions.

police stations. 14 police stations do not have women SIs. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. 12 police stations do not have women personnel at the Investigating ranks (Balliguda, Belghar, Brahmnigaon, Chakapada, Energy, Gochhapada Kotagarh, Phiringia, Raikia, Sadar, Tikabali, and Tumudibandh).

TABLE 32. RANK AND POLICE STATION-WISE BREAK DOWN OF SANCTIONED, ACTUAL AND TOTAL STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN (KANDHAMAL, 2018)

2018	Inspector			Sub-Inspector			Assistant Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Driver			Total				
	S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A	Total	Short fall	
Kandhamal PD	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	Total	Short fall
Balliguda	1	1	0	4	2	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	15	14	1	0	0	0	24	20	1	21	3
Belghar	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	21	10	0	10	11
Brahmnigaon	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	15	6	1	0	0	0	24	10	1	11	13
Chakapada	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	10	8	2	0	0	0	17	11	2	13	4
Daringbadi	1	1	0	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	15	10	1	0	0	0	23	14	2	16	7
Energy	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	18	7	0	7	11
G.Udayagiri	0	1	0	3	2	0	6	3	1	1	2	0	8	9	3	0	0	0	18	17	4	21	-3
Gochhapada	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	1	0	1	1	0	7	2	3	0	0	0	15	6	3	9	6
Kanjamendi	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	5	1	0	0	0	17	8	2	10	7
Khajuripada	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	2	0	1	1	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	13	9	3	12	1
Kotagarh	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	15	5	1	0	0	0	23	10	1	11	12
Phiringia	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	3	0	1	1	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	14	10	2	12	2
Raikia	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	3	0	1	1	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	12	11	1	12	0
Sadar	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	3	0	1	1	0	6	7	3	0	0	0	15	12	3	15	0
Sarangada	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	13	9	2	11	2
Tikabali	1	1	0	2	2	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	6	4	3	0	0	0	16	9	3	12	4
Town PS	1	1	0	1	3	0	6	6	2	1	1	0	7	8	2	0	0	0	16	19	4	23	-7
Tumudibandh	0	0	0	4	1	0	6	3	0	1	1	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	17	8	3	11	6
Total	12	6	2	48	24	2	75	42	3	17	16	0	164	112	30	0	0	0	316	200	37	237	79

There is a total shortfall of 79 police personnel in Kandhamal, in the ranks of Inspector (4), Sub-Inspector (22), Assistant Sub-Inspector (30), Head Constable (1) and Constable (22). The highest shortfall is in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector (30). In police stations, the highest shortfall is in Brahmnigaon (13), followed by Kotagarh (12) police station.

Only 2 police stations have women Inspectors: Khajuripada (1) and Sarangada (1). 16 police stations do not have a woman SI. None of the police stations have women Head Constables. 3 police stations (Belghar, Energy, and Raikia) do not have women police personnel of any rank. 11 police stations do not have women police personnel at the investigating ranks (Balliguda, Belghar, Brahmnigaon, Chakapada, Energy, Gochhapada, Kotagarh, Phiringia, Raikia, Tikabali and Tumudibandh).

4.4 TRAFFIC VOLUNTEERS

TABLE 33. TRAFFIC VOLUNTEERS

	Bhubaneswar			Cuttack			Jajpur			Kandhamal			Total		
	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall	Sanctioned	Actual	Short fall
2017															
Paid	111	80	31	100	114	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	194	17
Unpaid	0	0	0	0	14	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	-14
2018															
Paid	181	181	0	100	114	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	295	-14
Unpaid	0	0	0	0	14	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	-14

Traffic volunteers are not part of the police, but they voluntarily help the Traffic Police. Some are appointed officially and paid, and others serve as unpaid volunteers. Traffic volunteers are engaged in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack UPD only, but not in Jajpur and Kandhamal. In Cuttack, there is a surplus of traffic volunteers.

TABLE 34. GENDER-WISE REPRESENTATION OF TRAFFIC VOLUNTEERS (2017)

Gender-wise representation of traffic volunteers (2017)																				
Traffic Volunteer	Bhubaneswar				Cuttack ²⁸				Jajpur				Kandhamal				Total			
	Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Paid	111	0	80	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unpaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	111	0	80	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	0

TABLE 35. GENDER-WISE REPRESENTATION OF TRAFFIC VOLUNTEERS (2018)

Gender-wise representation of traffic volunteers (2018)																				
Traffic Volunteer	Bhubaneswar				Cuttack				Jajpur				Kandhamal				Total			
	Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual		Sanctioned		Actual	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Paid	78	103	78	103	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	103
Unpaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	78	103	78	103	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	103

In 2017, there were no women traffic volunteers in Bhubaneswar or Cuttack – positions for women were not even sanctioned. But in 2018, in Bhubaneswar, 103 positions for paid women traffic volunteers were sanctioned and filled.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MLAs raised the following 17 questions²⁹ on the Strength and Vacancies in Odisha Police during the study period (2017-18):

1. Shri Ramesh Chandra Chyaupattnaik: Can the Chief Minister provide data on the rank-wise vacancy in Berhampur and Brammapur districts of Odisha? What steps are being taken to fill up the shortfall of police personnel in these districts?
2. Shri Kailash Chandra Kuleshia: Can the Chief Minister provide data on the rank-wise shortfall of police personnel in Odisha. Has the Home Department taken steps to fill up vacancies across all police stations of Odisha?
3. Dr. Prafulla Majhi: The crime rate has been increasing since 2015. What is the yearly increase in crime rate and what is the percentage of conviction? What steps are being taken to fill up shortfall in Odisha Police?
4. Shri Nitish Gangadeb: Can the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to fill up shortfall of police in Deogarh district of Odisha?
5. Dr Raseswari Panigrahy: Can the Chief Minister state how many home guards were appointed for night patrolling in Odisha according to the government proposal?
6. Shri Ashwini Kumar Patra: Can the Chief Minister provide the number sanctioned and actual number of police in Odisha Police?

28 Only nine police stations of Cuttack UPD provided the gender-wise strength for 2017.

29 Produced verbatim

7. Shri Krishna Chandra Sagaria: Can the Chief Minister provide information on the dates of appointment and transfer of police personnel in Mancheswar police station under Bhubaneswar Urban Police District. Please provide the date of appointment of Sub-Inspectors of police in Mancheswar police station and their tenures.
8. Shri Bhagirathi Badjena: Can the Chief Minister state how many police posts are vacant and what steps are being taken fill up shortfall of police in Cuttack- Bhubaneswar Commissionerate of Police.
9. Shri Taraprasad Bahinipati: Can the Chief Minister explain why Police Constables are appointed on a contractual basis in Odisha when this is not followed anywhere in India? Please provide data on the number of Police Constables employed on a contractual basis and their wages. Please provide the vacancy in the rank of Police Constable in Odisha and the reasons for the posts not being filled up.
10. Shri Dilip Ray: Can the Chief Minister state how many contractual posts are there in Odisha Police from the rank of police constable to Director-General of Police? Please provide data on vacancies in Odisha Police between the ranks of Police Constable and Director-General of Police which are supposed to be filled by contractual appointment, and the deadline to fill up the vacancies.
11. Shri Taraprasad Bahinipati: Can the Chief Minister provide data on the sanctioned strength of Odisha Police and the shortfall. How many Police Constables are appointed on contractual basis and is there any vacancy in this post? Is the crime rate increasing because of the vacancy? How many vacancies are there in the naxal district of Koraput?
12. Shri Laxman Munda: Can the Chief Minister explain the reasons for delay in filling up vacancies in Odisha Police in the wireless section since it is an important section in the police department. By which date will the vacancy be filled?
13. Shri Sanatan Kahakud: Please provide information on the police shortfall in Keonjhar district of Odisha and the steps taken to fill up the vacancy and by which date the vacancy will be filled up?
14. Shri Chiranjibi Biswal: With the increase in population, can the Chief Minister kindly provide data on the increase in police personnel and the number of new police stations that need to be established? Till now, what is the rank-wise vacancy and by which date will the vacancy be filled up?
15. Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati: Can the Chief Minister provide data relating to the sanctioned posts for police personnel in Koraput district. Of the sanctioned posts, how many are vacant? Is the crime rate increasing due to this? What steps are taken to cope up with the increasing crime in Koraput? Can you provide crime records for the last five years?
16. Shri Chandra Kulesia: Will the Chief Minister state how many police personnel are needed according to Odisha's population? Please provide data on shortfall of police personnel and the number of police stations needed? By which date will the vacancy be filled up?
17. Shri Sanjiv Kumar Sahoo: Will the Chief Minister state how many contractual posts are there in Anugul and for which ranks of police? Is there any vacancy in the contractual post? If yes, what steps are being taken to fill up the vacancy?

5. CASTE AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES' REPRESENTATION AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL

Members of the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have, historically, been discriminated against in India. To accelerate their socio-economic progress, the Constitution of India strives to achieve higher representation of members of the SC, ST, and OBCs through reservation.³⁰

The Odisha state government have identified and provides reservation to Socially and Economically Backward Classes³¹ (SEBCs), distinct from OBCs. As follows, this is the category used by the Odisha Police and referred to below.

This section provides data on the actual representation of the members of these communities in the Odisha Police across the four selected districts of the study, and goes on to assess representation against the reservation percentage for these communities in the police.

5.1 REPRESENTATION IN EACH DISTRICT

TABLE 36. REPRESENTATION IN BHUBANESWAR

	2017 ³²										2018									
	SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total		SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total	
Rank	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	1	0	1	1	9	0	10	2	21	3	0	0	2	4	7	1	9	3	18	8
SI	13	3	12	0	6	4	26	4	57	11	10	3	11	0	6	3	24	5	51	11
ASI	22	5	14	1	3	0	68	3	107	9	18	3	14	1	3	0	72	3	107	7
	36	8	27	2	18	4	104	9	185	23	28	6	27	5	16	4	105	11	176	26
Hav/Head Constable	9	0	3	0	6	0	37	0	55	0	8	0	3	0	6	0	36	1	53	1
Constable	105	17	98	13	114	31	226	50	543	111	108	19	97	13	114	28	253	31	572	91
Driver	7	0	1	0	5	0	8	0	21	0	7	0	1	0	5	0	8	0	21	0
	121	17	102	13	125	31	271	50	619	111	123	19	101	13	125	28	297	32	646	92
Home Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha Armed Police Force	0	0	384	8	0	0	0	0	384	8	0	0	411	8	0	0	0	0	411	8
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	384	8	0	0	0	0	384	8	0	0	411	8	0	0	0	0	411	8
Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	157	25	513	23	143	35	375	59	1188	142	151	25	539	26	141	32	402	43	1233	126
	182		536		178		434		1330		176		565		173		445		1359	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

2017: The actual strength of police personnel was 2,840 in Bhubaneswar. However, we received

30 Article 16, Constitution of India, 1950.

31 The quantum of reservation for SEBCs is under challenge. In 2013, the State Administrative Tribunal quashed the State Reservation Posts and Service (for Socially and Economically Backward Classes) Act 2008. This was the Act which provided for reservation to SEBCs. While the state government challenged the SAT order in the High Court of Orissa, in the interim, it reduced the SEBC quota to 11.25% from 27% in 2014, in Resolution, No. 17025-Emp-I-(A)-51/2013, dated 24 June 2014: http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/Resolution_SEBC_Reservation.pdf. In 2017, the Orissa High Court upheld the SAT's order quashing the 2008 Act. The government may be contemplating challenging the High Court judgment in the Supreme Court. The data received, on August 2018, reflects that the Odisha Police retained reservation for SEBCs at 11.25% until that time. We have reported the data we received. The present status is not known.

32 GRPS Khurda did not provide this information despite directions by the FAA.

information of only about 1,330 police personnel. Of these, 13.68% belonged to SC communities, 40.30% to ST communities, 13.38% were from SEBCs, and 32.63% were from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 21.15% were from SC communities, 13.94% from ST communities, 10.57% were from SEBCs and 54.32% were from the general category. In the Constabulary, 18.90% were from SC communities, 15.75% were from ST communities, 21.36% were from SEBCs and 43.97% were from the general category. The Armed Police only comprises people belonging to ST communities. 58.45% of the women police were from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 17.60% were from SC communities, 16.19% were from ST communities, 24.64% were from SEBCs. 41.54% of women police were from the general category.

2018: The actual strength of police personnel was 3,193, however, we received information about 1,359 personnel. Of these, 12.95% were from SC communities, 41.57% were from ST communities, 12.72% were SEBCs, and 32.74% were from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 16.83% were from SC communities, 15.84% were from ST communities, 9.9% were from SEBCs and 57.4% were from the general category. In the Constabulary, 21.91% were from SC communities, 17.59% were from ST communities, 23.61% were from SEBCs and 50.77% were from the general category. The Armed Police only comprises people from ST communities. 65.87% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 19.84% were from SC communities, 20.63% were from ST communities, 25.39% were from SEBCs. 34.12% of women police were from the general category.

TABLE 37. REPRESENTATION IN CUTTACK

	2017 ³³										2018 ³⁴									
	SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total		SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total	
Rank	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	1	10	2
SI	3	0	4	1	0	0	3	3	10	4	3	0	5	1	3	0	16	3	27	4
ASI	9	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	34	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	41	0	53	0
	12	0	4	1	1	0	33	4	50	5	12	0	6	1	6	1	66	4	90	6
Hav/Head Constable	11	0	3	0	6	0	12	0	32	0	13	0	3	0	6	0	16	0	38	0
Constable	30	4	63	3	66	0	64	14	223	21	32	6	64	8	64	1	106	18	266	33
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	41	4	66	3	72	0	76	14	255	21	45	6	67	8	70	1	122	18	304	33
Home Guard	17	3	0	0	3	1	39	17	59	21	29	3	0	0	10	2	51	33	90	38
Odisha Armed Police Force	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	60	1	0	0	0	0	60	1
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	7	1	
	17	3	18	0	3	1	43	17	81	21	29	3	60	1	10	3	58	33	157	40
Any other	0	0	62	1	0	0	0	0	62	1	0	0	44	1	0	0	0	0	44	1
Total	70	7	150	5	76	1	152	35	448	48	86	9	177	11	86	5	246	55	595	80
	77		155		78		187		496		95		188		91		301		675	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

2017: The actual strength of police personnel was 1046. However, we have information about 496 personnel. Of these, 15.52% are from SC communities, 31.25% are from ST communities, 15.72% are from SEBC communities and 37.70% are from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 21.81% are from SC communities, 9.09% are from ST communities, 1.81% are from SEBC communities,

33 Data from 17 police stations was not provided.

34 Data from 12 police stations was not provided.

and 67.27% are from the general category. In the Constabulary, 16.30% are from SC communities, 25% are from ST communities, 26.08% are from SEBC communities and 32.60% are from the general category. In the Armed Police, 19.60% are from SC communities, 17.64% are from ST communities, 3.92% are from SEBC communities, and 58.82% are from the general category. 27.08% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 14.58% are from SC communities, 10.41% are from ST communities, 2.08% are from SEBC communities. 72.91% of women police are from the general category.

2018: The actual strength of police personnel was 1184. However, we have information about 675 personnel. Of these, 14.07% are from SC communities, 27.85% are from ST communities, 13.48% are from SEBC communities, and 44.59% are from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 12.50% are from SC communities, 7.29% are from ST communities, 7.29% are from SEBC communities and 72.9% are from the general category. In the Constabulary, 15.13% are from SC communities, 22.25% are from ST communities, 21.06% are from SEBC communities and 41.54% are from the general category. In the Armed Police, 16.24% are from SC communities, 30.96% are from ST communities, 6.59% are from SEBC communities and 46.19% are from the general category. 31.25% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 11.25% are from SC communities, 13.75% are from ST communities, 6.25% are from SEBC communities. 68.75% of women police are from the general category.

TABLE 38. REPRESENTATION IN JAJPUR

Rank	2017 ³²										2018 ³³									
	SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total		SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	8	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	8	0	13	1
SI	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	2	10	2	3	0	0	0	5	1	11	3	19	4
ASI	8	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	16	0	12	0	1	0	4	0	15	1	32	1
	8	0	2	0	8	2	15	2	34	4	16	0	3	0	11	2	34	4	64	6
Hav/Head Constable	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	10	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	7	0	18	0
Constable	20	5	12	3	11	1	25	9	68	18	29	12	19	2	22	4	58	16	128	34
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	22	5	14	3	14	1	28	9	78	18	34	12	22	2	26	4	65	16	147	34
Home Guard	59	1	1	1	22	1	17	2	99	5	104	7	2	2	68	9	48	4	222	22
Odisha Armed Police Force	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	0	10	6	7	2	0	0	19	8
Special Police Officer	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4
	59	1	17	7	22	1	17	2	115	11	106	7	21	12	75	11	48	4	250	34
Any other	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	10	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	20	1
Total	89	6	41	11	44	4	61	13	235	34	166	19	55	15	113	17	147	24	481	75
	95		52		48		74		269		185		70		130		171		556	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

2017: The actual strength of police personnel was 346. However, we only have information about 269 police personnel. Of these, 35.31% are from SC communities, 19.33% are from ST communities, 17.84% are from SEBC communities and 25% are from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 21.05% are from SC communities, 5.26% are from ST communities, 26.31% are from SEBC

35 Data from 10 police stations was not provided. The concerned PIO did not provide this information even after the FAA's direction to do so.

36 Data from four police stations was not provided. The concerned PIO did not provide this information even after the FAA's direction to do so.

communities and 44.73% are from the general category. In the Constabulary, 28.125% are from SC communities, 17.70% are from ST communities, 15.62% are from SEBC communities and 38.54% are from the general category. In the armed police, 47.61% are from SC communities, 19.04% are from ST communities, 18.25% are from SEBC communities and 15.07% are from the general category. 61.76% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 17.64% are from SC communities, 32.35% are from ST communities, 11.76% are from SEBC communities. 38.23% of women police are from the general category.

2018: The actual strength of police personnel was 597. However, we only have information about 556 personnel. Of these, 33.27% are from SC communities, 12.58% are from ST communities, 23.38% are from SEBC communities and 30.75% are from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 22.85% are from SC communities, 4.28% are from ST communities, 18.57% are from SEBC communities and 54.28% are from the general category. In the Constabulary, 25.41% are from SC communities, 13.25% are from ST communities, 16.57% are from SEBC communities and 44.75% are from the general category. In the Armed Police, 39.78% are from SC communities, 11.61% are from ST communities, 30.28% are from SEBC communities and 18.30% are from the general category. 68% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 25.33% are from SC communities, 20% are from ST communities, 22.67% are from SEBC communities. 32% of women police are from the general category.

TABLE 39. REPRESENTATION IN KANDHAMAL

Rank	2017										2018									
	SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total		SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	4	3	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	6	2
SI	7	1	7	1	6	1	1	1	21	4	8	2	7	0	8	0	1	1	24	3
ASI	16	1	18	0	7	0	8	0	49	1	13	2	16	1	6	1	9	0	44	4
	24	2	26	4	14	1	10	1	74	8	22	4	24	3	17	1	11	1	74	9
Hav/Head Constable	5	1	8	2	5	0	2	0	20	3	6	1	7	0	6	0	1	0	20	1
Constable	32	11	43	19	42	1	11	1	128	32	29	5	55	22	32	1	7	0	123	28
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	12	51	21	47	1	13	1	148	35	35	6	62	22	38	1	8	0	143	29
Home Guard	6	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	7	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Odisha Armed Police Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	67	15	77	31	61	2	24	2	229	50	72	10	86	25	55	2	19	1	232	38
	82		108		63		26		279		82		111		57		20		270	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

In 2017, the actual strength of police personnel was 252. However, we have information about 279 police personnel. In 2018, the actual strength of police personnel was 237. However, we have information about 270 personnel.

2017: Of the 279 police personnel for which we received the information we sought, 29.39% are from SC communities, 38.70% are from ST communities, 22.58% are from SEBC communities, and 9.31% are from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 31.70% are from SC communities, 36.58% are from ST communities, 18.29% are from SEBC communities, and 13.41% are from the general

category. In the Constabulary, 26.77% are from SC communities, 39.34% are from ST communities, 26.22% are from SEBC communities, and 7.65% are from the general category. 96% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 30% are from SC communities, 62% are from ST communities, 4% are from SEBC communities, and 4% are from the general category.

2018: Of the 270 police personnel for which we received the information we sought, 30.37% are from SC communities, 41.11% are from ST communities, 21.11% are from SEBC communities, and 7.40% are from the general category. Among the investigative ranks, 31.32% are from SC communities, 39.34% are from ST communities, 26.22% are from SEBC communities, and 14.45% are from the general category. In the Constabulary, 23.83% are from SC communities, 48.83% are from ST communities, 26.67% are from SEBC communities, and 4.65% are from the general category. 97.36% of the women police are from the reserved categories (SC+ST+SEBC): 26.31% are from SC communities, 65.78% are from ST communities, 5.26% are from SEBC communities. 2.63% of women police are from the general category.

TABLE 40. GENDER-WISE REPRESENTATION ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS IN 2017-18

Police District	2017										2018									
	SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total		SC		ST		SEBC		Gen		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bhubaneswar	16.74	2.67	13.75	1.60	15.25	3.73	39.98	6.29	85.71	14.29	16.06	2.66	13.62	1.91	15.00	3.40	42.77	4.57	87.45	12.55
Cuttack	16.01	1.21	21.15	1.21	22.05	0.00	32.93	5.44	92.15	7.85	13.16	1.39	16.86	2.08	17.55	0.46	43.42	5.08	90.99	9.01
Jajapur	22.39	3.73	11.94	2.24	16.42	2.24	32.84	8.21	83.58	16.42	19.92	4.78	9.96	0.80	14.74	2.39	39.44	7.97	84.06	15.94
Kandhamal	23.02	5.28	29.06	9.43	23.02	0.75	8.68	0.75	83.77	16.23	22.35	3.92	33.73	9.80	21.57	0.78	7.45	0.39	85.10	14.90
Average (%)	19.54	3.22	18.97	3.62	19.18	1.68	28.61	5.17	86.30	13.70	17.88	3.19	18.54	3.65	17.22	1.76	33.27	4.50	86.90	13.10

While there are variations at each district, across the four districts, women's representation within SC, ST, and SEBCs is low:

2017: There is the least representation of women among SEBCs at 1.68%, followed by among SCs at 3.22%. Similarly, the women police personnel among STs is very low at 3.62%. Women are in greatest representation in the general category at 5.17%.

2018: Women's representation among SEBCs remained the lowest at 1.76%, followed by among SCs at 3.19%. Women police personnel among STs remains low at 3.65%. Women are in greatest representation in the general category at 4.50%.

TABLE 41. REPRESENTATION WITHIN TOTAL POLICE AGAINST MANDATED RESERVATION ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS IN 2017

2017 Police District	SC (%)			ST (%)			SEBC (%)			Total(SC+ST+SEBC) %		
	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)
Bhubaneswar	19.40	19.40	-3.15	15.35	22.50	7.15	18.98	11.25	-7.73	53.73	50.00	-3.73
Cuttack	17.22		-0.97	22.36		0.14	22.05		-10.80	61.63		-11.63
Jajapur	26.12		-9.87	14.18		8.32	18.66		-7.41	58.96		-8.96
Kandhamal	28.30		-12.05	38.49		-15.99	23.77		-12.52	90.56		-40.56

The representation of members of the SC communities and from SEBCs exceeds the mandated reservation. In Kandhamal, representation from ST communities exceeds the mandated reservation by 15.99%. But

in the other three districts, STs are under-represented, falling short of the reservation target. Jajpur has the highest gap at 8.32%, Bhubaneswar at 7.15%, and Cuttack at 0.14%.

TABLE 42. REPRESENTATION WITHIN TOTAL POLICE AGAINST MANDATED RESERVATION ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS IN 2018

2018 Police District	SC (%)			ST (%)			SEBC (%)			Total(SC+ST+SEBC) %		
	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)	% of total Police Force (A)	Reservation in the police (B)	Difference between (A) and (B)
Bhubaneswar	18.72	16.25	-2.47	15.53	22.50	6.97	18.4	11.25	-7.15	52.65	50.00	-2.65
Cuttack	14.55		1.70	18.94		3.56	18.01		-6.76	51.50		-1.50
Jajapur	24.7		-8.45	10.76		11.74	17.13		-5.88	52.59		-2.59
Kandhamal	26.27		-10.02	43.53		-21.03	22.35		-11.10	92.15		-42.15

The representation of SC and SEBC communities exceeds the mandated reservation in Bhubaneswar, Jajpur and Kandhamal. In Cuttack, SCs are under-represented by 1.70%, against the reservation target. In Kandhamal, the representation of STs exceeds the mandated reservation. But in the other three districts, ST communities are under-represented, falling short of the reservation target. Jajpur has the highest gap of 11.74%, Bhubaneswar 6.97% and Cuttack 3.56%. As compared to 2017, the representation of SC, ST and SEBC communities cumulatively reduced in 2018 in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Jajpur.

6. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL

We note that the Constitution of India does not provide for reservation for religious groups in public employment. In some states, Muslim and other religious group communities can avail of reservation if they are identified as Other Backward Classes (OBCs). This does not prevail across states.

Our intent in presenting this data is to present a holistic picture of the extent of diversity in the police in these four districts.

6.1 REPRESENTATION IN EACH DISTRICT

TABLE 43. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN BHUBANESWAR

Rank	2017										2018									
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	3	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4
SI	58	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	11	52	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	11
ASI	104	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	109	7	103	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	107	7
Hav/Head Constable	49	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	52	3	48	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	51	3
Constable	530	88	34	3	0	0	0	0	564	91	539	90	33	2	0	0	0	0	572	92
Driver	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
Home Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	389	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	8	411	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	8
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1172	120	44	3	0	0	0	0	1216	123	1191	123	42	2	0	0	0	0	1233	125
	1292		47		0		0		1339		1314		44		0		0		1358	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

In 2017, the actual strength of police in Bhubaneswar was 1,196. We received data about 1,339 police personnel. Of these, 1,292 were Hindus (96.4%) and 47 were Muslims (3.5%). The data showed no personnel from the Christian or any other religious community. Between January 2018 and May 2018, there were 1,175 police personnel. We received data on 1358 personnel. Of these, 1,314 were Hindus (96.7%) and 44 were Muslims (3.24%). There were no personnel from Christian or any other religious community.

TABLE 44. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN CUTTACK

Rank	2017										2018									
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	2
SI	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	23	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	24	4
ASI	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	44	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
Hav/Head Constable	23	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	3	34	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
Constable	155	32	2	1	8	7	0	0	165	40	198	49	9	2	13	8	0	0	220	59
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Guard	31	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	33	14	88	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	93	24

Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	46	0	59	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	60	1
Special Police Officer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Any other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	27	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	1
Total	291	52	7	1	9	7	0	0	307	60	488	81	21	2	17	8	0	0	526	91
	343		8		16		0		367		569		23		25		0		617	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

In 2017, the actual strength of police in Cuttack was 1,046. We received data on 367 personnel. Of these, 343 were Hindus (93.4%), eight were Muslims (2.17%), and 16 were Christians (4.35%). There were no personnel from any other religious community. Between January 2018 and May 2018, there were 1,184 police personnel. We received data on 617 personnel. Of these, there were 569 Hindus (92.2%), 23 Muslims (3.72%), 25 Christians (4.05%), and no personnel from any other religious community.

TABLE 45. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN JAJPUR

Rank	2017										2018									
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2
SI	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	17	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	5
ASI	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
Hav/Head Constable	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Constable	66	20	2	0	1	1	0	0	69	21	126	35	3	0	1	1	0	0	130	36
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Home Guard	54	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	4	175	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	176	19
Odisha Auxiliary Police Force	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2
Special Police Officer	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
Any other	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1
Total	189	34	5	0	1	1	0	0	195	35	429	68	7	0	1	1	0	0	437	69
	223		5		2		0		230		497		7		2		0		506	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

In 2017, the actual strength of police in Cuttack was 346. We received data on 230 personnel. Of these, 223 were Hindus (97%), five were Muslims (2.17%), and two were Christians (0.87%). There were no personnel from any other religious community. Between January 2018 and May 2018, there were 597 police personnel. We received data on 506 personnel. Of these, there were 497 Hindus (98.2%), seven Muslims (1.38%), and two Christians (0.39%). There were no personnel from any other religious community.

TABLE 46. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN KANDHAMAL

	2017										2018									
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		others		Total	
Rank	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspector	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
SI	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2
ASI	48	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	50	3	41	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	44	3
Hav/Head Constable	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Constable	117	33	0	0	3	1	0	0	120	34	109	27	0	0	3	1	0	0	112	28
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha Armed Police Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Special Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	207	42	0	0	5	1	0	0	212	43	204	36	0	0	6	1	0	0	210	37
	249		0		6		0		255		240		0		7		0		247	

This data is not corroborated with the sum total of police personnel as provided by the police stations. CSNR contacted the police stations pointing out the discrepancies, but this was not resolved.

In 2017, the actual strength of police in Kandhamal was 252. We received data on 255 personnel. Of these, there were 249 Hindus (97.6%), no Muslims, six Christians (2.35%), and no personnel from any other religious community. Between January 2018 and May 2018, there were 247 police personnel. We received data on 247 personnel. Of these, there were 240 Hindus (97.16%), no Muslims, seven Christians (2.83%) and no personnel from any other religious community.³⁷

TABLE 47. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS, GENDER-WISE, ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS

	2017								2018							
	Hindu (%)		Muslim (%)		Christian (%)		Others (%)		Hindu (%)		Muslim (%)		Christian (%)		Others (%)	
Police District	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bhubaneswar	83	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	83	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cuttack	78	14	2	0	3	3	0	0	76	14	4	0	4	2	0	0
Jajapur	77	18	4	0	1	1	0	0	81	16	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kandhamal	81	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	83	14	0	0	3	0	0	0
Average (%)	80	15	3	0	1	1	0	0	81	14	3	0	2	1	0	0

2017: 80% of male police personnel across the four districts are Hindu. Among women police, 15% are Hindu. Christian men, as well as Christian women, make up only 1% respectively. Muslim men constitute 3%, and there are no Muslim women in the police.

2018: 81% of male police personnel across the four districts are Hindu. Among women, 14% are Hindu. Christian men rose to 2% and women remained at 1%. Muslim men constitute 3%, and there are no Muslim women in the police.

37 The low representation of Christians in the police in Kandhamal is flagged for concern. Kandhamal is one of the poorest districts of Odisha. Of its total population, 54% are Adivasis and 28% are Dalits. Among the Dalits, 90% are Christians and belong to the below poverty line category, making them especially vulnerable. There has been a history of violence directed towards Dalit Christians. In 2008, communal violence was targeted at Dalit Christians and Adivasis, and persons who supported and worked with these communities, in the district. Signs of greater diversity in the police may assure vulnerable communities.

TABLE 48. REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS ACROSS THE FOUR DISTRICTS

Police District	2017				2018			
	Hindu (%)	Muslim (%)	Christian (%)	Others (%)	Hindu (%)	Muslim (%)	Christian (%)	Others (%)
Bhubaneswar	95	5	0	0	95	5	0	0
Cuttack	92	2	6	0	90	4	6	0
Jajpur	95	4	1	0	97	2	1	0
Kandhamal	98	0	2	0	97	0	3	0
Average (%)	95	3	2	0	95	3	2	0

There is a lack of religious diversity among police personnel in the four selected districts. Hindus are the most represented religious group at 95%. Muslims represent 3%, and Christians represent 2%. There is no representation from any other religious community. Bhubaneswar has no representation from the Christian community, and Kandhamal has no representation from the Muslim community.

7. AVAILABILITY OF POLICE QUARTERS

TABLE 49. AVAILABILITY OF POLICE QUARTERS³⁸

Rank	Bhubaneswar		Cuttack		Jajpur		Kandhamal		Total	
	Police strength	Quarters allotted	Police strength	Quarters allotted	Police strength	Quarters allotted	Police strength	Quarters allotted	Police strength	Quarters allotted
Inspector	23	6	23	5	14	8	8	4	68	23 (33.82)
SI	57	17	55	14	24	11	26	16	162	58 (35.80)
ASI	104	3	94	13	33	7	45	11	276	34 (12.31)
Head Constable	41	2	48	10	20	4	16	7	125	23 (18.4)
Constable	510	64	417	37	170	29	142	69	1239	199 (16.06)
Driver	21	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	22	5 (22.72)
Home Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	756	93 (12.20)	637	80 (12.55)	262	60 (22.90)	237	109 (45.99)	1892	342 (18.08)

In all four districts, there is a shortage of housing quarters for the junior ranks of police personnel. Only 18.08% (342) of the total police personnel have been provided housing/quarters. 81.39% (1550) of the total police personnel are not allotted housing. Most critically, out of 1239 constables, only 199 (16.06%) were allotted quarters.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MLAs raised the following four³⁹ questions on provision of police quarters for Odisha Police during the study period (2017-18):

1. Shri Saroj Kumar Samal: Can the Chief Minister state the steps being taken to strengthen police stations and to provide quarters to the staff of Denkhanal district and Odisha Police?
2. Shri Anubhav Pattnaik: Is the government aware that the police personnel working in four police stations of Khandapada do not have government quarters? If yes, what steps are being taken to provide quarters to the police personnel of Khandapada and Nayagada districts?
3. Shri Sanatan Mahakud: Police personnel cannot report to the police stations during emergency situations since they live with their families far away from the police stations. Can the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to provide quarters to the staff of police stations and police outpost in the police station/outpost premises? Some police station also lack safe drinking water at their premises. Could the Chief Minister provided quarters and drinking water to those police stations?
4. Shri Pravatranjan Biswal: Can the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to provide quarters to police personnel working in the police station at Panchayat level in Odisha?

38 Police personnel are allotted quarters from the Odisha Police Housing Welfare Corporation. If there is shortage, the General Administration department also provides housing to police personnel.

39 Produced verbatim

8. SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT THE WORKPLACE⁴⁰

Every police organisation in India is bound to fully operationalize the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. This requires concrete measures with priority assigned to setting up accessible internal complaints mechanisms. The following section provides the information we could collect on the Odisha Police's compliance with the Act, with specific information on the four districts under study.

As per the Odisha Gazette notification number 1267 dated 7 July, 2008, the Internal Committees (ICs) to be set up in all public authorities and organisations in Odisha has the following mandates:

1. The Complaint Committee so formed shall meet as often as necessary but at least once in two months to receive, hear, examine, enquire into and dispose of complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplace in respect of women employees working in the respective organisation and furnish quarterly progress report to State Government in W & CD Department.
2. The Committee so formed shall be headed by a women employee of the organisation and at least fifty percent of the members of the committee should be women and one representative from any non-government voluntary organisation or other body familiar with the issue of sexual harassment and recognised by the State Government shall be taken as member of such Committee.
3. Further financial assistance to NGOs will not be recommended unless they have constituted committee/established a mechanism for enquiring into the complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplace as per the aforesaid orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and Ors. vs. State of Rajasthan and Ors.⁴¹

TABLE 50. CHAIRPERSONS AND MEMBERS OF INTERNAL COMMITTEES IN THE FOUR POLICE DISTRICTS

Police District	Chair Person	Members	Year of Constitution	Appointment Date	Tenure	No of complaints received
Bhubaneswar UPD	Smt. BijayaniMalla, IIC Mahila PS	1. Smt. Sandhyarani Singh, S.I, Kharavelnagar PS 2. Smt. Rina Pani, Senior Clerk, O/o DCP, BBSR 3. Mr. Sanatan Behera, SI, DIB, BBSR 4. Miss Abharani Choudhry, Secretary Odisha Patita Udhar Samiti, Sastri Nagar	26.03.2016	08.09.2016	2 years	1
Cuttack UPD	Smt. AnusayaNayak , IIC Mahila PS	1. Smt. Soumya Suchitra Sahoo, Maadhyam Counseling Center 2. Mr. Anil Kumar Behera, Inspector, Crime 3. Smt. Champabati Patta, SI, Mangalabag PS 4. Mr. Gokul Bihari Rout , ASI, DIB	24.03.2010	26.09.2018	Not Available	0
Jajpur PD	Smt. A.A. Marandi, Inspector, DCRB, Jajpur	1. Smt. J. Dalei, Inspector, DHRPC, Jajpur 2. Smt. Basanti Malick, DPO, Jajpur 3. Smt. Itishree Mohanty, Advocate cum social worker-cum penal lawyer of JJ Board, Jajpur	02.08.2017	02.08.2018	2years	0
Kandhamal PD	No Information	No Information	No Information	No Information	No Information	No Information

⁴⁰ The information in this section was received from the offices of district heads (DCP/SP) and police stations.

⁴¹ 1997 (6) SCC 241

Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Jaipur have ICs. Kandhamal did not send any information on this section.

Based on the data received pertaining to the four districts, ICCs are constituted with a chairperson and four members. All chairpersons belong to the rank of Inspector.

In Jaipur, there were four members in the IC in 2017, and three members in 2018.

In Cuttack, the IC was constituted in 2010, but no complaints were filed during the study period.

In Bhubaneswar, it was constituted in 2016. One complaint was received by the IC during the study period.

9. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES IN POLICE STATIONS

This section provides information on select infrastructure and facilities available in police stations in the four districts. This includes if the police station has the facility or not; if it does, we sought to know how many units were available and how many are functional. We could not verify this information through physical inspections anywhere.

TABLE 51. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES (BHUBANESWAR)

BHUBANESWAR UPD: 24 POLICE STATIONS (TOTAL FACILITIES =24PSX20 FACILITIES/PS = 480 FACILITIES)

Facilities in Police Stations ⁴²	Facilities available (No. of PS)	Facilities not available (No. of PS)	Information not received (No. of PS)	Total no. of units available to provide facilities	Total no. of functional units to provide facilities
	(A)	(B)	(C)		
Ramp for persons with physical disabilities	7	15	2	9	9
Reception	21	1	2	22	22
Drinking water facilities	20	2	2	25	25
Women and Child Help Desk	21	1	2	21	20
Female lockup	19	3	2	19	18
Juvenile room	13	9	2	13	13
Washrooms for public (Male)	17	5	2	17	17
Washrooms for public (Female)	16	6	2	16	16
Separate washroom for women personnel	17	5	2	17	17
Separate rest room for women personnel	17	5	2	16	16
CCTV cameras	21	1	2	85	70
Internet	21	1	2	23	23
E-complaint facilities by email	21	1	2	17	17
E-complaint facilities by web-portal ⁴³	19	3	2	16	16
Complaint facilities by fax	14	8	2	13	13
Complaint facilities by telephone	15	7	2	14	14
Boundary wall	20	2	2	18	18
Barracks for police personnel (men)	18	4	2	15	15
Barracks for women police personnel	13	9	2	13	13
Fire safety measures	1	21	2	1	1
Total/Total of (A+B+C)	331/480 (68.96%)	109/480 (22.71%)	40/480 (8.33%)	390	373

This table offers a look at the facilities available at police stations in Bhubaneswar (24). We could not verify this information through physical inspections.

According to the data received, 68.96 % of the police stations in Bhubaneswar have the listed facilities available. 22.71 % do not. 8.33% did not provide all the data related to facilities.

Ramps for persons with physical disabilities: The majority of police stations at 15 do not have ramps. 7 police stations do. 2 police stations did not provide information. There are 9 units available to provide facilities, all of which are functional.

Reception: 21 police stations have a functional reception. One does not. 2 police stations did not provide data. 23 units are available, and 22 are functional.

⁴² Two police stations (Mancheswar and Traffic) did not provide any information on facilities and infrastructure.

⁴³ Odisha Police has a Citizen's Portal on its website which provides several online services to the public, including filing complaints and getting a FIR copy. It does not state whether complaints of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences can be filed through the portal. The link is: <https://citizenportal-op.gov.in/citizen/login.aspx>

Drinking water facilities: 20 police stations have drinking water facilities. 2 do not. 2 did not provide data. There are 25 units available, all of which are functional.

Women and Child Help Desks⁴⁴: 21 police stations have women and child desks. 1 does not. 2 police stations did not provide data. Of the 21 units, 20 are functional.

Separate lock-ups for women⁴⁵: 19 police stations have separate lock-ups for women. 3 do not. 2 police stations did not provide data. Of the 19 available units, 18 are functional.

Juvenile room⁴⁶: 13 police stations have juvenile rooms. 9 do not. 2 police stations did not provide data. All 13 units are functional.

Facilities for Women Police: Ministry of Home Affairs Advisory (2014)

Under the modernisation of the state police forces scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) issued an Advisory⁴⁷ in 2014 to all states to evolve a uniform policy on basic infrastructure facilities for women police. The advisory states:

- 1) At existing police stations, outposts and barracks, provisions must be made for suitable toilet facilities for women police personnel, including separate hand wash and shower facilities with adequate supply of water. Wherever it is not possible to provide access to permanent toilets, portable toilets must be provided.
- 2) These must be installed securely and be provided with lockable doors, lighting and ventilation.
- 3) A rest room must be provided at every police station for women police personnel. The room needs to be separate from other parts of the workplace and it should be clean, secure and located in a convenient place close to other facilities such as the toilet.
- 4) The room should be big enough with proper ventilation to use as a changing room as well. Facilities may also be provided for storing clothes and personal belongings with lockable shelf storage.
- 5) The room and toilet should be reasonably accessible to women police so their security is not compromised.
- 6) Provision of the above amenities may be ensured in every new police station, outpost or barracks proposed under the Modernisation of Police Forces or otherwise.
- 7) Other specific proposals pertaining to the women police force must also be made.

44 Clause 12(6) of the Model Police Bill 2006 and a 2009 Advisory by the Ministry of Home Affairs suggest that a “woman and child protection desk” be set up in every police station, staffed as far as possible by policewomen. The 2009 Advisory can be accessed at: Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Advisory, (2009), F. NO.15011/48/2009-SC/ST-W, available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdCrime-Agnst-Women170909.pdf. According to Odisha Police Order No. 301/2005, “Mahila and Shishu” desks are functioning in police stations in the state.

45 Men and women suspects are to be detained separately in police lock-up. The Odisha Police and the Police Commissionerate Bhubaneswar-Cuttack require “female accused to be kept in special hazat earmarked for them in the police station. If there is no separate room available, they are generally accommodated in another suitable room in the police station”. Please see: http://bhubaneswarcuttackpolice.gov.in/women_special_privileges.php.

46 While there is no legal requirement for a police station to have a separate juvenile room, policies and guidelines from institutions like the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights encourage police departments to put in place infrastructure and processes to make police stations “child friendly”. One of the suggested measures is a child friendly room or corner (with a separate entrance) in the police station. It must be noted that an underlying principle of India’s juvenile justice framework is that a child’s time in a police station must be kept to the minimum possible, this is reflected in legal and procedural provisions.

47 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Police Modernisation Division) letter no. F No.vi-21011/27/2014-PM-1 dated 21st May 2014.

Washrooms and separate washrooms for women police: 17 police stations have separate public washrooms for males. 16 police stations have public washrooms for females. 17 police stations have separate washrooms for women personnel, and all are functional. 2 police stations did not provide data.

Rest room for women police: 17 police stations have resting rooms for women personnel; 5 do not. 16 rest rooms are functional.

CCTV cameras: CCTV cameras are installed in 21 police stations. A total of 85 CCTV cameras are installed across these 21 police stations. 70 CCTV cameras are functional. 1 police station does not have CCTV cameras. 2 police stations did not provide data.

Internet and modes for complaints: 1 police station does not have internet facilities. 3 police stations do not have a web portal complaint facility. 8 police stations do not have fax facilities. 7 do not have complaint facilities through telephone.

Boundary wall: 20 police stations have boundary walls. 2 do not. 2 did not provide data.

Barracks: 18 police stations have barracks for male police personnel, 4 do not. 2 police stations did not provide data. 15 units are functional. 13 police stations have barracks for women police personnel, 9 do not, and 2 did not provide data.

Fire safety measures: Only 1 police station has fire safety measures in place that are functional. 21 police stations have no fire safety measures. 2 police stations did not provide data.

TABLE 52. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES (CUTTACK)

CUTTACK UPD: 22 POLICE STATIONS (TOTAL FACILITIES =22PSX20 FACILITIES/PS = 440 FACILITIES)

Facilities in Police Stations	Facilities available (No. of PS)	Facilities not available (No. of PS)	Information not received (No. of PS)	Total no. of units available to provide facilities	Total no. of functional units to provide facilities
	(A)	(B)	(C)		
Ramp for persons with physical disabilities	2	20	0	3	3
Reception	19	3	0	19	18
Drinking water facilities	22	0	0	37	34
Women and Child Help Desk	19	3	0	18	16
Female lockup	9	13	0	9	6
Juvenile room	5	17	0	5	4
Washrooms for public (Male)	16	6	0	16	14
Washrooms for public (Female)	12	10	0	12	11
Separate washroom for women personnel	14	8	0	14	14
Separate rest room for women personnel	3	18	1 ⁴⁸	3	3
CCTV cameras	20	2	0	72	71
Internet	19	3	0	17	17
E-complaint facilities by email	19	3	0	15	15
E-complaint facilities by web-portal	18	4	0	19	19
Complaint facilities by fax	2	20	0	1	1
Complaint facilities by telephone	14	8	0	13	13
Boundary wall	14	8	0	5	5
Barracks for police personnel (men)	8	14	0	4	4
Barracks for women police personnel	1	21	0	1	1
Fire safety measures	2	20	0	1	1
Total/Total of (A + B + C)	238/440 (54.09%)	201/440 (45.68%)	1/440 (0.23%)	284	270

48 Traffic police station did not provide this information

This table offers a look at the facilities available at police stations in Cuttack (22). We could not verify this information through physical inspections.

According to the data received, 54.09 % of the police stations in Cuttack have the listed facilities available. 45.68 % do not. Less than 1%, (0.23% exactly) did not provide all the data related to facilities.

Ramps for persons with physical disabilities: The majority of police stations at 20 do not have ramps. 2 police stations do. There are 3 units available, all of which are functional.

Reception: 19 police stations have a functional reception. 19 units are available and 18 are functional.

Drinking water facilities: All the police stations (22) have drinking water facilities. There are 37 units available and 34 are functional.

Women and Child Help Desks: 19 police stations have women and child desks. 3 do not. There are 18 units, of which 16 are functional.⁴⁹

Separate lock-ups for women: 9 police stations have separate lockups for women. 13 do not. Out of the 9 available units, 6 are functional.

Juvenile room: 5 police stations have juvenile rooms. 17 do not. 5 units are available, of which 4 units are functional.

Washrooms and separate washrooms for women police: 16 police stations have separate public washrooms for males, 6 do not. 12 police stations have public washrooms for females, and 10 do not. 14 police stations have separate washrooms for women personnel, and all are functional.

Rest room for women police: 3 police stations have resting rooms for women personnel; 18 do not. The 3 are functional.

CCTV cameras: CCTV cameras are installed in 20 police stations. 2 do not have CCTV cameras. A total of 72 CCTV cameras are installed across the 20 police stations. 71 CCTV cameras are functional.

Internet and modes for complaints: 3 police stations do not have internet facilities. 4 police stations do not have a web portal complaint facility. 20 police stations do not have fax facilities. 8 do not have complaint facilities through telephone.

Boundary wall: 14 police stations have boundary walls, 8 do not.

Barracks: 8 police stations have barracks for male police personnel, 14 do not. 4 units are functional. Only 1 police station has barracks for women police personnel, 21 do not.

Fire safety measures: Only 2 police station has fire safety measures in place, and these are functional only in 1 police station. 20 police stations have no fire safety measures.

49 Mangalbag police station replied that they have the facility but did not provide the units available.

TABLE 53. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES (JAJPUR)

JAJAPUR POLICE DISTRICT: 20 POLICE STATIONS (TOTAL FACILITIES =20PSX20 FACILITIES/PS = 400 FACILITIES)

Facilities in Police Stations⁵⁰	Facilities available (No. of PS)	Facilities not available (No. of PS)	Information not received (No. of PS)	Total no. of units available to provide facilities	Total no. of functional units to provide facilities
	(A)	(B)	(C)		
Ramp for persons with physical disabilities	2	17	1	4	4
Reception	19	0	1	13	11
Drinking water facilities	17	2	1	15	14
Women and Child Help Desk	18	1	1	12	10
Female lockup	13	6	1	11	10
Juvenile room	9	10	1	7	6
Washrooms for public (Male)	16	3	1	11	11
Washrooms for public (Female)	16	3	1	11	11
Separate washroom for women personnel	13	6	1	11	11
Separate rest room for women personnel	12	7	1	8	8
CCTV cameras	17	2	1	32	31
Internet	9	10	1	7	7
E-complaint facilities by email	5	14	1	2	2
E-complaint facilities by web-portal	11	8	1	7	7
E-complaint facilities by FAX	0	19	1	0	0
E-complaint facilities by Telephone	5	14	1	4	4
Boundary wall	12	7	1	5	5
Barracks for police personnel (men)	14	5	1	10	9
Barracks for women police personnel	2	17	1	0	0
Fire safety measures	0	19	1	0	0
Total/Total of (A+ B+C)	210/400 (52.50%)	170/400 (42.50%)	20/400 (5.00%)	170	161

This table offers a look at the facilities available at police stations in Jajpur (20). We could not verify this information through physical inspections.

According to the data received, 52.50 % of the police stations in Jajpur have the listed facilities available. 42.50 % do not. 5% did not provide all the data related to facilities.

Ramps for persons with physical disabilities: The majority of police stations at 17 do not have ramps. Only two police stations have ramps. One police station did not provide information. There are four available ramp facilities, all of which are functional.

Reception: 19 police stations have a functional reception. One police station did not provide data. 13 units are available and 11 are functional.

Drinking water facilities: 17 police stations have drinking water facilities; 2 police stations do not. 15 units are available and 14 are functional.

Women and Child Help Desks: 18 police stations have women and child help desks. 1 does not. There are 12 units available and 10 are functional.

Separate lock-ups for women: 13 police stations have separate lockups for women. 6 do not. One police station did not provide data. 11 units are available and 10 are functional.

Juvenile room: 9 police stations have juvenile rooms. 10 do not. 7 units are available and 6 are functional.

⁵⁰ No information was received from Jajpur road police station.

Washrooms and separate washrooms for women police: 9 police stations have separate public washrooms for males. 16 police stations have separate public washrooms for females. 13 police stations have separate washrooms for women personnel. 3 police stations do not have separate public washrooms for males or females. 6 police stations do not have separate washrooms for women personnel.

Rest room for women police: 12 police stations have a separate rest room for women police. 7 do not. 8 units are available and functional.

CCTV cameras: CCTV cameras are installed in 17 police stations. A total of 32 CCTV cameras are installed across these 17 police stations. Of these, 31 are functional. Two police stations do not have CCTV cameras.

Internet and modes for complaints: 10 police stations do not have internet facilities. On complaint modes, 14 do not have email facilities, 8 do not have a web portal, 19 do not have fax facilities, and 14 do not have complaint facilities through telephone.

Boundary walls: 12 police stations have boundary walls, and 5 are in place. 7 do not. One police station did not provide data.

Barracks: 14 police stations have barracks for men personnel; 5 police stations do not. 9 units are functional out of the 10 units available. Only 2 police stations have barracks for women personnel, but these are not functional. 17 police stations do not have barracks for women personnel.

Fire safety measures: None of the police stations have fire safety measures in place.

TABLE 54. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES (KANDHAMAL)

KANDHAMAL POLICE DISTRICT: 18 POLICE STATIONS (TOTAL FACILITIES =18PSX20 FACILITIES/PS = 360 FACILITIES)

Facilities in Police Stations ⁵¹	Facilities available (No. of PS)	Facilities not available (No. of PS)	Information not received (No. of PS)	Total no. of units available to provide facilities	Total no. of functional units to provide facilities
	(A)	(B)	(C)		
Ramp for persons with physical disabilities	1	15	2	1	1
Reception	15	1	2	13	12
Drinking water facilities	15	1	2	11	10
Women and Child Help Desk	15	1	2	10	9
Female lockup	12	4	2	7	7
Juvenile room	10	6	2	7	7
Washrooms for public (Male)	13	3	2	11	7
Washrooms for public (Female)	14	2	2	12	8
Separate washroom for women personnel	14	2	2	12	8
Separate rest room for women personnel	12	4	2	10	7
CCTV cameras	15	1	2	36	32
Internet	9	7	2	2	2
E-complaint facilities by email	10	6	2	1	1
E-complaint facilities by webportal	10	6	2	1	1
Complaint facilities by fax	1	15	2	0	0
Complaint facilities by telephone	10	6	2	3	3
Boundary wall	8	8	2	2	2
Barracks for police personnel (male)	13	3	2	5	5
Barracks for women police personnel	1	15	2	0	0
Fire safety measures	1	14	3	3	3
Total/Total of (A + B + C)	199/360 (55.28%)	120/360 (33.33%)	41/360 (11.39%)	147	125

51 Two police stations (Brahminigaon and Tikabali) did not provide any information on facilities and infrastructure.

This table offers a look at facilities in police stations in Kandhamal (18). We could not verify this information through physical inspections.

According to the data received, 55.2 % of the police stations in Kandhamal have the listed facilities available. 33.33% do not have. 11.39 % did not provide all the data.

Ramps for persons with physical disabilities: Only 1 police station has ramps. The majority at 15 do not. 2 police stations did not provide the data.

Reception: 15 police stations have a functional reception. 1 does not. 2 did not provide data. 13 units are available and 12 are functional.

Drinking water facilities: 15 police stations have drinking water facilities. 1 does not. 2 did not provide data. 11 units available and 10 are functional.

Women and Child Help Desks: 15 police stations have women and child help desks. 1 does not. 2 did not provide data. There are 10 units and 9 are functional. 5 police stations did not provide the data relating to the number of units.

Separate lock-ups for women: 12 police stations have a separate lockup for women. 4 do not. Two police stations did not provide the data. 7 units are available and functional.

Juvenile rooms: 10 police stations have juvenile rooms. 6 do not. 2 did not provide data. 7 units are available and functional.

Washrooms and separate washrooms for women police: 13 police stations have separate public washrooms for males. 14 police stations have separate public washrooms for females. 14 have separate washrooms for women personnel. 3 police stations do not have separate public washroom for males. Two have neither separate public washrooms for females, nor separate washrooms for women personnel.

Rest room for women police: 12 police stations have rest rooms for women personnel. 4 do not. Of the 10 rest rooms, seven are functional.

CCTV cameras: CCTV cameras are installed in 15 police stations. A total of 36 CCTV cameras are installed across these 15 police stations. Of these, 32 CCTVs are functional. One police station does not have CCTV cameras. Two did not provide data.

Internet and modes for complaints: 7 police stations do not have internet facilities. On complaint modes, 6 do not have email facilities, 6 do not have a web portal, 15 do not have fax facilities, and 6 do not have complaint facilities through telephone.

Boundary walls: 8 police stations have boundary walls. 8 police stations do not. 2 did not provide the data. Only 2 units are in place.

Barracks: 13 police stations have barracks for male personnel. 3 do not. 5 units are functional. 1 police station has a non-functional barrack for women police personnel. 15 police stations have no barracks for women.

Fire safety measures: Only 1 police station has fire safety measures in place.

TABLE 55. POLICE STATION-WISE CUMULATIVE DATA ON INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN THE STUDY DISTRICTS

Facilities in Police Stations	84 police stations (total) in the four districts		
	No. of PS in which facilities available	No. of PS in which facilities not available	No. of PS from which information related to facilities not received
Ramp for persons with physical disabilities	12 (14.29%)	67 (79.76%)	5 (5.95%)
Reception	74 (88.10%)	5 (5.95%)	5 (5.95%)
Drinking water facilities	74 (88.10%)	5 (5.95%)	5 (5.95%)
Women and Child Help Desk	73 (86.90%)	6 (7.14%)	5 (5.95%)
Female lockup	53 (63.10%)	26 (30.95%)	5 (5.95%)
Juvenile room	37 (44.05%)	42 (50%)	5 (5.95%)
Washrooms for public (Male)	62 (73.81%)	17 (20.24%)	5 (5.95%)
Washrooms for public (Female)	58 (69.05%)	21 (25%)	5 (5.95%)
Separate washroom for women personnel	58 (69.05%)	21 (25%)	5 (5.95%)
Separate rest room for women personnel	44 (52.38%)	34 (40.48%)	6 (7.14%)
CCTV cameras	73 (86.90%)	6 (7.14%)	5 (5.95%)
Internet	58 (69.05%)	21 (25%)	5 (5.95%)
E-complaint facilities by email	55 (65.48%)	24 (28.57%)	5 (5.95%)
E-complaint facilities by web-portal	58 (69.05%)	21 (25%)	5 (5.95%)
Complaint facilities by fax	17 (20.24%)	62 (73.81%)	5 (5.95%)
Complaint facilities by telephone	44 (52.38%)	35 (41.67%)	5 (5.95%)
Boundary wall	54 (64.29%)	25 (29.76%)	5 (5.95%)
Barracks for police personnel (male)	53 (63.10%)	26 (30.95%)	5 (5.95%)
Barracks for women police personnel	17 (20.24%)	62 (73.81%)	5 (5.95%)
Fire safety measures	4 (4.76%)	74 (88.10%)	6 (7.14%)
Average	49 (58.21%)	30 (35.71%)	5 (6.07%)

Reception, drinking water, women and child help desks, and CCTV cameras are the most commonly present infrastructure facilities at the police stations of these four districts. Fire safety measures are the least available - 88.10% of the police stations do not have fire safety measures. Key infrastructure and facilities are in short supply. 79.76% of the police stations do not have ramps to facilitate access for physically disabled people. 73.81% of the police stations do not have barracks for women police. 25% do not have separate washrooms for women, or for women police. 40% do not have separate resting rooms for women police personnel.

9.1. POLICE STATION-WISE INFORMATION ON BASIC FACILITIES

TABLE 56. POLICE STATION-WISE INFORMATION ON BASIC FACILITIES (BHUBANESWAR)

Police stations	Reception	Women and Child Help Desk	Female lockup	Juvenile room	Male barrack	Female barrack	Total built-up area in sq ft.
Air field	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	2932
Badagada	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2575
Balianta	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Balipatna	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	
Capital	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2396
Chandaka	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	
Chandrasekharpur	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Dhuli	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	2701
GRPS, BBSR	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	680
GRPS, Khurda Road	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	477
Infocity	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	3199
Jatni	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1076
Khandagiri	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Kharvelnagar	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Laxmisagar	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	3890

Mahila	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	
Mancheswar	NO INFORMATION						
Nandankanan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Nayapalli	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	2000
Saheed Nagar	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Shree Lingaraj	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	2420
Special Energy	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	408
Tamando	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	3306
Traffic	NO INFORMATION						

The Special Energy police station does not have any of the listed facilities, except for barracks for male personnel. Most police stations do not have juvenile rooms and barracks for female police.

TABLE 57. POLICE STATION-WISE INFORMATION ON BASIC FACILITIES (CUTTACK)

Police stations	Reception	Women and Child Help Desk	Female lockup	Juvenile room	Male barrack	Female barrack	Total Built up Area in Sq ft.
Badambadi	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	660
Baranga	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	
Bidanasi	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	630
Cantonment	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	1224
CDA Phase-II	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	5495
Chauliaganj	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	1821
Choudwar	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	553
Daraghabazar	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	936
GRPS, CTC	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	600
Jagatpur	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Kandarpur	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	882
Lalbag	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	638
Madhupatna	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	1274
Mahila PS Cuttack	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	804
Malgodown	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	1868
Mangalabag	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	2808
Markatnagar	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	1917
Purighat	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	1080
Sadar	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	1360
Special Energy	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	980
Traffic NH Phulnakhara	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	192
Traffic PS	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	455

The Traffic NH Phulnakhara does not have any of the listed facilities. The Special Energy and Traffic PS do not have most of these facilities. Barracks for male or female personnel, juvenile rooms, and female lockups are missing in most police stations.

TABLE 58. POLICE STATION-WISE INFORMATION ON BASIC FACILITIES (JAJPUR)

Police station	Reception	Women and Child Help Desk	Female lockup	Juvenile room	Male barrack	Female barrack	Total Built up Area in Sq ft.
Balichandrapur	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	496
Barchana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Bari Ramchandrapur	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	1696
Binjharapur	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Byree	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Dharmasala	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Jajpur Town	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	
Jajpurroad	No Information						
Jajpursadar	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	

Jakhapura	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Jenapur	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	
Kaliapani	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3576
Kalinganagar	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Korei	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1014
Kuakhia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3650
Mangalpur	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	1156
Panikoili	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Sukinda	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	
Tomka	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Traffic PS	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	1372

Most police stations do not have barracks for female personnel. Juvenile rooms too are missing in most police stations. Of the listed facilities, the Traffic police station only has a reception, and a women and child help desk.

TABLE 59. POLICE STATION-WISE INFORMATION ON BASIC FACILITIES (KANDHAMAL)

Police stations	Reception	Women and Child Help Desk	Female lockup	Juvenile room	Male barrack	Female barrack	Total Built up Area in Sq ft.
Balliguda	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	1382
Belghar	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Brahmnigaon	No Information						
Chakapada	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	1984
Daringbadi	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	796
Energy	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G.Udayagiri	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1026
Gochhapada	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	3695
Kanjamendi	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	1817
Khajuripada	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	1110
Kotagarh	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	DNA
Phiringia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1984
Raikia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1368
Sadar	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1824
Sarangada	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Tikabali	No Information						
Town PS	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	DNA
Tumudibandh	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	DNA

Barracks for female personnel are present in Khajuripada police station only. The Energy police station does not have any of the listed facilities.

9.2 VEHICLE FACILITIES

TABLE 60. VEHICLE FACILITIES, APPOINTMENT OF DRIVERS AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Police District	4 wheelers (police station wise)			Available vehicles			Police stations with designated drivers for 4-wheelers			
	Available	Not available	No information	4-wheelers	2-wheelers	Total	Appointed	Not Appointed	No information	Total drivers appointed
Bhubaneswar	24	0	0	36	119	155	22	2	0	33
Cuttack	22	0	0	43	108	151	20	1	1	92
Jajpur	15	3	1	18	18	36	12	4	1	16
Kandhamal	15	0	3	16	12	28	12	4	2	15
Total	76	3	4	113	257	370	66	11	4	156

The highest numbers of vehicles (two-wheelers and four-wheelers) are available for policing activities in Bhubaneswar (155) and Cuttack (151). The highest numbers of drivers are appointed in Cuttack (92)

and Bhubaneswar (33). Drivers are appointed in 22 police stations in Bhubaneswar, 20 police stations in Cuttack, 12 police stations in Jajpur, and 12 police stations in Kandhamal.

TABLE 61. FUEL CONSUMPTION

Monthly fuel consumption (Jan 2017 to May 2018)								
Police District	Four-Wheelers				Two-Wheelers			
	Data provided	Data Not Available	Average fuel consumption per Police Station per month	Average fuel consumption per Police Station per day	Data provided	Data Not Available	Average fuel consumption per Police Station per month	Average fuel consumption per Police Station per day
	(No of PS)	(No of PS)	(in litres)	(in litres)	(No of PS)	(No of PS)	(in litres)	(in litres)
Bhubaneswar	10	4	336	11.2	9	2	89	2.96
Cuttack	6	0	318	10.6	5	1	50	1.66
Jajpur	5	7	254	8.46	5	9	74	2.46
Kandhamal	14	0	178	5.93	9	1	10	0.33
		Average	271	9.03		Average	55	1.83

Four-wheelers: Average fuel consumption per police station per month is 271 liters. Average fuel consumption per police station per day is 9.03 liters.

Two-wheelers: Average fuel consumption per police station per month is 55 liters. Average fuel consumption per police station per day is 1.83 liters.

9.3 CCTV CAMERAS IN POLICE STATIONS

In July 2015, the Supreme Court of India recommended to all state governments to consider the installation of CCTV cameras in police stations in a phased manner to check against human rights violations and custodial violence.⁵²

TABLE 62. CCTV CAMERAS

		Bhubaneswar	Cuttack	Jajpur	Kandhamal
1a	Number of police stations in which CCTV cameras installed	21	20	17	15
b	Number of police stations in which CCTV cameras not installed	1	2	2	1
c	Information not received (police station-wise)	2	0	1	2
2a	Number of CCTV cameras	85	72	32	36
b	Functional CCTV cameras	70	71	31	32
3a	CCTV camera footage stored (police station-wise)	16	18	9	12
b	Data not available (police station-wise)	0	3	5	1
c	Information not received (police station-wise)	8	0	4	5
4a	Maximum duration for storing CCTV camera footage	90 days	90 days	60 days	90 days
b	Minimum duration for storing CCTV camera footage	5 days	5 days	7 days	30 days
c	Storage duration as per hard disk capacity (police station-wise)	2	1	2	0
5a	CCTV footage inspected (police station-wise)	14	11	7	4
b	CCTV footage not inspected (police station-wise)	1	1	2	0
c	CCTV footage inspections: response "NIL" (police station-wise)	5	8	9	9
d	Information not received (police station-wise)	3	1	2	5

With the highest number of police stations, Bhubaneswar has the highest number of CCTV cameras installed in police stations. However in terms of total coverage, Cuttack is at the top with 91% of its

⁵² Shri Dilip K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal & Ors on 24 July 2015.

police stations with available CCTV cameras. Bhubaneswar comes in second with 87.5%, Jajpur with 85%, and Kandhamal with 83%.

It is of concern that in Bhubaneswar, 15 CCTV cameras have been found not to be functional. Kandhamal has 4 non-functional CCTV cameras, and Cuttack and Jajpur each have 1 non-functional CCTV camera. It is also of concern that according to the information we received, all police stations with CCTV cameras⁵³ do not store the CCTV footage. In Jajpur, 8 police stations do not store the footage; in Bhubaneswar, 5 do not. 3 police stations in Kandhamal do not, and 2 in Cuttack.

It emerges that uniform standards have not been set by Odisha Police on the maximum and minimum limits for storage of CCTV footage. It is encouraging to note that Kandhamal has the highest durations for storage – 90 days as the maximum and 30 days as the minimum. This is a good standard to adopt uniformly.

Inspection of CCTV footage is infrequent. The data received also shows up discrepancies. Looking at the police stations with CCTV cameras installed and CCTV footage inspected, it is found that in 11 police stations in Kandhamal, footage was not inspected. In Jajpur, footage was not inspected in 10 police stations, 9 in Cuttack, and 7 in Bhubaneswar. These higher numbers do not tally with the numbers received through RTI applications of the number of police stations where footage was not inspected.⁵⁴

We received no information from police stations on whether guidelines for inspection of the CCTV footage is in place.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MLAs raised the following 14 questions⁵⁵ on opening new police stations and police outposts across districts of the state during the study period (2017-18):

1. Shri Anubhav Pattnaik: Can the Chief Minister state if there is any government proposal to open a new police outpost at Gokulananda Siddhamula which is under Khandapada Block of Odisha? If yes by which date will the outpost be set up?
2. Dr Ramesh Chandra Chyau Pattnaik: Can the Chief Minister state what steps had been taken to set-up police commissionerate in Rourkela, Brahmapur and Sambalpur districts of Odisha? When will these police commissionerates start functioning?
3. Shri Golakha Bihari Nayak: Can Chief Minister state how many police stations, outposts and police personnel are appointed in the state to control Odisha's law and order situation? Is there surplus or shortfall, if there is shortfall what steps are being taken by the government to control the law and order situation? Are any steps taken to reorganise police areas depending upon the number of police stations, outposts and the police strength of Odisha?
4. Shri Mahesh Sahu: Can the Chief Minister take steps to set up two new police station in Palahada district of Odisha?
5. Shri Aswini Kumar Patra: Can the Chief Minister state if he received any government proposal to set up a new police station at Paschimabad under Jaleswar police district, if yes, what steps are being taken to set up a police station?
6. Shri Saiba Sushil Kumar Hansada: Can the Chief Minister place a proposal to create a new Police

53 This takes into account the total number of police stations with CCTV cameras installed.

54 Table 62 indicates how many police stations responded "NIL" to the question on inspection of CCTV footage.

55 Provided verbatim

District taking Rairangpur and Karangia subdivision in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha?

7. Shri Amar Prasad Satpathy: Bayree police station was set up a year ago. It continues to operate out of a rented building. Can the Chief Minister explain what steps are taken to set up a building for Bayree police station of Jajpur district in Odisha?
8. Shri Nitish Ganga Deb: Can the Chief Minister state when the new outpost will be opened in Deogarh district which is under examination? If no, please provide reasons for not setting it up. If yes, when will the police outpost be set up?
9. Shri Nitish Ganga Deb: Can the Chief Minister state how many police outposts are there in Deogarh district and what steps are being taken to upgrade them? If not, what is the reason for not upgrading the police outposts?
10. Shri Chandra Sekhar Majhi: Can the Chief Minister provide detailed data regarding the opening of new police stations in Odisha according to the need of the State?
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Majhi: Can the Chief Minister state how many police stations are functioning in rented buildings? By which date will these police stations function in their own building?
12. Shri Akash Dasnayak: Can the Chief Minister state what steps can be taken to reform the police outposts in Jajpur district of Odisha?
13. Shri Mahesh Sahoo: Can the Chief Minister state what steps are taken to open new police outpost in Deogarh district of Odisha?
14. Shri Anubhav Pattnaik: Is the government aware that Nuagadia Sahi police station is working in a rented house since long? If yes, what steps are taken by government to construct a new building in Kanhdapada /Nayagarh district of Odisha

MLAs raised the following 12 questions on police modernisation and infrastructure facilities during the study period (2017-18):

1. Shri Pradeep Panigrahy: Can the Chief Minister provide details on the call for tender to construct a 100 bedded barrack for the wireless section of police department? More than one crore was sanctioned for this project but the barrack is yet to be constructed. What steps have been taken to start this construction and by which date will it be ready?
2. Shri Jaganath Saraka: Can the Chief Minister provide data on the total number of police stations in Odisha? Is there any proposal for the upgrading the police stations? If yes, which police stations will be upgraded?
3. Dr. Raseswari Panigrahy: Can the Chief Minister provide details on the proposal for computerising all police stations; to maintain computerised records and to deliver letters through email? What steps are being taken to computerise police stations in Odisha and modernise it according to the proposal?
4. Shri Nitesh Gangadeb: Will the Chief Minister state whether the government has taken steps to recognise police station boundaries in Deogarh? If yes, when and what is its present status? If not, what is the reason?
5. Shri Sanatan Mahakud: What is the budget allocated for modernisation of police stations for the financial year 2017-18? For which districts is this budget allocated? How much money has been spent on modernisation of police stations in Odisha in 2016-17 and in which districts?
6. Shri Balabhadra Majhi: Can the Chief Minister state if there is any proposal for upgrading police outposts and police stations in Odisha? If yes, can a new outpost be set up at Thumularampur and Jaipatna blocks in Kalahandi?

7. Shri Anubhav Pattnaik: Is the government aware of the miserable condition of the jeep in Khandapada police station? If yes, what steps are taken to provide a new Jeep to the police station since it could not provide the service whenever required?
8. Shri Golekha Bihari Nayak: Can the Chief Minister state how many police stations are there in Odisha? How many of them are functioning in their own building? How many are functioning from rented buildings? By when will the police stations functioning in rented building be provided with their own building?
9. Shri Muktikanta Mandal: Can the Chief Minister state if there is any proposal to declare Dhamnagar, Dhusuri and Tihidi police stations as model police stations in Dhamnagar constituency of Odisha?
10. Shri Pravat Ranjan Biswal: Will the Chief Minister state if there is any proposal to modernise Bhubaneswar-Cuttack Commissionerate of Police? If yes, what are its features?
11. Dr. Raseswari Panigrahi: Will the Chief Minister state if there is any proposal to set up an updated and modernised police commissionerate in Sambalpur district of Odisha? If yes, when will it be set-up and when will it start operation?
12. Shri Mahidhar Rana: Will the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to upgrade Ghantapada police station of Kantamala?

MLAs raised the following 5 questions⁵⁶ on opening all women police stations during the study period (2017-18):

1. Shri Sanatan Mohakud, Shri Pravat Ranjan Biswal and Shri Pranab Kumar Blabantaray: Will the Chief Minister state if there is any proposal to establish new women police stations in every district of Odisha? If yes, when will the proposal be implemented?
2. Shri Rajiv Patra: Can the Chief Minister state how many women police stations are there in Odisha? Which districts do not have women police station? Can steps be taken to open a women police station in Balikuda block of Kandhamal district?
3. Shri Prasant Kumar Jagdev: Can the Chief Minister state if there is any proposal to open new women police stations in Odisha? If yes, where will it be set up?
4. Shri Ramesh Putua: Can the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to open a women police station at Rengali constituency of Sambalpur district in Odisha?
5. Pranab Kumar Blabantaray: Can the Chief Minister state what steps are being taken to set up more women police stations in Odisha?

Other questions on crime and policing⁵⁷

1. Shri Jogesh Kumar Singh: Can the Chief Minister state if any steps are being taken to set up the Police Establishment Board for transfer of police working in wireless section of police department? If yes, who are the members of the establishment board? To get transferred into the KBK district neither the 1st option nor the 2nd option have been followed. What steps are being taken to follow the options in the future?
2. Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati: After long discussions, the government tabled Odisha Police Bill, 2015 in the house. Can the Chief Minister provide the status of the Bill? Since two years have already passed, what is the reason for the delay in passing the Bill?
3. Shri Mahesh Sahoo: Can the Chief Minister state if he has received any memorandum from the

⁵⁶ Produced verbatim

⁵⁷ Produced verbatim

common people regarding the separation of crime investigation from law & order wing due to the increase of crime in Puri, Bhubaneswar, Sabbalpur and Brahmapur districts of Odisha. If yes, what steps can be taken to do this?

4. Shri Dibyashankar Mishra: Can the Chief Minister state what initiatives have been taken by the department on modernisation of police force in the current financial year? Please provide details about the allocated budget spent by the department for districts in the south western region.
5. Chandra Sekhar Majhi: Can the Chief Minister provide details on the budget provided by the Centre to Odisha Home Department for modernisation of police station and the fund received from the other sources? Please provide the total expenditure head wise?
6. Shri Debendra Sharma: Kindly can the Chief Minister state, in Odisha how many years a Police Inspector can work in a particular district and a particular police station? Is there any written document? If yes, then can it be kindly provided?
7. Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati: Kindly can the Chief Minister state the number of attacks on police personnel since last 4 years and how many police stations have been attacked and burnt in Odisha? In this connection against how many people action have been taken? Is the action taken sufficient or a new law is needed?
8. Shri Govind Chandra Das: Kindly can the Chief Minister provide a detailed crime statistic in the Baleswar district of Odisha from the year 2014 to 2017?
9. Shri Sanjiv Kumar Sahoo: Can the Chief Minister state about the proposal for the modernisation and extension of the training school in Anugul district of Odisha and what steps are taken regarding the proposal?
10. Shri Duryadhan Majhi: Kindly can the Chief Minister provide the details regarding the crime record for the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 of Odisha? The crime is increasing, has it come to the knowledge of the Chief Minister? If yes, what steps have been taken to control increasing crime in Odisha?

10. PROVISION OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In 2012, the government of Odisha issued general guidelines that require all public authorities to issue acknowledgment “receipts” of applications/documents received by them by applicants/complainants, by post, courier, or in person.⁵⁸ The concerned officer who receives the application/document is to sign it, with date and seal, and enter it into a designated diary. The diary number and date of receipt is to be given to the applicant or complainant. If a copy of the document is enclosed with the original, the concerned officer is to sign and stamp the copy as well.

While the Odisha Police headquarters has circulated the guidelines, we filed RTIs to ask whether the police department has laid down and circulated, step-by-step Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on receipt/acknowledgment of applications and documents, to all police stations.

TABLE 63. PROCEDURE TO ISSUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

	Whether police stations are following a procedure to issue acknowledgement				Total
	Yes	No	Not available	No information	
Bhubaneswar	10	3	7	4	24
Cuttack	16	4	0	2	22
Jajpur	11	7	0	2	20
Kandhamal	8	4	0	6	18
Total	45	18	7	14	84

As per the information received, 45 police stations claim to be following a procedure to issue acknowledgment, with the highest in Cuttack at 16. No SOPs were enclosed.

TABLE 64. COPIES OF THE PROCEDURE OR STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) MADE AVAILABLE

Police District	Copy of written procedure or SOP provided	
	2017	2018
Bhubaneswar	0	0
Cuttack	0	0
Jajpur	0	1
Kandhamal	0	0
Total	0	1

While the response to whether stipulated/written procedure is being followed was high (Table 63), when asked to provide copies of written procedures/SOPs regarding the supply of acknowledgment to an applicant, only Kaliapani police station in Jajpur District provided a document (and only in 2018). In 2017, 6 police stations of Jajpur stated they have received a copy of the guidelines issued by the Odisha government but did not send copies.

The procedure received from Kaliapani police station simply provides that the reception desk officer will receive grievance petitions “under proper acknowledgement”.

⁵⁸ On the recommendation of Hon’ble Lokpal, Odisha, in Lokpal Case No.112-A of 2004, the Director Public Grievances (& Ex-Officio Special Secretary to Government) issued general guidelines in writing to all public authorities in a letter (Memo No. 1836/PG & PA, dated 20.3.2012). In 2017, the General Administration & Public Grievance Department recirculated the guidelines and called for strict compliance by all public authorities (Memo No. 3828, No.PG (I) Misc-15/2017 3827/GA&PG, dated 14.09.2017). The same circular was forwarded by the Odisha Police State Headquarters to all heads of the police establishment for its implementation, vide Memo No. V-4-16/38655/Min, dated 17/10/2017.

TABLE 65. NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY POLICE STATIONS THROUGH WEB PORTAL/EMAIL/FAX/PHONE

Police District	Number of complaints received by police stations in 2017					Number of complaints received by police stations in 2018				
	Web Portal	Email	FAX	Telephone	Total	Web portal	Email	FAX	Telephone	Total
Bhubaneswar	66	0	0	0	66	121	0	0	0	121
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandhamal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	66	0	0	0	66	121	0	0	0	121

In both 2017 and 2018, none of the police stations in the four districts received any complaints through email, fax or telephone. In 2017, 66 complaints were received through the Odisha Police Citizen’s Portal, and in 2018, this almost doubled to 121.

TABLE 66. NUMBER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ISSUED BY POLICE STATIONS

Police District	Number of acknowledgements issued in 2017					Number of acknowledgements issued in 2018				
	Web Portal	Email	FAX	Telephone	Total	Web Portal	Email	FAX	Telephone	Total
Bhubaneswar	6	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	0	15
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandhamal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	0	15

Of the 66 complaints received via the Citizen’s Portal in 2017, only 6 acknowledgements were issued. Of the 121 received in 2018, only 15 acknowledgments were issued.

11. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005 (RTI ACT) AND OTHER LAWS

Police stations are required to display certain basic information to the public in the precincts of the police stations. Examples of the kinds of information to be disclosed includes details of personnel on duty, guidelines on arrest and detention to be followed given in *D.K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal*, and details of the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) and First Appellate Authority (FAA), among others. This information must be available in the official language of the state (Odia, in this case), and also in English as far as possible; and displayed in a way that is accessible to all who visit, or are brought, to the police station. We sought information from all police stations under the four districts on whether certain kinds of information is displayed as required.⁵⁹

We were not able to conduct physical inspections.

We sought to know whether display boards were put up in police stations containing:

- the duty chart that lists the duties assigned to each police personnel posted in the police station or outpost to be updated daily;
- Supreme Court guidelines on arrest and detention to be followed in all cases (popularly called the DK Basu guidelines) and prominently displayed at the station lock-ups in view of all arrested/detained individuals⁶⁰;
- the name and residential address of all arrested persons in police custody to be updated daily⁶¹;
- the names, designations, and contact details of the PIO and FAA, respectively, designated for the police station.

TABLE 67. DISPLAY BOARDS

Display Boards	Bhubaneswar			Cuttack			Jajpur			Kandhamal			Total		
	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided
Duty Chart in PS	19	1	4	19	2	1	11	7	2	6	6	6	55	16	13
Duty Chart in outpost ⁴⁷	16	4	4	9	9	1	3	12	2	0	12	6	28	37	13
Arrest Guidelines	12	8	4	7	10	5	1	17	2	3	8	7	23	43	18
Details of daily arrests	8	12	4	0	14	8	0	17	3	4	7	7	12	50	22
PIO under RTI	14	6	4	19	1	2	13	5	2	7	6	5	53	18	13
FAA under RTI	11	9	4	18	2	2	10	8	2	7	6	5	46	25	13
Total	80 (55.56%)	40 (27.78%)	24 (16.67%)	72 (55.81%)	38 (29.46%)	19 (14.73%)	38 (32.48%)	66 (56.41%)	13 (11.11%)	27 (25.00%)	45 (41.67%)	36 (33.33%)	217 (43.57%)	189 (37.95%)	92 (18.47%)

⁵⁹ This does not cover the full swathe of information required to be displayed in police stations.

⁶⁰ In its landmark judgment in *D.K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal*, the Court laid down 11 guidelines “to be followed in all cases of arrest and detention” (*D.K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal AIR 1997 SC 610*). The guidelines in full are annexed.

⁶¹ Section 41C of the Code of Criminal Procedure mandates every state government to display the names and addresses of all arrested persons, and the names and designations of the arresting officers, on the notice board of every district control room. The DK Basu guidelines stipulate these are to be updated every 12 hours. As this information is to be dispatched to the district PCR, it is good practice for it to be displayed on police station premises as well.

⁶² There is no outpost under three Police Stations of Cuttack and three police stations in Jajpur. Therefore, the total does not match. The Badambadi Police Station has no space for display boards.

According to the data received, there is not a single police district in which all of these display boards are up in all the police stations. Compliance is alarmingly low. We do not know the frequency of updating of the information in the boards available.

Of the four districts, Kandhamal has the fewest police stations with duty charts on display. Cuttack has the highest number of police stations with duty charts on display.

Bhubaneswar has the highest number of police stations with the DK Basu guidelines displayed. In Jajpur district, only one police station displays the guidelines.

Bhubaneswar has the highest number of police stations with daily arrests information, though it is in less than half of Bhubaneswar's total 24 police stations. From Cuttack and Jajpur, we got no positive response of display of arrested persons.

Cuttack has the highest number of police stations with the details of the PIO and FAA displayed.

TABLE 68. DISPLAY OF DUTY CHARTS (POLICE STATION-WISE)

Police District	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Total	Language of display chart			Place of display			
					English	Odia	Both	PS	Outpost	PS jurisdiction	Website
Bhubaneswar	19	1	4	42	4	0	15	19	15	10	1
Cuttack	19	2	1	24	19	1	2	19	7	3	1
Jajpur	11	7	2	14	11	0	1	9	3	0	0
Kandhamal	6	6	6	8	8	0	0	6	1	3	0
Total	55 (65.5%)	16 (19%)	13 (15.5%)	88	42	1	18	53	26	16	2

A total of 55 police stations, across the four districts, display duty charts. Notably, 42 police stations display them in English. Only one police station across the four districts displays the chart in Odia. 18 total police stations display it in both Odia and English, but of these, 15 are in Bhubaneswar. Almost all are displayed at the police station, barring two which are on the police website.

TABLE 69. DISPLAY OF DUTY CHARTS IN OUTPOSTS⁶³

Police District	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Total	Language of display chart			Place of display			
					English	Odia	Both	PS	Outpost	PS jurisdiction	Website
Bhubaneswar	16	4	4	33	4	0	12	12	17	8	0
Cuttack	9	9	1	10	9	0	0	4	7	0	0
Jajpur	3	12	2	4	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Kandhamal	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28 (35.9%)	37 (47.4%)	13 (16.7%)	47	15	0	12	18	26	8	0

Bhubaneswar has the highest number of police outposts which display the duty chart. Duty charts only in Odia are not displayed anywhere.

TABLE 70. DISPLAY BOARD OF PIO UNDER RTI⁶⁴

⁶³ The total number of display boards does not match the sum of number of display boards in police stations, outposts and jurisdictions because many of the police stations reported in their answers to us that they had display boards, but not mentioned the languages they were in.

⁶⁴ The total number of display board does not match with sum of the number of display boards in police station, outpost and jurisdic-

Police District	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Language of display chart			Place of display			
				English	Odia	Both	PS	Outpost	PS jurisdiction	Website
Bhubaneswar	14	6	4	24	0	0	14	14	8	7
Cuttack	19	1	2	23	9	4	12	19	3	3
Jajpur	13	5	2	16	8	2	3	11	1	1
Kandhamal	7	6	5	5	3	0	1	3	0	1
Total	53 (63.1%)	18 (21.4%)	13 (15.5%)	68	20	6	30	47	12	12

A total of 53 police stations across the four districts have the details of the Public Information Officer on display. About 21% police stations across the districts do not. 68 display boards are in English, 20 in Odia, and 6 are both in English and Odia. 12 police stations have displayed these details on a website.

TABLE 71. DISPLAY BOARD OF FAA UNDER RTI⁶⁵

Police District	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Language of display chart			Place of display			
				English	Odia	Both	PS	Outpost	PS jurisdiction	Website
Bhubaneswar	11	9	4	19	0	0	10	10	6	6
Cuttack	18	2	2	23	3	2	16	15	3	4
Jajpur	10	8	2	12	5	4	1	7	1	1
Kandhamal	7	6	5	5	3	0	1	3	0	1
Total	46 (54.8%)	25 (29.8%)	13 (15.5%)	59	11	6	28	35	10	12

A total of 46 police stations across the four districts have the details of the First Appellate Authority on display. About 30% police stations across the districts do not. 59 display boards are in English, 11 in Odia, and 6 are both in English and Odia. 12 police stations have displayed these details on a website.

TABLE 72. DISPLAY OF ARREST GUIDELINES

Police District	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	If yes , Photograph of display Provided	If yes , size of display Provided	If yes , Location of display Provided
Bhubaneswar	12	8	4	4	4	6
Cuttack	7	10	5	3	1	1
Jajpur	1	17	2	0	0	0
Kandhamal	3	8	7	0	0	0
Total	23 (27.4%)	43 (51.2%)	18 (21.4%)	7 (30.43%)	5 (21.74%)	7(30.43%)

A total of 23 police stations (27.4%) across the four districts display the DK Basu guidelines. The majority of police stations, at 43, (51.2%) do not. Only 7 police stations provided photographs of the display board. Bandambadi police station of Cuttack UPD said that it did not have space to display the board with the guidelines.

tion because many of the police stations said they had display boards but did not mention the languages they were in.

65 The total number of display board does not match with sum of the number of display boards in police station, outpost and jurisdiction because many of the police stations said they had display boards but did not mention the languages they were in.

TABLE 73. DISPLAY OF DETAILS REGARDING DAILY ARRESTS

Police District	Displayed	Not Displayed	Data not provided	Duration of display	Photograph of display board provided
Bhubaneswar	8	12	4	0	0
Cuttack	0	14	8	0	0
Jajpur	0	17	3	0	0
Kandhamal	4	7	7	0	1
Total	12 (14.3%)	50 (59.5%)	22 (26.2%)	0	1

Only 12 police stations across the four districts display details of daily arrests on their premises. 50 police stations do not. Sarangada police station in Kandhamal was the only one that provided a photograph of the board with details of daily arrests.

11.1 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS AS REQUIRED UNDER THE RTI ACT

Section 4(1)(a) of RTI Act 2005 mandates every public authority to “maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and the form which facilitates the right to information under this Act and ensure that all records that are appropriate to be computerised are, within a reasonable time and subject to availability of resources, computerised and connected through a network all over the country on different systems so that access to such records is facilitated”.

The larger purpose is to widely disseminate information and in such form and manner which is easily accessible to the public.

TABLE 74. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 4(1)(A) OF RTI ACT, 2005

Section 4(1)(a) of RTI Act 2005	Bhubaneswar				Cuttack				Jajpur				Kandhamal			
	Yes	No	Ongoing Process	Data not received	Yes	No	Ongoing Process	Data not received	Yes	No	Ongoing Process	Data not received	Yes	No	Ongoing Process	Data not received
Catalogued	5	2	11	6	0	6	11	5	3	13	0	4	0	11	0	7
Indexed	5	2	11	6	0	6	12	4	7	2	0	11	1	10	0	7
Computerised	3	4	10	7	1	18	0	3	2	8	0	10	0	10	0	8
Connected through a network	4	4	9	7	0	18	0	4	2	7	0	11	0	10	0	8

5 police stations in Bhubaneswar and 3 police stations in Jajpur have catalogued records. In Cuttack and Kandhamal, records have not been catalogued. 7 police stations in Jajpur and 5 in Bhubaneswar have indexed their records. Only 3 police stations in Bhubaneswar and 2 in Jajpur have computerised their records. 4 police stations in Bhubaneswar and 2 in Jajpur are connected through a network.⁶⁶

11.2 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION [AS PER SECTION 4(1)(B) OF THE RTI ACT, 2005]

According to section 4(1)(b) of RTI Act, 2005, every public authority shall proactively publish 17 types of information within 120 days from the enactment of the RTI Act.

⁶⁶ No police station is connected through a network to facilitate the public’s access to information. The police stations in Bhubaneswar referred to being part of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) which is a Government of India initiative to connect police stations within and across states to share data and information on a common platform: www.cctns.op.gov.in/cctnsweb/login.aspx. Services for the public – such as online registration of complaints – is also planned as a feature of CCTNS.

TABLE 75. PROACTIVE DISCLOSURE

Section 4(1)(b) of RTI Act, 2005	Bhubaneswar			Cuttack			Jajpur			Kandhamal		
	Prepared	Maintained	Published	Prepared	Maintained	Published	Prepared	Maintained	Published	Prepared	Maintained	Published
About the Organization	10	3	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Powers and Duties	10	3	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Decision Making Process	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Norms for Discharge of Functions	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rules & Regulations	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Category of Documents	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Formulation of Policy	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Boards/ Councils/ Committees	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Directory of Employees	10	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Remuneration & Compensation	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Budget Provision	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Schemes & Programmes	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Concessions & Permits	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Information in Electronic Form	10	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Facilities for Citizens	10	3	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
PIOs Details	13	6	4	9	7	6	4	2	3	0	0	0
Other Information	11	4	3	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0

No police district has complied with Section 4(1) of the RTI Act, 2005. The maximum compliance is in Bhubaneswar, while Cuttack, Jajpur and Kandhamal have negligible levels of compliance. Additionally, no police station gave us a copy of the records maintained under this provision and no citizen has inspected these records.

11.3 INSPECTION OF RECORDS

Citizens have the right to inspect records maintained by a public authority under the RTI Act.

TABLE 76. INSPECIONS OF RECORDS

Police Districts	Number of inspection of records		
	2017	2018	Total
Bhubaneswar	0	0	0
Cuttack	29	12	41
Jajpur	0	0	0
Kandhamal	0	0	0

Cuttack is the only district where citizens inspected records in police stations. A total of 41 inspections of records were done in Cuttack in 2017 and 2018.

TABLE 77. DETAILS REGARDING APPOINTMENTS OF PIOs AND FAAs

Details of PIO & FAA	Bhubaneswar			Cuttack			Jajpur			Kandhamal		
	Yes	No	Data not received	Yes	No	Data not received	Yes	No	Data not received	Yes	No	Data not received
PIO appointed	18	0	6	20	0	2	14	1	5	11	3	4
Order copy of Appointment of PIO	0	18	6	0	20	2	0	14	6	0	11	7
Tenure of PIO provided	0	18	6	0	20	2	3	11	6	0	11	7
Mobile No of PIO provided	18	0	6	20	0	2	14	0	6	8	4	6
Email address of PIO provided	2	16	6	3	17	2	2	12	6	2	9	7
FAA appointed	14	2	8	17	0	5	5	1	14	9	2	7
Order copy of Appointment of FAA provided	0	14	10	0	17	5	0	5	15	0	9	9
Name of FAA provided	13	3	8	14	2	6	5	1	14	9	2	7
Tenure of FAA provided	0	12	12	0	15	7	1	4	15	0	8	10
Mobile No of FAA provided	5	11	8	12	3	7	5	0	15	6	2	10
Email address of FAA provided	1	15	8	3	13	6	3	2	15	1	8	9

In terms of PIOs being in place, Cuttack is most compliant. PIOs are appointed in 20 (out of 22) police stations.⁶⁷ The mobile numbers of all 20 are provided.

The orders appointing the PIOs were not made available in any district.

Orders appointing FAAs were not made available in any district. 41 police stations have provided the names of the FAAs. 28 police stations have provided the mobile number of the FAA, and eight have provided FAA email addresses.

⁶⁷ In Odisha, the Inspector-In-Charge of each police station acts as the PIO of the police station.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Odisha Police

- Initiate the use of “crime mapping”⁶⁸ to track crime incidents and identify crime hotspots, at both the police station and district levels
- Ensure crime maps are uploaded on the Odisha Police website to build public awareness on crime trends
- Consider compiling statistics for certain crimes by the section-wise method and not the principal offence method for in-depth analyses of the volume of these crimes⁶⁹. We strongly recommend that sexual offences against women are compiled separately in this manner as well.
- Maintain crime data in electronic form at all levels
- Extinguish the use of the general categories “Miscellaneous” and “Other IPC crimes” in recordkeeping of crime statistics. Ensure that all crime statistics are fully reported under the specific offences they pertain to.
- Conduct regular audits of shortfall at all ranks of the police, focused on the staff requirements in police stations
- Develop action plans to fill shortfall at all levels, with an immediate focus on the ranks of Investigating Officers
- Commit to increasing the representation of women police to 33% and develop an action plan to achieve this target in a time-bound manner
- Ensure that women police are provided equal opportunities to apply for and take on varied policing roles and tasks
- Increase the representation of the ST community in the four districts to meet the reservation target
- Commit to increasing the numbers of underrepresented religious groups at all levels, with the goal of achieving proportionate representation in a time-bound period
- Maintain and regularly publish comprehensive data on complaints received and registered against police personnel
- Report on trends in complaints against police, particularly to track repeated misconduct and where misconduct is occurring most frequently, and the action taken towards enforcing accountability
- Ensure necessary facilities and procedures are put in place for sending, receiving, and acknowledging complaints through email, fax and phones in each police station
- Ensure all police offices provide prompt acknowledgement of applications/documents/complaints received

68 “Crime mapping” refers to a technique of mapping, visualising and analysing patterns in crime incidence that can help the police accurately track crime, shape targeted crime reduction strategies and utilise resources effectively. For more information on crime mapping, refer to page 16, CHRI and Praja “State of Policing and Law & Order in Delhi 2014.”

69 The “principle offense” method refers to a technique of counting crimes that involves counting only the most serious offense in one First Incidence Report (FIR), and therefore, discounting all other offences listed on the same FIR. This leads to an under-counting of crimes, which can be combatted by using the “section-wise” counting method which counts each offence reported in each FIR. For more information on the distinction between the two methods, refer to page 9 of the CHRI and Praja’s “State of Policing and Law & Order in Delhi 2014.”

- Ensure separate lockups for women in every police station
- Ensure separate washrooms, resting rooms, and barracks for women police in every police station.
- Prioritise putting in place fire safety measures and ramps for physically disabled persons in every police station
- Ensure the display of arrest guidelines and other necessary information as provided under various Acts and court orders, clearly and visibly in prominent places within police stations.
- Ensure full compliance with the requirements of proactive disclosure under the Right to Information Act, 2005
- Ensure the installation and functioning of CCTV cameras in every police station and outpost.
- Set uniform standards for storage of CCTV camera footage
- Ensure regular inspections of CCTV footage are conducted
- Ensure Internal Committees (ICs) are set up, in full compliance with the requirements of the 2013 Act, at all administrative units with no further delay.

For the Odisha government

- Address the shortage of housing quarters for police personnel on priority
- Provide housing quarters to all police personnel close to their workplaces, particularly for women staff.
- Redraft the Odisha Police Bill 2015 on the basis of the known legislative models and Supreme Court directives on police reform, and initiate a wide process of pre-legislative public consultation on the Bill across the state
- Establish a fully independent and functional Police Complaints Authority at the state and district levels

For civil society

- Educate on and create public pressure to call for police reforms
- Engage with local elected representatives on issues related to policing
- Engage with the Odisha Police to strengthen police-public relations

ANNEXURE

D.K. BASU GUIDELINES IN FULL

- (1) The police personnel carrying out the arrest and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.
- (2) That the police officer carrying out the arrest of the arrestee shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by at least one witness, who may be either a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be counter signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest.
- (3) A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation centre or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee.
- (4) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid organisation in the district and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.
- (5) The person arrested must be made aware of this right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.
- (6) An entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is.
- (7) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The “Inspection Memo” must be signed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.
- (8) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory. Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tehsils and Districts as well.
- (9) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to the Illaqa Magistrate for his record.
- (10) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.
- (11) A police control room should be provided at all district and state headquarters, where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

CHRI Programmes

CHRI seeks to hold the Commonwealth and its member countries to high of human rights, transparent democracies and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CHRI specifically works on strategic initiatives and advocacy on human rights, Access to Justice and Access to Information. Its research, publications, workshops, analysis, mobilisation, dissemination and advocacy, informs the following principal programmes:

1. Access to Justice (ATJ)

***Police Reforms:** In too many countries the police are seen as an oppressive instrument of state rather than as protectors of citizens' rights, leading to widespread rights violations and denial of justice. CHRI promotes systemic reform so that the police act as upholders of the rule of law rather than as enforcers of a regime. CHRI's programme in India and South Asia aims at mobilising public support for police reforms and works to strengthen civil society engagement on the issues. In Tanzania and Ghana, CHRI examines police accountability and its connect to citizenry.

***Prison Reforms:** CHRI's work in prisons looks at increasing transparency of a traditionally closed system and exposing malpractices. Apart from highlighting systematic failures that result in overcrowding and unacceptably long pre-trial detention and prison overstay, it engages in interventions and advocacy for legal aid. Changes in these areas can spark improvements in the administration of prisons and conditions of justice.

2. Access to Information

***Right to Information:** CHRI's expertise on the promotion of Access to Information is widely acknowledged. It encourages countries to pass and implement effective Right to Information (RTI) laws. It routinely assists in the development of legislation and has been particularly successful in promoting Right to Information laws and practices in India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ghana and Kenya. In Ghana, CHRI as the Secretariat for the RTI civil society coalition, mobilised the efforts to pass the law; success came in 2019 after a long struggle. CHRI regularly critiques new legislation and intervenes to bring best practices into governments and civil society knowledge both at a time when laws are being drafted and when they are first being implemented. It has experience of working in hostile environments as well as culturally varied jurisdictions, enabling CHRI bring valuable insights into countries seeking to evolve new RTI laws.

***South Asia Media Defenders Network (SAMDEN):** CHRI has developed a regional network of media professionals to address the issue of increasing attacks on media workers and pressure on freedom of speech and expression in South Asia. This network, the South Asia Media Defenders Network (SAMDEN) recognises that such freedoms are indivisible and know no political boundaries. Anchored by a core group of media professionals who have experienced discrimination and intimidation, SAMDEN has developed approaches to highlight pressures on media, issues of shrinking media space and press freedom. It is also working to mobilise media so that strength grows through collaboration and numbers. A key area of synergy lies in linking SAMDEN with RTI movements and activists.

3. International Advocacy and Programming

Through its flagship Report, **Easier Said Than Done**, CHRI monitors the compliance of Commonwealth member states with human rights obligations. It advocates around human rights challenges and strategically engages with regional and international bodies including the UNHRC, Commonwealth Secretariat, Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group and the African Commission for Human and People's Rights. Ongoing strategic initiatives include advocating for SDG 16 goals, SDG 8.7, monitoring and holding the Commonwealth members to account and the Universal Periodic Review. We advocate and mobilise for the protection of human rights defenders and civil society spaces.

4. SDG 8.7: Contemporary Forms of Slavery

Since 2016, CHRI has pressed the Commonwealth to commit itself towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 8.7, to 'take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.' In July 2019 CHRI launched the Commonwealth 8.7 Network, which facilitates partnerships between grassroots NGOs that share a common vision to eradicate contemporary forms of slavery in Commonwealth countries. With a membership of approximately 60 NGOs from all five regions, the network serves as a knowledge-sharing platform for country-specific and thematic issues and good practice, and to strengthen collective advocacy.



Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR)

CSNR is an Odisha based Non-Governmental Organisation that works for the protection and promotion of human rights, sustainable livelihood systems, and ecology. It also has long experience of working among Adivasis, Dalits, minorities and other marginalised communities. It has been working towards police reforms in Odisha for the last three years. With a mission to build up a human rights based, people-friendly and accountable policing system, CSNR is continuing a state wide advocacy process on democratic police legislation for Odisha.

Centre for the Sustainable use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR)

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Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) is an independent, non-partisan, international non-governmental organisation, mandated to ensure the practical realisation of human rights in the countries of the Commonwealth. In 1987, several Commonwealth professional associations founded CHRI. They believed that while the Commonwealth provided member countries a shared set of values and legal principles from which to work and provided a forum within which to promote human rights, there was little focus on the issues of human rights within the Commonwealth.

CHRI is based in New Delhi, India, and has Offices in London, UK and Accra, Ghana

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