

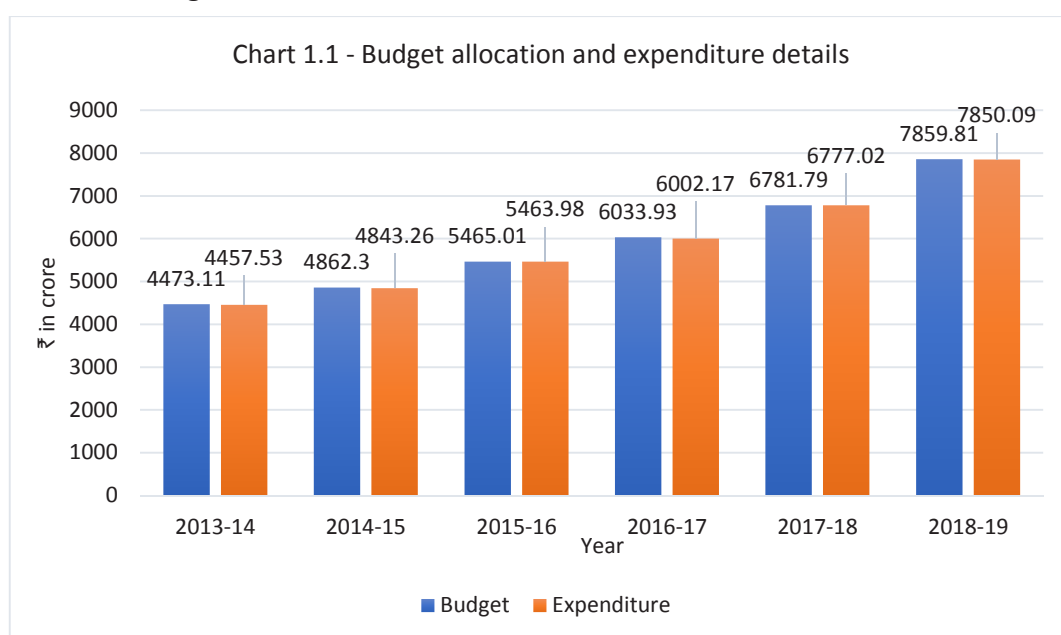
## 1. Introduction

The Delhi Police, having jurisdiction over the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) with over two crore population and 1483 km<sup>2</sup> area, is the largest metropolitan police force in the country. The primary roles and responsibilities of the Delhi Police are to uphold and enforce the law impartially; protect life, liberty, property, human rights, and dignity of the members of the public; promote and preserve public order; protect public properties, vital installations and establishments etc. against acts of vandalism, violence or any kind of attack; control and regulate traffic on roads; and plan and execute security arrangements for VIPs, VVIPs of India and visiting foreign dignitaries.

As per Article 239AA of the Constitution of India, inserted through the 69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, the Delhi Police falls under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India. The Delhi Police is headed by the Commissioner of Police for the overall functioning of Delhi Police. The Delhi Police has various units including law & order police (Territorial Police Districts and Police Stations therein), Security Unit, PCR Unit, Operations & Communications Unit, Special Cell, Traffic, Armed Police Battalions etc. The organisation chart of the Delhi Police is given in Annexure-1.

### 1.1. Financial details

The Budget allocation and actual expenditure by Delhi Police during 2013-14 to 2018-19 is as given in Chart 1.1.



Source: Information provided by Delhi Police

## 1.2. Audit Objectives

The objectives of the Performance Audit were to ascertain whether:

- Delhi Police is managing its human resources efficiently and effectively.
- Delhi Police is assessing its requirement of weaponry, mobility, communications, technology and other equipment and procuring the required items economically, efficiently and effectively.
- Delhi Police maintains and utilizes the available and procured weaponry, mobility, communications, technology and other equipment efficiently and effectively.
- The physical infrastructure in police stations and police housing are adequate.

## 1.3. Audit Criteria

The main sources of audit criteria adopted for the performance audit were the following:

- Delhi Police Act 1978
- Delhi Police Manual/Rules-1980
- Punjab Police Rules applicable to Delhi Police.
- Annual Action Plan
- Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) norms
- General Financial Rules (GFR)
- Orders and Circulars of MHA/Delhi Police and CVC.
- Any other rules and regulations applicable to Delhi Police

## 1.4. Audit Scope and Methodology

The Performance Audit commenced with an entry conference (August 2018) wherein the audit methodology, scope, objectives and criteria were explained to the Delhi Police. The Performance Audit primarily included coverage and examination of records of Law & Order Police (territorial Police Districts<sup>1</sup>), Security Unit, PCR, Operations & Communications, Special Cell, Provision & Logistics, IT Cell and PHQ, for a period of six years from 2013-14 to 2018-19. Besides, out of 14 territorial police districts of Delhi Police, six Districts were selected for test-check at field level using simple random sampling method (discussed in detail in Paragraph 4.1). Within these six Districts, all the 72 Police Stations were covered in the Performance Audit. The audit methodology involved scrutiny of records, collection and analysis of data, issue of audit queries, responses of units to audit queries, joint physical verification and photographic evidence. Replies, wherever received, have been suitably incorporated in the report.

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<sup>1</sup> The entire NCT of Delhi has been geographically divided into two Zones, which are further divided into three Ranges each and each Police Range is further divided into two to three Police Districts.