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**MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS
MANAGEMENT IN DELHI POLICE**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(2023-24)**

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REPORT

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH
REPORT**

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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



Presented to Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on: 29.4.2024

Presented to Lok Sabha on:

Laid in Rajya Sabha on:

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April 2024/ Chaitra 1946 (Saka)

(i)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(2023-24)**

Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Thalikkottai Rajuthevar Baalu
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
5. Shri Jagdambika Pal
6. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
7. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
8. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
9. Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa Siddeshwara
10. Dr. Satya Pal Singh
11. Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh
12. Shri Jayant Sinha
13. Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni
14. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav
15. Vacant¹

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Shaktisinh Gohil
17. Dr. K Laxman
18. Shri Derek O'Brien
19. Shri Tiruchi Siva
20. Dr. M. Thambidurai
21. Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari
22. Vacant²

SECRETARIAT

Shri Sanjeev Sharma	- Joint Secretary
Shri Partha Goswami	- Director
Shri Alok Mani Tripathi	- Deputy Secretary
Shri Vijay Mishra	- Committee Officer

¹ Shri Brijendra Singh resigned w.e.f 12 March 2024

² Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi retired from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 2 April 2024

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Public Accounts Committee (2023-24) having been authorized by the Committee, do present this One Hundred and Fortieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on “**MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT IN DELHI POLICE**” based on Comptroller and Auditor General's Report No. 15 of 2020.

2. The Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India was laid on the Table of the House on 23.09.2020.

3. The Public Accounts Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs on 21.02.2024. The Committee considered and adopted this Report *vide* digital circulation on 20.4.2024. The Minutes of the sittings of the Committee are appended to the Report.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold and form Part-II of the Report.

5. The Committee would like to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs for tendering evidence before them and furnishing the requisite information to the Committee in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee also place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in the matter by the Committee Secretariat and the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NEW DELHI
20 April, 2024
31 Chaitra, 1946 (Saka)

ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY
Chairperson,
Public Accounts Committee

PART-I REPORT

Introduction

1. The Committee find that Delhi Police are overseeing the extensive National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) with a population exceeding two crore and covering an area of 1483 square kilometers, stands as the largest metropolitan police force in the nation. The primary mandates of the Delhi Police encompass the impartial enforcement of laws, safeguarding life, liberty, property, human rights, and the dignity of the public, ensuring public order, protecting public assets and crucial installations from acts of vandalism, violence, or any form of assault, regulating road traffic, and organizing and executing security measures for Indian VIPs, VVIPs, and visiting foreign dignitaries. Under Article 239AA of the Constitution of India, introduced through the 69th Constitutional Amendment, the administrative oversight of the Delhi Police falls within the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India. The Commissioner of Police leads the Delhi Police in overseeing its overall functioning, with various units such as law and order police, security unit, PCR unit, operations and communications unit, special cell, traffic, and armed police battalions.

2. In light of the topical relevance of the matter, the Public Accounts Committee undertook a detailed examination of the subject "Manpower and Logistics Management in Delhi Police," as highlighted in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report No. 15 of 2020. During the examination of the subject, the Committee also visited the Police Headquarters premises, engaged with residents of Police Colonies, and gathered evidence from representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Delhi Police. The ensuing paragraphs elaborate on the Committee's findings.

Manpower Status in Delhi Police: Detailed Analysis

3. The audit has highlighted that as of April 1, 2019, the authorized strength of the Delhi Police stood at 89,670, while the actual strength was 79,621, reflecting a utilization rate of 88.8 percent. In addition to the established sanctioned strength, the Delhi Police presented numerous proposals to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for more than 50,000 additional positions, attributing this need to the creation of new police units over time.

MHA approved in 2018 a total of 12,518 posts as Priority, and out of these 12518 posts, 3139 posts were to be effected initially and remaining 9379 posts were to be effected subject to deployment of these personnel on ground; and a thorough review of working of Delhi Police in view of above deployment. However, the Committee have found that Delhi Police had not undertaken recruitment against these 3139 posts sanctioned.

Audit in their report observed that the recruitment of Sub Inspectors (SIs) was regularly conducted whereas the recruitment at constable level was not as regular. Audit observed that during the last five years, instead of recruiting constables on a regular/periodical basis, Delhi Police conducted only one major recruitment for 7307 constable posts through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in 2016 and special drives for 450 and 585 posts of constables from eight north-eastern states in 2015 and 2019 respectively. As a result, the shortage in lower subordinates' cadre of Delhi Police continuously increased during 2013-2018 and only slightly decreased on joining of 6434 constables in 2018-19. In response to the Audit Observation, the background note of the Ministry of Home Affairs states that after the last recruitment in 2016, Delhi Police could not get a slot from the SSC

- (i) Due to the busy schedule of SSC; and
- (ii) Delhi Police could not hire a Vendor through open tender for the purpose.

It is seen from the Annual Report of Staff Selection Commission that they had conducted 16 events /examinations in the year 2016 -17 and 2017-18 with a marginal increase in the number of Candidates applying for the various examinations.

4 When asked about the actual strength *vis-à-vis* sanctioned strength in the Delhi Police as on date, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“The total sanctioned strength of Delhi Police as on 01.03.2024 is as under:-

CP	Sp CP	Jt. CP	Addl. CP	DCP/ Addl. DCP	Addl. DCP JAG	ACP	INSP	SI	ASI	HC	CT.	Civ.	CL-IV (MTS)	Total
1	12	20	20	53	54	346	1452	8086	7312	23708	50890	95	2200	94249

Actual strength of Delhi Police as on 01.03.2024 is as under:

CP	Sp CP	Jt. CP	Addl. CP	DCP/ Addl. DCP	Addl. DCP JAG/DANIPS	ACP	INSP	SI	ASI	HC	CT.	Civ.	CL-IV (MTS)	Total
1	22	17	22	47	34	147	1412	7023	5912	22885	42833	35	1312	81702

Total vacancies as on 01.03.2024: 12547

Note : In the recently concluded recruitment for 10904 vacancies,(which includes 5527 newly sanctioned posts out of total 12518 posts approved by MHA in 2018 and remaining arising due to retirement etc.), a total of 8925 offers of appointment have been issued. Out of said 8925, 4824 selected candidates have been directed to join training till 31st March 2024. The remaining 4500 selected candidates will join training in July 2024.

Further, 299 candidates appointed on Compassionate Ground and 25 SIs from recruitment carried out in 2022 have also joined the force”.

5. As regards the actions being taken to make up for the manpower shortage, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“The 12518 fresh posts approved by MHA in 2018. Recruitment/other departmental actions with regard to 5527 Posts released in Phase-I & II have been taken by Delhi Police to make up for the manpower shortage. Details are as under:-

Detail	Number of sanctioned posts	Direct Recruitment	Promotion
PHASE-I	3139	1899	1240
PHASE-II	2388	1431	957
Total	5527	3330	2197
PHASE-III	6991	Proposal under process with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.	
TOTAL	12518	--	--

Phase-I :- Out of 3139 posts sanctioned, 1899 vacancies were to be filled up through direct recruitment. Out of 1899, recruitment for 1839 various posts have been completed. The recruitment for the remaining vacant 60 posts is under process. Remaining 1240 vacancies were to be filled up by promotion. The same have already been filled up during 2018-19.

➤ **Phase-II**:-Out of 2388 posts sanctioned, 1431 vacancies were to be filled up through direct recruitment and 957 post by promotion. The recruitment for 1431 various posts have been completed and the 957 vacancies for promotion has also been filled up.

6991 posts of Phase-III: Proposal under process with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance”.

6. Detailing about the Recruitment Challenges and Progress, during the oral evidence, the representative of the Delhi Police stated as under:-

"Right Sir. With regard to the recruitment, this slide gives a broad picture. We have 94,000 sanctioned strength and at present about 80,729 people are there. The shortage of 13,525 people is there as of today. However, we have just completed recruitment of 10,900 people. Appointment letters have been issued to them on 12th of February."

7. When asked about the balance of the vacancies, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:-

"Yes, Sir, it is about 3000 and the same is planned for the recruitment in 2024, and calendars with the SSCs are being made."

8. On being enquired by the Committee about the steps being taken to rationalize and review manpower deployment based on advancements in technology, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

➤ “On 10.03.2023, an order was given to NPC (National Productivity Council) for carrying out work study on manpower planning, cadre review and asset management of Delhi Police.

➤ The work study is required to be completed in 210 working days i.e. by end March, 2024.

➤ NPC is charging a total amount of Rs. 2,45,00,000/- + GST @ 18% i.e. Rs.2,89,10,000/- for work study.

A. Terms of Reference or Mandate of the Study

1. Manpower requirements of Delhi Police
2. Cadre Review
3. Organizational structure
4. Training and retraining imperatives
5. Asset management practices & requirements

B. Scope of the Study

Entire manpower (Gr. A, B & C) presently posted in different Districts/Units of Delhi Police.

C. Methodology of the Study

Work Study has been conducted by NPC for all the Districts and Units. Field study for Districts and Police Stations has been covered on sample basis.

➤ Status of the Study

Field study has been completed.

Data analysis and report preparation are in progress and is expected to be completed by Apr'2024. The draft report shall be submitted by mid-May'2024. Closure Date (Expected) - 31.05.2024”

Crime incidence in NCT of Delhi

The Committee has taken note of the fact that Audit in their Chapter No. 2 noticed that the incidence of crime registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) in the NCT of Delhi during 2019 increased by 275 per cent from that of 2013. Audit observed that the sharp increase in total number of IPC crimes registered was largely due to huge increase in crimes registered under “Other Theft” from 0.12 lakh in 2013 to 1.91 lakh in 2019 and “M.V. Theft” from 14,916 in 2013 to 46,215 in 2019. Delhi Police attributes this sharp increase in “Other Theft” and “M.V Theft” to better reporting of crimes and facility to lodge e-FIRs for theft of Motor Vehicles and other properties without visiting Police Stations. Meanwhile, the number of crimes registered under “Snatching” also increased by 72 per cent from 2013 to 2019.

9. When asked how Delhi Police plans to effectively combat rising crime rates, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

- “Out of the total fleet of 802 MPVs 32-Parakram, 20-Tourist, 15-All Women and 28-Static MPVs (Deployed at strategic locations) are manned with gunmen having long-range assault weapons.
- All remaining 707 MPVs have staff carrying short-rangeweapons (pistol/revolver)
- Base Points/Halting Points and patrolling stretches of all PCR MPVs are reviewed from time to time to improve the visibility of Police.

88 Prakhari Vans have been launched under Safe City project which are equipped with 04 Mounted Camera (Each MPV). These cameras collect and are capable of live-streaming of recordings during the patrolling”

Women in Delhi Police

The Committee learned that MHA had issued (2009, 2013) advisories to all States/UTs to increase the overall representation of women in police to 33 per cent through affirmative actions. Also, Government of India had in March 2015 approved 33 per cent reservation for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC and others) in direct recruitment of non-gazetted posts from Constables to Sub-Inspector in Delhi Police. Audit observed that subsequent to approval of 33 per cent reservation for women, Delhi Police has implemented the reservation in all its recruitments and representation of women in Delhi Police has shown an increasing trend from 7.16 per cent in 2014 to 11.75 per cent in 2019. Audit also observed that in the six test-checked police districts, women comprised 8.2 per cent of the total police personnel.

10. The Committee asked whether MHA/Delhi Police had planned any special recruitment drives for women to achieve the desired level of 33 per cent woman representation at the earliest. To this, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi vide their letter dated 26.03.2015 apprised that Govt. of India had approved reservation of 33% for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC & others) in direct recruitment in non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in Police forces of all the Union Territories including Delhi Police. The Delhi Police has already implemented the provisions of reservation of 33% in direct recruitment. On receipt of directions from the MHA, GOI, New Delhi, the RRs for various posts including SI(Exe.) –Male was amended by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide notification No. F.16/4/2015/HP-I/Estt./8365-8367, dated 29.02.2016 with the approval of Hon’ble LG, Delhi. Since the implementation of the said directions in the year, 2015, the vacancies for women are calculated on the basis of total vacancies for the posts and vacancies are being filled up through SSC on regularly basis from 2016, till 2024, the increase of women in total force has been 9.42% to 15.15%. Future recruitments will ensure that the desired objective of 33% female force are achieved in a scientific and rational manner”.

Mobility in Police Stations

The Committee learned from the Audit Report that as per Bureau of Police Research and Development norms, seven four wheelers, 18 two-wheelers and three Special Four wheelers are required for each Police Station. Audit has also observed that there were huge shortages in availability of vehicles against the requirement, in all the Police Districts. There was a shortage of 75 percent, 78 percent and 53 percent in 4 wheelers, special 4 wheelers and 2 wheelers respectively. In response to the Audit observation of rationalisation of the deployment of vehicle, the Delhi Police has stated that approval was accorded in 2019-20 to Delhi Police for authorisation of 10997 vehicles and for procurement of new vehicles in a phased manner over three years from 2019-20 to 2021-22.

11. Regarding the details of the overall requirements of vehicles for various units of Delhi Police, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“In order to ascertain the overall requirement of vehicles of various units of Delhi Police, a request was made to BPR&D through MHA to conduct a comprehensive study for assessment of the requirement of vehicles for Delhi Police. The BPR&D after conducting the detailed study, finalized its report and submitted the same to MHA vide letter dated 06.11.2018. MHA vide letter dated 11.03.2020, conveyed the approval of the competent authority based on the BPR&D recommendations for authorization of 10,997 vehicles (6553 existing vehicles and 4444 additional vehicles) to Delhi Police. The requirement of vehicles for Delhi Police as per the recommendations of BPR&D and approved/authorized by MHA is 10997 Vehicles”.

The comparison of the actual holding of vehicles with the approved authorization is as under:-

Sl. No.	Type of Vehicle	Sanctioned authorization of vehicles by MHA for Delhi Police	Present Holding of Vehicles	Shortfall/ Excess
1.	LMVs	3956	3345	-611
2.	Two Wheelers	5526	5526	00
3.	Bus/Mini Bus	451	371	-80
4.	Truck/Mini trucks/Troop Carrier	557	267	-290
5.	Crime Van	22	19	-03
6.	Hearse Van	20	20	--
7.	Crane	126	34	-92
8.	Water Cannon	14	10	-04
9.	Water Tanker	12	12	--

10.	Scientific Aid Vehicle	14	14	--
11.	BP LMVs	59	57	-02
12.	BP LATC	21	03	-18
13.	BP Mini Bus	02	00	-02
14.	Vajra / Mob Control Vehicle	35	25	-10
15.	Jail Vans	140	140	--
16.	Exhibition Van	05	03	- 02
17.	TSR	03	00	--
18.	Interceptor	24	30	+06
19.	Disaster Van	06	03	-03
20.	Security X-ray Baggage	04	04	00
Total		10997	9903	1117

12. As regards, the mechanisms for the assessment of requirements of vehicles and whether these assessments were held at regular intervals, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“BPR&D carries out the assessment of vehicles for Delhi Police based on the scale-based authorizations and specific needs. The last assessment was done in the year 2018, wherein 4444 additional vehicles were authorized to Delhi Police. Out of these 4444 vehicles, 3313 vehicles have been procured, and procurement of 10 Nos. Mob/riot Control Vehicles & 04 Nos. Water Cannon is under process. The procurement of the remaining 1117 of different vehicles will be completed in the next financial year 2024-25.

A fresh assessment of the requirement of vehicles for Delhi Police will be taken up once the procurement of above said fresh/additional authorized vehicles is completed”.

Long Duty Hours of Police Personnel

The Committee have been given to understand that Audit in Para 4.5 of their Report has reported its well known finding about the long duty hours of Police Personnel in Delhi. As per Model Police Act 2006, the State government shall take effective steps to ensure that the average hours of duty of a police officer do not normally exceed eight hours a day; provided that in exceptional situations, the duty hours of a police officer may extend up to 12 hours or beyond.

Audit observed that due to shortage of manpower and nature of work, existing manpower/police personnel was under severe stress as the average daily duty hours in six test-checked districts was continuously in the range of 12 to 15 hours.

Further, regarding the four days of rest to be given in a month to police personnel, average monthly rest given to police personnel ranges from Nil to 2.94 in five out of six test-checked districts.

13 . When asked about the steps taken to streamline and balance the working hours of the Police Personnel and ensure that they get their monthly rest, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“In all the Police Stations of Delhi Police. The ‘E-Chittha application’ and shift system have been implemented successfully. Weekly rest is being provided to the staff Turn-wise on a regular basis except in any emergent law & order situations. Further, the E-Chitha System has also been implemented successfully in the Traffic Management Division. Police Stations and Traffic Management Divisions had maximum grievances related to the working hours of police personnel. Apart from these two verticals, the remaining verticals follow the standards, 8 hourly duty pattern based upon functional needs.”

14. When asked to furnish the steps taken by Delhi Police to mitigate the issue of long working hours of police personnel, the representative of Delhi Police during the oral evidence stated as under:-

"Sir, with regard to duty hours, from December 2022, there is an *e-Chittha* system has been implemented in Delhi Police. Every police station has a computer programme installed which allocates duties by rotation on its own. With regard to the duty hours in *e-Chittha*, it was programmed and the algorithm was made in a way that everybody gets only eight hours duty. However, it did not succeed. The reason for not succeeding was that the police personnel did not want eight hours duty uniformly. Sometimes they want eight hours but sometimes the women personnel had specific requirement as they would like to come at such time and go at such and such time. Somebody had his or her residence closer to Sonipat border but was posted towards Faridabad side, so the travelling hours were very high. That said: "If I do eight hours duty but take three hours to go and three hours to come back, I lose 14 hours." In our society, women personnel say that if they lose 14 hours of their time then they cannot take care of their families.

So, we made it multiple options in *e-Chittha* itself where somebody can choose one-third of duty hours over a period of two days and somebody can choose one-third duty hours over a period of three years. So, the *e-Chittha* is now ensuring that he or she will get only one-third time but it will not be fixed as eight hours. It may be spread over few days but uniformly if we see over a period of few days, he will get only one-third time. So, this local adjustment in the algorithm was made for the convenience of the police personnel and based on the feedback received."

Mobile Police Posts (MPVs /PCR Motorcycles)

The Committee have found that Audit had recommended the Delhi Police to ensure that the vehicles marked for Mobile Patrolling Van MPV fleets are utilised solely for the laid down purpose and not used by officers, PCR line, etc. which are not involved in responding to the distress calls on day-to-day basis. Further, these MPVs should be adequately manned and equipped as well.

15. Manpower requirement for MPVs as well as the steps being taken to meet the manpower requirement for MPVs:-

"The shortage of personnel in PCR is part of the overall shortage of manpower in Delhi Police. Recently recruitment for 10904 vacancies of various cadre was taken. This new recruit will join Delhi Police after their training. Appropriate strengthening of PCR Division will be done once the new recruits join active duties.

Note: Out of the recent recruitment for 10904 posts, a total 8924 offer of appointment have been issued in 2024. 4824 selected candidates have been directed to join training till 31st March 2024. The remaining 4100 will join the training in July 2024.

299 candidates appointed on Compassionate Ground and 25 SIs of 2022 recruitment have also joined".

16. Regarding the actual deployment of Mobile Patrolling Vans , the Ministry in a written reply informed as under:-

- Regular physical checking (Day/Night) of PCR MPVs and staff is conducted by supervisory ACsP and Inspectors.
- ACsP/Inspr/Zones submit their Checking Reports on a daily basis to DCP/PCR and corrective measures are taken whenever required.
- Surprise checking is also carried out by Vigilance/PCR.
- Daily during night hours, one ACP from other District/Unit and 03 Inspectors from PCR are deployed to ensure active operational duties of PCR MPVs and staff.

- Every MPV is equipped with GPS which centrally monitored on a 24X7 basis at the CPCR. Response time & GIS Locations of PCR MPVs is analyzed on a daily basis by CPCR.
- Monthly assessment of each zone is conducted on the following criteria:-
- Visibility of MPVs and awareness of staff.
- Average response time.
- Complaint, HRD Management.
- Turn out.
- Maintenance of MPVs and equipments.
- Quality Good Work.
- Evaluation of the PCR zones are being conducted by giving points and positions were calculated as their points obtained. Best Zones are being awarded and suitably rewarded for further encouragement in future.

Regular Training session is being organized to trained them as first responder and to discharge their duties in professional manner.

Call receiving Jobs in Delhi Police

Audit has observed that Delhi Police may consider outsourcing the call receiving jobs at Police Control Room to a private operator with due regulations in place. This would relieve large numbers of Police personnel, deployed on call taker positions and would enable them to carry out core policing functions. The MHA has replied that as reported by Delhi Police the knowledge of demography and day to day functioning of Delhi Police better equips the Delhi Police to work as call takers. *...However, Delhi Police has moved a proposal for outsourcing 25% of call takers in non-sensitive locations, and the same is under consideration in Government of NCT of Delhi.*

17. Regarding updated status of the proposal, the Ministry/Delhi Police in a written reply stated as under:-

“The proposal for outsourcing 124 call takers to run the call center of ERSS-112 was earlier initiated but the same has since been dropped on a re-evaluation, giving primacy to confidentiality of the victim caller. Further, there are specific directions to ensure the anonymity of ERSS callers who report on suspicious persons/activities etc. and this also could have been compromised by outsourcing call takers”.

The Committee learned that as of May 2019, the communication system of the Delhi Police was employing a mix of conventional and trunking (APCO P25 Phase-I and TETRA) communication systems. It was seen that the number of conventional wireless sets reduced from 9638 (June 2009) to 6172 (June 2019) as the sets condemned during the period were not replaced/new purchases made. During July-October 2013, Delhi Police initiated (January 2015) a proposal for purchasing 880 sets but the wireless sets could be procured and taken to stock only in March 2019.

Meanwhile, when APCO P25 Phase-I completed its normal life span of 10 years in 2009, the Delhi Police acquired TETRA trunking communication system to be used alongside on rental basis. However, due to expiry of the contract period of TETRA in May 2019 and failure to upgrade the APCO P25 even after 10 years of its normal lifespan, Delhi Police is now reliant (June 2019 onwards) only on the 20 years old 'APCO P25 Phase-I' communication systems for pan-Delhi coverage. Further, the Delhi Police has continuously recorded (since 2011) that the APCO P25 has been giving deteriorated performance due to ageing. Also, the number of the trunking wireless sets for the APCO system declined continuously during the last 10 years.

Further the Committee learned that Delhi Police had initiated (August 2011) a proposal for the upgradation of Motorola's "Smart Zone" APCO P25 Phase-I system to Motorola's "SmartX" APCO P25 Phase-II system. Delhi Police had clearly stated that the upgradation project is not in lieu of the TETRA system and had envisaged simultaneous use of TETRA and APCO P25 Phase-II systems for 'diversity in technology, frequency band, repeater sites and operational methodology'. Further, the proposal had assessed a tentative requirement of 6000-7000 wireless sets with APCO P25 Phase-II, which would have replaced the approximately 6800 APCO P25 Phase-I sets being used then (in 2011) and supplemented the 3657 TETRA sets. However, despite the criticality of the proposal, it is yet to be operationalised. In its reply (June 2020), Delhi Police mentioned that the tender process for upgradation of communication system was at final stage and price bid will be opened shortly after the technical evaluation. Delhi Police also replied that a proposal for purchase of 3063 UHF handheld sets, 100 UHF Static/Mobile sets, and 19 UHF repeaters is also under process.

Audit has observed that Delhi Police must give utmost priority to the up-gradation of communication system which is 20 years old and has outlived its life 10 years back. In response, the reply submitted has traced the history of the requirements submitted by Delhi

Police and then it is stated that Delhi Police has now drafted the technology neutral RFP in consultation with DCPW.

18. When asked about the updated status of the RFP, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:-

- “On 07.06.2022, MHA approved the RFP and conveyed approval for floating of the Technology Neutral Tender for DTRS, at an approximate cost of Rs.102 Crores.
- E-tender was published on 25.06.2022 on CPP portal and pre-bid meeting held on 14.07.2022. On 20.01.2023, approval of MHA received for publishing the pre-bid result on CPP Portal. On 23.03.2023, tender was opened and only one firm (i.e. M/s. Mobile Communication India Pvt. Ltd) found participated in the tender.
- On 28.06.2023, the Purchase Committee after examination of bid and clarifications of the bidder, qualified the bidder on documents basis in Stage-I evaluation.
- The Technical Committee in its meetings held on 03.08.2023, 31.08.2023, 12.10.2023 & 08.11.2023 carried out technical and field evaluation and declared the bidder as qualified in Stage-II & III Evaluation.
- Thereafter, on 28.11.2023, the proposal was sent to MHA for examination by the Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) constituted in the MHA. However, on 11.12.2023 the proposal was returned by MHA with some observations. On 22.12.2023, reply was sent to MHA for approval of TEC.
- Technical Evaluation Committee in its meeting held on 09.02.2024, evaluated the technical evaluation report furnished by Delhi Police and has asked for some additional information.
- Price bid of the tender will be opened after approval of the TEC of MHA”.

19. When asked about the functional constraints noted due to working on the obsolete communication System APCO P25 and which affected the Policing in the City, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:-

“The DTRS APCO P25 Phase-I system was functioning on four repeater sites and the Zone Controller was installed at MSO building, old PHQ, ITO since 1999.

These repeater sites were linked with microwave connectivity for wide area coverage in Delhi. The life cycle of this system was for 10 years. Thereafter, the system continued functioning by regular servicing and available spares. Later in time, due to the non-availability of spares, the defective microwave link and the Zone Controller could not be repaired by the vendor firm. Hence the system stopped working in wide area mode from the year 2018 and all the four repeaters sites started functioning independently. The following constraints are being faced due to obsolete communication system:

1. At present, there is no mission critical communication system available with Delhi Police to provide all over Delhi coverage.
2. Many areas in the city do not have proper signal coverage leading to poor or no communication.
3. The field officers face difficulty in having seamless communication.

20. Regarding the reasons for such a long delay of more than a decade in upgrading the communication system in the Delhi Police, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:-

- “The existing Digital Trunking Radio System was installed in the year 1999. There was a provision for a Premium warranty of 03 years for the entire system. After completion of the Premium warranty period, it was extended, from time to time, up to 31.12.2020.
- The First Global Tender was floated in the year 2018 and the second global tender was floated in the year 2019 for the Procurement of APCO P-25 Phase-II Radio System but the same **could not materialize due to single bidder participation.**
- Thereafter, MHA was directed to prepare a Technology neutral Tender without specifying any Technology for procurement of an Open Standard Digital Trunking Radio System. Accordingly, RFP was prepared.
- MHA approved the RFP and conveyed approval on 07.06.2022. Accordingly, the E-tender was published on 25.06.2022 on CPP portal. On 23.03.2023, the tender was opened and again only one firm participated in the tender. After completion of bid evaluation, the case has been sent to MHA for approval of TEC.

MHA has sought certain additional information.

The price bid of the tender will be opened after approval of the TEC in MHA”.

Safe City project

The Committee have been given to understand that the MHA conceptualised (November 2017) the ‘Safe City project’, aimed at safety for women in public places in eight metro cities including Delhi. The project was to be funded by Nirbhaya Fund and proposals were to be submitted by Police Commissioners and Municipal Commissioners by December 2017.

Delhi Police submitted (November 2017) a detailed project proposal report ‘Women Safety- CCTV surveillance in public places’ to Gol with preliminary estimates for Rs 1250 crore and key components of 24x7 CCTV surveillances of places frequented by women or prone to women related crime, Integration of location based services and crime and criminal databases with CCTV feeds, real time video analytics and generation of actionable alerts. The project proposal was later revised to Rs 858 crore and approved (February 2019) by the Government of India with directions that Delhi Police, in consultation with Line department of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Gol, Govt. of Delhi, NCR and other stake holders, shall prepare non-technological community led interventions, and shall ensure convergence with similar projects by other agencies.

Audit observed that unlike the proposals for other metro cities, the proposal of Delhi Police did not include any non-technological component such as community policing, soft skill training, induction of women in police etc. and it was surveillance-centric despite the fact that existing cameras installed by Delhi Police were not functioning properly (discussed in Paragraph 6.3.1).

In the absence of any substantiated study on efficacy of surveillance in preventing crime or impact assessment study for existing cameras, heavily surveillance centric project of Delhi Police needs to be reviewed. Project proposals of other metro cities were much comprehensive with combination of surveillance system, patrol vehicles, road lighting, emergency call boxes, social media abuse tracking, legal assistance, behavioural change campaign, gender sensitisation, impact assessments etc.

The Delhi Police replied (June 2020) that many non-technological / community-led initiatives were also being taken by the Police. It was further replied that work order to start survey for

implementation of the project was awarded to Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C DAC), Pune as Total Service provider in September 2019. As of June 2020, the detailed project implementation Plan submitted by C-DAC Pune in May 2020, is under consideration by the Technical committee.

21. When asked about the present status of the Project, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:-

“Safe City Project is a Turnkey project and following activities are in progress, in parallel: -

- C4i (Command and Control Centre) & Data Centre at Police Hdqrs. has been partially made operational. Approx. 95% work has been completed.
- Integration of various Data Sets (32 Data Sets) is in progress – Study of Database has been completed. Development of API's is in progress.
- 02 Nos. MCCVs have been customized and delivered. Inspection process is in progress.
- Installation of Field devices – Approximately 30% work has been completed.
- Installation of Software/ Applications has been done. Testing is in progress. SOPs have also been prepared, which are under deliberations.

Procurement and customization of 88 Mobile Patrol Vans i.e. PRAKHAR Vans equipped with various equipment (except Body-worn Cameras) has already been completed and the vehicles are in use”. (Q39, LoP 55)

22. When asked about the timeline for completion of the project, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:-

“The project implementation has been delayed from the scheduled timelines as defined in RFP, which was upto 12.05.2023. As per the revised timelines submitted by C-DAC (Total Service Provider), implementation of project is likely to be completed by 31st Dec. 2024”.

Miscellaneous

In order to achieve the desired technological advancement to keep pace with the trends across the globe, Delhi Police has taken a number of digital initiatives during the last six years. These includes major IT projects aimed at improving efficiency of Delhi Police

leveraging data analytics and latest technologies, and delivery of some services digitally through Mobile Apps and Web Applications. Delhi Police has an IT cell and a temporarily appointed Chief Technology Officer, albeit without any dedicated staff. The IT Cell has only 25 persons in position as against a sanctioned strength of 52 personnel. Moreover, the IT cadre is not structured according to the demands of modern IT management. Lack of a dedicated IT policy to handle issues like framing of guidelines, granting centralized approval, deciding technical specifications, further compounds the problems. An IT perspective policy/ Framework is also desirable to account for a growing organization, with constantly increasing reliance on Information Technology.

The operations and Communication unit of Delhi Police is responsible for providing Communications facility to all Police stations, Pickets, Check Posts, Traffic, PCR Vans, Security arrangements and officers of Delhi Police it is responsible for overall Maintenance of CCTV cameras installed by Delhi Police.

23. On being enquired, what steps have been initiated by Delhi Police in the last 2 years for improving the communication system of Delhi Police, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“To improve communication for law & order in Delhi, new technologies like 4G LTE based wireless system (2500 Nos. LTE Wireless sets) has been introduced in the year 2022. Further, a new DMR repeater network of four sites was established in 2023 and new digital handheld & static radios (1237 Nos.), having support of APCO phase-2 system of SPG network were purchased in connection with G-20 summit to provide secure communication”.

Advancements and Challenges in Delhi Police Communication and Surveillance Systems

During the oral evidence regarding the state of communication infrastructure and surveillance systems within the Delhi Police force, representatives shed light on persisting challenges and notable progress. The focal points of concern included the Digital Trunking Radio System, CCTV installations, and the status of recommended posts by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Digital Trunking Radio System Challenges and Progress:

Addressing the issue of the Digital Trunking Radio System, it was acknowledged that there has been a struggle to attract an adequate number of bidders.

Despite modifications in specifications under MHA guidance to ensure technological neutrality, the department faced a recurring issue of securing only one bidder. The last evaluation process took place in December, followed by a meeting with the MHA in February. Confidence was expressed by the representative of Delhi Police that the ongoing process would conclude, paving the way for a new communication system by the end of the year or early next year.

The representatives also highlighted two completed piecemeal projects related to LT (Long-Term Evolution) and DMR (Digital Mobile Radio) systems, purchased the previous year and currently in use across various Delhi Police units”.

CCTV Surveillance

The Delhi Police has installed 4,100 CCTV cameras in entire Delhi to keep a watch on the public places by deployment of cameras at strategic locations. Out of these 4,100 cameras, 3,870 cameras were installed through ECIL in four phases, and 230 cameras were on rental basis.

Audit observed that during April 2018-March 2019, the number of functional CCTV cameras ranged between 2152 and 2631 out of a total of 3870 cameras, i.e., 55 to 68 per cent functional cameras.

24. When asked about the reasons for a large percentage of cameras being non-functional and the steps taken to improve the situation, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“The major reasons for a large percentage of cameras being non-functional were mainly due to third-party damages due to various reasons such as damages by accidents, damage/dismantle due to road widening work, burning of chambers and damage to the underground optical fiber cables near poles by beggars in night, burning of LCS/MCS etc. Particularly damages to the underground optical fiber cables which were being occurred due to various kinds of civic works carried out by different agencies and their contractors such as construction of flyovers at different stretches in Delhi, construction of Delhi Metro, re-development of various areas/markets etc. Further, there were avoidable delays in joint surveys to establish and prepare 3rd party damages due to non cooperation on part of agencies involved thereby impeding the full functionality of CCTV Camera system. Sometimes, the agency caused the damage refused to make payment as per the estimate prepared after joint survey or delayed in releasing payment to the contractual firm for restoration of the damages.

The similar steps which are being taken in the current scenario as per earlier reply (copy enclosed) were also being taken in the past to improve the situations which are as follows:-

- (a) SHOs/ATOs were directed to liaise closely with the land owning agencies, other stake holders who do the road cutting construction works so as to ensure that the cables and other equipment do not get damaged during digging, repairs etc., and the CCTV camera system remain functional all the time. The concerned civic agencies were also being requested from time to time if any digging / construction activities are planned, they may intimate the same in advance to prevent damage to the CCTV system, cables etc.
- (b) Proper communication between operators in the Main Control Station (MCS) and the beat staff/patrolling staff were being maintained all the times to keep watch in the area to prevent third-party actions, accidents or construction activities. If anything noticed, the same were being brought into the notice of senior officers and immediate remedial steps were taken in consultation with the firm concerned.
- (c) The beat / patrolling staff were being briefed from time to time to ensure that they are fully acquainted with the physical locations and layout of the deployed equipments and that they regularly check the same to prevent third-party damage, accidents or construction activities.
- (d) Display/Sign boards were fixed about the CCTV Camera locations, underground cabling etc. for awareness and to prevent third party damages.
- (e) In case any CCTV camera became non-functional due to theft, accident, construction work, vandalism etc., joint surveys were being carried out immediately by the members of District and the firm concerned and third party involved (if known). Thereafter, the cameras or the damaged equipment/items were repaired/replaced by the contractual firm on priority.
- (f) The effectiveness of the steps taken by Delhi Police since long has been enhanced gradually year by year which is evident from the comparison of functional & non-functional CCTV Cameras given below which indicates the year to year improvement in functionality of the CCTV Cameras by taking above steps:-

Year	Functional CCTV cameras (in %age)
2019	66 to 67%
2020	72 to 82%
2021	82 to 89%
2022	82 to 88%
2023	84 to 87%

“

25. Shifting the focus to CCTV installations, it was reported that there was a success rate ranging from 84% to 87% in 2023. However, concerns were raised about the effectiveness of the more than 3800 CCTV cameras installed and maintained by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), particularly in light of a low satisfaction percentage as observed by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG).

26. The representatives reassured the committee by presenting a gradual improvement in functionality percentages over the years, emphasizing the meticulous monitoring process. They explained that the feed to police stations is continuously monitored, and complaints are addressed promptly. Acknowledgment was made of a 12% to 13% gap in functionality due to damages caused by third parties, attributing this to joint surveys and subsequent compensation procedures.

27. When questioned about the average lifespan of CCTV cameras, it was stated that they have a long life but periodic updates are needed due to technological advancements. Concerns about physical damage were addressed, stating that it is often the camera feed lines that get damaged, not the cameras themselves.

Related Issues

28. The Committee desired to know about the efforts being made to transform the Delhi Police Force into a smart police force equipped with all the contemporary and state-of-the-art technology. In this regard, the Ministry of Home Affairs, in a written reply stated as under:-

“TECHNOLOGY AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DIVISION

Since its inception in the year 2021, the Technology & Project Implementation Division, headed by the Special Commissioner of Police, is persistently making endeavors for innovations and induction of technology in policing and expeditious implementation of technology-intensive projects.

The guiding objective behind developing and adopting technology is to promote the establishment of 'trust in' and 'legitimacy of the force. To achieve the goal, an Action Plan 2024 and Perspective Plan 2030 along with road map for use of technology for handling crime, criminals, maintenance of law and order, traffic management, intelligence gathering, combating terrorist activities, complaint monitoring & redressal, delivering citizen-centric services, etc. has been laid down.

Delhi Police has successfully introduced important applications and project like e-Beat Book, ICMS (Integrated Complaint Monitoring System), ICJS (Interoperable Criminal Justice System), FRS (Face Recognition System), e-search of criminals from computerized dossiers, lodging of e-FIR for MV Thefts, other thefts, Burglary and e-Office. The following are the key enablers introduced or augmented under the 'SMART' Policing Vision of Hon'ble PM.

Apart from contributing in developing and implementing the above-mentioned technology-based solutions in various verticals of Delhi Police, the Technology and Project Implementation Division is also managing the state of art e-ChitthaMunshi Software of Delhi Police.

e-Chittha for Police Stations

With the objective to bring transparency on deployment & duty rest having less scope of human intervention and reduction in grievances about favoritism by deployment officer e-Chittha was introduced in Delhi Police on 28.02.2022. Being digitally available in advance, no confusion on weekly/fortnightly duty rest and staff may plan their domestic work accordingly. Optimum utilization of staff as summarized data of staff is available on dashboard of e-Chittha and supervisory officers can get status of duties assigned to staff and accordingly make deployment. It also helped in separation of Investigation, Law & Order and Admin duties assigning duties in Investigation and L&O Division on rotation basis provides better exposure & equal opportunity to staff. In addition, the feedback from the police station have been taken to understand the operational requirement, alteration on the deployment required based on the nature of policing and the appropriate amendments have been made in the software algorithm.

In order to give more discretion and flexibility to the SHOS and Other Subordinate Officers for effective work distribution, the older version of e-Chittha was modified to the new version. The newly modified version of e-Chittha was ordered to be implemented in all the territorial Police Stations of Delhi from 24/11/2022. The implementation of the new version is also being regularly monitored by the dedicated e-Chittha Cell from PHQ under Technology and Project Implementation Division of Delhi Police”.

29. As regards the efforts being made to make Delhi Police a 'Multicultural' force with officers and personnel from all regions of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“All direct recruitments in Delhi Police in the Gazetted Ranks are carried out through Civil Services Exam which are of all India nature. Further, for the other ranks, efforts are made to ensure maximum possible coverage of India for selecting personnel. Since 2016, all exams for Group C-D posts are carried out through SSC, which is an all India organization. To elaborate, during the recently concluded recruitments, these were as many as 252 centres across 33 States/UTs where regional candidates had undertaken the Computer Based Examination. All these measures go a long way in ensuring that Delhi Police become a multicultural force”.

30. When asked about the plan to address the acute shortage of facilities in police stations, including barracks, canteen/mess, and public amenities, which are necessary for comfortable working and public service, the Ministry of Home Affairs in a written reply stated as under:-

“All police stations which have permanent structure of building have all facilities including Barrack, Canteen/ Mess and Public amenities i.e. suggestion Box, WiFi display service board etc. Public facilitation desks are available in all Police Stations. Besides single window system has been introduced in all the Police Stations.

In the police stations which are functioning from rented/temporary buildings, all such facilities are being managed as per availability of space.

Besides, each district has 01 cyber police station has been accommodated in one of the buildings of the district and required facilities of other offices in the building or nearby police stations are being shared”.

PART-II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee note that National Capital Territory of Delhi, (NCTD) the bustling capital city of India, is a melting pot of cultures, languages, and aspirations. With a population exceeding two crores and covering an area of 1483 square kilometers, Delhi Police stands as the largest metropolitan police force in the Country. One of the primary functions of the Delhi Police is to maintain law and order in the city. This entails preventing and investigating crimes, ensuring public safety during events and gatherings, and swiftly responding to emergencies.

2. The current representation of women in Delhi Police, as the Committee find, at 15.17% falls significantly short of the commendable 33% target set for 2035. Taking note of this fact, the Committee strongly recommend that Delhi Police take immediate and robust measures to accelerate progress towards achieving gender diversity. In addition to the existing policy of 33% reservation for women in direct recruitment for non-Gazetted posts, the Committee would like to urge the initiation of special recruitment drives and targeted outreach programs to attract more women across all cadres, from Constable to Sub-Inspector. It is imperative to state that Delhi Police should set and implement a more ambitious timeline for reaching the 33% target, ensuring that the force reflects the principles of gender equality and inclusivity under intimation to the Committee. The Committee, here, emphasize the need for proactive strategies and transparent reporting mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the progress, holding Delhi Police accountable for the timely and effective implementation of these measures.
3. In regard to the manpower deployment in Delhi Police, the Committee learnt that there exists four per cent excess manpower at headquarters and a concerning 35 per cent shortage at police stations in the audited districts.

In the opinion of the Committee, the evident strain on police personnel, working well beyond the prescribed daily hours, underscores the urgency of rectifying these imbalances. Addressing the acknowledged issues of newly created police stations functioning without sanctioned strength and the failure to revise police station strength after the separation of Law & Order from Investigation is imperative. The Committee, in this regard recommend that a prompt reassessment be undertaken to align manpower allocation with increased demands from initiatives like CCTNS, various desks, and specialized units. Failing to rectify these disparities not only compromises law enforcement effectiveness but also burdens police personnel unnecessarily. Immediate action with well defined strategy is essential to be implemented for the overall improvement of policing in the selected districts.

4. The Committee during their examination of the subject find that the recruitment process for a substantial number of posts is yet to be initiated. While taking note of this fact, the Committee recommend the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Delhi Police to expedite the recruitment process for the remaining number of the sanctioned posts (6991). This step, they feel, is crucial to address the current shortage in manpower, as highlighted in the audit findings. A prompt implementation of the recruitment plan will significantly contribute to improving the operational efficiency of Delhi Police, ensuring a more robust and adequately staffed law enforcement agency.

5. In the sequel, the Committee further recommend the establishment of a periodic review system for specialized training of Delhi Police personnel. The audit report revealed a concerning 42% shortage in specialized training during the period of 2016-19. To address this gap, a systematic review mechanism should be put in place to monitor and ensure the consistent provision of both familiarization and specialized training.

6. The Committee note the successful reduction of third-party damages and improvement in CCTV functionality in Delhi. To build on this, the Committee recommend strengthening of collaboration with civic agencies through enhanced liaison efforts and regular meetings to proactively discuss potential risks to the CCTV infrastructure. The establishment of a dedicated task force, comprising representatives from Delhi Police, contractual firms, and civic agencies, is advised to expedite joint surveys and settle payments promptly in cases of damages. Technological solutions, such as advanced analytics and automated alert systems, should be explored to bolster monitoring capabilities. Continuous analysis of monthly reports is recommended to identify trends and implement targeted improvements in problematic zones. The Committee also suggest setting realistic numerical goals for further improvement in CCTV functionality, aiming for incremental increases based on historical performance data. By implementing these measures, Delhi Police can fortify existing strategies, streamline damage resolution, and leverage technology for a more effective and reliable CCTV Surveillance System.

Regarding the audit observations on CCTV functionality, the Committee note the Delhi Police's progress in increasing the success rate from 84% to 87% in 2023. However keeping in view the observations of the C&AG, the Committee recommend a more robust monitoring mechanism to be in place. Collaborative efforts with third-party providers to minimize damages and ensure effective CCTV functionality are essential to be mentioned and to be taken serious note of the same.

Strengthening Cyber Crime Unit

7. Recognizing the critical role of the Cyber Crime Unit (CCU) in addressing evolving digital threats which has in the recent year assumed the status of spiralling crime including phishing operations leading to the loss of lifetime savings of the person, the Committee recommend that Delhi Police conduct a detailed manpower and technical review to ascertain the existing expertise within the CCU as

well as the requirement for technical upgradation. This review should specifically focus on technical qualifications and experience of personnel. To achieve its aim, if Delhi Police feels prudent, they can also highlight the shortcomings in the relevant statutes to the Committee in order to enable the checking of such crimes, which the Committee shall consider at their second stage of examination of the subject i.e. while examining the Action Taken Replies to be furnished by MHA at later stage.

Coming back to the point in question i.e. detailed manpower review and technical upgradation of posted personnel, the Committee would like to emphasize that once completed, Delhi Police should formulate and implement a robust recruitment strategy to address any deficiencies identified during the audit. The audit should actively monitor the progress of this review and subsequent recruitment, ensuring that a sufficient number of trained and qualified individuals are added to the CCU. Additionally, the Committee in no unequivocal terms recommend that regular monitoring of the disposal rate of cybercrime cases, aiming for an improvement from the current situation, may be undertaken. The Committee further exhort the Ministry to impress upon Delhi Police to undertake rigorous measures to improve upon the dismal rate of resolution of cybercrimes and retrieval of the lost monies in phishing operations.

Urgent Formulation of Comprehensive IT Policy:

8. The Committee emphasize the need for showing urgency in formulating and implementing a comprehensive IT policy for Delhi Police. The Committee also recommend that Delhi Police expeditiously finalizes the IT policy, taking into account the rapidly evolving technology landscape and the specific needs of law enforcement. The Ministry should obtain regular updates on the progress of the IT policy's formulation, seeking confirmation on its framing and subsequent implementation. In this regard, the Committee advocate for the appointment of a regular Chief Technology Officer (CTO) along with the dedicated staff,

aligning with the sanctioned strength of 52 positions for the IT Cell. Further, the Ministry should closely scrutinize the progress made in both framing the IT policy and staffing the IT Cell, ensuring that the IT infrastructure of Delhi Police is modernized and efficiently managed.

Alignment with the new legislation

9. The Committee note the critical importance of aligning Delhi Police officers with the new legal landscape, particularly the recently enacted laws (sanhita). In this context, the Committee observe the necessity to prioritize training efforts for officers, urgent need for a comprehensive understanding of the new 'Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita' and 'Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita'. To adapt to the legislations under reference, the Committee recommend an intensified training program, specifically designed to familiarize officers with the intricacies of the recent laws. Emphasis should be placed on practical aspects, digital aspects, such as swift recording and digital storage of evidence, and mastering the retrieval of hash values for electronic evidence, alongwith the application of forensic science.

10. The Committee note with appreciation the steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Police in addressing the shortcomings *vis-à-vis* recruitments in Delhi Police. The Committee also take note of the recent recruitment of 10,900 personnel for meeting sanctioned manpower requirements. However, the existing shortage of 3,000 personnel necessitates concerted efforts in the upcoming 2024 recruitment drive, prompting the Committee to recommend an enhanced collaboration with Staff Selection Commission to streamline the process further. The Committee, however, note that the existing strength of police personnel with respect to the present population of Delhi is abysmally low and needs a review. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry reassess the required strength of personnel in Delhi Police and take proactive steps to fulfill the requirements after an on-ground study of the same.

11. In logistics management, the Committee acknowledge the Delhi Police's dynamic response, particularly in the procurement of 1,000 vehicles prompted by the G20 Summit. While taking note of this fact, the Committee recommend a sustained effort in regularly condemning vehicles to uphold fleet efficiency and security readiness. The Committee also observe the need for continuous improvements in the communication infrastructure, particularly in the commissioning of the Digital Trunking Radio System. While recognizing the challenges faced by Delhi Police in securing adequate bidders, the Committee recommend a strategic approach to attract more participants and maintain competitive procurement processes.

12. The Committee are of the opinion that it is imperative for the Delhi Police to stay abreast with technological advancements and integration of new systems like the smart city project. The Committee desire a proactive approach by Delhi Police and technology upgrades for ensuring the longevity and compatibility of existing infrastructure. The Committee also emphasize the significance of fostering a continuous improvement culture within the Delhi Police. Promptly addressing challenges and updating procedures based on lessons learnt is recommended to further enhance security and law enforcement capabilities.

**NEW DELHI
20 April, 2024
31 Chaitra, 1946 (Saka)**

**ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY
Chairperson,
Public Accounts Committee**