

# **Delhi Police and Gender: An Analysis of Delhi Police Budgets and its Implications for Women Citizens**

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# Frame for Analysis

Theme	Analytical Frame
Policing in India and the corresponding legal framework	Structure and Size of the Police Force in India ; Role of Police and Policing
Policy discourse on police reforms in India	Major Policy Recommendations and Implementations related to Policing in India, covering size of personnel, training, sensitivity, work load amongst others; Discourse on the laws pertaining to crime against women, recommendations and subsequent reforms.
Delhi Police: Structure and Strength	Structure and size of Delhi Police - organization and units
Crime against women	Crime against women in Delhi, comparisons with other mega cities and India as a whole; analysis of crime district and population wise , conviction rates
Delhi police and its initiatives	Modernization, Police Force (strength), Discussions on representation of women in the police force and Gender sensitization of the police force
Delhi Police Budgets	Process of Budget Preparation, Plan and Non Plan Expenditure, Expenditure for Location and Departments, Expenditure on crime against women, Budgeting at the Police station level.

# About the Study : Research Aims

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- To conduct a component analysis of the budget allocations to Delhi Police over a period of five years
- To analyse the expenditure and utilization per component of the total budget over a period of five years
- To conduct a district level analysis of budgets to examine the link between spending and crime rates, especially for crime against women, and
- To analyse the resources available for hot spot areas (district) for crime against women

# Rationale for the Study

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- ***Need for Reforms*** – various committees (National Police Commission , 1978-1981, Vineet Narain vs Union of India (1998 1 SCC 226) , Julio Ribeiro Committee in 1998, Padmanabiah Committee in 2000 and Justice Malimath Committee in 2002, Justice Verma Committee, 2012)
- ***Crime against women on the rise*** – Rape, kidnapping, abduction doubled – 2001- 2011 (NCRB)
- ***Looking at the response of Delhi Police – Structure, Initiatives and Budgets***

# Process of Data Collection

## Creating Consensus

- Amongst senior officials in the HQ

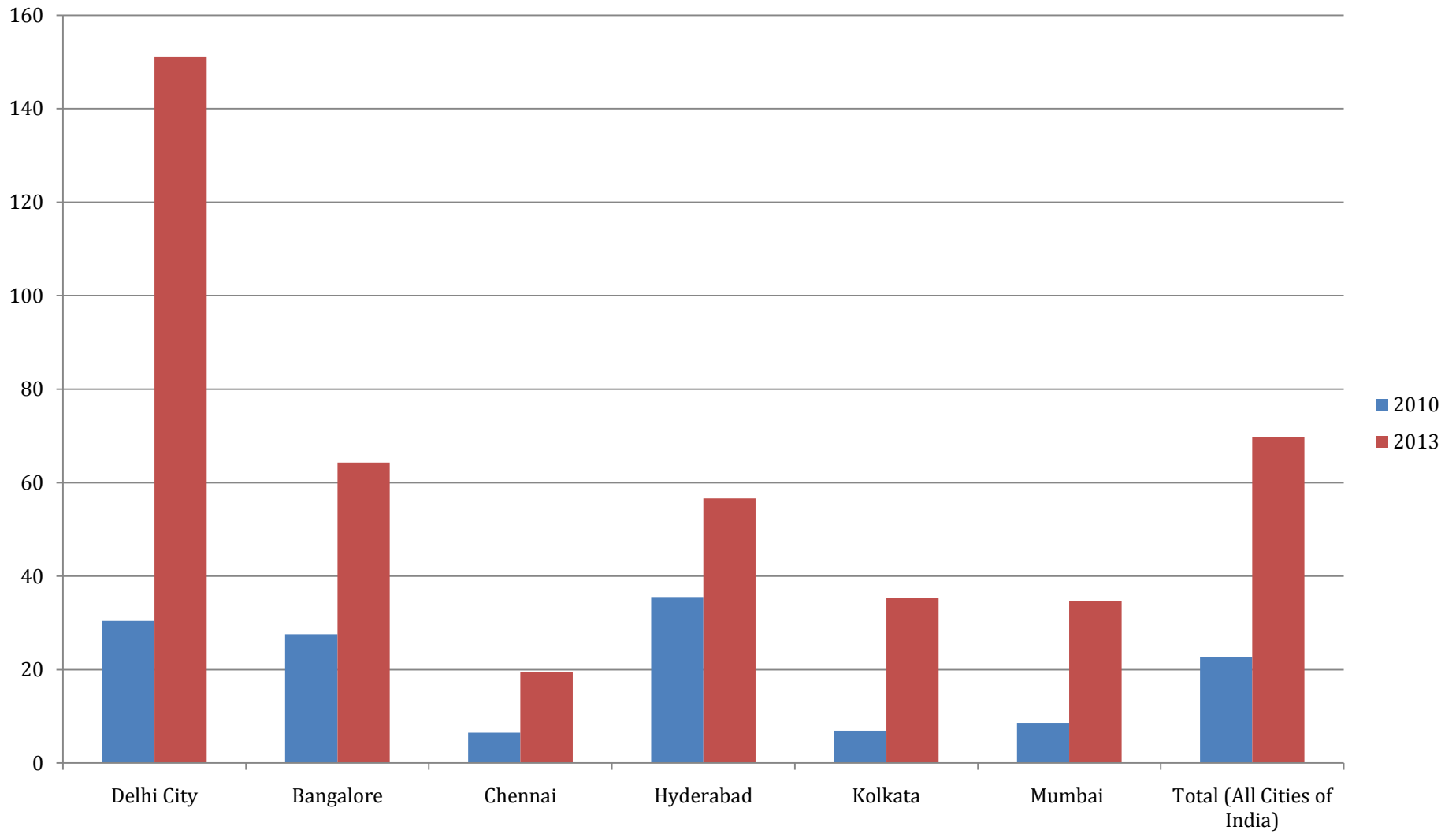
## Collection of Data

- Budget data – Finance Department
- Consultations – Establishment Department
- Police Training College
- Crime Data – IT Department

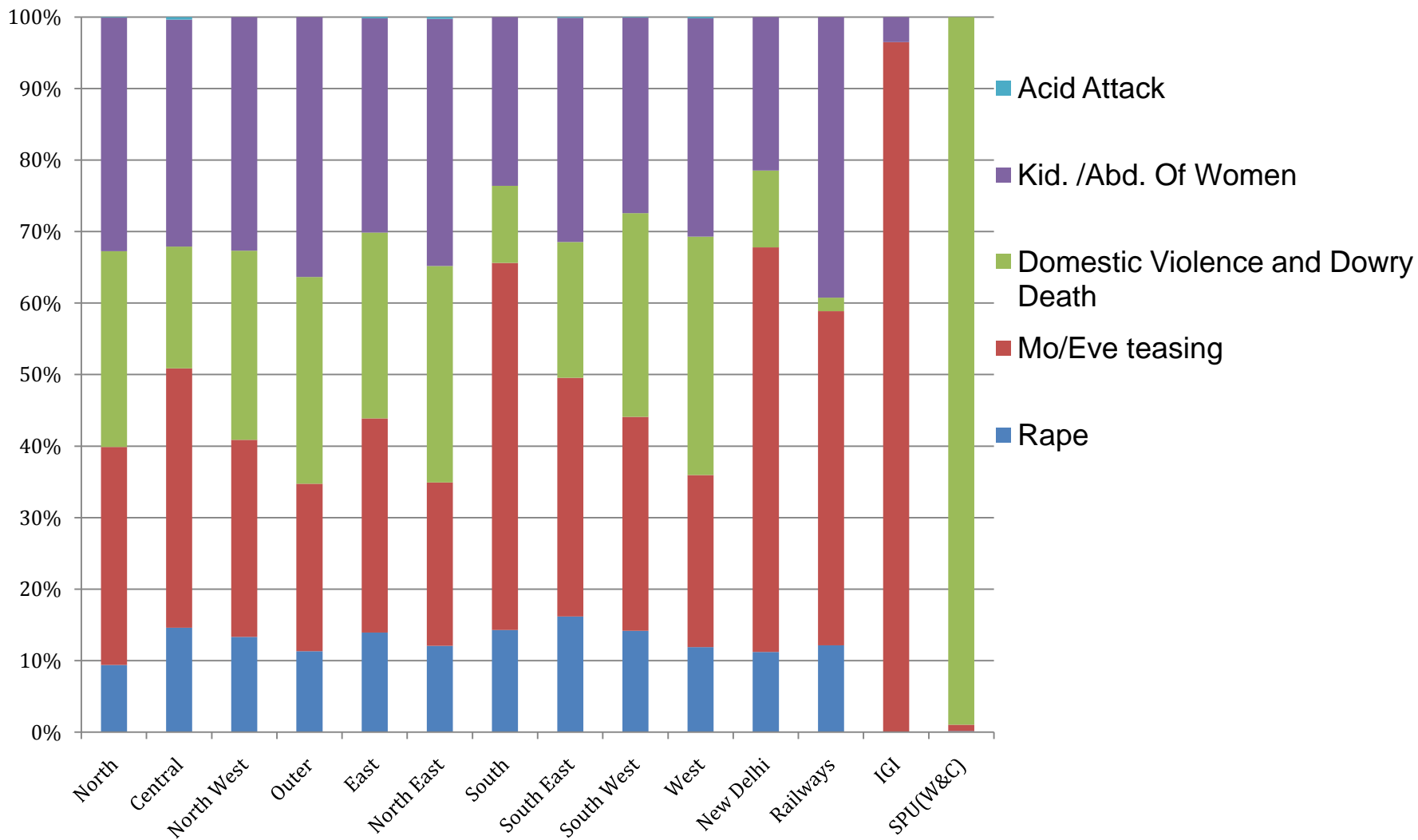
## Clarificatory Consultations

- HQ/District/Thana level
- Gender – Nanakpura Branch; Senior officials

# Crime against Women : Delhi Vs Mega Cities



# Crime against Women: District and Location Wise



# Facts Beneath the Crime Records

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- Crime data do not reveal the complete picture
- Research by the Hindu - 'rape' cases in reality- cases of 'young love'
- Need to go deeper under all such crimes reported (outside the scope of this study)
- Makes the task of police difficult; heterogeneity within one kind of crime needs deft handling and investigation
- Deep understanding of gender processes, relations and Prescriptions, and their relationship with crime against women needed;

*not an easy task for an organisation that itself has a very macho gender identity*



# Delhi Police: Initiatives for Women Citizens

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Modernization of  
Police

Adequate Police  
& Increased  
Representation  
of women

Gender  
Sensitization of  
Police

Special Delivery  
Mechanisms

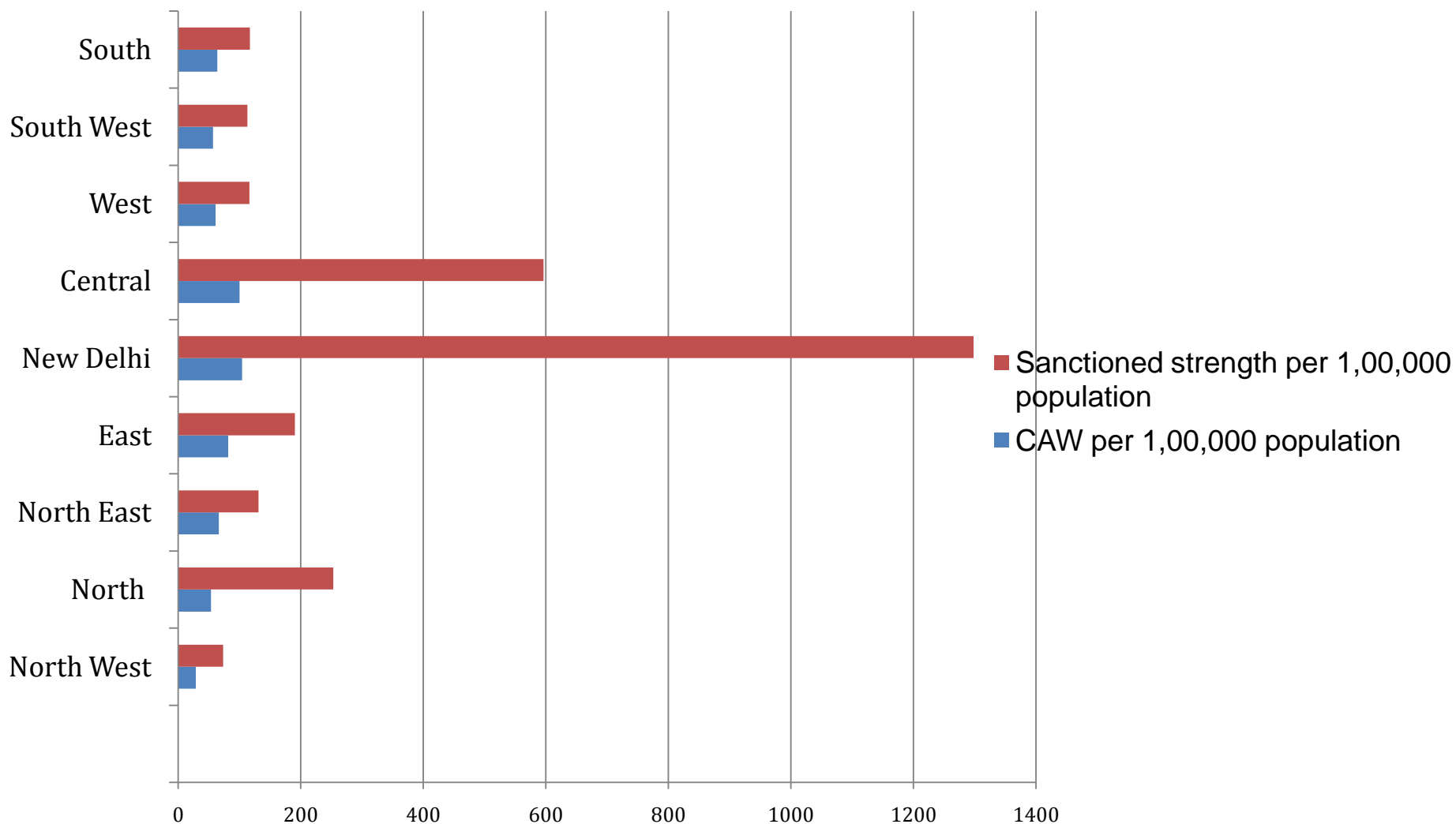
Citizen Related  
Initiatives

# Modernization of Delhi Police

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- Traffic – main focus
- 'Police Modernisation Scheme for UTs' - Security, surveillance, communication, training infrastructure
- Rs. 275.08 Crore - Plan Scheme for Modernisation of Traffic and Communication Network - 12th Five Year Plan
- 1300 CCTV cameras - 27 markets and 4 border check posts
- 5000 CCTV cameras - at a cost of Rs.1,000 crore mounted in public, private places, major intersections and lanes
- Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) – for constables

# Police Personnel : Numbers



# Police Personnel: Women

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- Women – 6.6 per cent (2014); 7.6 per cent (2015)
- 1/4 posted in the training cell – Soft Postings; no interface with women citizens in these postings
- Concentrated in the constabulary cadre
- ‘Double Burden’
- Poor work conditions

# Gender Sensitisation of the Police Force

Year	Course Name	Designation of Participants	Duration (in days)	Total Participants
2012	Crime Against Women	Senior Inspector to Inspector	5	85
	Seminar Cum Workshop on Trafficking in person and Role of Police	Station House Officers and Assistant Commissioners	1	40
	Regional level work shop of TOT on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	Public Prosecutors	3	35
	On line training programme on Human Rights (by NHRC)	Constable To Assistant Commissioners	1	54
	Course on Investigation of Rape (for women officials)	Senior Inspector and Inspector	10	40
2013	Gender Sensitisation Training	Constable to Senior Inspector	3	649
2014	Course on Investigation of Rape (for women officials)	Senior Inspector and Inspector	10	24
	Crime Against Women	Senior Inspector to Inspector	5	82
	Gender Sensitisation Training	Constable to Senior Inspector	3	787

# Special Delivery Mechanisms

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## **SPUWC**

- Counselling
- Marital Disputes
- Legal Aid
- Juvenile Justice Unit
- Self Defence Camps
- FIR

## **Crisis Intervention Centre**

# Citizen Related Initiatives

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- Self Defence Camps
- Parivartan
- Call Centres and Women's Security
- Himmat
- Yuva
- Know Your Police Station (KYPS)

# Many Initiatives but lack focus: need more evidence

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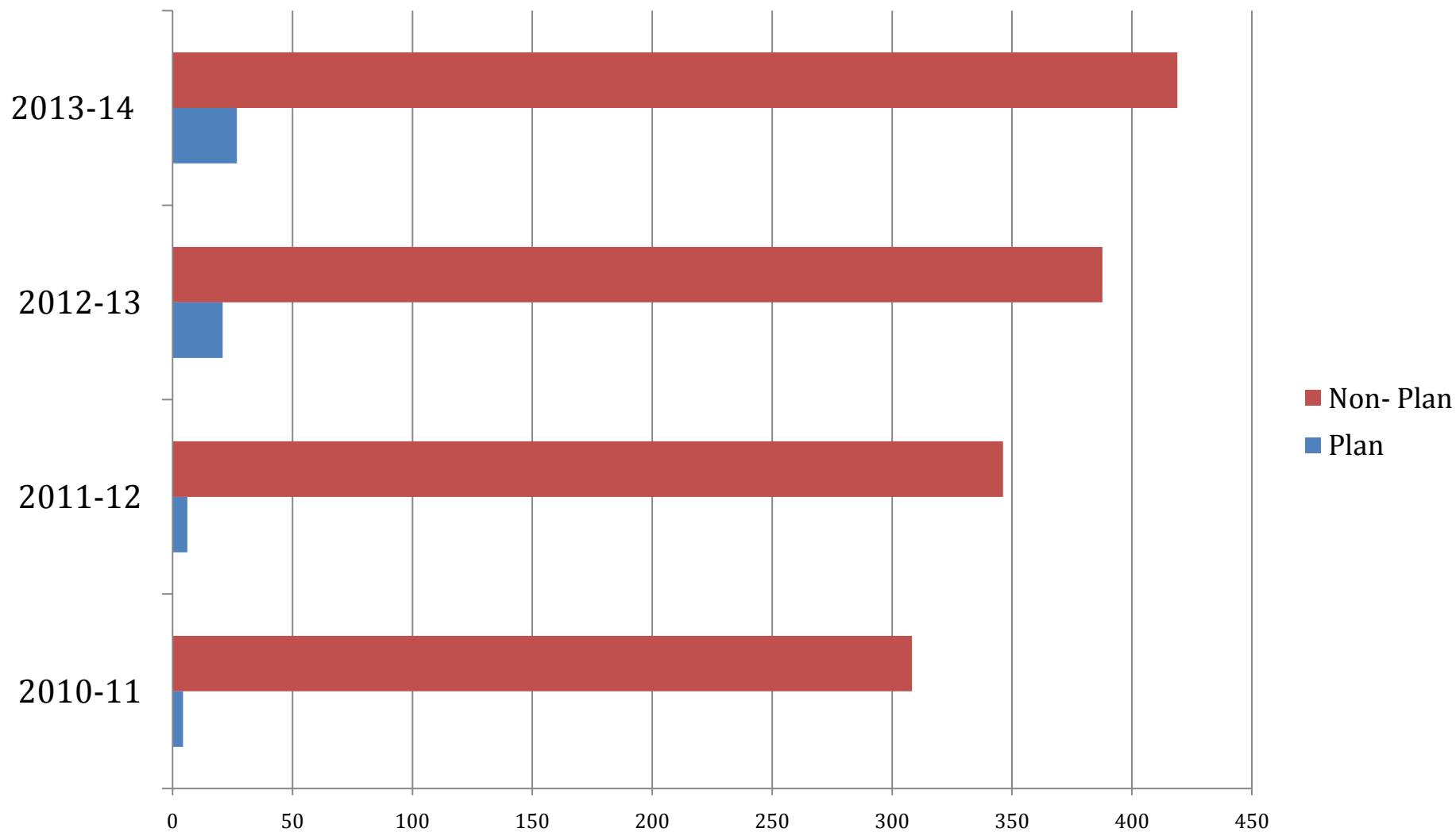
- Pioneering in starting a number of women citizen oriented initiatives
- Modernisation efforts may yield result – impact not yet known
- While women are represented they are concentrated at lower levels, and in ‘soft’ postings; support services for an enabling work conditions not adequate
- Gender training – many but basic in nature and small in coverage
- Citizen oriented interventions: anecdotal evidences indicate towards positive response
- Limited evidence available on the impact of all these initiatives; need for greater investment in understanding impact



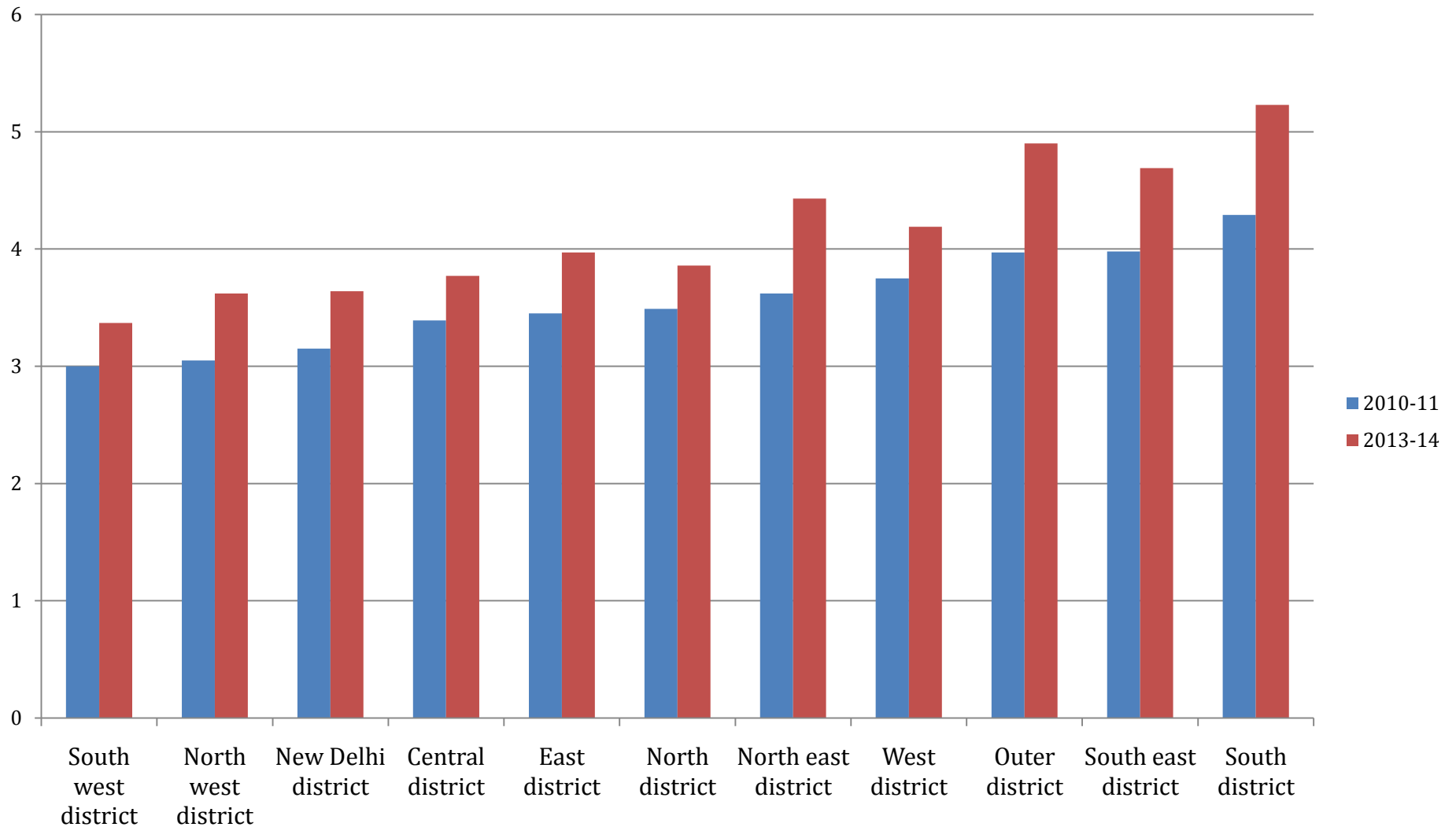
# Budgetary Process

Period of the year	Non-Plan	Plan
August-September	Current year utilisations- calculated and projections made. Projections sent to the head quarter.	Estimations for plans. Projections sent to the head quarter. Detailed proposal for the plans submitted to the head quarter.
December	Tentative projections on the basis of the projections made at the HQ	The HQ compiles all the plans
January	A final shape - to the compiled projections under each head	A final shape - to the compiled plan under each unit
February-March	The final projections sent to the ministry for approval. By March final projections approved. Re-appropriation done at the HQ	The projections sent to the ministry for initial approval. March final projections are approved. The HQ revises the plans on the basis of priority activities. The revised plans are then sent back for final approval.
April-May		The ministry sends the final approval and the head-quarter gives a 'go-ahead' to the units.

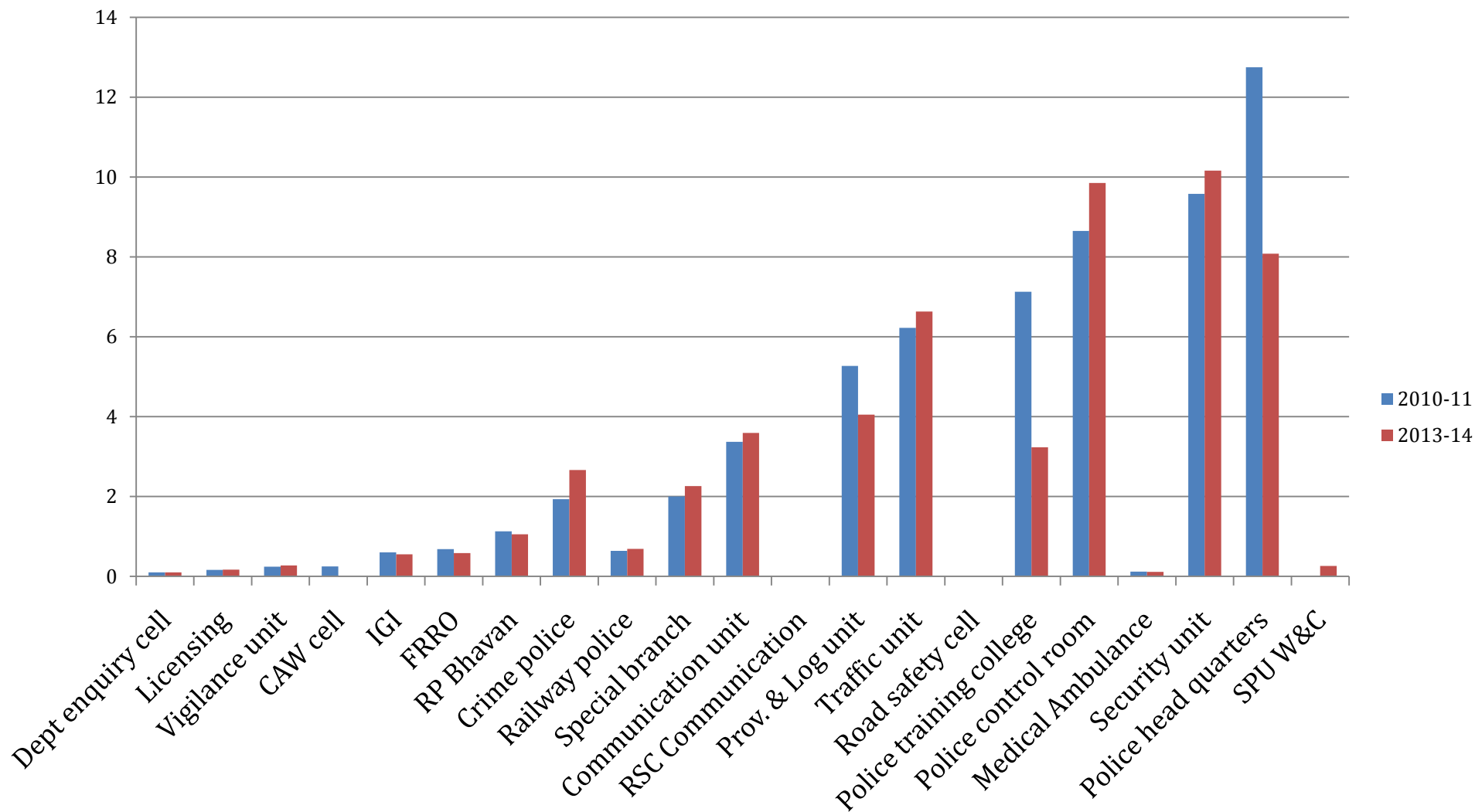
# Plan and non-plan expenditure (in Lakhs)



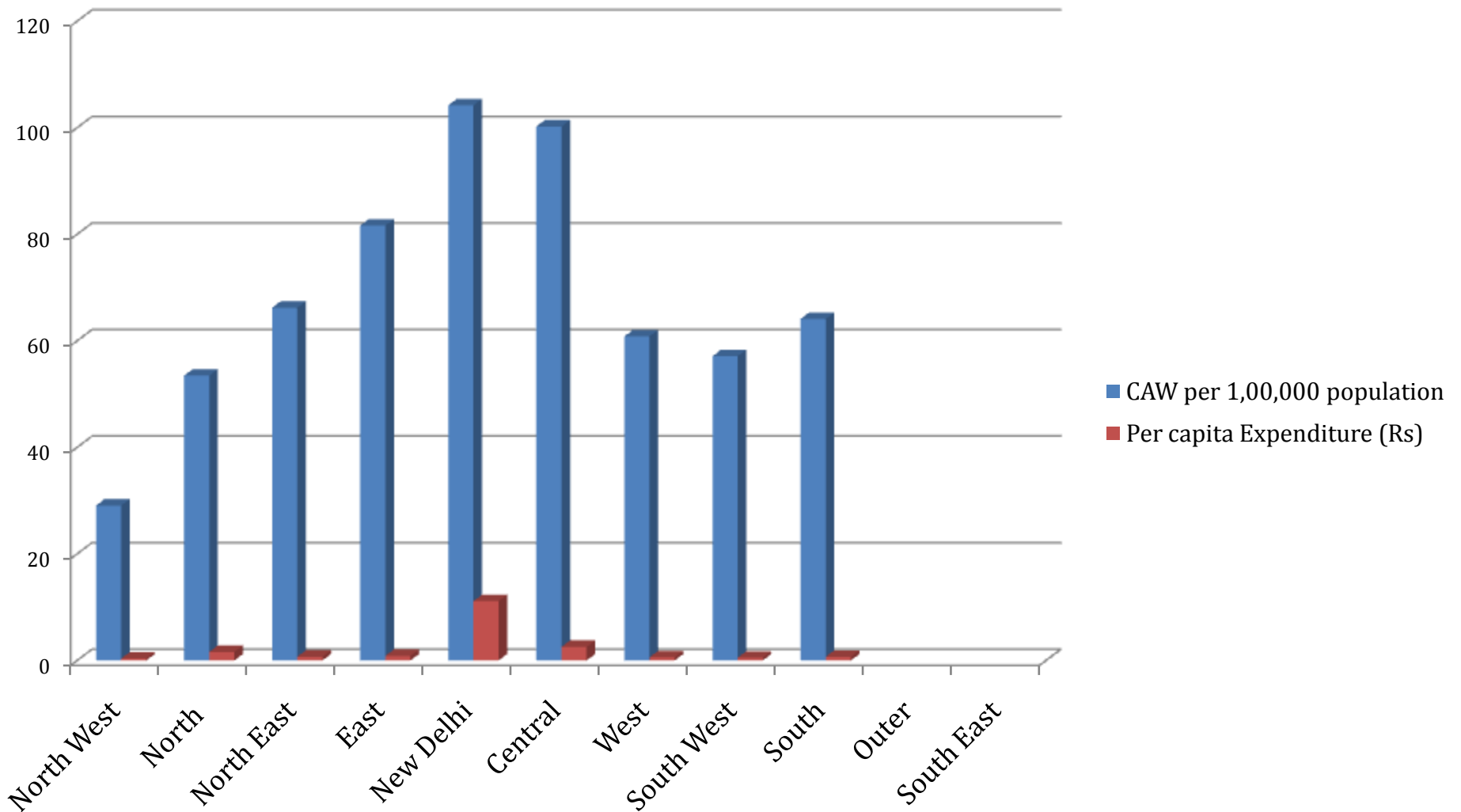
# Expenditure for Locations



# Expenditure for Departments



# Per Capita CAW and Per Capita Police Expenditure



# Budgeting at the Police Station (Thana) level

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## Thana Penniless

- Annual Maintenance contracts; P & L Department
- Reimbursement Issues – own money for investigation
- Welfare Fund and Secret Funds

General Impression ‘Everything is provided for, hence no need for money’

# Budgeting: Main Pointers

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- Difficult to separate budget allocations for measures that would control crime against women or make police more accessible to women citizens
- Only certain broad conclusions are possible; therefore, to be read with caution
- Major pressure of security of 'VIPs'. This includes national and international leaders; High deputation of police force and resources there
- A number of initiatives that could have implications for women citizens need more money, better planning and coordination and coherent implementation
- Thanas need to be more empowered in terms of access to and control over resources

# Major Conclusions: A Recap

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- Delhi Police different from other cities, Dual responsibilities
- Crime against women in Delhi records increase; to be read with caution
- Women's representation need to be increased at all levels (especially higher level); confinement in 'soft' posting should change to the presence in every thana
- A number of initiatives present but a more coordinated and coherent approach to strategise the response to crime against women



## Major Conclusions: A Recap 2

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- Budget allocations seem to be guided by set trends taking the previous year's expenditure trends rather than need assessment
- Departments / locations (security, PCR, training) get the major share of allocations; these have implications for women's safety but not easy to attribute
- Police stations / thanas disempowered when it comes to access to and control over resources – need a major shift
- Gender training need to be mainstreamed in foundational and all other forms of –in-service training both to enhance the coverage and deepen the understanding; standalone training programmes not a solution
- Periodic gender budget statement may be considered to put together the initiatives, allocations & expenditures, and impact of such interventions and expenditure on safety of women citizens

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# Thank You