



WHITE PAPER

STATE OF POLICING AND LAW & ORDER IN DELHI 2014





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PRAJA FOUNDATION

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

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II. Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Maja Daruwala
Executive Director, CHRI

NITAI MEHTA
Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation

III. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHRI and Praja jointly drew up the list of data parameters, by slightly expanding Praja's template. We studied and learned about the structure and organisation of the Delhi Police, and also did our best to understand from Delhi Police personnel how and where data is maintained. Primary data on all the parameters was collected in 2014 and 2015 through filing Right to Information requests in all 11 districts of Delhi, inspections, and field visits to police stations. Crime statistics were collected only from the 161 police stations which cover Delhi's districts. As mentioned, we sought data covering the period January to December 2014. All the data comes from primary

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

and original sources. To provide very brief context and additional research, we also reference relevant policy documents relating to the data parameters.

Collecting crime statistics

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

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

- The police follow the “principle or major offence rule” to count and officially report crime statistics. Every FIR registered by the police lists all of the offences invoked by the allegations made in that particular case. In the majority of cases, a series of crimes is committed in the course of one incident or case. For statistical purposes, this makes it very difficult to classify or count each case as *one* crime. So in cases where an FIR contains more than one offence (which is virtually all), the police report only the most serious offence with the highest punishment, as per law, as the official crime statistic. This single offence is the only crime counted in state and national crime statistics even if the FIR in the case invokes, for instance, eight other offences.
- This means the total number of crimes will never tally with the total number of FIRs. It also means that there is under-counting of crimes in the official statistics. While this perhaps cannot be avoided when compiling state or national level crime statistics due to sheer volume, a detailed understanding of crime would require that every offence invoked in each case is examined. Statistical analysis of crime is complex. It requires diverse and interlocking methodologies, which are currently lacking.

We wanted to find a way to collect every offence invoked in each FIR and also represent the statistics in terms of the actual totals of each offence reported in each case, rather than solely rely on crime data which reported only the principle offence. Every police station in Delhi maintains detailed records of FIRs in two main registers: the “Crime head-wise” and the “Serial-wise FIR” register. After conducting inspections of records, we found that the serial wise FIR register is a chronological record of all the FIRs registered in a police station, containing the

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



full details of each case, including *every* offence invoked in each FIR and the name of the Investigating Officer assigned to each case. It is updated daily, and some police stations maintain the data contained in this register in electronic form as well, which provides a complete crime record of a particular period in consolidated form. For this study, we collected statistics of reported crime from 161 police stations by asking for the data from the serial wise FIR register and in doing so, we are also able to report crime statistics for Delhi based on the total count of each offence reported in each case.

Part A – Overall crimes in Delhi

Section I. Crime Statistics

Table 1³: Crimes reported in Delhi⁴ (Principle offence-wise)

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

Inference:

The above table represents specific crimes reported in the National capital territory of Delhi for the calendar year 2014. Theft is by far the highest crime reported at a whopping 74921, followed by rash driving at 10373 and burglary at 10281. Snatching at 7170 reported cases and robbery at 6396 come fifth and sixth respectively. This indicates that these kinds of economic offences are highly prevalent in the city. Also, reported cases of rash driving are at an alarming level. A total of 1962 cases of rape and gang-rape were reported in 2014. A total of 533 murder cases were reported.

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

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

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

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

Table 2: Crimes reported in Delhi (Section wise⁷)

Specific Crimes reported in 2014	Total number
Murder (Section 302)	553
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	861
Rape (Section 376)	1889
Gang rape (Section 376D)	154
Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Section 354)	3072
Riots (Sections 147 to 151 and 153A)	474
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sections 363, 364A, 365, and 366 to 369)	8023
Cheating (Sections 419 and 420)	4927
Burglary (Day and Night) (Sections 454 and 457)	10442
Snatching ⁸ (Section 356)	7285
Robbery (Sections 392 to 394, 397 and 398)	7483
Dacoity (Section 395)	78
Rash driving (Section 279 read with 337 and 338)	10373
Hurt (Sections 323)	7771
Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326, 326A and 326B)	680
Theft (Sections 379 to 382)	92995
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	346

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

⁷ As per the total number of each Section invoked in each FIR

⁸ “Snatching” is police nomenclature to refer to the offence in Section 356 IPC, which is assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person

Table 3: Comparison of Table 1 and Table 2

Specific Crimes reported in 2014	Total Number of cases ⁹ (A)	Total Number of each Section invoked in each FIR ¹⁰ (B)	Difference between 'A' and 'B'	% Difference ¹¹ between 'A' and 'B'
Murder (Section 302)	533	553	20	4%
Attempt to murder Section 307)	768	861	93	11%
Rape (Section 376)	1818	1889	71	4%
Gang rape (Section 376D)	144	154	10	6%
Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Section 354)	2667	3072	405	13%
Riots (Sections 147 to 151 and 153A)	153	474	321	68%
Kidnapping / Abduction (Sections 363, 364A, 365, 366-369)	7186	8023	837	10%
Cheating (Sections 419 and 420)	4479	4927	448	9%
Burglary (Day and Night) (Sections 454 and 457)	10281	10442	161	2%
Snatching ¹² (Section 356)	7170	7285	115	2%
Robbery (Sections 392 to 394, 397 and 398)	6396	7483	1087	15%
Dacoity (Section 395)	71	78	7	9%
Rash driving (Section 279 read with 337 & 338)	10373	10373	0	0%
Hurt (Section 323)	4528	7771	3243	42%
Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326, 326A, and 326B)	563	680	117	17%
Theft (Sections 379 to 382)	74921	92995	18074	19%
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	235	346	111	32%

Inference:

This table indicates the difference in crime figures when calculated by the principle offence method, and by totalling each Section invoked in each FIR. Overall, there is a difference in all the crimes listed here¹³, with higher total crime figures in column B. This indicates that there can be under-counting in the principle offence method. The most significant difference is in the total number of Riots cases at 68%. The second significant difference is in the total number of Hurt cases at 42%, this may be because Hurt is most often invoked with a graver crime and so it becomes invisible in counting as per the principle offence method. It is notable to point out that there is a difference in the crime figures for all the crimes against women listed here – Rape at 4%, Gang rape at 6%, and Outraging Modesty at 13%.

⁹As per the “principle offence” method.

¹⁰ As per the total number of each Section invoked in each FIR

¹¹ These percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number.

¹² “Snatching” is police nomenclature to refer to the offence in Section 356 IPC, which is assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person

¹³The sole exception is rash driving

Table 4: District-wise table¹⁴ of crimes reported in 2014

Specific Crime	Central District	West District	East District	Outer District	New Delhi District	North District	North East District	North West District	South District	South East District	South West District	Total
Murder	29	55	59	84	5	29	74	38	39	63	58	533
Attempt to murder	43	78	94	90	7	30	111	85	58	84	88	768
Rape	82	215	208	232	16	52	219	112	241	228	213	1818
Assault on the woman to outrage her modesty	139	294	275	272	26	96	291	250	414	294	316	2667
Riot	5	3	23	13	21	14	30	6	15	19	4	153
Kidnapping / Abduction	315	861	687	1207	49	277	1036	685	639	700	730	7186
Cheating	295	553	532	434	119	325	330	379	561	429	522	4479
Burglary (Day/Night)	606	970	992	1818	54	675	1039	926	1246	1050	905	10281
Snatching	550	1279	1005	1087	93	455	778	513	409	402	599	7170
Robbery	297	578	787	1004	60	358	1278	733	502	394	405	6396
Dacoity	4	6	2	10	0	8	10	12	3	8	8	71
Rash Driving	500	1199	962	1255	367	667	741	806	1378	1307	1191	10373
Hurt	268	385	938	561	12	106	726	159	648	559	166	4528
Grievous Hurt	31	66	30	66	3	24	55	78	71	77	62	563
Theft	4197	9428	9423	10071	1093	4296	8207	7308	8667	7608	4623	74921
Extortion	18	17	38	27	7	15	32	11	24	19	27	235
Other Crimes¹⁵	2613	3887	3895	4336	518	1330	3045	1943	4234	2869	2137	30807
Total Number of FIR's	9852	19623	19230	22222	2379	8705	17779	14083	18505	15595	11977	159950

Inference:

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

¹⁴ As per the “principle offence” method.

¹⁵ This figure is calculated by subtracting the total number of specific crime listed in the above table from the total number of FIRs of each district.

Table 4: District-wise table of total crimes reported¹⁶ in 2014

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

Inference:

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

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

Table 6: Sexual offences and other Crimes against women in Delhi¹⁷

Specific crimes against women	Offences reported in 2014
Dowry deaths (304B)	161
Acid attacks (326A)	19
Attempt to throw acid (326B)	14
Assault on a woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (354)	3071
Sexual Harassment (354A)	1559
Assault or use of Criminal force on a woman with intent to disrobe (354B)	684
Voyeurism (354C)	78
Stalking(354D)	1193
Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (509)	3032
Cruelty by husband or relatives (498A)	3247
Rape of Minors ¹⁸ (female) (Section 376 IPC read with Sections 3 to 10 POCSO Act)	687

Inference:

The table above shows the specific sexual offences and other crimes against women reported in Delhi. Please note that Sections 326A, 326B, 354A to 354D are relatively new offences which were codified in the Indian Penal Code only in 2013.¹⁹The crime most reported in 2014 was cruelty by husbands and relatives at 3247. In 2014, there have been an alarming number of 161 Dowry Deaths in Delhi. Of the offences most recently brought into law, the crime most reported was Sexual Harassment at 1559, followed by Stalking at 1193. There was significantly high reporting of Section 509 (Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman).

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

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

¹⁹ Inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013

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

Special Laws	Offences reported during 2014
Electricity Act	1229
Motor Vehicle Act	426
Juvenile Justice Act	398
Dowry Prohibition Act	258
Child Labour Act	109
IT Act ²⁰	165
Gambling Act	634
Prevention of Atrocities (SC/ST) Act	76
Arms Act	1264
NDPS Act ²¹	259
Copyright Act	106
Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act	2878
Delhi Excise Act	1386
Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractice Against Tourists Act	114
Foreigners Act	58

Inference:

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

²⁰ This refers to the Information Technology Act

²¹ This refers to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

Section II. Disposal of Cases by Police and Courts

Table 8: Cases Investigated in 2014²²

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

Inference:

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

²² Refer to National Crime Records Bureau (2014), *Crime in India 2014*: <http://ncrb.nic.in/cii-2014/cii2014.asp>

Section III. Police Personnel

Table 9: Rank-wise shortfall of Police Personnel²³

Designation	Sanctioned	Working	<i>Difference between Sanctioned and Working</i>	<i>% Difference between Sanctioned and Working</i>
Commissioner of Police	1	1	0	0%
Special Commissioner of Police	10	14	+4	40%
Joint Commissioner of Police	20	22	+2	10%
Additional Commissioner of Police	19	12	7	37%
Deputy Commissioner of Police	107	78	29	27%
Assistant Commissioner of Police	348	224	124	36%
Police Inspector	1350	1317	33	2%
Police Sub - Inspector	6111	5620	491	8%
Assistant Police Sub-Inspector	6752	6543	209	3%
Head Constable	20817	18994	1823	9%
Police Constable	46707	44258	2449	5%
Total	82242	77083	5005	6%

Inferences:

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

²³ As of 31 December 2014

Table 10: District-wise²⁴ Police Personnel shortfall

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

Inferences:

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

²⁴ Please be clear this table represents only the total figures of police personnel working at the district level as of 31st December 2014.

Section IV. Complaints against Police Personnel

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

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

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

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

Table 11: District wise complaints against police personnel in 2014

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

Inference

In 2014, a total of 12872 complaints were received by the police against police personnel in Delhi.²⁵ The highest number of complaints (3012) was reported in North East district, followed by South district (2103). The least number of complaints were filed in Outer district. Barring South West district for which the information is not available, the data reveals that no complaint was closed without enquiry. The highest number of departmental enquiries were initiated in South West district (though total complaints received is not known). The highest number of FIRs at 12 was registered against police personnel in West district, of these, chargesheets were filed in only 8 cases. Across the districts, departmental enquiries were initiated only in 46 cases and completed only in 13. A total of 35 FIRs were registered against police personnel, and only 9 charge-sheets filed.

²⁵ This does not include the total complaints received in South West district as there is no separate record of total complaints received maintained in the district.

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

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

Inference:

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

Section V. Deliberations by Delhi MPs

Table 13: Number of questions asked on crime issues in the Parliament²⁶

Name of MPs ²⁷	No. of Question asked on crime issues	Total questions asked
Meenakshi Lekhi	4	107
Maheish Girri	8	127
Manoj Tiwari	0	5
Parvesh Sahib Singh	1	30
Ramesh Bidhuri	2	23
Udit Raj	2	42
Total	17	334

Inferences:

The above data represents the number of Questions asked by MPs on crime. Please note that Manoj Tiwari did not ask a single question on crime issues, including on policing or the criminal justice system.

Out of the total 334 questions asked by the MPs for Delhi in the above period, only 17 questions were somewhat related to crime or policing.

Table 14: Issues-wise question asked on crime

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

Inferences:

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

²⁶ In the period from the Budget session 2014 to the Budget session 2015

²⁷ Dr. Harsh Vardhan is the seventh MP for Delhi. He is currently the Minister of Science & Technology and Earth Sciences, as a Minister, he cannot ask questions.

Section VI. STATUS OF STATE SECURITY COMMISSION OF DELHI

The State Security Commission (SSC) is an independent police oversight body recommended by the Supreme Court of India in the landmark Prakash Singh judgment²⁸, and forms part of a package of seven directives aimed at systemic police reform. The SSC is to act as a buffer between the police and the political executive, and is to have the presence of independent non-government members. The SSC is designed to be a policy-making body with the principle mandate to set standards for policing and evaluate police performance.

The Central Government constituted a separate Security Commission for the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, by an official memorandum dated 10 January 2011.²⁹The composition for the SSC was as follows:

1. Lieutenant Governor (LG), Delhi – Chair
2. Chief Minister, Delhi - Member
3. Leader of Opposition in the Delhi Legislative Assembly- Member
4. Joint Secretary in charge of the UT Division, MHA - Member
5. Commissioner of Police – Secretary / Convenor
6. Five Independent Members selected by the Administrator³⁰ from a panel prepared by the Search Committee constituted for the purpose by the Administrator.

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

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

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

- Ms. Renana Jhabwala, Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA)
- Professor Shyam B. Menon, Vice Chancellor, Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University
- Retired Justice C. K. Mahajan
- Professor Najeeb Jung, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia University³¹
- Mr. Praveen Swami, Deputy Editor, *The Hindu*

²⁸Prakash Singh and Ors v Union of India and Ors(2006) 8 SCC 1

²⁹ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Memorandum No. 14040/127/2010-UTP, 10 January 2011.

³⁰ The “Administrator” of Delhi is the Lieutenant Governor according to Article 239AA(1) of the Constitution of India.

³¹Najeeb Jung was subsequently appointed the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi in 2013. It is unclear whether the vacant post of independent member has been filled.

Despite the infrequency of meetings, the meetings when held discussed important issues. Some of the key policy suggestions put forth by independent members in particular were that **Crime Mapping should be done regularly and policing should be intensified by posting more police personnel in areas that register a spurt in crime during a particular period.** For ensuring safety of women, crime prone areas and trouble hotspots should be identified where more offences are reported for sexual harassment or stalking. More police should be deployed near girls' schools and colleges.³²CCTV can act as a major deterrent and be installed in as many public places as possible and the police should monitor the content being captured.

The fourth meeting, held on 17 January 2013, specifically focused on the issue of safety of women in light of the gang-rape incident of 16 December 2012.³³ One of the independent members stated that the gang rape incident should be taken as an opportunity to **fill-up all the vacancies of Delhi Police in terms of manpower** and a clear five-year timeline could be drawn up in this regard. The member expressed the need for an independent crime survey so that crime could be better understood, as cases registered by the police are not indicative of the factual position on the ground. Also, police stations do not have the requisite investigative competence to investigate crimes against women and there is a need to strengthen the crimes against women cells in each district. Other practical recommendations included to increase police station personnel; guide deployment; upgrade police stations; improve measures for women's safety; introduce crime mapping; welfare of police personnel, community policing, training and various guidelines on police service delivery and ensuring lawful arrest and detention. The Commission consistently reviewed its implementation as well. Each set of minutes were followed by a comprehensive 'Action Taken' Report setting out the compliance of the actionable points raised during the meeting.

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

Since September 2013, no meeting of the Security Commission of Delhi has been held. After the newly elected government of NCT of Delhi began its term in 2013, a proposal for re-constitution of the State Security Commission was sent to the Principal Secretary of the LG³⁴which is still under consideration. Crucially, reconstitution will mean appointing new independent members. No new independent members have been appointed to date.

³² Minutes of Meeting, Security Commission for NCT of Delhi dated 19 March 2013.

³³This refers to the tragic case of a young woman who was gang-raped on a moving bus and subsequently died from her injuries.

³⁴ Vide letter no. 8799/C&T/AC-I/PHQ dated 20.3.2015.

Table15: State Security Commission meeting attendance

Some Members	19-Mar-12	11-May-12	14-Sep12	17-Jan-13	6-Sep-13
Lt. Governor, Delhi - Chairman	A	P	A	A	Minutes of the meeting were not available .
Chief Minister, Delhi	A	P	A	P	
Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly	P	P	A	P	
Principal Secretary	P	A	P	P	
Delhi Commissioner of Police	P	P	P	P	

Inference:

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

Part B – Area-wise crimes in Delhi

Section I. North East District Data

Table16: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
SeelamPur	3	15	0	41	354	18	3
Zafraabad	6	15	1	52	320	22	18
New Usmanpur	10	14	1	84	487	25	12
KhajuriKhas	3	14	1	88	484	17	40
Sonia Vihar	3	9	1	10	124	30	21
Karawal Nagar	5	20	1	77	374	35	9
GokulPuri	10	14	0	99	457	24	15
BhajanPuri	2	18	2	126	945	52	34
Jyoti Nagar	5	10	2	52	445	22	7
Shahdara	2	9	1	67	409	17	7
Mansarovar Park	4	11	1	59	318	10	8
Welcome	6	20	2	35	284	10	10
SeemaPuri	9	14	1	125	808	16	38
NandNagari	6	20	3	93	383	13	8
G.T.B. Enclave	0	4	0	73	413	5	4
Harsh Vihar	3	19	4	25	193	19	28

Inference:

In North East district, the highest numbers of murders were reported in New Usmanpur and Gokulpuri police station. Highest reporting of Rape was in Karawal Nagar, Welcome and Nand Nagri police station (20 in each). The highest number of Gang-rape (4) cases were reported in Harsh Vihar police station. Bhajan puri police station reported the highest cases of Theft (945), Robbery (126), and Criminal force on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty (52). The highest numbers of cases of Sexual Harassment (40) were reported in Khajuri Khas.

Table 17: Rank-wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
SeelamPur	3	2		10	6	1	35	9	1	57	27	0	115	115	12	65
New Usmanpur	3	2		4	9	1	12	7	0	93	36	0	144	144	10	87
Zafrabad	3	1		17	5	2	6	8	2	56	20	0	128	128	7	83
Shahdara	3	3		8	9	1	20	6	1	47	19	2	132	132	11	76
Mansarovar Park	0	1		0	7	1	0	8	0	0	19	2	0	63	9	0
Welcome	3	3		5	7	2	28	12	0	43	25	0	125	125	10	61
NandNagari	3	2		11	8	1	28	10	0	58	31	1	103	103	8	38
SeemaPuri	3	1		12	10	1	30	8	2	56	38	0	96	96	11	22
Harsh Vihar	3	3		3	6	0	9	6	0	63	28	0	106	106	7	79
G.T.B. Enclave	3	2		9	8	1	15	7	0	53	20	3	128	128	8	94
GokulPuri	3	1		10	5	2	21	14	0	47	20	0	140	140	15	79
BhajanPuri	3	2		8	6	1	22	9	0	47	29	1	125	125	10	49
Jyoti Nagar	3	2		20	9	1	6	7	0	66	25	2	151	151	14	95
KhajuriKhas	2	2		13	9	1	12	7	1	36	28	1	132	132	13	41
Karawal Nagar	3	3		4	5	1	7	10	0	69	39	1	116	116	7	47
Sonia Vihar	3	3		15	5	0	6	2	1	57	19	1	130	130	5	109

Inference:

The table shows the rank-wise shortfall of police personnel in North East District, including a gender breakdown of working personnel. Highest shortfall in the total strength of police personnel was in the Sonia Vihar police station, followed by Jyoti Nagar. Data about the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by the North East district. Harsh Vihar police station had the lowest numbers of female personnel working with only 7 women constables, and no other women police including Investigating Officers.

Section II. North West District Data

Table 18: Specific Crimes reported in 2014

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

Inference:

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

Table 19: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

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

Inference:

In North West District, highest shortfall in total strength was in the Maurya Enclave police station, followed by Swarup Nagar. Adarsh Nagar and Jahangir Puri police stations had no shortfall of police personnel.

Section III. North District Data

Table 20: Specific Crime reported in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Civil Lines	1	7	0	27	246	9	3
Maurice Nagar	3	2	0	10	104	10	13
TimarPur	4	8	2	28	299	17	4
Burari	6	3	1	20	374	14	9
Sarai Rohilla	7	10	0	60	683	7	9
GulabiBagh	1	1	0	13	86	6	7
Roop Nagar	1	2	0	32	313	5	1
Sadar Bazar	3	6	0	9	254	9	11
Bara Hindu Rao	0	2	0	1	107	1	1
SubziMandi	2	6	2	22	306	19	8
Kotwali	1	4	3	31	692	5	5
Lahori Gate	0	2	0	12	164	6	4
Kashmere Gate	1	0	1	22	295	2	2

Inference:

In North district, the highest numbers of Murder (7), Rape (10) and Robbery (60) were reported in Sarai Rohilla police station. The highest number of Gang Rape (3) and Theft (692) were reported in Kotwali police station. Highest numbers of cases of Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty (19) were reported in Sabzi Mandi police station, followed by Timarpur (17). Highest numbers of cases of sexual harassment (13) were reported in Maurice Nagar, followed by Sadar Bazar (11).

Table 21: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Civil Lines	3	3	0	14	10	2	14	8	1	40	44	3	95	95	13	36
Maurice Nagar	3	2	0	6	5	3	3	4	5	28	23	1	65	65	23	34
Timarpur	3	3	0	8	11	2	8	12	0	35	42	2	80	80	14	60
Burari	3	2	0	3	8	2	9	10	0	58	42	1	90	90	19	47
Sarai Rohilla	3	2	0	8	9	3	15	6	1	35	37	1	86	86	7	33
GulabiBagh	3	2	0	5	5	0	7	5	0	25	29	0	65	65	10	29
Roop Nagar	3	2	0	9	6	2	8	6	0	30	31	1	90	90	12	4
Sadar Bazar	3	2	0	10	7	0	20	9	0	37	27	3	90	90	8	14
Bara Hindu Rao	3	3	0	5	4	1	11	6	0	21	22	3	70	70	5	8
SubziMandi	3	1	0	10	7	1	17	8	0	40	30	2	100	100	11	16
Kotwali	3	2	0	12	10	2	22	16	0	47	45	3	90	90	14	38
Lahori Gate	3	3	0	9	7	0	15	5	2	37	32	1	85	85	8	3
Kashmere Gate	3	2	0	6	7	0	14	14	2	25	32	0	85	85	10	36

Inference:

In North District, highest shortfall in total strength of police personnel was in Timarpur police station, followed by Burari. Data about the working strength of women Inspectors was not provided by the North district. Most of the police stations of North district had more working staff than the sanctioned strength. But notably, the number of women at the ranks of Sub-Inspector and Inspector were relatively less, which means there would have been less women Investigating Officers (IOs), whereas crimes against women were quite high in this district.

Section IV. South East District Data

Table 22: Specific Crimes in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
New Friends Colony	1	8	1	15	214	14	4
Jamia Nagar	5	17	0	11	469	21	5
H.N. Din	2	9	0	23	471	17	7
Sunlight Colony	4	10	1	17	367	15	3
Lajpat Nagar	1	6	0	12	431	37	4
Amar Colony	5	22	2	18	576	27	4
Greater Kailash	0	13	0	17	212	31	5
Kalkaji	2	11	1	35	719	8	5
GovindPuri	9	30	0	23	645	27	6
Okhla	1	23	1	17	441	36	6
SaritaVihar	3	8	0	15	307	10	10
Badarpur	4	19	0	13	317	10	1
JaitPur	9	23	4	20	261	23	5
Ambedkar Nagar	8	16	5	31	403	25	3
SangamVihar	8	13	2	11	160	11	18
Chitranjan Park	1	3	0	14	273	8	4
PulPrahlaPur	2	9	0	17	141	8	2

Inference:

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

Table 23: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I.)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Sarita Vihar	2	3	0	13	10	1	9	8	0	39	32	0	108	108	9	32
Jait Pur	3	2	0	18	12	1	5	10	0	51	35	0	102	102	13	35
Badar Pur	3	3	0	9	9	2	13	9	0	52	40	0	135	135	9	50
New Friends Colony	2	2	0	16	10	1	22	10	0	44	29	0	103	103	12	65
Jamia Nagar	3	2	0	5	10	1	12	9	0	60	44	1	84	84	10	24
H. N. Din	3	2	0	8	8	1	16	7	0	51	34	0	54	54	9	9
Sunlight Colony	3	2	0	17	12	1	6	7	0	51	41	0	101	101	15	42
Lajpat Nagar	3	3	0	9	8	2	12	12	0	50	35	1	76	76	12	16
Amar Colony	3	2	0	4	10	1	8	8	1	51	35	2	88	88	11	21
Greater Kailash	3	2	0	8	6	1	8	7	3	48	29	1	99	99	8	63
Kalkaji	3	3	0	10	12	1	8	7	1	48	31	1	123	123	10	49
Okhla	3	3	0	8	12	2	7	9	0	47	30	1	89	89	13	25
Govind puri	3	3	0	21	16	3	5	6	1	55	45	2	110	110	14	29
Ambedkar Nagar	3	3	0	10	11	0	12	4	0	49	33	1	95	95	10	35
Sangam Vihar	2	2	0	14	13	2	7	8	0	42	34	0	125	125	15	17
Chitrangan Park	3	2	0	8	8	0	13	4	0	54	36	2	107	107	9	45
PulPrahad Pur	3	2	0	16	10	2	6	4	1	50	37	1	99	99	10	49

Inference:

In South East District, the highest shortfall in total strength of police is in the New Friends Colony police station, followed by Greater Kailash. Data about the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by this district.

Section V. South West District Data

Table 24: Specific Crime in 2014

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

Inference:

In South West district, the highest number of Murder (9) was reported in Baba Haridas Nagar police station. The highest number of Rape (43) was reported in Dabri police station. Highest cases of Robbery (36) were reported in Kapashera police station, and highest Theft (663) in Bindapur police station. Najafgarh police station registered both the highest number of Gang rape (5) and Sexual Harassment (14).

Table 25: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Dwarka Sec-23	2	1	1	9	5	2	10	8	2	43	22	1	138	138	12	70
Dwarka North	3	2	1	21	5	1	6	8	3	55	20	1	126	126	18	72
Dwarka South	0	2	0	2	5	3	0	9	1	55	22	1	126	126	17	40
Kapashera	2	2	0	8	4	2	11	5	1	22	23	1	62	62	9	16
Dabri	3	2	0	10	10	3	31	9	1	59	30	1	102	102	17	43
BindaPur	3	2	0	6	5	2	12	9	1	63	24	2	106	106	12	43
Palam Village	3	3	0	11	6	3	4	7	2	28	26	1	94	94	10	6
Sagarpur	0	2	0	2	6	2	0	6	1	59	26	0	102	102	13	33
Naraina	3	1	0	10	5	1	7	6	1	43	19	0	118	118	8	72
Inderpuri	3	2	0	9	5	2	21	7	1	44	17	0	110	110	10	74
Delhi Cantt	3	2	1	10	8	2	13	8	1	42	22	1	112	112	9	58
Najafgarh	3	2	0	9	7	2	14	10	1	54	25	5	107	107	13	28
Chhawla	3	3	0	21	8	2	6	6	1	55	23	4	126	126	16	71
Jaffarpur Kalan	3	2	0	7	5	1	5	6	1	42	18	1	100	100	12	45
Baba Hari Das Nagar	0	2	0	2	6	1	0	6	1	54	19	5	107	107	19	23

Inference:

In South West District, highest shortfall in total strength of police personnel was in Inderpuri police station, followed by Dwarka North and Naraina. Kapashera had more working staff than the sanctioned strength. Naraina had the lowest number of women police, followed by Kapashera and Delhi cantonment.

Section VI. South District Data

Table 26: Specific Crime in 2014

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

Inference:

In South district, Murder was most reported in Fatehpur Beri police station (8), followed by Neb Sarai (7). The highest number of Rape (31) was reported in Vasant Vihar police station, followed by Neb Sarai (29) and Malviya Nagar (28). Mehrauli police station registered the highest numbers of Gang rape (4), Robbery (50), and Assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty (68). The highest cases of Theft (832) were reported in Hauz Khas police station. Highest numbers of cases of Sexual Harassment (23) were reported in Saket.

Table 27: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Hauz Khas	3	3	0	9	10	3	12	7	1	59	23	1	156	156	9	89
Malviya Nagar	3	3	0	9	16	2	18	10	1	57	22	1	135	135	11	64
Saket	3	3	0	9	10	2	3	8	1	57	25	1	141	141	11	60
Defence Colony	3	2	0	9	10	1	13	14	1	42	19	2	110	110	11	39
Kotala Mubarak Pur	3	3	0	7	10	2	7	7	0	32	16	0	93	93	8	10
Lodhi Colony	3	2	0	7	10	2	14	10	0	42	21	0	57	57	12	16
Mehrauli	3	3	0	9	14	2	7	9	0	51	34	1	155	155	9	43
Fatehpur Beri	3	2	0	16	4	0	6	10	1	50	20	1	124	124	8	78
Neb Sarai	3	3	0	9	10	1	3	4	0	6	19	0	141	141	14	43
Vasant Vihar	3	2	0	7	12	6	14	8	0	44	25	1	95	95	13	7
Vasant Kunj North	3	3	0	7	10	2	13	9	1	52	25	1	128	128	11	42
Vasant Kunj South	3	2	0	17	10	1	6	13	0	60	25	0	144	144	10	80
Safdarjung Enclave	3	2	0	17	10	3	6	12	0	58	20	0	143	143	14	79
R.K. Puram	3	2	0	8	10	2	18	6	1	51	21	1	113	113	8	57
Sarojini Nagar	3	2	0	8	9	2	22	9	0	48	27	1	97	97	8	37
South Campus	3	2	0	16	7	3	6	7	1	54	22	1	128	128	9	72

Inference:

In South District, highest shortfall was in the Hauz Khas police station, followed by Vasant Kunj South. Data about the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by this district. Lodhi Colony and Vasant Vihar police stations had a surplus of working staff over sanctioned strength. Notably, the number of women at the ranks of Sub-Inspector and Inspector were relatively less, which means there would have been less women Investigating Officers (IOs), whereas crimes against women were quite high in this district.

Section VII. West District Data

Table 28: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Tilak Nagar	2	24	0	44	814	41	24
Hari Nagar	1	8	0	54	789	14	7
Maya Puri	1	5	0	11	239	11	3
VikasPuri	4	4	0	29	612	6	5
JanakPuri	2	4	0	54	895	9	9
Uttam Nagar	9	26	2	30	580	34	11
Rajouri Garden	3	13	5	58	838	23	15
Kirti Nagar	2	11	0	28	425	18	12
Khyala	6	17	0	17	316	38	6
Moti Nagar	3	20	2	35	626	19	13
Punjabi Bagh	6	7	1	47	609	14	10
PaschimVihar	0	8	1	10	580	9	5
Mianwali Nagar	1	6	3	39	437	14	9
Nangloi	2	18	1	18	425	23	9
NihalVihar	6	27	3	8	174	13	13
Ranhola	7	16	0	19	283	29	14
Mundka	4	9	3	22	192	19	4

Inference:

In West district, the highest number of Murder cases (9) were reported in Uttam Nagar police station. Highest numbers of Rape (27) were reported in Nihal Vihar police station, followed by Uttam Nagar (26), and Tilak Nagar (24) police station. The highest numbers of Gang rape (5) and Robbery (58) were reported in Rajouri Garden police station. Highest cases of Theft (895) were reported in Janak Puri police station. Tilak Nagar police station registered a high number of crimes against women – the highest number of cases of Assault or criminal force to outrage a woman’s modesty (41) and Sexual Harassment (24) were reported here.

Table 29: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanct ioned	Working		Sanct ioned	Working		Sanct ioned	Working		Sanct ioned	Working		Sanct ioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Rajouri Garden	3	2	0	16	8	1	20	12	1	57	34	1	152	152	12	81
Kirti Nagar	3	3	0	7	7	1	17	9	0	43	24	3	75	75	10	25
Khyala	2	1	0	9	8	1	5	6	0	36	25	1	90	90	11	16
Moti Nagar	3	3	0	10	5	2	18	10	1	42	26	3	87	87	8	31
Punjabi Bagh	3	2	0	8	9	2	24	12	0	48	29	1	77	77	11	22
Paschim Vihar	3	1	0	10	6	2	11	7	1	56	33	4	111	111	12	58
Mianwali Nagar	3	2	0	20	6	1	6	11	0	51	24	1	120	120	11	76
Tilak Nagar	3	2	0	12	9	2	20	14	0	62	29	4	144	144	13	80
Hari Nagar	3	2	0	9	5	1	17	6	0	56	29	3	112	112	12	55
Maya Puri	3	1	0	8	4	1	15	4	1	43	26	1	95	95	11	53
Vikas Puri	3	3	0	8	4	1	10	6	2	40	25	0	70	70	16	1
Uttam Nagar	2	2	0	11	10	2	10	5	2	50	29	1	133	133	10	50
Janak Puri	3	2	0	11	7	1	12	8	1	68	35	1	131	131	10	85
Nangloi	3	2	0	12	6	2	21	6	1	57	25	1	126	126	12	79
Nihal Vihar	3	2	0	7	7	2	9	6	0	69	36	1	137	137	11	77
Ranhola	3	2	0	19	4	2	6	9	0	52	24	2	119	119	13	61
Mundka	0	2		1	6	3	0	9	0	0	29	3	0	69	9	0

Inference:

In West District, highest shortfall was in Janak Puri police station, followed by Rajouri Garden. The highest numbers of heinous crimes were reported in both of these police stations, underscoring the urgent need for more police personnel. Data about the working strength of female Inspectors was not provided by this district. Moti Nagar has the lowest number of women police, followed by Mundka.

Section VIII. East District Data

Table 30: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Gandhi Nagar	5	16	3	27	351	23	10
Geeta Colony	7	5	0	29	368	18	12
Krishna Nagar	1	12	2	36	466	6	13
VivekVihar	2	13	0	48	526	13	30
AnandVihar	2	6	2	47	437	10	13
Farash Bazar	7	8	0	41	457	39	14
PreetVihar	4	5	1	42	509	3	4
JagatPuri	2	15	1	41	389	24	9
ShakarPur	9	24	0	64	1251	54	19
MadhuVihar	1	16	2	49	884	15	6
Mandawali	1	21	1	31	474	32	11
Pandav Nagar	1	7	0	37	567	20	4
KalyanPuri	3	15	2	45	319	47	33
Ashok Nagar	2	25	1	56	496	27	10
MayurVihar	3	9	0	38	324	16	13
Ghazipur	10	16	1	31	436	25	13

Inference:

In East district, the highest numbers of Murder (10) were reported in Gazipur police station, followed by Shakarpur (9). Highest numbers of Rape (25) were reported in Ashok Nagar police station, followed by Shakarpur (24). The highest number of Gang rape (3) was reported in Gandhi Nagar police station. Crime-prone Shakarpur registered the highest cases of Robbery (64), Theft (1251) and Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage a woman's modesty (54). The highest number of cases of Sexual Harassment (33) were reported in Kalyanpuri.

Table 31: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Gandhi Nagar	3	2	0	8	8	2	9	2	1	46	22	0	122	122	8	66
Krishna Nagar	3	1	0	7	9	1	10	8	0	39	21	2	85	85	11	23
Geeta Colony	3	3	0	8	7	1	9	8	2	53	24	0	152	152	13	92
VivekVihar	3	2	0	9	11	1	6	3	1	49	19	1	142	142	19	79
Farash Bazar	3	2	0	8	7	1	10	10	2	38	24	2	137	137	14	52
AnandVihar	2	2	0	7	10	2	5	2	0	54	21	0	144	144	15	93
PreetVihar	3	2	0	7	7	1	6	5	0	56	16	1	156	156	8	121
JagatPuri	3	2	0	17	7	1	6	4	1	50	20	0	99	99	8	71
ShakarPur	3	2	0	10	13	2	5	11	1	45	35	1	127	127	8	8
Madhuvihar	3	1	0	18	9	1	6	8	0	55	24	1	109	109	11	56
Mandawali	3	1	0	12	7	3	10	6	0	32	23	0	101	101	9	37
Pandav Nagar	3	2	0	7	8	2	16	6	0	41	20	1	78	78	10	24
KalyanPuri	3	2	0	6	6	2	9	9	1	50	23	0	98	98	8	44
New Ashok Nagar	2	2	0	8	6	3	12	6	1	35	30	1	104	104	10	18
MayurVihar	2	2	0	8	7	1	4	8	0	29	22	0	101	101	4	24
Ghazipur	0	2		0	4	2	0	9	1	0	26	0	0	83	12	0

Inference:

In East District, highest shortfall was in the Preet Vihar police station, followed by Anand Vihar and Geeta Colony. Data on the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by this district. Mayur Vihar has the lowest strength of women police personnel. While registered crimes against women were highest in this district, the strength of women police is low.

Section IX. Central District Data

Table 32: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Darya Ganj	4	3	0	13	379	3	4
Chandni Mahal	2	7	0	1	83	3	10
Kamla Market	2	7	0	11	180	4	4
Jama Masjid	2	0	0	2	126	4	0
HauzQazi	0	2	0	5	74	7	2
I.P. Estate	3	6	0	17	179	8	2
PaharGanj	0	14	1	15	320	11	2
Nabi Karim	1	12	0	12	211	8	1
D.B.G Road	1	5	0	25	347	6	0
Karol Bagh	4	1	0	28	437	4	1
Patel Nagar	4	16	1	46	411	12	12
Rajinder Nagar	1	2	0	16	263	14	11
Ranjit Nagar	0	8	0	18	315	5	6
Anand Parbat	1	11	0	8	142	47	15
Parshad Nagar	4	2	0	38	266	13	4

Inference:

In Central district, the highest numbers of Rape (16) and Robbery (46) were reported in Patel Nagar police station. The highest numbers of Theft (437) was reported in Karol Bagh police station, followed by Patel Nagar (411). Anand Parbhat police station registered the highest number of cases of Assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty (47) and Sexual Harassment (15).

Table 33: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Darya Ganj	3	3	0	11	6	2	7	13	0	80	25	0	146	146	11	85
Chandni Mahal	3	2	0	7	6	0	8	5	0	16	22	0	81	81	11	11
Jama Masjid	3	3	0	9	7	1	4	7	0	39	17	2	104	104	9	39
Kamla Market	3	3	0	8	7	2	12	9	0	21	29	0	73	73	9	19
HauzQazi	3	2	0	6	3	2	23	6	0	18	24	0	73	73	9	7
I.P. Estate	3	3	0	9	7	2	7	11	0	58	20	3	126	126	12	47
PaharGanj	3	3	0	13	11	1	9	9	0	47	39	0	127	127	12	15
Nabi Karim	3	2	0	8	6	0	9	10	0	33	20	1	96	96	8	18
D.B.G Road	3	2	0	7	9	2	7	6	0	21	27	0	83	83	15	18
Karol Bagh	3	3	0	13	10	1	8	7	0	87	43	0	175	175	8	116
Parshad Nagar	3	3	0	9	5	2	4	2	0	62	29	0	129	129	9	74
Rajinder Nagar	3	3	0	8	6	2	8	6	0	52	21	0	111	111	10	39
Patel Nagar	3	3	0	9	8	1	19	9	0	32	23	1	88	88	9	26
Ranjit Nagar	3	2	0	16	8	1	6	8	0	49	24	0	116	116	8	56
Anand Parbat	3	3	0	5	6	1	10	7	0	33	24	0	67	67	9	6

Inference:

In Central District, highest shortfall was in Karol Bagh police station, followed by Daryaganj. Chandni Mahal, Kamla Market and DBG Road have more working staff than the sanctioned strength. Data on the working strength of Female inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors was not provided by this district.

Section X. Outer District Data

Table 34: Specific Crime in 2014

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

Inference:

In Outer district, the highest number of Murder (10) was reported in both Bawana and Narela police station. The highest numbers of Rape (29) and Gang rape (3) were reported in Shahbad Dairy police station. Highest cases of Robbery (96) were reported in Begumpur police station, while Theft (1273) was highest reported in Mangol Puri police station. The highest number of cases of Sexual Harassment (26) were reported in Narela.

Table 35: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Alipur	3	3	0	4	9	1	10	8	0	38	32	0	89	89	11	10
Aman Vihar	3	2	0	4	6	2	9	6	0	85	32	1	141	141	14	46
Bawana	3	2	0	5	9	1	11	9	2	41	34	1	68	68	12	32
Begum Pur	3	3	0	14	10	2	6	7	0	53	29	2	125	125	16	39
Kanjhawala	3	2	0	4	6	2	9	4	0	35	16	0	82	82	14	12
KN Katju Marg	3	2	0	5	7	2	6	6	0	57	31	1	134	134	10	67
MangolPuri	3	4	0	7	8	4	9	9	1	52	34	4	106	106	15	15
Narela	2	3	0	9	11	2	9	15	1	51	38	2	179	179	14	14
Prashant Vihar	2	3	0	9	6	2	6	5	0	65	28	2	148	148	9	64
Rohini North	3	2	0	14	5	2	6	9	1	56	22	1	132	132	10	90
Rohini South	2	3	0	14	8	2	12	4	0	68	23	1	151	151	8	122
SamayPurBadli	3	2	0	7	10	3	9	5	1	55	35	1	120	120	12	5
Shahbad Dairy	3	3	0	16	9	2	5	9	2	57	25	2	135	135	8	76
Sultan Puri	3	2	0	7	7	2	10	5	1	65	30	2	131	131	12	57
Vijay Vihar	3	2	0	25	8	2	5	6	0	66	28	1	153	153	10	116

Inference:

In Outer District, the highest shortfall in the total strength of police personnel was in the South Rohini police station which also had the lowest number of women police, followed by Vijay Vihar. Alipur, Bawana, Kanjhawala and Mangolpuri had more working staff than sanctioned strength. Data about the working strength of Female inspectors was not provided by this district.

Section XI. New Delhi District Data

Table 36: Specific Crime in 2014

Name of Police Station	Murder (302)	Rape (376)	Gang Rape (376D)	Robbery (392)	Theft (379)	Assault to outrage modesty (354)	Sexual harassment (354A)
Barakhamba Road	0	1	0	1	65	1	3
ChanakyaPuri	2	5	1	5	41	5	3
Connaught Place	0	3	0	9	232	6	5
Mandir Marg	2	3	1	14	204	7	1
Parliament Street	0	1	0	6	120	1	3
Tilak Marg	0	2	0	15	337	5	5
Tuglak Road	1	2	0	3	66	4	3

Inference:

In New Delhi district, the highest numbers of Rape (5) were reported in Chanakya Puri police station, followed by Connaught Place (3). Tilak Marg police station registered the highest number of Theft (337) and Robbery (15).

Table 37: Rank wise strength of Police personnel

Name of Police Station	Inspector			Sub - Inspector (S.I.)			Assistant Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)			Head Constable (H.C.)			Constable			Total Shortfall
	Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		Sanctioned	Working		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Parliament Street	3	4	0	18	18	2	20	14	2	63	25	1	159	159	12	59
ChanakyaPuri	3	2	0	13	12	1	15	9	0	53	38	0	122	122	10	45
Connaught Place	3	3	0	17	12	2	11	10	1	55	32	0	147	147	12	60
Tilak Marg	3	2	0	12	12	2	17	8	1	45	22	0	116	116	10	74
Mandir Marg	3	3	0	11	15	1	8	6	1	24	22	0	75	75	12	11
Barakhamba Road	3	3	0	5	11	3	10	8	0	52	25	2	102	102	10	34
Tuglak Road	3	2	0	11	14	1	29	16	2	40	20	1	157	157	14	99

Inference

In New Delhi District, the highest shortfall was in the Tuglak Road police station, followed by Tilak Marg. Mandir Marg had more working staff than the sanctioned strength. Women police at the ranks of Inspector, SI and ASI are very low in this district.



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