



Police Complaints Authority

Government of NCT of Delhi

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021

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HON'BLE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DELHI : SH. ANIL BAIJAL





MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the Police Complaints Authority (PCA), Delhi is publishing its Annual Report for the year 2020-2021. Annual Reports not only present an overview of the achievements of the year gone by but also provide valuable insight to formulate the Action Plan for the next year while providing an opportunity to revisit policies and strategies to achieve the desired outcomes.

In the present time the role of the Police Complaints Authority (PCA) assumes great significance in effectively addressing the grievances and complaints of the common people relating to Delhi Police. I am certain that PCA will continue its endeavor to serve the citizens of Delhi while remaining committed to the twin dictum of responsiveness and redressal.

I convey my best wishes to all on this occasion.



(Anil Bajjal)

HON'BLE CHIEF SECRETARY DELHI: SH. VIJAY DEV



विजय देव
VIJAY DEV, I.A.S



मुख्य सचिव
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली सरकार
Chief Secretary
Government of NCT of Delhi

MESSAGE

I am pleased to note that the Police Complaints Authority established since December 2018 has been providing invaluable service to the public by addressing their complaints against the Delhi Police.

As in 2019-20, the PCA recorded impressive performance in the year 2020-21 also. During the year 2020-21, a total of 2030 complaints directly received from the public were disposed off by the PCA.

In any democratic society, citizens have a right to redressal of their complaints/ grievances in a just, fair, judicious and transparent manner without which the system does not boost confidence of the public at large. The PCA fills this vital role in the governance ecosystem.

I am confident that the Police Complaints Authority, its Chairman and Members will continue to serve the general public with their sincere efforts and shall work for the welfare of the people of Delhi at large.

I congratulate Chairman and Members of Police Complaints Authority on completion of successful year 2020-21 and I am confident that it will maintain the same in future also.

(Vijay Dev)

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GENESIS AND CREATION OF PCA

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition "Prakash Singh & Ors. Vs. Union of India" had expressed their hope that all State Governments would enact a new Police Act wholly insulating the police from any pressure thereby placing in position an important measure for securing the rights of the citizens under the Constitution for the Rule of Law thereby treating everyone equal and being partial to none. Our Constitution safeguards the rights of persons and Article 21 established by Government of India Act 1935 in the words of:-

Justice P. Bhagwati "**embodies a constitutional value of Supreme importance in a democratic society.**"

&

Justice Iyer as "**the procedural Magna Carta protective of life and liberty.**"

The Government of India Act 1935 provided for establishment of Art. 21 of the Indian Constitution 1950.

Article 21 states that:-

"No person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law"

Article 21 is the heart of the constitution and the most organic and progressive provision in our living constitution. It can only be claimed when a person is deprived of his life or personal liberty by the State defined in Article 12. It extends to natural persons and not just citizens.

Article 21 secures two rights:

- Right to life
- Right to personal liberty.

Right to life:-

It is the most fundamental right. It does not connote mere animal existence but much wider connotation including:

Right to live with human dignity

Right to livelihood

Right against sexual harassment at workplace

Right to reputation

Right to social security and protection of family and many more.

Right to personal Liberty:-

Liberty of the person is one of the oldest concepts protected by courts.

“No free man shall be taken or imprisoned but by the law of land.”

Term **“Personal Liberty”** was considered by Hon’ble Supreme Court in Kharak Singh vs. State of UP (1962). The word **“liberty has been qualified by the word personal”** indicating thereby it is confined only to liberty of the person. Therefore, right of an individual to be free from restriction or encroachments whether directly or indirectly brought by calculated measures.

These include some amongst others:

- Right against illegal detention
- Right to fair trial
- Right to bail
- Right against handcuffing
- Right against custodial violence and others.

SOME LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS:

In **Menka Gandhi vs. Union of India**, Hon’ble Supreme Court observed:

“The procedure prescribed by the law for depriving a person of his life and personal liberty must be right and just and fair and not arbitrary, fanciful and oppressive.”

In **Murli S. Deora v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court observed:

“the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides that none shall be deprived of his life without due process of law”

Thereby, maintaining the sacrosanct status of Article 21 the Hon’ble Supreme Court on 22.09.2006 in **“Prakash Singh & Ors. Vs. Union of India”** rendered a landmark judgment to look into the role and performance of the Police both as a law enforcing agency and as an institution to protect the rights of the citizens in the constitution. Directions were issued to the Central Government/

State Governments/ Union Territories to set up a **Police Complaints Authority** at the District and State levels.

District level:- Headed by a retired District judge.

State/UT level:- Headed by a retired High Court judge.

These Authorities may be assisted by three to five members depending upon the volume of complaints in different States/districts, and they shall be selected by the State Government from a panel prepared by the State Human Rights Commission/Lok Ayukta/State Public Service Commission. The panel may include members

- (a) A retired High Court Judge;
- (b) A person of repute and stature from civil society;
- (c) A retired civil servant of minimum of scale of Secretary of GNCT of Delhi with experience in public Administration; and
- (d) A retired Police officer of minimum of scale of Joint Commissioner/Inspector General of Police or corresponding rank.

The State level Complaints Authority would take cognizance of only allegations of serious misconduct by the police personnel, which would include:-

“Serious misconduct” for the purpose of this chapter shall mean any act of commission or omission of a police officer that leads to or amount to:

- death in police custody;
- grievous hurt in police custody;
- rape or attempt to rape in police custody;
- arrest or detention without due process of law; or
- Extortion or land/house grabbing or any other incident involving serious abuse of authority.

In pursuance of the above judgement, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs issued directions to all Union Territories vide order No.14040/45/2009-UTP in March, 2010 for setting up PCAs. In Delhi, the PCA was functioning as part of the Public Grievance Commission

from 2012 onwards vide order No. F.12/04/2011/AR/1630-1789/c dated 27.02.2012.

A full-fledged Police Complaints Authority for Delhi was established by the order of Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, Delhi vide notification No. F. No.28/1/2017/HP-I/Estt./Part file 635-641 dated 29.01.2018. In furtherance of the above notification, dated 29.01.2018, Justice P.S. Teji (Retd.), a former Judge of High Court of Delhi was appointed as Chairman of Police Complaints Authority vide order No.

F.28/1/2017/HP-I/Estt.Part-II 6126-33 dated 11.12.2018. The Members of the PCA were appointed vide order No. F.28/1/2017/HPI/Estt. Part-II 6134-44 dated 11.12.2018.

CHAIRMAN

JUSTICE P.S. TEJI, FORMER JUDGE, DELHI HIGH COURT



Justice P.S. Teji (former Judge, Delhi High Court) was born on 14th August 1956 in Punjab, did his graduation from Faridkot, Post Graduation from Punjab University, Chandigarh and LLB (First Division) from Punjab University, Chandigarh. In the year 1983, he started his career as an Advocate in Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh, represented Union of India in Civil, Criminal, Land Acquisition and Service Matter, represented Chandigarh Administration to conduct criminal cases, appointed as Assistant Advocate General, Punjab from February, 1991 to July, 1993 and conducted Constitutional Law, Civil, Criminal and Service Law matters.

In 1995, joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service. He presided over as Additional District Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Special Judge (NDPS), Essential Commodity Act, CBI Trial, Presiding Officer Industrial Tribunal, cases investigated by DRI and Customs.

In May 2009, was appointed as District Judge-cum-Special Judge, PC Act (CBI), became District & Sessions Judge (East) and contributed substantially in various projects at Karkardooma Courts Complex including Construction and Distribution of 480 Lawyers Chambers, Construction and Function of 1st

Paperless E-Court of India, Model Lock-up, First Child Witness Court of India and First Vulnerable Witness Examination Court till elevation to High Court as an Additional Judge with effect from 15th December, 2014.

Retired on 13.08.2018.

Designated as Senior Advocate in September, 2018 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. He became the Member of DIAC, became the Member of Arbitration Centre of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh.

He was appointed as the Chairman on the recommendation by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Delhi High Court on 11.12.2018 and he assumed the present office as Chairman on 24.12.2018.

MEMBER

Ms. NUTAN GUHA BISWAS, IAS (RETD.)



Ms. Nutan Guha Biswas is a 1983 batch IAS Officer of Arunachal Pradesh-GoaMizoram and Union Territory (AGMUT) cadre. She did her graduation (in Economics) and Master of Business Administrations from Delhi University. She has served in the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Pondicherry. She has experience in education, having served as Secretary, Education in Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and in finance as Finance Secretary in Andaman & Nicobar Island and Pondicherry. She has also held positions in Govt. of India as Dy. Secretary in Ministry of Food Processing Industries and as a Director in Ministry of Commerce; Development Commissioner, Noida, Spl. Economic Zone in the Ministry of Commerce; Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Women & Child Development and as a Chairperson in Inland Water Ways Authority of India under the Ministry of Shipping.

She has also held position in Govt. of Delhi as a Divisional Commissioner; Commissioner, Food & Civil Service Supplies; Secretary, PWD and Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor , Delhi.

She superannuated as Chairperson in Inland Water Ways Authority of India, Ministry of Shipping on 31st July, 2018.

She was appointed as the Member on 11.12.2018 and she assumed the office on 24.12.2018.

MEMBER

SH. P. KAMARAJ, IPS (RETD.)



Shri P. Kamaraj, IPS, served as Special Commissioner of Police/Law & Order, South Zone, Delhi Police before joining this Authority as a Member on December 18, 2018. A 1987 batch Indian Police Service officer of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territory (AGMUT) Cadre, he has over three decades of experience with the Indian Police.

Prior to assuming the office of Member, Police Complaints Authority, Shri. P.Kamaraj held important assignments and served in various segments of the AGMUT Cadre. He served as Superintendent of Police/Lakshadweep, Deputy Inspector General/Andaman & Nicobar, Director/Anti Corruption Bureau, Mizoram, Joint Commissioner of Police/New Delhi Range, Joint Commissioner of Police South/Eastern Range, Special Commissioner of Police/Vigilance, Special Commissioner of Police/Headquarters and Special Commissioner of Police/Law & Order, South Zone, Delhi Police.

Further, in Delhi Police he served as Deputy Commissioner of Police/South District, South West District and Traffic, Addl. Commissioner of Police/Crime Branch. He also

served in the Central Bureau of Investigation from 2004-09 as Deputy Inspector General of Police and In-charge Joint Director. He served in the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Bosnia (1996-97).

Mr. P. Kamaraj had an illustrious career and was awarded President Police Medal for Distinguished Service in the year 2011, Police Medal for Meritorious Service in the year 2003 and UN Peacekeeping Medal in the year 1997.

He was appointed as the Member on 11.12.2018 and he assumed the office on 18.12.2018.

MEMBER

Ms. TINU BAJWA



Ms. Tinu Bajwa did her schooling from Army Public School Daula Kuan, New Delhi. She graduated from Gargi College, University of Delhi in B.Sc., did her law from Campus Law Center, Delhi University, did MBA in HR from Sikkim Manipal University. She was enrolled with the Bar Council of Delhi in the year 1993. She has practiced in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Central Administrative Tribunal and Armed Forces Tribunal. She was Additional Standing Counsel for NDMC. During year of practice she specialized in all the matters pertaining to Company Corporate Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and Service Law & Labour. She was actively involved in pro-bono matters relating to Delhi High Court Blast Victims, widows of Armed Forces Personnel and matters pertaining to Employees of High Court and District Courts. She was elected as VicePresident of Armed Force Tribunal (Principal Bench) Bar Association Delhi from 2010-2012.

She was appointed as the Member on 11.12.2018 and she assumed the office on 06.02.2019.

EVOLUTION OF POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY

Police reforms have been on the agenda of Governments almost since independence but even after more than 50 years, the police is seen as selectively efficient, unsympathetic to the underprivileged. It is further accused of politicization and criminalization. There has been almost three decades of discussion by government created committees and commissions. Way back in the year 1979, the National Police Commission (NPC) was set up to report on policing and to give recommendations for reform. The Commission produced eight reports, dozens of topic specific recommendations and also a Model Police Act. None of the major recommendations were adopted by any government.

Two former Director Generals of Police, Shri Prakash Singh and Shri N K Singh in 1996 to file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Supreme Court praying the Court to direct governments to implement the recommendations of NPC. In the course of the 10 year long case in 1998 the Court set up the Ribeiro Committee which handed its reports in 1999. This was followed by the Padmanabhaiah Committee report in 2000 and eventually the Police Act Drafting Committee (PADC or Soli Sorabjee Committee) that drafted a new model police bill to replace the colonial 1861 Police Act. Meanwhile, very little was done on the ground to improve policing or implement recommendations put forth by any of these committees or commissions. It was only a decade later in 2006 that the Apex Court delivered its verdict.

In what is popularly referred to as the 'Prakash Singh case' the Supreme Court ordered that reforms must take place. The States and Union Territories were directed to comply with seven binding directives that would kick start the reforms. These directives pulled together various strands of improvement generated since 1979. The Apex Court required immediate implementation of its orders either through executive orders or new police legislation.

In the 6th directive of its judgement, the Supreme Court directed for the constitution of Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers. In this regard, Police Complaints Authorities were established in various States and Union Territories in pursuance of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Prakash Singh & Ors. vs. Union of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed in its 6th directive as under:

“There shall be a Police Complaints Authority at the district level to look into complaints against police officers of and up to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Similarly, there should be another Police Complaints Authority at the State level to look into the complaints against officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above. The district level Authority may be headed by a retired District Judge while the State level Authority may be headed by a retired Judge of the High Court/Supreme Court. The head of the State level Complaints Authority shall be chosen by the State Government out of a panel of names proposed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice; the head of the district level Complaints Authority may also be chosen out of a panel of names proposed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice or a Judge of the High Court nominated by him. These Authorities may be assisted by three to five members depending upon the volume of complaints in different States/districts, and they shall be selected by the State Government from a panel prepared by the State Human Rights Commission/Lok Ayukta/State Public Service Commission. The panel may include members from amongst retired civil servants, police officers or officers from any other department, or from the civil society. They would work whole time for the Authority and would have to be suitably remunerated for the services rendered by them. The Authority may also need the services of regular staff to conduct field inquiries. For this purpose, they may utilize the services of retired

investigators from the CID, Intelligence, Vigilance or any other organization. The State level Complaints Authority would take cognizance of only allegations of serious misconduct by the police personnel, which would include incidents involving death, grievous hurt or rape in police custody. The district level Complaints Authority would, apart from above cases, may also inquire into allegations of extortion, land/house grabbing or any incident involving serious abuse of authority. The recommendations of the Complaints Authority, both at the district and State levels, for any action, departmental or criminal, against a delinquent police officer shall be binding on the concerned authority.”

In pursuance of the above judgement, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs issued direction to all Union Territories vide order No.14040/45/2009-UTP in March, 2010 for setting up PCAs. In Delhi, the PCA was functioning as part of the Public Grievance Commission from 2012 onwards vide order No. F.12/04/2011/AR/16301789/c dated 27.02.2012.

A full-fledged Police Complaints Authority for Delhi was established by the order of Hon’ble Lieutenant Governor, Delhi vide notification No. F. No.28/1/2017/HP-I/Estt./Part file 635641 dated 29.01.2018. In furtherance of the above notification dated 29.01.2018, Justice Mr. P.S. Teji (Retd.), a former Judge of High Court of Delhi was appointed as Chairman of the Police Complaints Authority vide order No. F.28/1/2017/HP-I/Estt.Part-II 6126-33 dated 11.12.2018. The following Members of the PCA were appointed vide order No. F.28/1/2017/HP-I/Estt. Part-II 6134-44 dated 11.12.2018:-

S.No.	Selected in the category of	Name of the Member
1.	Civil Services	Ms. Nutan Guha Biswas, IAS
		(AGMUT: 1983) (Retd.)

2.	Police Services	Mr. P.Kamaraj, IPS (AGMUT: 1987) (Retd.)
3.	Civil Society	Ms. Tinu Bajwa, Advocate

Initially, the PCA was functioning at the 2nd Floor, M-Block, Vikas Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi and the general public was made aware of the same through a press release vide communication dated 27.02.2019 and were informed to file complaints directly on the address given above or through E-mail at pca.delhi@nic.in /on website pca.delhigovt.nic.in. The PCA was shifted on 20.05.2019 to the newly established office at 10th Floor, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.

The Police Complaints Authority is functioning in the following States and Union Territories:-

SNo.	STATE	CONSTITUTION
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Police Complaints Authority
2.	Assam	State Police Accountability Commission
3.	Bihar	District Accountability Authorities
4.	Chandigarh	Police Complaints Authority
5.	Chattisgarh	State Police Accountability Commission
6.	Delhi	Police Complaints Authority
7.	Goa	State Police Complaints Authority
8.	Gujrat	State Police Complaints Authority
9.	Haryana	State Police Complaints Authority
10.	Himachal Pradesh	State Police Complaints Authority
11.	Kerala	State Police Complaints Authority
12.	Maharashtra	State Police Complaints Authority

13.	Meghalaya	State Police Complaints Authority
14.	Nagaland	State Police Complaints Authority
15.	Orissa	The Lokpal is mandated to act as the Police Complaints Authority
16.	Puducherry	Police Complaints Authority
17.	Rajasthan	State Police Complaints Authority
18.	Sikkim	Police Accountability Commission
19.	Tripura	State Police Complaints Authority
20.	Uttrakhand	State Police Complaints Authority
21.	West Bengal	State Police Complaints Authority

** Source:- Rajay Sabha Unstarred question NO. 552, dated- 07.02.2018.

JURISDICTION

1. The Authority shall inquire into allegations of “serious misconduct” against police personnel, as detailed below, either suo motu or on a complaint received from any of the following:-

- A victim or any person on his/her behalf on a sworn affidavit;
- The National Human Rights Commission; or
- Lieutenant- Governor or Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary (Home), GNCT of Delhi.

Explanation : “Serious misconduct” for the purpose of this chapter shall mean any act of commission or omission of a police officer that leads to or amount to:

- death in police custody;
- grievous hurt in police custody;
- rape or attempt to rape in police custody;
- arrest or detention without due process of law; or
- Extortion or land/house grabbing or any other incident involving serious abuse of authority.

Provided that no anonymous and pseudonymous complaint shall be entertained.

2. Any complaint not covered in category (1) above, may also be referred to Police Complaints Authority by Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary (Home), GNCT of Delhi.
3. The Police Complaints Authority will not entertain those cases which are under consideration before any Court or the National Human Rights Commission or any other statutory body.

COMPOSITION

The Police Complaints Authority of National Capital Territory of Delhi shall be headed by the Chairman/Chairperson with three Members. One of the three Members must be a woman. The Chairman/Chairperson will be selected from the below mentioned category (a) and one Member each from the categories (b) to (d) will be selected:

- (e) A retired High Court Judge;
- (f) A person of repute and stature from civil society;
- (g) A retired civil servant of minimum of scale of Secretary of GNCT of Delhi with experience in public Administration; and
- (h) A retired Police officer of minimum of scale of Joint Commissioner/Inspector-General of Police or corresponding rank.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS AT THE OFFICE OF CHIEF SECRETARY



Shri Vijay Dev, Chief Secretary of Govt. of NCT of Delhi with Justice P.S. Teji (Chairman), Ms. Nutan Guha Biswas (Member), Shri P. Kamaraj (Member) and Ms. Tinu Bajwa (Member) in the office of Chief Secretary.



RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

The Right to Information (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information. It replaced the former Freedom of Information Act, 2002. Under the provisions of RTI Act, any citizen of India may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State") which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. In case of matter involving a petitioner's life and liberty, the information has to be provided within 48 hours. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally.

The RTI Bill was passed by Parliament of India on 15 June 2005 and came into force with effect from 12 October 2005

Disposal of the RTI application in the in year 2020-2021:-

Received :- 64

Disposed off:-64

CONTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF OF POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY

Initially Police Complaints Authority was made an independent body out of the Public Grievances Commission in December, 2018. The administrative work and the staff working for the said purpose was a challenge to the Authority. However, over the years the staff of Deputy Secretary, Section Officer, Assistant Section Officers, Personal Secretaries, Personal Assistants, Stenographers, Junior Assistants, increased from 07 to 30, starting an organisation like Police Complaints Authority which receives normally more than two thousand complaints of the public annually and managing such grievances is not possible unless a system is created for the effective management of registering the complaints, making relevant files, issuing notices to the parties and managing dates, pre-hearings as well as during the hearings and also after the final decision is always a challenging task which has been satisfactorily managed by the administrative branch of the body created in 2018.

Similarly the application filed by the public under Right to Information Act, 2005 have also been managed by various Authorities under the Act viz., Assistant Public Information Officer, Public Information Officer and the First Appellate Authority and it has been observed that the Right to Information applications and appeals are normally disposed of within the stipulated time under the Act.

The year 2020-21 has been particularly challenging due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and more often the staff had to work sometimes from home to manage the administrative work. Handling of complaints, RTI applications was not an easy task during this period.

However, the entire team of Police Complaints Authority under the leadership and guidance of the Chairman, Justice P.S.Teji (former High Court Judge) has done a remarkable job.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY IN THE OFFICE OF PCA



Shri Vijay Dev, Chief Secretary of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, in the office of Police Complaints Authority, along with Justice P.S. Teji (Chairman), Ms. Nutan Guha Biswas(Member), Shri. P. Kamaraj (Member) and Ms. Tinu Bajwa (Member).



PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY.

- a) Complaints are received in the Authority via:- □ in person by the complainant, Dak, or e-mail,
- they can be referred to the Authority by Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Delhi or by Chief Secretary of Delhi,
 - the Authority can also take "suo-moto" cognizance on the basis of information contained in media reports or otherwise.
- b) After receiving the complaints the Authority sends a letter to Commissioner of Police, Delhi, to send a detailed status report with regard to the complaint.
- c) If there is no reply within 15 days, the complaint is put up before the Hon'ble Chairman, Police Complaints Authority for further directions.
- d) If the report is not satisfactory the complaint is put up for hearing before the Hon'ble Chairman.
- e) After hearing, the complaint can be disposed off or it can be put up before the quorum to be registered as regular complaint of Police Complaints Authority for inquiry.
- f) After completion of the inquiry the report is forwarded to Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor with recommendations.

FUNCTIONING OF THE OFFICE:-



Conference Room, Police Complaints Authority.







CASES WHICH ARE NOT TAKEN UP BY THE AUTHORITY

In terms of the Resolution setting up the Police Complaints Authority, the Authority views the following complaints as not eligible for further processing:

- (i) Vague complaints of a general nature; Anonymous complaints which fail to make out specific case for intervention;

- (ii) Matter which are sub-judice in any court of law, or before any judicial or a quasi-judicial authority;

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OFF IN POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR 2020-2021.

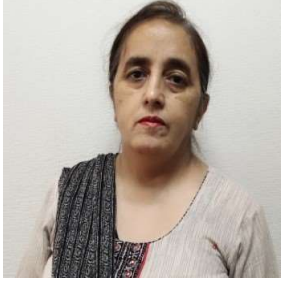





Details of complaints during the year 2020-2021	
Total complaints Received	2146
Disposal	1820+165
Pending	1985
Percentage of Disposal	92.49%

OFFICERS OF POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY

PHOTOGRAPH	NAME	DESIGNATION
	Sh. Saumyaketu Mishra	Secretary
	Sh. Vipin Kr. Garg	Deputy Secretary
	Sh. O.P. Nautiyal	Sr. Accounts Officer
	Sh. Rawinder Singh	Principal Private Secretary
	Smt. Sunita Arya	Principal Private Secretary


	Sh. Amit Kumar	Section Officer
	Sh. Sanjeev Gaur	Section Officer
	Ms. Rita Jain	Section Officer

STAFF OF POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY




	Ms. Narender Kaur	Private Secretary
	Ms. Shama Sheikh	Personal Assistant
	Sh. P.R. Chaddha	Senior Assistant
	Ms. Rekha Thakur	Senior Assistant
	Ms. Kamlesh	Senior Assistant
	Sh. Vimlesh Yadav	Senior Assistant

	Sh. Ankit Kumar Chauhan	Steno-Gr.-III
	Sh. Sangam Kr. Sahani	Steno-Gr.-III
	Sh. Hemant Singh	Steno-Gr.-III
	Ms. Shiwali Badal	Steno-Gr.-III
	Sh. Rakesh Tokas	Junior Assistant
	Sh. Swaraj Rauthan	Junior Assistant

DRIVERS

 <p>Sh. Narender</p>	 <p>Sh. K.B. Thapa</p>	 <p>Sh. Malkhan Singh</p>
 <p>Sh. Shammi</p>	 <p>Sh. Vijender Pal</p>	

PEONS

 <p>Sh. Kamal</p>	 <p>Sh. Om Kumar</p>
 <p>Sh. Ramdayal Mehto</p>	 <p>Sh. Rakesh Tejrana</p>