

THE DELHI POLICE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**A**
BILL**to amend the Delhi Police Act, 1978****BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Sixty first Year of the Republic of India as Follows:-**

Short title, extent and commencement – (1) This Act may be called The Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010.

(2) It extends to the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Administrator of the NCT of Delhi in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Amendment of section 2

In section 2 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978) (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Act”), -

(i) *after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-*

“(ca) “crank telephone calls” means such telephone calls, whether made once or repeatedly, on the same day or over a period of time in such a way that they create harassment or criminal intimidation to the person receiving or responding to the call,”

(ii) *for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-*

“(f) “Delhi” means the National Capital Territory of Delhi”;

(iii) *after clause (h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-*

“(ha) “hoax calls” means any such calls made to Police or any individual agency by means of telephone/E-mail or any other means of communication with the intention to cause false alarm, danger and disturbance to public peace regarding presence of a bomb or any other explosive device, or commission of crime;”

“(hb) “Insurgency” includes waging of armed struggle by a group or a section of population against the state with a political objective including the separation of a part from the territory of India;”

“(hc) “internal security” means preservation of sovereignty and integrity of the state from disruptive and anti-national forces within the State;”

(iv) *clause (i) shall be re-lettered as clause (ia) and before clause (ia) as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-*

“(i) militant activities” include any violent activity of a group using explosives, inflammable substances, firearms or other lethal weapons or hazardous substance in order to achieve its political objectives;”;

(v) after clause (ia) as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(ii) “organized crime” includes any crime committed by a group or a network of persons in pursuance of its common intention of unlawful gain by using violent or deceitful means or threat of violence;”;

(vi) in clause (k), the words “or discotheque;” shall be added at the end;

(vii) after clause (q), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(qa) “stalking” means to follow, chase stealthily one or more persons intentionally to create a sense of injury, nuisance, harassment and fear of criminal intimidation in the person or persons being followed;”;

(viii) after clause (s), the following clause shall be inserted namely:-

“(sa) “terrorist act” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) as amended by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004;”.

3. Amendment of section 3

In section 3 of the principal Act, the words “including the Delhi Armed Police” shall be omitted.

4. Amendment of section 7

In section 7 of the principal Act-

(i) for the shoulder heading, the following shoulder heading shall be substituted namely:-

“Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police and Additional Commissioner of Police.-”

(ii) in sub-section (1), after the words “appoint one or more”, the words “Special Commissioners of Police, Joint Commissioners of Police and” shall be inserted,

(iii) in sub-section (2), for the opening words “Additional Commissioner of Police”, the words “Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police and Additional Commissioner of Police” shall be substituted.

5. ***Insertion of new section 12A***

After section 12 of the Principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“12A. Terms of office of the Commissioner and other key functionaries. – The Commissioner of Police shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of two years. Officers posted as Joint Commissioner of Police (Ranges), Deputy Commissioner of Police (District) and SHOs shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of one year. The officer posted to these posts may be transferred pre-maturely by the competent authority for the reasons of incompetence, unsuitability for the job, disciplinary action/court cases. Further, in the opinion of the Govt. if the Officer is found to be professionally incompetent or his continuation is not in the Public Interest, the Govt. may transfer him/her prematurely, for the reasons to be recorded in writing.”

6. ***Insertion of new section 13A:-***

After section 13 of the Principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“13A. Oath or Affirmation by members of Police Force. – Every member of the Police Force enrolled under this Act shall, on appointment, make and subscribe before the Deputy Commissioner of Police or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in Schedule-IV.”

7. ***Insertion of new section 15A***

After Section 15 of the principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“15A. Police Establishment Board. – (1) There shall be constituted a board to be called the “Police Establishment Board” within three months of the commencement of the Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010. The Board shall consist of the Commissioner of Police and three Special Commissioners of Police and shall deal with the transfers, postings and other service matters pertaining to officers of the ranks of Assistant Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Police within the Delhi Police.

(2) There shall be constituted a committee to be called “Police Establishment Committee” within three months of the commencement of the Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010 which shall consist of the Special Commissioner of Police (Administration), Joint Commissioner of Police (Headquarters), Additional Commissioner of Police (Headquarters) and Deputy Commissioner of Police (Establishment) and shall deal with the transfers, postings and service related matters of the officers of the rank of Constable to Sub-Inspector within the Delhi Police.

(3) There shall be constituted a sub-committee to be called the “Police Establishment Sub-committee” within three months of the commencement of the Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010 which shall consist of the District or Unit Deputy Commissioner of Police and two senior-most officers of the District or Unit in

each District or Unit, and shall deal with the transfers, postings and other service matters of the officers of the ranks of Sub-Inspector to Constable within their respective Districts or Units of the Delhi Police.

(4) The Commissioner of Police shall, however, have the overriding authority to transfer any officer from the rank of Constable to ACP to any post of compatible rank within the Delhi Police, if so necessary in interest of discipline, public interest, morale and proper functioning of the force.

(5) The recommendations of Police Establishment Board for transfer and posting in respect of the officers of the rank of Dy. Commissioner of Police and above up to Spl. Commissioner of Police shall be placed before the administrator who will take a decision in the matter after consultation with the Principal Secretary (Home) and Chief Secretary, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

8. *Insertion of new section 16A*

After section 16 of the Principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“16A. Appointment of legal Advisor, Financial Advisor etc.- (1) The Administrator may provide such number of Legal Officers and Finance Officers to aid and advise the office of Commissioner of Police on legal and financial matters, as may be required.

(2) The Administrator may also appoint in every Police District, one or more Legal Officers to advise the police on legal issues including the adequacy or otherwise of the available evidence, as deemed necessary in various cases, to be investigated by them.

Appointment of officers referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be made in the manner as prescribed under the rules.”

9. *Amendment of section 17*

In section 17 of the principal Act –

(i) *for sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted namely:-*

“(1) The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Headquarters) may at any time, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, appoint any number of able-bodied persons not less than eighteen years of age whom he considers fit to be Special Police Officers to assist the Delhi Police on any occasion, if it is felt that the ordinary Police force is not sufficient for the protection of persons residing, and for the security of property within the area of a police station.”

(ii) *for clause (b) of sub-section (4) the following clause shall be substituted namely:-*

“(b) have the powers as laid down in section 43 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).”

10. Amendment of section 19

In section 19 of the principal Act, the word “orders” occurring in the opening sentence, shall be substituted by the words “overall control”.

11. Substitution of new section for section 21

For section 21 of the principal Act, *the following section shall be substituted namely:-*

“21. Power of Punishment. - (1) Subject to the provisions of article 311 of the Constitution and the rules, the Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School or any other officer of equivalent rank, may award to any Police officer of subordinate rank, any of the following major punishments, namely: -

- (a) dismissal;
- (b) removal from Service;
- (ba) Compulsory retirement;
- (c) reduction in rank;
- (d) forfeiture of approved service;
- (e) reduction in pay;
- (f) withholding of increment;
- (g) fine not exceeding one month’s pay;

(2) Subject to the rules –

- (a) any police officer specified in sub-section (1) may award the minor punishment of censure to any police officer of subordinate rank;
- (b) the Assistant Commissioner of Police may award the punishment of censure to police officers of, or below, the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Police;

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall affect any police officer’s liability for prosecution and punishment for any offence committed by him.

(4) The Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School, Assistant Commissioner of Police, or any other police officer of equivalent rank may suspend any police officer of subordinate rank who is reasonably suspected to be guilty of misconduct, pending an investigation or enquiry into such misconduct.

(5) An Inspector of Police may suspend any police officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police, who is reasonably suspected to be guilty of misconduct, pending an investigation or enquiry into such misconduct.

(6) An order of suspension made may, at any time, be modified or revoked by any authority to which the authority which had passed the order of the suspension is subordinate. However, orders made by the Commissioner of Police may at any time be, modified or revoked at any time by him only.”

12. Substitution of new section for section 22

For section 22 of the principal Act, *the following section shall be substituted namely:-*

“22. Procedure for awarding punishments – When any officer passes an order of awarding a punishment of dismissal, removal from service, compulsory retirement, reduction in rank, forfeiture of approved service, reduction in pay with holding of increments or fine, he shall record such order or cause the same to be recorded together with the reasons thereof, in accordance with the rules.”

13. Substitution of new section for section 23

For section 23 of the principal Act, *the following section shall be substituted namely:-*

“23. Appeal, revision and review from orders of punishment – (1) An appeal against any order of punishment passed against a police officer under section 21 or the rules thereunder (not being an order of punishment under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of that section) shall lie –

- (a) where the order is passed by the Commissioner of Police, to the Administrator;
- (b) where the order is passed by a Special Commissioner of Police to the Commissioner of Police;
- (c) where an order is passed by a Joint Commissioner of Police or Additional Commissioner of Police having no intermediary supervisory Special Commissioner of Police, to the Commissioner of Police;
- (d) where an order is passed by an Additional Commissioner of Police or Joint Commissioner of Police to the Special Commissioner of Police concerned;
- (e) where the order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or School, Assistant Commissioner of Police or any other officer of equivalent rank, to the Additional Commissioner of Police.

(2) The Administrator or any other officer having the power to hear an appeal may, at any time, either on his own motion or otherwise call for the records of any inquiry and revise, as prescribed, punishment order made under section 21 by a subordinate authority from which an appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred or from which no appeal is allowed and may-

- (a) confirm, modify or set aside the order; or
- (b) confirm, reduce, enhance or set aside the penalty imposed by the order, or impose any penalty where no penalty has been imposed; or
- (c) remit the case to the authority which made the order to or any other authority directing such authority to make such further enquiry as it may consider proper in the circumstances of the case; or
- (d) pass such other orders as it may deem fit.

Provided that no proceeding for revision shall be commenced until after-

- (i) the expiry of the period of limitation of an appeal, as prescribed, or
- (ii) the disposal of the appeal, where any such appeal has been preferred.

(3) Administrator may, at any time, either on his own motion or otherwise review, as prescribed, any order of punishment passed against a police officer under section 21, when any new material or evidence which could not be produced or was not available at the time of passing the order under review and which has the effect of changing the nature of the case, has come or has been brought to his notice.”

14. Amendment of section 26

In section 26 of the principal Act-

(a) in sub-section(1), *for the words “the Additional Commissioner of Police,” occurring after the words “empowered by the Commissioner of Police”, and before the words’ “Deputy Commissioner of Police” the words “ Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional. Commissioner of Police,” shall be substituted;*

(b) in sub-section (2) in clause (a), *for the words “Additional Commissioner of Police.” occurring before the words “Principal of the”, the words “Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police ,Additional. Commissioner of Police,” shall be substituted;*

15. Amendment of section 28

In section 28 of the Principal Act –

(i) The clause (l) of sub section (1) shall be substituted by the following, namely:-

“(l) Prohibiting the practice of slaughtering of animals in any public place other than the slaughter house sanctioned by the competent authority;”

(ii) After the clause (zb), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(zc) prescribing availability of minimum security requirements at cinema halls, auditoria, theatres, whether closed or open, where performance licenses have been issued, and commercial multi storey buildings, malls and busy market places;”

(iii) After the sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

“(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, it shall be lawful for the competent authority to refuse a license or prohibit the keeping of any place of public amusement or entertainment by any person whose activities, in the opinion of the competent Authority are prejudicial to the maintenance of public order or against public policy, decency or morality.

Provided that no license or permission under this sub-section shall be refused to any such person unless he is afforded a reasonable opportunity.”

16. Amendment of section 33

In section 33 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), *the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-*

““Provided that when excluding a person or when allowing access thereto such person, the Commissioner of Police or any member of the force may issue a verbal order on the spot to be notified by the Commissioner within twenty four hours”.

17. Amendment of section 44

In section 44 of the principal Act, *for the words “District Collector” occurring in sub-section (2) and sub-section (3), the words and brackets “District Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)” shall respectively be substituted.*

18. Amendment of section 48

In section 48 of the principal Act-

(i) in clause (f), *for the words, figure and brackets “Punjab Excise Act, 1955 (Punjab, Act No.18 of 1955)” the words, figures and brackets “Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act 1 of the 1914)” shall be substituted.*

(ii) for the clause (g), *the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-*

“(g) on two or more occasion of an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940);”;

(iii) for clause (h), *the following clause shall be substituted namely:-*

“(h) of any offence under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985);”;

19. Amendment of Section 53

In section 53 of the principal Act, *for the concluding phrase beginning with the words “the Commissioner of Police” and ending with the words “in each case specify.”, the phrase “any police officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector may cause him to be arrested and produced before the Magistrate having necessary jurisdiction.” shall be substituted.*

20. Insertion of new section 59A

After section 59 of the Principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“59 A. Separation of Investigation.- (1) The law and order machinery shall, to the maximum extent feasible with the available sources, be separate from the investigation wing, in order to promote professionalism, speedier investigation and better interaction and rapport with the public. The investigation staff shall ordinarily

not be diverted for any other duty except in exceptional circumstances with the written approval of the District DCP concerned.

(2) Separate Investigation Units such as the Crime Branch, Economic Offence Wing, Crime against Women Cell, Special Cell etc. shall be created under this Act and these shall be exclusively investigation/crime detection units. Staff from these units shall not ordinarily be diverted for law and order duties except with the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

(3) The Commissioner of Police may create in every District one or more specialized crime investigation unit, headed by an officer not below the rank of ACT, with an appropriate strength of officers and staff, for investigating such categories of specialized crime, as may be deemed appropriate. The personnel posted in this unit shall not be diverted for duty to any other unit except with the written permission of the District DCP.”

21. Amendment of section 60

In section 60 of the Principal Act, after the clause (r), a new clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(s) To diligently undergo deputed regular training programmes to upgrade professional skills.”

22. Insertion of new section 60A

After section 60 of the Principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“60 A. Social Responsibilities of the Police. –It shall be the duty of every police office to-

- (a) extend due courtesy while dealing with people;
- (b) guide and assist people especially those, needing help and protection;
- (c) provide all possible assistance to victims of crime and of road accidents, and in particular, make efforts that they receive timely medical aid;
- (d) be impartial and respectful for human rights, with special attention to weaker sections, while dealing with situations of conflict;
- (e) prevent harassment of women, senior citizen and children in public places;
- (f) render assistance to the people, particularly women, children and the poor person against criminal exploitation by any person or organized group of persons;
- (g) arrange for legally permissible assistance and shelter to every person in custody and make know to all such persons, provisions of law and schemes, available with the Government and also inform the authorities; and actively work towards checking of the social evils of drugs and female foeticide;
- (h) maintaining a people friendly ambience at police stations.”

23. Insertion of new section 62A

After section 62 of the Principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“62A. Servant verification. – The office-in-charge of every police station shall ensure that all persons under his jurisdiction engaging a person as domestic servant including cooks, drivers, security guards or any other individuals in domestic duties, furnish particulars of such persons in the prescribed form for verification by the Police. Whoever fails to furnish particulars of domestic servants in prescribed form to the officer in-charge of the concerned police station, shall, on conviction be punished with a fine which may extend to Rupees five thousand. ”

24. Amendment of Section 67

In sub-section (2) of section 67 of the principal Act, -

(i) for the words “fifty rupees”, the words “one thousand rupees,” shall be substituted;

(ii) after the words “the Commissioner of Police” and before the words “and the net proceeds,” the words “or any other Police officer nominated by the Commissioner of Police” shall be inserted.

25. Amendment of Section 68

In section 68 of the principal Act, -

(i) in sub-section (1), for the opening words “The Commissioner of Police”, the words “ The Commissioner of Police or any other Police officer authorized by the Commissioner of Police” shall be substituted ;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the opening words “The Commissioner of Police”, the words “The Commissioner of Police or any other Police officer authorized by the Commissioner of Police” shall be substituted ;

(iii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted namely:-

“(3) If any person being registered owner of any unclaimed vehicle is identified and intimated about the seizure of the vehicle and he does not take delivery of the vehicle within three days of the receipt of such intimation then the police officer or officers, as the case may be, authorized by the Commissioner of Police, may impose parking charges on the registered owner at rates to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Police on calendar year basis.”

26. Amendment of section 86

Section 86 of the principal Act, shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

“(2) No person shall expose any human or animal dead body in a public place which may lead to a breach of peace”.

27. Insertion of new section 91A

After section 91, a new section shall be inserted namely:-

“91A. Causing harassment through crank telephone calls and stalking. No person shall willfully make crank telephone calls or stalk any person with the intent to create a sense of harassment, nuisance, injury or fear.”

28. Substitution of new section for section 92

For section 92 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

“92. Obstructing or annoying passers-by in the street.- No person shall willfully push, press, hustle, **tease** or obstruct any **passer-by** in a street or public place, or by violent movement, menacing or indecent gestures **or utterances**, wanton personal annoyance, screaming, shouting willfully, frightening horses or cattle or otherwise, disturb the public peace or order.”

29. Amendment of Section 95

In section 95 of the principal Act, *after the clause (c) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-*

“(d) No person shall be so drunk that he is incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public place.”

30. Substitution of new section for section 97

For section 97 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :-

“97. Penalties for offences under sections 80 to 96.- Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of –

(a) sections 80, 81, subsection (1) of section 82, section 83, 84, 85, sub-section (1) of section 86, and section 87 to 96, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month

(b) sub-section (2) of section 82 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees;

(c) sub-section (2) of section 86 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees; .”

31. Amendment of Section 98

In section 98 of the principal Act, -

(i) in sub-section (1)-

(a) in clause (a), *for the words “three hundred rupees”, the words “three thousand rupees” shall be substituted ;*

- (b) in clause (b), *for the words “five hundred rupees”, the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted;*
- (ii) in sub-section (2), *for the words “one hundred and fifty rupees”, the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

32. Amendment of section 99

In section 99 of the principal Act, *for the words “one hundred rupees”, the words “five hundred rupees” shall be substituted.*

33. Amendment of section 100

In section 100 of the principal Act, *for the words “seven days or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees” the words “one month or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

34. Amendment of section 101

In section 101 of the principal Act, *for the words “one hundred rupees”, the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

35. Insertion of new section 101A

After section 101 of the principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“101A. Punishment for making hoax calls, etc.- Whoever knowingly makes hoax calls or causes such calls to be made to cause false alarm regarding presence of bomb or any other explosive device to the Police or any individual or agency by means of telephone/ E-mail or any other communication with the intent to cause alarm and to compel the recipient or individual or agency to take precautionary measures including evacuation or de-boarding of occupants of a premises or passengers, as the case may be shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.”

36. Amendment of section 103

In section 103 of the principal Act, *for the words “one hundred rupees”, the words “one thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

37. Amendment of section 104

In section 104 of the principal Act, *for the words “fifty rupees”, the words “five hundred rupees” shall be substituted.*

38. Amendment of section 106

In section 106 of the principal Act, *for the words “one hundred rupees”, the words “one thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

39. Amendment of section 107

In section 107 of the principal Act, *for the words “one hundred rupees”, the words “four thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

40. Amendment of section 108

In sub-section (2) of section 108 of the principal Act, *for the words “fifty rupees”, the words “five hundred rupees” shall be substituted.*

41. Amendment of section 109

In section 109 of the principal Act, *for the words “five hundred rupees”, the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

42. Amendment of section 110

In section 110 of the principal Act-

- (i) in clause (a) –
 - (a) in sub-clause (i), *for the words “two hundred rupees”, the words “one thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*
 - (b) in sub-clause (ii), *for the words “five hundred rupees”, the words “two thousand and five hundred rupees” shall be substituted.*
- (ii) in clause (b), *for the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees”, the words “with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees” shall be substituted;*
- (iii) in clause (c), *for the words “two hundred rupees”, the words “one thousand rupees” shall be substituted,*
- (iv) After the clause (c), a new clause (ca) shall be inserted, namely:-
“If the regulation was made under clause (zc) of sub-section (1) of section 28, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees ten thousand, or with both; and”
- (v) in clause (d), *for the words “fifty rupees”, the words “two hundred and fifty rupees” shall be substituted .*

43. Insertion of new section 110 A

After section 110 of the principal Act, *the following section shall be inserted, namely:-*

“110A. Compounding of offences punishable under section 110.- (1) Offences punishable under section 110 of this Act may either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by such officers or authorities and for such amount as the Administrator may by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded under sub-section (1) the offender, if in custody shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence."

44. Amendment of section 112

In section 112 of the principal Act-

- (i) In sub-section (1), *for the words "fifty rupees", the words "two thousand and five hundred rupees" shall be substituted ;*
- (ii) in sub-section (3), *for the words "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted.*

45. Amendment of section 113

In section 113 of the principal Act-

- (i) in sub-section (1), *for the words "two hundred rupees", the words "two thousand rupees" shall be substituted.*
- (ii) in sub-section (2)-
 - (a) in clause (a), *for words "which may extend to ten thousand rupees", shall be added at the end;*
 - (b) in clause (b), *for the words "one hundred rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted;*
 - (c) in clause (c), *for the words "one hundred rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted.*
 - (d) in clause (d), *for the words "five hundred rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted.*
- (iii) in sub-section (3), *for the words "two hundred rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted.*

46. Amendment of section 114

In section 114 of the principal Act, *for the words "two hundred rupees", the words "two thousand rupees" shall be substituted.*

47. Amendment of section 115

In section 115 of the principal Act, *the words "which may extend to ten thousand rupees" shall be added at the end.*

48. Amendment of section 116

In section 116 of the principal Act, in clause (b), *the words "which may extend to ten thousand rupees" shall be added at the end.*

49. Amendment of section 117

In section 117 of the principal Act, *for the words “or with fine” the words “or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

50. Amendment of section 118

In section 118 of the principal Act, *the words “which may extend to five thousand rupees” shall be added at the end.*

51. Amendment of section 119

In section 119 of the principal Act, *for the words “fine which may extend to fifty rupees” occurring at the end, the words “imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten days or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or both” shall be substituted.*

52. Amendment of section 121

In section 121 of the principal Act, in sub-section(1), *for the words “fifty rupees” occurring at the end, the words “five hundred rupees” shall be substituted.*

53. Amendment of section 122

In section 122 of the principal Act, in clause (b), after the sub-clause(iv), *the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:-*

- “(v) guilty of being in a state of intoxication, while on duty, or*
- (vi) guilty of malingering or feigning or voluntarily causing hurt to himself with the intention to render himself unfit for the service, or*
- (vii) guilty of being grossly insubordinate to his superior officers or using criminal force against superior officers, or*
- (viii) engages himself or participate in any demonstration, procession or strike or resort to or abet any form of strike or coercion or physical duress to force any authority to concede anything,”*

54. Amendment of section 123

In section 123 of the principal Act, *for the words “two hundred rupees” the words “two thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

55. Amendment of section 124

In section 124 of the principal Act, *for the words “five hundred rupees” the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

56. Amendment of section 125

In section 125 of the principal Act, *for the words “five hundred rupees” the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

57. Amendment of section 126

In section 126 of the principal Act, *for the words “two hundred rupees” the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

58. Amendment of section 127

In sub-section (2) of section 127 of the principal Act, **for the words** “five hundred rupees” *the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.*

59. Amendment of section 129

In sub-section(1) of section 129 of the principal Act, *for the words and figures “one hundred rupees in the case of an offence punishable u/s 97 and in any other case rupees fifty as the court may specify.” occurring at the end, the words “one thousand rupees, as the court may specify” shall be substituted.*

60. Insertion of new section 131A

After section 131 of the Principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

“131A. Revision of fine.- The amount of fine prescribed under various section of this Act may be revised by the Administrator from time to time by issue of a notification.”

61. Amendment of section 136

In section 136 of the principal Act, *for the words “Commissioner of Police” occurring at three places, the words “Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police” shall respectively be substituted.*

62. Amendment of section 146

After sub-section (3) of section 146 of the Principal Act, a new sub-section shall be added, namely:-

“(4) Nothing in section 58 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) shall operate to require any police officer-in-charge of any police station in Delhi to submit any report provided for in that section to the District Magistrate or to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned.”

63. Amendment of section 146

In section 146 of the principal Act, in sub-section(2), *after the opening words "The Commissioner of Police may authorize any" and before the words "Additional Commissioner of Police," the words "Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police" shall be added.*

64. Amendment of section 147

In section 147 of the principal Act, in sub-section(2)-

- (i) In clause (a), the following shall be inserted at the end of the clause, namely:-
"and of legal and financial officers, etc., under section 16A";
- (ii) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-
"(da) procedure for revision and review under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 23;"

65. Amendment of Schedule I

In section SCHEDULE I of the principal Act, in PART I-

- (i) Against entry number 3, for the words "The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912", the words "The Mental Health Act, 1987" will be substituted;
- (ii) After entry number 9, the following entry will be inserted-
" 10. The Explosives Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001."

66. Amendment of Schedule III

For Schedule-III of the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted namely:-

Designation of officer in Delhi Police	Posts to which the officers of the Delhi Police shall be deemed to be appointed
(1)	(2)
1. Director General of Police	Commissioner of Police
2. Additional Director General of Police	Special Commissioner of Police
3. Inspector General of Police	Joint Commissioner of Police
4. Deputy Inspector General of Police	Additional Commissioner of Police
5. Superintendent of Police	Deputy Commissioner of Police
6. Assistant Inspector General of Police	Deputy Commissioner of Police
7. Additional Superintendent of Police	Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police
8. Assistant Superintendent of Police	Assistant Commissioner of Police
9. Deputy Superintendent of Police	Assistant Commissioner of Police

67. Insertion of new Schedule IV

After the Schedule III of the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:-

“SCHEDULE-IV
(see section 13A)

Form of Oath or Affirmation by members of Police Force

.....

I,.....do swear/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established, that as a member of the Police force of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, I will honestly, impartially and truly serve the people without favour or affection, malice or ill-will, that I will to the best of my ability, skill and knowledge discharge, according to law, such functions and duties as may be entrusted to me as a police officer, and in such a manner as to uphold and protect the dignity and rights of the citizens as proclaimed in the Constitution.”

**Comparative Statement of Provisions of The Delhi Police Act (Amendment) Bill 2010
and The Delhi Police Act, 1978**

Section	The Delhi Police Act, 1978	The Delhi Police Act (Amendment) Bill 2010
		Short title, extent and commencement – (1) This Act may be called The Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010. (2) It extends to the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Administrator of the NCT of Delhi in the official Gazette, appoint.
2.		(ca) “crank telephone calls” means such telephone calls, whether made once or repeatedly, on the same day or over a period of time in such a way that they create harassment or criminal intimidation to the person receiving or responding to the call.
		(ha) “hoax calls” means any such calls made to Police or any individual agency by means of telephone/E-mail or any other means of communication with the intention to cause false alarm, danger and disturbance to public peace regarding presence of a bomb or any other explosive device, or commission of crime. (hb) “Insurgency” includes waging of armed struggle by a group or a section of population against the state with a political objective including the separation of a part from the territory of India,. (hc) “internal security” means preservation of sovereignty and integrity of the state from disruptive and anti-national forces within the State;
	(i) “municipality” means ...	(i) militant activities” include any violent activity of a group using explosives, inflammable substances, firearms or other lethal weapons or hazardous substance in order to achieve its political objectives;
		(ia) “municipality” means.....
		(ii) “organized crime” includes any crime committed by a group or a network of persons in pursuance of its common intention of unlawful gain by using violent or deceitful means or threat of violence;
	(k) “place of public amusement” means any place where music, singing, dancing or game or any other amusement, diversion, or recreation or the means of carrying on the same is provided, to which the public are admitted either on payment of money or with the intention that money may be collected from those admitted and includes a race course, circus, theatre, music hall, billiard or bagatelle room, gymnasium, fencing school, swimming pool or dancing hall;	(k) “place of public amusement” means any place where music, singing, dancing or game or any other amusement, diversion, or recreation or the means of carrying on the same is provided, to which the public are admitted either on payment of money or with the intention that money may be collected from those admitted and includes a race course, circus, theatre, music hall, billiard or bagatelle room, gymnasium, fencing school, swimming pool or dancing hall or discotheque;
		(qa) “stalking” means to follow, chase stealthily one or more persons intentionally to create a sense of injury, nuisance, harassment and fear of criminal intimidation in the person or persons being followed;
	(sa) “terrorist act” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) as amended by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004;	

3.	One Police force for the whole of Delhi.- There shall be one Police force for the whole of Delhi and all Officers and subordinate ranks of the Police force shall be liable for posting to any branch of the force including the Delhi Armed Police.	One Police force for the whole of Delhi :- There shall be one Police force for the whole of Delhi and all Officers and subordinate ranks of the Police force shall be liable for posting to any branch of the force.
7.	Additional Commissioner of Police:- (1) The Administrator may appoint one or more Additional Commissioner of Police for the purposes of this Act. (2) The Additional Commissioner of Police shall – (a) assist the Commissioner of Police in the exercise of his powers and the performance of his duties in such manner and to such extent; and (b) exercise such powers and perform such duties of the Commissioner of Police and within such local limits, as the Administrator may, by general or special order, specify.	7. Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police and Additional Commissioner of Police. - (1) The Administrator may appoint one or more Special Commissioners of Police, Joint Commissioners of Police and Additional Commissioner of Police for the purposes of this Act. (2) The Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police and Additional Commissioner of Police shall – (a) assist the Commissioner of Police in the exercise of his powers and the performance of his duties in such manner and to such extent; and (b) exercise such powers and perform such duties of the Commissioner of Police and within such local limits, as the Administrator may, by general or special order, specify.
After section 12		12A. Terms of office of the Commissioner and other key functionaries. – The Commissioner of Police shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of two years. Officers posted as Joint Commissioner of Police (Ranges), Deputy Commissioner of Police (District) and SHOs shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of one year. The officer posted to these posts may be transferred pre-maturely by the competent authority for the reasons of incompetence, unsuitability for the job, disciplinary action/court cases. Further, in the opinion of the Govt. if the Officer is found to be professionally incompetent or his continuation is not in the Public Interest, the Govt. may transfer him/her prematurely, for the reasons to be recorded in writing.
After section 13		13A. Oath or Affirmation by members of Police Force. – Every member of the Police Force enrolled under this Act shall, on appointment, make and subscribe before the Deputy Commissioner of Police or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in Schedule-IV.
After section 15.		15A. Police Establishment Board. – (1) There shall be constituted a board to be called the “Police Establishment Board” within three months of the commencement of the Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010. The Board shall consist of the Commissioner of Police and three Special Commissioners of Police and shall deal with the transfers, postings and other service matters pertaining to officers of the ranks of Assistant Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Police within the Delhi Police. (2) There shall be constituted a committee to be called “Police Establishment Committee” within three months of the commencement of the Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010 which shall consist of the Special Commissioner of Police (Administration), Joint

		<p>Commissioner of Police (Headquarters), Additional Commissioner of Police (Headquarters) and Deputy Commissioner of Police (Establishment) and shall deal with the transfers, postings and service related matters of the officers of the rank of Constable to Sub-Inspector within the Delhi Police.</p> <p>(3) There shall be constituted a sub-committee to be called the "Police Establishment Sub-committee" within three months of the commencement of the Delhi Police (Amendment) Act, 2010 which shall consist of the District or Unit Deputy Commissioner of Police and two senior-most officers of the District or Unit in each District or Unit, and shall deal with the transfers, postings and other service matters of the officers of the ranks of Sub-Inspector to Constable within their respective Districts or Units of the Delhi Police.</p> <p>(4) The Commissioner of Police shall, however, have the overriding authority to transfer any officer from the rank of Constable to ACP to any post of compatible rank within the Delhi Police, if so necessary in interest of discipline, public interest, morale and proper functioning of the force.</p> <p>(5) The recommendations of Police Establishment Board for transfer and posting in respect of the officers of the rank of Dy. Commissioner of Police and above up to Spl. Commissioner of Police shall be placed before the administrator who will take a decision in the matter after consultation with the Principal Secretary (Home) and Chief Secretary, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.</p>
After section 16		<p>16A. Appointment of legal Advisor, Financial Advisor etc.- (1) The Administrator may provide such number of Legal Officers and Finance Officers to aid and advice the office of Commissioner of Police on legal and financial matters, as may be required.</p> <p>(2) The Administrator may also appoint in every Police District, one or more Legal Officers to advice the police on legal issues including the adequacy or otherwise of the available evidence, as deemed necessary in various cases, to be investigated by them.</p> <p>Appointment of officers referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be made in the manner as prescribed under the regulations.</p>
17.	<p>Special Police Officers. –(1) The Commissioner of Police may at any time, by a written order, signed by himself and sealed with his own seal, appoint any able-bodied male person not less than eighteen years of age, whom he considers fit, to be a Special Police Officer to assist the Delhi Police on any occasion, when he has reason to apprehend the occurrence of any riot or grave disturbance of the peace in any area and he is of opinion that the ordinary police force is not sufficient for the protection of persons residing, and for the security of property, within such area.</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(4) Every special police officer appointed under this section shall on appointment -</p>	<p>Special Police Officers. – (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Headquarters) may at any time, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, appoint any number of able-bodied persons not less than eighteen years of age whom he considers fit to be Special Police Officers to assist the Delhi Police on any occasion, if it is felt that the ordinary Police force is not sufficient for the protection of persons residing, and for the security of property within the area of a police station.</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(4) Every special police officer appointed under this section shall on appointment -</p> <p>(a) ...</p> <p>(b) have the powers as laid down in section 43 of the</p>

	<p>(a) ... (b) have the same powers, privileges and immunities and perform the same duties and be subject to the same authorities as an ordinary police officer.</p>	<p>Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>19. Framing of regulations for administration of the Police. - Subject to the orders of the Administrator, the Commissioner of Police may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act or any other law for the time being in force – (a).....(h).....</p>	<p>Subject to the overall control of the Administrator, the Commissioner of Police may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act or any other law for the time being in force – (a).....(h).....</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>Powers of Punishment - (1) Subject to the provisions of article 311 of the Constitution and the rules, the Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School or any other officer of equivalent rank, may award to any police officer of subordinate rank any of the following punishments, namely: (a) dismissal; (b) removal from service; (c) reduction in ranks; (d) forfeiture of approved service; (e) reduction in pay; (f) withholding of increment; and (g) fine not exceeding one month's pay (2) Subject to the rule – (a) any police officer specified in sub-section (1) may award the punishment of censure to any police officer of subordinate rank; (b) the Assistant Commissioner of Police may award the punishment of censure to police officers of, or below, the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Police; (c) any police officer of, and above, the rank of Inspector may award punishment drill not exceeding fifteen days or fatigue duty or any other punitive duty to constables. (3) Nothing in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall affect any police officer's liability for prosecution and punishment for any offence committed by him. (4) The Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School, Assistant Commissioner of Police, or any other police officer of equivalent rank may suspend any police officer of subordinate rank who is reasonably suspected to be guilty of misconduct, pending an investigation or enquiry into such misconduct. (5) An Inspector of Police may suspend any police officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police, who is reasonably suspected to be guilty of misconduct, pending an investigation or enquiry into such misconduct.</p>	<p>21. Power of Punishment. - (1) Subject to the provisions of article 311 of the Constitution and the rules, the Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School or any other officer of equivalent rank, may award to any Police officer of subordinate rank, any of the following major punishments, namely: - (a) dismissal; (b) removal from Service; (ba) Compulsory retirement; (c) reduction in rank; (d) forfeiture of approved service; (e) reduction in pay; (f) withholding of increment; (g) fine not exceeding one month's pay; (2) Subject to the rules – (a) any police officer specified in sub-section (1) may award the minor punishment of censure to any police officer of subordinate rank; (b) the Assistant Commissioner of Police may award the punishment of censure to police officers of, or below, the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Police; (3) Nothing in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall affect any police officer's liability for prosecution and punishment for any offence committed by him. (4) The Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School, Assistant Commissioner of Police, or any other police officer of equivalent rank may suspend any police officer of subordinate rank who is reasonably suspected to be guilty of misconduct, pending an investigation or enquiry into such misconduct. (5) An Inspector of Police may suspend any police officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police, who is reasonably suspected to be guilty of misconduct, pending an investigation or enquiry into such misconduct. (6) An order of suspension made may, at any time, be modified or revoked by any authority to which the authority which had passed the order of the suspension is subordinate. However, orders made by the Commissioner of Police may at any time be, modified or revoked at any</p>

		time by him only.”
22.	<p>22. Procedure for awarding punishments. - When any officer passes an order of awarding a punishment of dismissal, removal from service, reduction in rank, forfeiture of service, reduction in pay, withholding of increments or fine, he shall record such order or cause the same to be recorded together with the reasons thereof, in accordance with the rules.</p>	<p>22. Procedure for awarding punishments – When any officer passes an order of awarding a punishment of dismissal, removal from service, compulsory retirement, reduction in rank, forfeiture of approved service, reduction in pay with holding of increments or fine, he shall record such order or cause the same to be recorded together with the reasons thereof, in accordance with the rules.</p>
23.	<p>Appeal from orders of punishment – An appeal against any order of punishment passed against a police officer under section 21 or the rules thereunder (not being an order of punishment under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of that section) shall lie –</p> <p>(a) where the order is passed by the Commissioner of Police, to the Administrator;</p> <p>(b) where the order is passed by an Additional Commissioner of Police, to the Commissioner of Police;</p> <p>(c) where the order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or School, Assistant Commissioner of Police or any other officer of equivalent rank, to the Additional Commissioner of Police.</p>	<p>Appeal, revision and review from orders of punishment –</p> <p>(1) An appeal against any order of punishment passed against a police officer under section 21 or the rules thereunder (not being an order of punishment under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of that section) shall lie –</p> <p>(a) where the order is passed by the Commissioner of Police, to the Administrator;</p> <p>(b) where the order is passed by a Special Commissioner of Police to the Commissioner of Police;</p> <p>(c) where an order is passed by a Joint Commissioner of Police or Additional Commissioner of Police having no intermediary supervisory Special Commissioner of Police, to the Commissioner of Police;</p> <p>(d) where an order is passed by an Additional Commissioner of Police or Joint Commissioner of Police to the Special Commissioner of Police concerned;</p> <p>(e) where the order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or School, Assistant Commissioner of Police or any other officer of equivalent rank, to the Additional Commissioner of Police.</p> <p>(2) The Administrator or any other officer having the power to hear an appeal may, at any time, either on his own motion or otherwise call for the records of any inquiry and revise, as prescribed, punishment order made under section 21 by a subordinate authority from which an appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred or from which no appeal is allowed and may-</p> <p>(a) confirm, modify or set aside the order; or</p> <p>(b) confirm, reduce, enhance or set aside the penalty imposed by the order, or impose any penalty where no penalty has been imposed; or</p> <p>(c) remit the case to the authority which made the order to or any other authority directing such authority to make such further enquiry as it may consider proper in the circumstances of the case; or</p> <p>(d) pass such other orders as it may deem fit.</p> <p>Provided that no proceeding for revision shall be commenced until after-</p> <p>(i) the expiry of the period of limitation of an appeal, as prescribed, or</p> <p>(ii) the disposal of the appeal, where any such appeal has been preferred.</p> <p>(3) Administrator may, at any time, either on his own motion or otherwise review, as prescribed, any order of punishment passed against a police officer under section 21, when any new material or evidence which could not</p>

		be produced or was not available at the time of passing the order under review and which has the effect of changing the nature of the case, has come or has been brought to his notice.
26.	<p>26. Certificate, arms etc. to be delivered by person ceasing to be a Police Officer- (1) Every person who for any reason ceases to be a police officer shall forthwith deliver to the officer empowered by the Commissioner of Police, the Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police or any other officer of equivalent rank to whom such officer is subordinate, to receive the same, his certificate of appointment and the arms, accoutrements, clothing and other accessories which have been provided to him for the performance of duties and functions connected with his office.</p> <p>(2) (a) Any Metropolitan Magistrate and, for special reasons which shall be recorded in writing at the time, the Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School or a Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Police may issue a warrant to search for and seize wherever they be found, any certificate, arms, accoutrements, clothing or other accessories not delivered under sub-section (1).</p>	<p>26. Certificate, arms etc. to be delivered by person ceasing to be a Police Officer- (1) Every person who for any reason ceases to be a police officer shall forthwith deliver to the officer empowered by the Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional. Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police or any other officer of equivalent rank to whom such officer is subordinate, to receive the same, his certificate of appointment and the arms, accoutrements, clothing and other accessories which have been provided to him for the performance of duties and functions connected with his office.</p> <p>(2) (a) Any Metropolitan Magistrate and, for special reasons which shall be recorded in writing at the time, the Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional. Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School or a Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Police may issue a warrant to search for and seize wherever they be found, any certificate, arms, accoutrements, clothing or other accessories not delivered under sub-section (1).</p>
28.	<p>Power to make regulations for regulating traffic and for preservation of order in public places, etc. – (1)...</p> <p>(l) setting apart places for slaughtering animals, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matter and for obeying calls of nature;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(zb)...</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(3)...</p> <p>(4)...</p>	<p>Power to make regulations for regulating traffic and for preservation of order in public places, etc. – (1)...</p> <p>(l) Prohibiting the practice of slaughtering of animals in any public place other than the slaughter house sanctioned by the competent authority;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(zc) prescribing availability of minimum security requirements at cinema halls, auditoria, theatres, whether closed or open, where performance licenses have been issued, and commercial multi storey buildings, malls and busy market places;</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(3)...</p> <p>(4)...</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, it shall be lawful for the competent authority to refuse a license or prohibit the keeping of any place of public amusement or entertainment by any person whose activities, in the opinion of the competent Authority are prejudicial to the maintenance of public order or against public policy, decency or morality.</p> <p>Provided that no license or permission under this sub-section shall be refused to any such person unless he is afforded a reasonable opportunity.</p>
33.	Issue of order for prevention of riot, etc.-	Issue of order for prevention of riot, etc.-

	<p>(1) In order to prevent or suppress any riot or grave disturbance of peace, the Commissioner of Police may temporarily close or take possession of any building or other place and may exclude all or any persons therefrom, or may allow access thereto to such persons only and on such terms as he shall deem expedient and all persons concerned shall be bound to conduct themselves in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner of Police may make and notify in exercise of his powers under this section.</p>	<p>(1) In order to prevent or suppress any riot or grave disturbance of peace, the Commissioner of Police may temporarily close or take possession of any building or other place and may exclude all or any persons therefrom, or may allow access thereto to such persons only and on such terms as he shall deem expedient and all persons concerned shall be bound to conduct themselves in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner of Police may make and notify in exercise of his powers under this section.</p> <p>Provided that when excluding a person or when allowing access thereto such person, the Commissioner of Police or any member of the force may issue a verbal order on the spot to be notified by the Commissioner within twenty four hours</p>
<p>44.</p>	<p>Collector to award compensation :- (1) Amounts payable under section 38, section 39, section 40 or section 41 shall, when recovered, be credited to the Government.</p> <p>(2) The District Collector shall pay, from the amounts recovered by him as compensation payable under section 41, such amount as he deems just and proper by way of compensation to any person who has suffered loss or damage to property or grievous hurt or to the legal heirs of any person who died, by reason of any thing done in the prosecution of the common object of the unlawful assembly.</p> <p>(3) No compensation shall be paid under this section except when a claim has been made therefore within forty-five days from the date of the notification referred to in sub-section (1) of section 41 and the District Collector is satisfied that the claimant, where the claim is by the person who suffered the loss, damage or grievous hurt, or the deceased, where the claim is by the legal heirs of such deceased, has been free from blame in connection with the occurrence which led to the loss, damage, grievous hurt or death.</p>	<p>Collector to award compensation :- (1) Amounts payable under section 38, section 39, section 40 or section 41 shall, when recovered, be credited to the Government.</p> <p>(2) The District Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) shall pay, from the amounts recovered by him as compensation payable under section 41, such amount as he deems just and proper by way of compensation to any person who has suffered loss or damage to property or grievous hurt or to the legal heirs of any person who died, by reason of any thing done in the prosecution of the common object of the unlawful assembly.</p> <p>(3) No compensation shall be paid under this section except when a claim has been made therefore within forty-five days from the date of the notification referred to in sub-section (1) of section 41 and the District Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) is satisfied that the claimant, where the claim is by the person who suffered the loss, damage or grievous hurt, or the deceased, where the claim is by the legal heirs of such deceased, has been free from blame in connection with the occurrence which led to the loss, damage, grievous hurt or death.</p>
<p>48.</p>	<p>48. Removal of persons convicted of certain offences. – If a person has been convicted –</p> <p>(a)...</p> <p>(f) of any offence under section 61, section 63 or section 66 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1955, as in force in Delhi; or</p> <p>(g) on two or more occasions of an offence under –</p> <p>(i)the Opium Act, 1878; or</p> <p>(ii)the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; or</p> <p>(iii)the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940; or</p> <p>(iv)section 11 of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, as in force in Delhi;</p> <p>(h) on three or more occasions of an offence under section 105 or section 107 Of this Act,</p>	<p>48. Removal of persons convicted of certain offences. – If a person has been convicted –</p> <p>(a)...</p> <p>(f) of any offence under section 61, section 63 or section 66 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act 1 of the 1914), as in force in Delhi; or</p> <p>(g) on two or more occasion of an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940);</p> <p>(h) of any offence under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985);</p>
<p>53.</p>	<p>Section 53. - Procedure on failure of person to</p>	<p>Section 53. - Procedure on failure of person to leave the</p>

	<p>leave the area and his entry therein after removal – ... the Commissioner of Police may cause him to be arrested and removed in police custody to such place outside Delhi or any part thereof as the Commissioner of Police may in each case specify.</p>	<p>area and his entry thereinafter removal – ... any police officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector may cause him to be arrested and produced before the Magistrate having necessary jurisdiction.</p>
<p>After section 59.</p>		<p>59 A. Separation of Investigation.- (1) The law and order machinery shall, to the maximum extent feasible with the available sources, be separate from the investigation wing, in order to promote professionalism, speedier investigation and better interaction and rapport with the public. The investigation staff shall ordinarily not be diverted for any other duty except in exceptional circumstances with the written approval of the District DCP concerned. (2) Separate Investigation Units such as the Crime Branch, Economic Offence Wing, Crime against Women Cell, Special Cell etc. shall be created under this Act and these shall be exclusively investigation/crime detection units. Staff from these units shall not ordinarily be diverted for law and order duties except with the approval of the Commissioner of Police. (3) The Commissioner of Police may create in every District one or more specialized crime investigation unit, headed by an officer not below the rank of ACT, with an appropriate strength of officers and staff, for investigating such categories of specialized crime, as may be deemed appropriate. The personnel posted in this unit shall not be diverted for duty to any other unit except with the written permission of the District DCP.</p>
<p>60.</p>	<p>Other duties of a police officer. - It shall be the duty of every police officer – (a)... ... (r)...</p>	<p>Other duties of a police officer. - It shall be the duty of every police officer – (a)... ... (r)... (s) To diligently undergo deputed regular training programmes to upgrade professional skills.</p>
<p>After section 60.</p>		<p>60 A. Social Responsibilities of the Police. –It shall be the duty of every police office to- (a) extend due courtesy while dealing with people; (b) guide and assist people especially those, needing help and protection; (c) provide all possible assistance to victims of crime and of road accidents, and in particular, make efforts that they receive timely medical aid; (d) be impartial and respectful for human rights, with special attention to weaker sections, while dealing with situations of conflict; (e) prevent harassment of women, senior citizen and children in public places; (f) render assistance to the people, particularly women, children and the poor person against criminal exploitation by any person or organized group of persons; (g) arrange for legally permissible assistance and shelter to every person in custody and make know to all such persons, provisions of law and schemes, available with the Government and also inform the authorities; and</p>

		actively work towards checking of the social evils of drugs and female foeticide; (h) maintaining a people friendly ambience at police stations.
After section 62.		62A. Servant verification. – The office-in-charge of every police station shall ensure that all persons under his jurisdiction engaging a person as domestic servant including cooks, drivers, security guards or any other individuals in domestic duties, furnish particulars of such persons in the prescribed form for verification by the Police. Whoever fails to furnish particulars of domestic servants in prescribed form to the officer in-charge of the concerned police station, shall, on conviction be punished with a fine which may extend to Rupees five thousand.
67.	Procedure for disposal of property taken charge of under section 66. – (1)... (2) If the property, or any part thereof, is subject to speedy and natural decay or consists of livestock or if the property appears to be of the value of less than fifty rupees, it may forthwith be sold by auction under the orders of the Commissioner of Police and the net proceeds of such sale shall be dealt with in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the disposal of the said property.	Procedure for disposal of property taken charge of under section 66. – (1)... (2) If the property, or any part thereof, is subject to speedy and natural decay or consists of livestock or if the property appears to be of the value of less than one thousand rupees , it may forthwith be sold by auction under the orders of the Commissioner of Police or any other Police officer nominated by the Commissioner of Police and the net proceeds of such sale shall be dealt with in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the disposal of the said property.
68.	68. Delivery of property to person entitled. - (1) The Commissioner of Police on being satisfied of the title of any claimant to the possession or administration of the property specified in the proclamation issued under sub-section (1) of section 67, order the same to be delivered to him, after deduction or payment of the expenses incurred by the Delhi Police in the seizure and detention thereof. (2) The Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, before making any order under sub-section (1), take such security as he may think proper from the person to whom the said property is to be delivered and nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the right of any person to recover the whole or any part of the same from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such order.	68. Delivery of property to person entitled. - (1) The Commissioner of Police or any other Police officer authorized by the Commissioner of Police on being satisfied of the title of any claimant to the possession or administration of the property specified in the proclamation issued under sub-section (1) of section 67, order the same to be delivered to him, after deduction or payment of the expenses incurred by the Delhi Police in the seizure and detention thereof. (2) The Commissioner of Police or any other Police officer authorized by the Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, before making any order under sub-section (1), take such security as he may think proper from the person to whom the said property is to be delivered and nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the right of any person to recover the whole or any part of the same from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such order. (3) If any person being registered owner of any unclaimed vehicle is identified and intimated about the seizure of the vehicle and he does not take delivery of the vehicle within three days of the receipt of such intimation then the police officer or officers, as the case may be, authorized by the Commissioner of Police, may impose parking charges on the registered owner at rates to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Police on calendar year basis.
86.	86. Doing offensive acts in or near street or public place. – No person ...	86. Doing offensive acts in or near street or public place. – (1) No person ... (2) No person shall expose any human or animal dead body in a public place which may lead to a breach of peace.

After section 91.		91A. Causing harassment through crank telephone calls and stalking. No person shall willfully make crank telephone calls or stalk any person with the intent to create a sense of harassment, nuisance, injury or fear.
92.	92. Obstructing or annoying passengers in the street. - No person shall willfully push, press, hustle or obstruct any passenger in a street or public place or by violent movements, menacing gestures, wanton personal annoyance, screaming shouting, willfully frightening horses or cattle or otherwise, disturb the public peace or order.	92. Obstructing or annoying passers-by in the street.- No person shall willfully push, press, hustle, tease or obstruct any passer-by in a street or public place, or by violent movement, menacing or indecent gestures or utterances , wanton personal annoyance, screaming, shouting willfully, frightening horses or cattle or otherwise, disturb the public peace or order.
95.	95. Committing nuisance in or near street, etc.- No person shall in or near to any street, public place or place of public resort – (a) ... (c)....	95. Committing nuisance in or near street, etc.- No person shall in or near to any street, public place or place of public resort – (a) ...(c)... (d) No person shall be so drunk that he is incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public place
97.	97. Penalties for offences under section 80 to 96. – Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 80 to 96 (both inclusive) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.	97. Penalties for offences under sections 80 to 96.- Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of – (a) sections 80, 81, subsection (1) of section 82, section 83, 84, 85, sub-section (1) of section 86, and section 87 to 96, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. (b) sub-section (2) of section 82 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees; (c) sub-section (2) of section 86 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.
98.	98. Penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle, etc. – (1)... (a) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extent to one month, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, or with both, and (b) for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both. (2)... (a) that the accused shall pay such compensation not ex- ceeding two hundred and fifty rupees as such Magistrate considers reasonable to any person for any damage proved to have been caused to his property or the produce of his land by the cattle under the control of the accused trespassing on his land; and (b)...	98. Penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle, etc. – (1)... (a) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extent to one month, or with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees , or with both, and (b) for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both. (2)... (a) that the accused shall pay such compensation not exceeding five thousand rupees as such Magistrate considers reasonable to any person for any damage proved to have been caused to his property or the produce of his land by the cattle under the control of the accused trespassing on his land; and (b)...
99.	99. Punishment for cruelty to animals.- Whoever in any place cruelly beats, goads,	99. Punishment for cruelty to animals.- Whoever in any place cruelly beats, goads, overworks, ill-treats or tortures

	overworks, ill-treats or tortures or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, ill-treated or tortured, any animal shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.	or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, ill-treated or tortured, any animal shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees , or with both.
100.	100. Wilful trespass. – Whoever without satisfactory excuse willfully enters or remains in or upon any dwelling-house or premises or land or ground attached thereto, or on any ground, building, monument or structure belonging to Government or used for public purposes, or on any vehicle, shall, on conviction, whether he causes any actual damage or not, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven days or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both	100. Wilful trespass. – Whoever without satisfactory excuse willfully enters or remains in or upon any dwelling-house or premises or land or ground attached thereto, or on any ground, building, monument or structure belonging to Government or used for public purposes, or on any vehicle, shall, on conviction, whether he causes any actual damage or not, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees , or with both
101.	101. False alarm of fire or damage to fire alarm. – Whoever knowingly gives or causes to be given a false alarm of fire to the fire brigade of the Government or the Corporation or a municipality or to any officer or fireman thereof, whether by means of a street fire alarm, statement, message or otherwise, or with intent to give such false alarm willfully breaks the glass of, or otherwise damages, a street fire alarm, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both	101. False alarm of fire or damage to fire alarm. – Whoever knowingly gives or causes to be given a false alarm of fire to the fire brigade of the Government or the Corporation or a municipality or to any officer or fireman thereof, whether by means of a street fire alarm, statement, message or otherwise, or with intent to give such false alarm willfully breaks the glass of, or otherwise damages, a street fire alarm, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees , or with both
After section 101.		101A. Punishment for making hoax calls, etc.- Whoever knowingly makes hoax calls or causes such calls to be made to cause false alarm regarding presence of bomb or any other explosive device to the Police or any individual or agency by means of telephone/ E-mail or any other communication with the intent to cause alarm and to compel the recipient or individual or agency to take precautionary measures including evacuation or de-boarding of occupants of a premises or passengers, as the case may be shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.
103.	103. Possession of property of which no satisfactory account can be given. – Whoever has in his possession or conveys in any manner, of offers for sale or pawn, anything which there is reason to believe is stolen property or property fraudulently obtained, shall if he fails to account for such possession or act to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Magistrate, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.	103. Possession of property of which no satisfactory account can be given. – Whoever has in his possession or conveys in any manner, of offers for sale or pawn, anything which there is reason to believe is stolen property or property fraudulently obtained, shall if he fails to account for such possession or act to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Magistrate, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees , or with both.
104.	104. Omission by pawn-brokers etc. to report to police possession or tender of property suspected to be stolen. - Whoever being a pawn-broker...	104. Omission by pawn-brokers etc. to report to police possession or tender of property suspected to be stolen. - Whoever being a pawn-broker... (i)...

	(i)... (ii)... on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees in respect of each such article of property so in his possession or offered to him.	(ii)... on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees in respect of each such article of property so in his possession or offered to him.
106.	106. Taking pledge from child. - Whoever takes from any child, not appearing to be above the age of fourteen years, any article whatsoever as a pawn, pledge or security for any sum of money lent, advanced or delivered to such child or without the knowledge and consent of the owner of the article buys from such child any article whatsoever, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.	106. Taking pledge from child. - Whoever takes from any child, not appearing to be above the age of fourteen years, any article whatsoever as a pawn, pledge or security for any sum of money lent, advanced or delivered to such child or without the knowledge and consent of the owner of the article buys from such child any article whatsoever, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.
107.	107. Suffering disorderly conduct at place of public amusements etc. - Whoever, being the keeper of any place of public amusement or public entertainment, knowingly permits or suffers drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour or any gambling whatsoever, in such place, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.	107. Suffering disorderly conduct at place of public amusements etc. - Whoever, being the keeper of any place of public amusement or public entertainment, knowingly permits or suffers drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour or any gambling whatsoever, in such place, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees.
108.	108. Cheating at games and gambling in street. - (1)... (2) Whoever assembles with others, or joins any assembly, in a street assembled for the purpose of gambling or wagering shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or may be released after a due admonition.	108. Cheating at games and gambling in street. - (1)... (2) Whoever assembles with others, or joins any assembly, in a street assembled for the purpose of gambling or wagering shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or may be released after a due admonition.
109.	109. Penalty for disobedience to order under section 27. - Whoever contravenes, disobeys, opposes, or fails to conform to an order under section 27 requiring him to vacate any premises, shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.	109. Penalty for disobedience to order under section 27. - Whoever contravenes, disobeys, opposes, or fails to conform to an order under section 27 requiring him to vacate any premises, shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.
110.	110. Penalty for contravening regulations etc., under section 28. - Save as provided in section 112, whoever... (a) ... (i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, and (ii) for any subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; (b) if the regulation was made under clauses (d),(h),(i), or (j), sub-clause (i), of (ii) of clause (s) or clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 28, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both; (c) if the regulation was made under clause (o) or (p) of sub-section (1) of section 28, with fine which	110. Penalty for contravening regulations etc., under section 28. - Save as provided in section 112, whoever... (a) ... (i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees , or with both, and (ii) for any subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to two thousand and five hundred rupees; (b) if the regulation was made under clauses (d),(h),(i), or (j), sub-clause (i), of (ii) of clause (s) or clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 28, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees , or with both; (c) if the regulation was made under clause (o) or (p) of sub-section (1) of section 28, with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; (ca) If the regulation was made under clause (zc) of sub-

	<p>may extend to two hundred rupees; and</p> <p>(d) if the regulation was made under any clause of sub-section (1) of section 28 and for the contravention of which no penalty is provided under clause (a), (b) or (c) of this section, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.</p>	<p>section (1) of section 28, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees ten thousand, or with both; and</p> <p>(d) if the regulation was made under any clause of sub-section (1) of section 28 and for the contravention of which no penalty is provided under clause (a), (b) or (c) of this section, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.</p>
After Section 110.		<p>110A. Compounding of offences punishable under section 110.- (1) Offences punishable under section 110 of this Act may either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by such officers or authorities and for such amount as the Administrator may by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.</p> <p>(2) Where an offence has been compounded under sub-section (1) the offender, if in custody shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.</p>
112.	<p>112. Penalty for not obtaining licence in respect of place of public entertainment or certificate of registration in respect of eating house or for not renewing such licence or certificate within prescribed period. –</p> <p>(1) Whoever fails to obtain a licence under this Act in respect of a place of public entertainment or a certificate of registration thereunder in respect of any eating house, or to renew the licence or the certificate, as the case may be, within the prescribed period shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(3) If the person fails to comply with any such direction, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.</p> <p>(4) ...</p>	<p>112. Penalty for not obtaining licence in respect of place of public entertainment or certificate of registration in respect of eating house or for not renewing such licence or certificate within prescribed period. –</p> <p>(1) Whoever fails to obtain a licence under this Act in respect of a place of public entertainment or a certificate of registration thereunder in respect of any eating house, or to renew the licence or the certificate, as the case may be, within the prescribed period shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand and five hundred rupees.</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(3) If the person fails to comply with any such direction, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.</p> <p>(4) ...</p>
113.	<p>113. Penalties for contravention of orders, etc., under sections 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. -</p> <p>(1) Whoever contravenes, disobeys, opposes or fails to conform to any order given by a police officer under section 29 shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.</p> <p>(2) Whoever contravenes a notification or an order made under section 30, section 32, section 33 or section 34 or abets the contravention thereof shall, on conviction, be punished—</p> <p>(a) if the said notification or order was made under sub-section (1) of section 30 or under section 33 or section 34, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than four months but which may extend to one year, and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that the court may, for adequate and sufficient reasons to be mentioned in the</p>	<p>113. Penalties for contravention of orders, etc., under sections 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. -</p> <p>(1) Whoever contravenes, disobeys, opposes or fails to conform to any order given by a police officer under section 29 shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.</p> <p>(2) Whoever contravenes a notification or an order made under section 30, section 32, section 33 or section 34 or abets the contravention thereof shall, on conviction, be punished—</p> <p>(a) if the said notification or order was made under sub-section (1) of section 30 or under section 33 or section 34, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than four months but which may extend to one year, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees;</p> <p>Provided that the court may, for adequate and sufficient reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a</p>

	<p>judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than four months;</p> <p>(b) if the said order was made under sub-section (2) of section 30, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both;</p> <p>(c) if the said notification was made under sub-section (3) of section 30, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; or</p> <p>(d) if the said order was made under section 32, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by a police officer under section 31, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.</p>	<p>sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than four months.</p> <p>(b) if the said order was made under sub-section (2) of section 30, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both;</p> <p>(c) if the said notification was made under sub-section (3) of section 30, with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees; or</p> <p>(d) if the said order was made under section 32, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by a police officer under section 31, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.</p>
114.	<p>114. Penalty for contravention of regulations, etc., made under sections 35, 36 and 37. - Whoever contravenes, or abets the contravention of, any regulation, notice or order made under section 35, section 36 or section 37 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.</p>	<p>114. Penalty for contravention of regulations, etc., made under sections 35, 36 and 37. - Whoever contravenes, or abets the contravention of, any regulation, notice or order made under section 35, section 36 or section 37 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.</p>
115.	<p>115. Penalty for contravention of directions under section 46, 47 or 48. - Whoever opposes or fails to conform to any direction issued under section 46, section 47 or section 48 or abets the opposition to, or the failure to conform, to, any such direction shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than four months but which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine:</p> <p>Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than four months.</p>	<p>115. Penalty for contravention of directions under section 46, 47 or 48. - Whoever opposes or fails to conform to any direction issued under section 46, section 47 or section 48 or abets the opposition to, or the failure to conform, to, any such direction shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than four months but which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.</p> <p>Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than four months.</p>
116.	<p>116. Penalty for entering without permission area from which a person is directed to remove himself or overstaying when permitted to return temporarily. - Without prejudice ...</p> <p>(a)...</p> <p>(b) enters or returns to Delhi or any part thereof with permission granted under sub-section (1) of section 54, but fails, contrary to the provisions thereof, to remove himself outside such area at the expiry of the temporary period for which he was permitted to enter or return or on the earlier revocation of such permission or having removed himself at the expiry of such temporary period or on, revocation of the permission, enters or returns thereafter, without fresh permission, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and shall also be</p>	<p>116. Penalty for entering without permission area from which a person is directed to remove himself or overstaying when permitted to return temporarily. - Without prejudice ...</p> <p>(a)...</p> <p>(b) enters or returns to Delhi or any part thereof with permission granted under sub-section (1) of section 54, but fails, contrary to the provisions thereof, to remove himself outside such area at the expiry of the temporary period for which he was permitted to enter or return or on the earlier revocation of such permission or having removed himself at the expiry of such temporary period or on, revocation of the permission, enters or returns thereafter, without fresh permission, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to</p>

	liable to fine. Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months.	ten thousand rupees. Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months.
117.	117. Penalty for contravention of orders under section 57.- Whoever contravenes any order made under section 57 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.	117. Penalty for contravention of orders under section 57.- Whoever contravenes any order made under section 57 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.
118.	118. Penalty for opposing or not complying with direction given under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 59.- Whoever opposes or fails forthwith to comply with any reasonable requisition made by a police officer under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 59, or abets the opposition thereto or failure to comply therewith, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than four months but which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine.	118. Penalty for opposing or not complying with direction given under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 59.- Whoever opposes or fails forthwith to comply with any reasonable requisition made by a police officer under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 59, or abets the opposition thereto or failure to comply therewith, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than four months but which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.
119.	119. Penalty for contravening directions under section 65 – Whoever opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by any police officer under section 65 or abets the opposition or failure to conform to such direction shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.	119. Penalty for contravening directions under section 65 – Whoever opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by any police officer under section 65 or abets the opposition or failure to conform to such direction shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten days or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or both.
121.	121. Neglect or refusal to serve as special police officer – (1) Any person, who having been appointed to be a special police officer under section 17 shall without sufficient cause neglect or refuse to serve as such or to obey any lawful order or direction that may be given to him for the performance of his duties as such special police officer, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.	121. Neglect or refusal to serve as special police officer – (1) Any person, who having been appointed to be a special police officer under section 17 shall without sufficient cause neglect or refuse to serve as such or to obey any lawful order or direction that may be given to him for the performance of his duties as such special police officer, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.
122.	122. Penalty for making false statement, etc., and for misconduct of police officers – (a)... (b) any police officer who – (i) is guilty of cowardice, or (ii) being a police officer of subordinate rank, resigns his office or withdraws himself from duties thereof in contravention of section 25, or (iii) is guilty of any willful breach or neglect of any provision of law or of any rule or regulation or any order which he is bound to observe or obey, or (iv) is guilty of any violation of duty for which no punishment is expressly provided by any other law in force. shall, on conviction, ...	122. Penalty for making false statement, etc., and for misconduct of police officers – (a)... (b) any police officer who – (i) (iv) ... (v) guilty of being in a state of intoxication, while on duty, or (vi) guilty of malingering or feigning or voluntarily causing hurt to himself with the intention to render himself unfit for the service, or (vii) guilty of being grossly insubordinate to his superior officers or using criminal force against superior officers, or (viii) engages himself or participate in any demonstration, procession or strike or resort to or abet any form of strike or coercion or physical duress to force any authority to concede anything, shall, on conviction, ...

123.	123. Penalty for failure to deliver up certificate of appointment or other article.- Any police officer, who wilfully neglect or refuses to deliver up his certificate of appointment or of office or any other article, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 26, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.	123. Penalty for failure to deliver up certificate of appointment or other article.- Any police officer, who wilfully neglect or refuses to deliver up his certificate of appointment or of office or any other article, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 26, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees , or with both.
124.	124. Vexatious entry, search, arrest, etc., by police officer.- ... (e) holds out any threat or promise not warranted by law, shall, for every such offence, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.	124. Vexatious entry, search, arrest, etc., by police officer.- ... (e) holds out any threat or promise not warranted by law, shall, for every such offence, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees , or with both.
125.	125. Penalty for vexatious delay in forwarding a person arrested. -Any police officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays the forwarding of any person arrested to a Magistrate or to any other authority to whom he is legally bound to forward such person, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.	125. Penalty for vexatious delay in forwarding a person arrested. -Any police officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays the forwarding of any person arrested to a Magistrate or to any other authority to whom he is legally bound to forward such person, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees , or with both.
126.	126. Penalty for unauthorized use of police uniforms. - If any persons not being a member of the Delhi Police wears, without the permission of an officer authorized by the Administrator in this behalf by general or special order, the uniform of the Delhi Police or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the distinctive marks of that uniform, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.	126. Penalty for unauthorized use of police uniforms. - If any persons not being a member of the Delhi Police wears, without the permission of an officer authorized by the Administrator in this behalf by general or special order, the uniform of the Delhi Police or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the distinctive marks of that uniform, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees .
127.	127. Power to make regulations regarding carrying weapons without authority. - (1)... (2) Any regulation made under sub-section (1) may provide that any person who goes armed in contravention of such regulation shall be liable to be disarmed by any police officer and the weapon or substance so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed within two months by payment of such fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as the Commissioner of Police imposes.	127. Power to make regulations regarding carrying weapons without authority. - (1)... (2) Any regulation made under sub-section (1) may provide that any person who goes armed in contravention of such regulation shall be liable to be disarmed by any police officer and the weapon or substance so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed within two months by payment of such fine, not exceeding five thousand rupees , as the Commissioner of Police imposes.
129.	129. Summary disposal of certain cases. - (1) A court taking cognizance of an offence punishable under section 97, or under clauses (a), (b) or (c) of section 110 may state upon the summons to be served on the accused person that he may, by a specified date, prior to the hearing of the charge plead guilty to the charge by registered letter and remit to the court such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees in the case of an offence punishable under section 97 and in any other case rupees fifty, as the court may specify.	129. Summary disposal of certain cases. - (1) A court taking cognizance of an offence punishable under section 97, or under clauses (a), (b) or (c) of section 110 may state upon the summons to be served on the accused person that he may, by a specified date, prior to the hearing of the charge plead guilty to the charge by registered letter and remit to the court such sum not exceeding one thousand rupees, as the court may specify .

136.	136. Officers holding charges of, or succeeding to, vacancies, competent to exercise powers. – Whenever in consequence of the office of the Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police or any other police officer becoming vacant, any officer holds charge of the post of such Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police or other police officer or succeeds, either temporarily or permanently, to that post such officer shall be competent to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by or under this Act on the Commissioner of Police or on such Additional Commissioner of Police or other police officer, as the case may be.	136. Officers holding charges of, or succeeding to, vacancies, competent to exercise powers. – Whenever in consequence of the office of the Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police or any other police officer becoming vacant, any officer holds charge of the post of such Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of Police or other police officer or succeeds, either temporarily or permanently, to that post such officer shall be competent to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by or under this Act on the Commissioner of Police, Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police or on such Additional Commissioner of Police or other police officer, as the case may be.
146.	146. Powers of Commissioner of Police under other Acts.. – (1)... (2) The Commissioner of Police may authorize any Additional Commissioner of police, Deputy Commissioner of Police or Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police to exercise any of the powers or discharge any of the functions of the Commissioner of Police mentioned in sub-section (1) in accordance with the general or special orders of the Administrator. (3)...	146. Powers of Commissioner of Police under other Acts.. – (1)... (2) The Commissioner of Police may authorize any Special Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Additional Commissioner of police, Deputy Commissioner of Police or Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police to exercise any of the powers or discharge any of the functions of the Commissioner of Police mentioned in sub-section (1) in accordance with the general or special orders of the Administrator. (3)...
147.	147. Power to make rules.- (1)... (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely- (a) recruitment to, and the pay, allowance and all other conditions of service of the members of, the Delhi Police under clause (b) of section 5; ... (d) procedure for awarding punishments under section 22; ...	147. Power to make rules.- (1)... (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely- (a) recruitment to, and the pay, allowance and all other conditions of service of the members of, the Delhi Police under clause (b) of section 5 and of legal and financial officers, etc., under section 16A; ... (d) procedure for awarding punishments under section 22; (da) procedure for revision and review under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 23; ...

<p>SCHEDULE I (See section 149)</p>	<p>PART-1 Central Acts</p> <p>1. The Press and Regulation of Books Act, 1867. 2. ... 3. The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. ... 9. The prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.</p>		<p>PART-1 Central Acts</p> <p>1. The Press and Regulation of Books Act, 1867. 2. ... 3. The Mental Health Act, 1987. ... 9. The prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. 10. The Explosives Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001.</p>	
<p>SCHEDULE II (See section 150)</p>	<p>Designation of officer in the Delhi Police</p> <p>1. Inspector General of Police</p> <p>2. Deputy Inspector General of Police</p> <p>3. Superintendent of Police</p> <p>4. Assistant Inspector General of Police</p> <p>5. Additional Superintendent of police</p> <p>6. Assistant Superintendent of Police</p> <p>7. Deputy Superintendent of Police</p>	<p>Posts to which the officers of the Delhi police shall be deemed to be appointed</p> <p>Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Additional Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner of Police</p>	<p>Designation of officer in the Delhi Police</p> <p>1. Director General of Police</p> <p>2. Additional Director General of Police</p> <p>3. Inspector General of Police</p> <p>4. Deputy Inspector General of Police</p> <p>5. Superintendent of Police</p> <p>6. Assistant Inspector General of Police</p> <p>7. Additional Superintendent of Police</p> <p>8. Assistant Superintendent of Police</p> <p>9. Deputy Superintendent of Police</p>	<p>Posts to which the officers of the Delhi Police shall be deemed to be appointed</p> <p>Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Special Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Joint Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Additional Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner of Police</p>
<p>After SCHEDULE III</p>			<p>“SCHEDULE-IV (see section 13A)</p> <p>Form of Oath or Affirmation by members of Police Force</p> <p>.....</p> <p>I,.....do swear/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established, that as a member of the Police force of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, I will honestly, impartially and truly serve the people without favour or affection, malice or ill-will, that I will to the best of my ability, skill and knowledge discharge, according to law, such functions and duties as may be entrusted to me as a police officer, and in such a manner as to uphold and protect the dignity and rights of the citizens as proclaimed in the Constitution.”</p>	

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