

THE USE AND MISUSE OF SECTION 144 CR.P.C.

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ALL THE ORDERS PASSED IN 2021 IN DELHI

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DELHI
POLICE
DIL KI
POLICE

JO DIL SE KAREN DESH KA KAAM
SOUTH-EAST DISTRICT, DELHI POLICE



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 [**“Section 144”** / **“Section 144 CrPC”**] has been a key component of public order policing in independent India and a favoured part of the toolkit for local law enforcement. It is one of a few legal provisions that has, over time, assumed a meaning of its own. “144 has been imposed” is how many Indians have come to label the utilisation of extraordinary powers vested in agents of the state to suspend civil liberties in the interests of maintaining public order.

Disobeying an order passed under Section 144 can attract a punishment of up to one-month simple imprisonment or a fine up to Rs. 200 under Section 188 of the IPC, which relates to disobedience to an order passed by a public servant. If such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or riot, the term of imprisonment can extend up to six months.

Headlines announcing the imposition of Section 144 regularly flash on our television and phone screens — *“After stampede, Section 144 imposed near Singhanath temple for two days”*, reported LiveMint on 15th January, 2023; *“Section-144 CrPC is implemented in Gautam Buddha Nagar till 31.01.2023 in view of Covid epidemic / upcoming festivals/ Republic Day and security arrangements of the district”*, reported India.com on 9th January, 2023; *“No flying drones, chinese lights: Section 144 in Gurugram ahead of Republic Day”*, reported India Today on 14th January 2023.

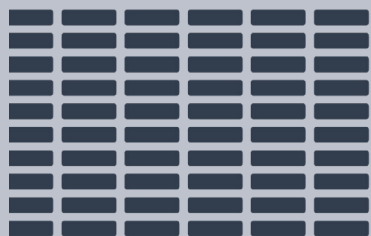
Without access to these orders, we can only rely on such news articles to find out the scope of the restrictions imposed. The colloquial understanding of Section 144 imagines it as a tool for law enforcement to prohibit persons

from taking certain constitutionally safeguarded actions (such as assembling in large numbers) due to threats that these civil liberties may pose to maintaining public order in society. As these threats and restrictions upon basic civil liberties cannot be perpetual, orders under Section 144 are also time bound and are lifted once the emergency at hand is addressed.

However, is this a true and accurate representation of how the power of Section 144 is used by police authorities? This question prompted the present Report, where we set out to understand the substance of Section 144 orders, the manner of obligations (positive obligations versus negative obligations) imposed, as well as the frequency of imposing such restrictions in Delhi.

This Report contributes to what we identified as a serious gap in research on Section 144 by offering a ground-level analysis of how the provision is being used over a duration of one year, from 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022, across Delhi. We hope that our findings help raise the question whether the procedural safeguards, which served as a balm on the judicial conscience while upholding the constitutionality of Section 144, are proving up to the onerous task of defending civil liberties.

As part of our research we filed multiple RTIs and followed up with manual inspections at police stations in each police subdivision in Delhi (Delhi is divided into 15 districts and each district is further divided into 4 or 5 subdivisions consisting of a cluster of police stations). In all, we inspected over 6100 orders and received/examined nearly 5400 of these, passed in the year 2021 (the remaining approx. 600 orders were not provided to us citing the exemption under Section 8(1)(e) of the RTI Act).



6100

Number of orders obtained

(passed within the period of 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022)

FINDINGS

We have broadly categorised the Section 144 orders passed in Delhi into 56 categories and grouped them under certain themes:

- i. Establishing CCTV Surveillance,
- ii. Regulating Business (through compulsory record and register of documents),
- iii. Securing public order (whether through preventing/regulating unlawful assembly or regulation of kite flying, firecrackers, or hookah bars), and
- iv. Outliers.

Apart from these four categories, a slew of orders (around 16.4% of our total sample size) enforced restrictions to curb the Covid-19 pandemic as were notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs / Disaster Management Authorities from time to time.

i. Establishing CCTV Surveillance

In at least 15 out of the 18 districts and police units / subdivisions we studied, we saw multiple orders imposing positive and lasting obligations pertaining to installation of CCTVs. On average, 77 orders were issued by each district in a span of one year — the lowest being 58 in the Metro unit and the highest being 156 in the North East district. CCTV installation orders, therefore, form 25.6% of the total number of orders issued by the ACP.

State surveillance (in a place like Delhi, which is already one of the most intensely surveilled cities in the world) is being supplemented by a vast parallel network of private actors being asked to install CCTVs — from ATMs, banks, NBFCs and other financial institutions, to owners of liquor vendes, courier services, girls' schools and PGs, and hotels, amusement parks, and cinema halls. In effect, we have with us a set up where Big Brother is always watching, whether we are watching a movie with a friend or sending a package to a loved one.

ii. Regulating businesses through record and registration requirements

Section 144 is also being used to issue a range of directives to regulate a variety of businesses and services — often through directives to compulsorily maintain a record of employees, visitors, customers; and follow stipulated procedures, such as KYC norms prescribed by the RBI, etc.

43% of the total number of orders analysed by us pertained to regulating businesses through record and registration requirements. The common thread in these orders is an assumption that all the services in question — renting a room, taking a temporary job, sending a parcel, using a cyber cafe, buying a SIM card, dealing in second-hand goods — carry a grave risk to the maintenance of law and order and are used often enough by criminal elements to justify the pre-emptive invocation of extraordinary powers under Section 144, CrPC.

iii. Public order threats

The Section 144 orders issued under the guise of curbing public order threats can be divided into 17 heads, categorised into two groups:

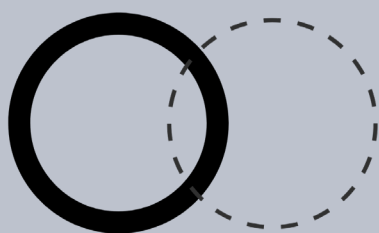
- a. the archetypal Section 144 order which restricts the right of public assembly by prohibiting gatherings of persons in groups of five or more, thereby preventing protests, dharnas, and large meetings; and
- b. orders issued to regulate a wide variety of activities, most of which are not per se illegal (paan shops near educational institutions, laser and beam lights at banquet halls and farm houses, flying kites with metallic or glass-coated manjhas, etc).

Contrary to expectation, our data reveals that the first group of orders, i.e. those preventing unlawful assembly, are surprisingly low in number. In our database of around 5400 orders, only 81 impose a blanket restriction on unlawful assembly. They form a minuscule 1.5 %, on average, of the 144 orders issued to curb public order threats in a district. In fact, in 5 out of 18 districts / units / subdivisions, orders restricting the right to public assembly were not issued at all.

In contrast, 302 orders were issued to prohibit the flying of hot air balloons, UAVs, UASs, et al, followed by 157 orders to prohibit pan shops near educational institutes and 179 orders to prohibit the use of “special” or “metallic” manjhas to fly kites.

iv. Outliers

Most orders could be grouped into the four aforesaid categories. Some, however, were so peculiar — both in terms of content and the dragnet that they create — that we decided to highlight them in a different section. For instance, orders prohibiting medical store owners / sellers from selling drugs without a doctor's prescription (in some categories, a prescription must be shown only if a person is purchasing more than two tubes of these drugs) due to increase in consumption of Corex, Iodex, solution, advil injection, etc as intoxicants; orders prohibiting the consumption of tobacco in hookah bars; and, orders directing all schools, colleges, educational and coaching institutes, etc to remain closed to curb the high air pollution. These orders reflect the capacity to stretch the fluid text of Section 144 beyond all limits by criminalising anything (from dumping waste in the Yamuna to setting up a namkeen stall near liquor vends) by executive fiat, thereby drastically eroding the sphere for one's personal liberty.



The 144 function creep

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LESSONS LEARNT

Our analysis of the orders issued under Section 144 during the period of one year in Delhi revealed three interesting insights:

i. Time limit on the duration of directions

Our study reveals that almost the entirety of orders issued under Section 144 reviewed by us for the one-year duration had been reissued at the expiry of the two-month time limit by the concerned authority. This extended to even parts of the year when the city was under lockdown due to Covid-19 related issues, where the underlying causes behind the orders could not subsist. On display, thus, was a city-wide mechanical process of issuing cyclostyled orders to sustain the legal regime under which the concerned authorities assumed extraordinary powers. Therefore, time limits, though essential to the conception of Section 144, are being ignored by the police.

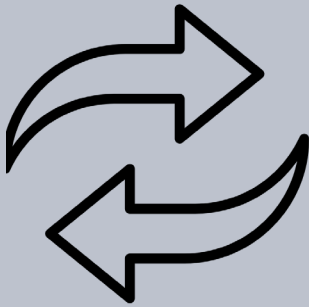
ii. Imposition of positive obligations through directions

Section 144 is routinely used to impose positive obligations on persons, in matters where no perceptible urgency is at hand. The nature of these positive obligations is akin to regulatory compliance regimes that are installed through subordinate legislation. For instance, an employer is directed to create a surveillance framework qua her employees, or the general public, in a bid to pre-empt offences in the future. Creating legal obligations envisages notice, fair comment, the ability to contest, and most important of all, democratic representation, and none of these are present in criminalisation through section 144. The result is conferring extraordinary powers to the police to suspend civil liberties in the interest of maintaining public order.

iii. Publication of the written order to aggrieved parties.

None of the orders we reviewed were directly addressed to a person. All were intended for the general public, with the publication requirement being met by directing that copies of the same be pasted on prominent government offices in the district. Notably, an online repository of certain Section 144 orders though available, was neither arranged district-wise, nor complete/comprehensive; instead, it appeared that a selection had been provided on the Delhi police's website without any regularity behind updation.

Against this background, we conclude that the patterns identified in this Report in the usage of Section 144 across the city of New Delhi demonstrate the normalisation of an extraordinary law to fundamentally transform the very basis of life in the Republic. We may not realise it, but at almost every juncture life in New Delhi brings citizens into contact with prohibitory orders under Section 144 in some shape or form. Based on this research, the predominant recommendation and suggestion that we endorse is for all stakeholders to thoroughly revisit and redraft the provision so as to restore a measure of legality in its operation. We understand just how ambitious this recommendation is, but the scale of the problem requires nothing less.



“..mechanical, cyclostyled..”

Our study reveals that almost the entirety of orders issued under Section 144 reviewed by us for the one-year duration had been reissued at the expiry of the two-month time limit by the concerned authority.

INTRODUCTION

Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 [“Section 144” / “Section 144 CrPC”] has been a key component of public order policing in independent India and a favoured part of the toolkit for local law enforcement. It is one of a few legal provisions that has, over time, assumed a meaning of its own. “144 has been imposed” is how many Indians have come to label the utilisation of extraordinary powers vested in agents of the state to suspend civil liberties in the interests of maintaining public order.¹

The wide discretionary powers under Section 144, CrPC to interdict civil liberties of persons across districts without prior notice or any right to be heard, all in the interests of public order, make Section 144 a truly astounding power to wield. As we shall see, this power has not only proven useful to executive officers in the face of riots, but more recently, it also helped enforce and impose curfews during an unprecedented pandemic.

¹ See, for example: Abhinav Sekhri, ‘Backgrounder | Section 144, a vestige of colonial rule’, The Hindu (2019), available at: <https://www.the-hindu.com/news/national/backgrounder-section-144-a-vestige-of-colonial-rule/article30352392.ece> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Gautam Bhatia, ‘Civil Rights at the Bar of the High Courts: Section 144 in Karnataka, Privacy in U.P.’, Indian Constitutional Law and Philosophy blog (2020), available at: <https://indconlawphil.wordpress.com/2020/03/09/civil-rights-at-the-bar-of-the-high-courts-section-144-in-karnataka-privacy-in-up/> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Sarim Naved, ‘Section 144 Is Not a Cover for Unchecked Police Action’, The Wire (2019), available at: <https://thewire.in/law/section-144-police-protests> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Gagan Bajpai, ‘Section 144: Chaining Freedom’, Deccan Herald (2020) available at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/main-article/section-144-chaining-freedom-801890.html> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); N.C. Asthana, ‘The Modern Indian State Continues To Doggedly Cling To Draconian Colonial Powers’, The Wire (2021), available at: <https://thewire.in/government/the-modern-indian-state-continues-to-doggedly-cling-to-draconian-colonial-powers> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); ‘Repeat use of 144 power abuse’, The Tribune (2020), available at: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/repeat-use-of-144-power-abuse-24623> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Ratanmeek Kaur, ‘WHICH are the recent instances of excessive and arbitrary orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code?’, The Leaflet (2022), available at: <https://theleaflet.in/indiscriminate-and-excessive-curfews-under-section-144-of-crpc-are-unconstitutional/> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).



5400

Number of orders examined

(passed within the period of 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022)

Section 144 remains one of the most contentious and overused provisions of the statute book even though its legality has remained, practically, beyond scrutiny since the 1970s.² Some of the reasons prompting the Court to confer a stamp of approval were the procedural safeguards surrounding the provision which, for the Court, alleviated the shock therapy the clause administered to the enjoyment of civil liberties in a democratic setting. These safeguards included: (i) proper notice to all aggrieved persons, (ii) a right to challenge orders, and (iii) timely reconsideration (every six months) of all orders.

However, there has not been any systematic effort to interrogate how these safeguards have fared in practice. Despite its perennial relevance, there have been few critical studies of note on Section 144. A general analysis of the scope of Section 144, CrPC powers or comments on cases where specific orders are challenged (all the way up to the Supreme Court) are the more common sites of engagement with the clause,³ rather than studies examining specific orders over a period.

At a time when the uses of Section 144 have morphed far beyond their old use as crowd and riot control mechanisms to becoming the basis of authorising CCTV surveillance or interdicting kite flying, there is a pressing need for research studies to interrogate when, how and how often, and for what purposes, are the powers under Section 144 being deployed in a city. This will determine whether the procedural safeguards, which served as a balm on the judicial conscience, are proving up to the onerous task of defending civil liberties.

This Report contributes to this gap and offers a ground-level analysis of how Section 144 is being used in Delhi, over a duration of one year. The research methodology adopted is discussed in greater detail within the Report itself, and a few salient points may be noted here. We obtained over 6100 orders and examined nearly 5400 of these, that were all passed within the duration of 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022. Rather than engage in scrutiny of only individual orders, a broader sample size enables us to identify and analyse the many purposes for which Section 144 orders are issued. This facilitates a wider socio-legal critique of delegation of important legislative duties (concerning the exercise of civil liberties) to the executive under the logic of urgency.

To the best of our knowledge, a systematic empirical analysis of Section 144 orders has not been undertaken before. We hope that this Report spurs further conversation and possible reform around Section 144, CrPC and consequently, the primary data relied upon by us is being made available digitally for use. It is our sincere hope that researchers, lawyers, judges, and legislators examine this data and draw their own conclusions as to whether the

² *Madhu Limaye v. SDM, Monghyr & Ors.*, AIR 1971 SC 2486.

³ Clemens Arzt, 'Police Reform and Preventive Powers of Police in India – Observations on an Unnoticed Problem', *Verfassung Und Recht in Übersee / Law and Politics in Africa, Asia and Latin America* 49, no. 1 (2016), pp. 53–79; Abhinav Sekhri, 'Multi-part series on Section 144 CrPC (Part I-VII)', The Proof of Guilt Blog (2020), available at: <https://theproofofguilt.blogspot.com/2020/02/section-144-crpc-part-i.html> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Srishty, 'Analysis of Extra-Ordinary Power u/ Sec 144 of CrPC', *Criminal Law Research and Review* (2020), available at: <https://crlreview.in/2020/07/19/analysis-of-extra-ordinary-power-section-144-crpc/> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

assumptions behind Section 144's legal validity truly honour the constitutional commitment of laws.

This Report is divided into 6 chapters or parts. In Part 2, we lay out the methodology used while collecting the data and writing this Report. For those who are not conversant with the history and scope of Section 144, CrPC, we elaborate on the legal framework in Part 3. Part 4 details the data gathered through our research, and presents the Section 144 orders through different prisms to reflect city-wide patterns in usage.

The presentation of data is followed by our analysis, which is divided across two sections. In Part 5, different species of Section 144 orders are grouped together and we zoom in to analyse these to draw out common patterns of usage and their legality.

In our conclusion section in Part 6, we zoom back to identify some concerns emanating from our analysis of the patterns of using Section 144, CrPC. We contend that the implementation of Section 144 orders leaves much to be desired. Far from an exceptional measure resorted to for addressing emergencies, orders under Section 144, CrPC have become a part of the regular legal framework such that they are periodically re-issued at the expiry of two months. The clause has been transformed into a tool for micro-level governance in the hands of today's district administrators — the police — to unimaginable lengths.

Thus we conclude, that the provision is urgently in need of reconsideration.

METHODOLOGY

Initially, this project was conceived of as a multi-state research exercise, evaluating the practice of using Section 144 by authorities in eight different Indian cities⁴ over the period of one year. The text of Section 144, CrPC requires publication,⁵ and the orders themselves are passed by public authorities on matters of public importance. Hence, we expected it to be relatively straightforward to source orders either directly (through various websites) or through the Right to Information [“RTI”] Act, 2005 process. Our original assumption was that the total number of Section 144 orders issued in each city would be in the hundreds, at best.

As we learnt, though, this was not the case and the reality could not be further from our assumption. Hardly any orders were placed in the public domain by the concerned city police. Nor did we receive timely or complete responses from the RTI process in most cities. We did, however, find success in Delhi where our RTI requests were transferred to the concerned districts by the Delhi Police headquarters continuously, which (mostly) promptly provided us with responses. In total, as on date, we have received over 6100 orders passed by various public authorities in Delhi. These developments prompted a rethink of the project and led us to narrow our scope to studying the practice of Section 144 usage in one big metropolis: the NCT of Delhi. We believe that our Report will be the first time that a *comprehensive* repository of Section 144 orders passed by the police will be made publicly available.

⁴ The cities originally selected were Delhi, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Gauhati, and Gautam Budh Nagar (in Uttar Pradesh).

⁵ Section 144(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 reads: “In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, there is sufficient ground for proceeding under this section and immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable, such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and **served in the manner provided by section 134**, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.”

A. RTI APPLICATION PROCESS

The duration chosen for our assessment was the preceding calendar year, from 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022. We sent the initial RTI applications between 24.02.2022 and 01.03.2022, with three requests. In the first two requests, we sought the total number of orders passed in that region in the exercise of powers under Section 144 and requested copies of the same. The third request interrogated the compliance with bright-line rules of Section 144 viz. (i) a right to be heard before issuing orders, (ii) proper notice to aggrieved persons, (iii) a right to challenge orders, and (iv) timely reconsideration (every six months) of all orders. An illustrative RTI Application is appended with this Report.

Keeping in mind the need for geographical and political diversity, the cities of New Delhi, Noida and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Hyderabad (Telangana), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), and Ahmedabad (Gujarat), were selected for the study. The selected cities had a Commissionerate system of police, and accordingly the RTIs applications were addressed to the Police Commissioners of the respective Commissionerates.

1. Delhi: RTI Applications were addressed to the office of the Commissioner of Police. The Application was transferred under 6(3) of the RTI Act to each Police District of Delhi, as well as Railway, Metro and IGI Airport, who provided separate replies. Most responses claimed that the requisite information was “lengthy”/ “time-consuming” and “requir[ed] diversion of manpower”, and instead directed that the Applicant visit each police station within 30 days to manually inspect the records in terms of the RTI Act.
2. Bengaluru (Karnataka): The RTI Application was addressed to the Office of the Police Commissioner, Bengaluru. *Vide* its response, it was informed that the requisite information was 40 pages, which could be manually collected after payment.⁶ Based on the length of the pages, it appears that the orders offered to be supplied were lacking.
3. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh): The RTI Application was addressed to the Office of Police Commissioner, Bhopal. It appears that the RTI Application may have been transferred under 6(3) to each police station since only individual responses were received from the Teela Jamalpura Police Station⁷ and the Koh-e-fiza Police Station⁸, both of which re-directed the Applicant to approach the district magistrate/ collector for the requisite information.
4. Ahmedabad (Gujarat): The RTI Application was addressed to the office of Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad. It appears that the RTI Application may have been transferred under Section 6(3) of the RTI Act to the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who informed that the information sought may be collected physically from his office on a specified date.⁹
5. Guwahati (Assam): The RTI Application was addressed to the office of the Commissioner of Police. In the Reply, it forwarded the responses of Central, East and West districts of Assam. While West Police District of Assam informed that no such information is maintained¹⁰, East Police District¹¹ and Central Police District of Assam¹² informed that a single order was passed during the period.

⁶ Response from the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bengaluru City dated 08.04.2022 bearing No. SB/RTI/1/2022 (available on file with the authors).

⁷ Response from the Office of the SHO, Police Station Teela Jamalpura dated 24.04.2022 bearing No./SHO/TL/RTI-15/2022 (available on file with the authors).

⁸ Response from the Office of the SHO, Police Station, Koh-e-Fiza dated 28.04.cdv b bearing No./SHO/Kohe/Suka-26/22 (available on file with the authors).

⁹ Response received from the office of the Collector cum District Magistrate, Ahmedabad bearing No. DC/M.A.J-1RTI ID NO. 15/2022 (available on file with the authors).

¹⁰ Response received from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, West Guwahati dated 25.05.2022 bearing Memo No. DCP/ WGPd/ RSI/ RTI/ 2022/ 1413 (available on file with the authors).

¹¹ Response received from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, East Guwahati, dated 27.04.2022, bearing Memo No. ECP/ RTI/ 160-22/ 398 (available on file with the authors).

¹² Response received from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central Guwahati dated 24.03.2022 bearing Memo No. DCP

6. Gautam Buddha Nagar (Uttar Pradesh): Two RTI applications were filed: one was addressed to the office of Police Commissioner, Gautam Buddha Nagar¹³ and the second to the District Magistrate, Gautam Buddha Nagar.¹⁴ The application sent to the District Magistrate's office was subsequently transferred to the Police Commissioner's office *vide* registration number PCGBN/R/2022/80024. In response to both our RTI applications, the Police Commissioner's office informed us that the information spanned 43 pages, which we could collect after payment. Like Bengaluru, based on the length of the pages, it appears that the orders offered to be supplied were lacking.
7. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh): Two RTI applications were filed: one with the office of the District Magistrate, Lucknow and the other with the Commissioner's Office, Lucknow.¹⁵ The Application filed with the District Magistrate, Lucknow was transferred to the Police Commissioner's office and registered as PCLKO/R/2022/80056. In response to both RTI application, the Police Commissioner's office informed us that only 12 orders were passed Section 144 in the year 2021, which seems suspiciously low¹⁶.
8. Hyderabad (Telangana): The RTI Application was addressed to the office of the Police Commissioner, Hyderabad city.¹⁷ However, we did not receive any reply to our RTI.

Thus, in contrast to the RTI response from Delhi, replies received from all other cities were either evasive or unavailing.

B. WINNOWNING DOWN TO NEW DELHI

A variety of factors led to our decision in shortlisting Delhi as the city to analyse the Section 144 orders.

First, there was hardly any data available in the public domain, necessitating RTI Applications as the only method of data collection.

Second, as mentioned above, more than half of the RTI responses required us to physically inspect the files at individual police stations. This involved multiple visits to the police stations (since many times we were turned back if the Public Information Officer ["PIO"] was not present at the station, and was outside on police duty), where we had to physically inspect the record. A handwritten list had to be provided to the officers at the police station with a request for copies to be provided.

Third, in many police districts, the police officers required a fresh RTI to be filed listing each Section 144 order that had to be supplied. This proved to be time consuming, since it set back the collection process by another 30 days (viz the statutory time period to respond to an RTI).

Since the authors are based in Delhi and are not fluent in many regional languages, it was easier to conduct inspections and follow ups in Delhi, especially given the volume of data - atleast 6,100 orders passed under Section 144 CrPC within a period of one year. All of the above circumstances meant it became necessary for us to limit the data collection and analysis to one city, Delhi.

(E)/ 56/ RTI/ 2022/ 619 (available on file with the authors).

¹³ Response received from the Office of Commissioner of Police, HQ Gautam Buddha Nagar, bearing registration no. PCGBN/R/2022/60111 (available on file with the authors).

¹⁴ Response received from the Office of the District Magistrate, Gautam Buddha Nagar, bearing registration no. DMOGN/R/2022/60056 (available on file with the authors).

¹⁵ The RTI Application was filed via the UP Government's online RTI portal. The registration number was DMOGN/R/2022/60056 (available on file with the authors).

¹⁶ The RTI applications were filed via the UP Government's online RTI portal. The registration number for the RTI filed with the Office of the Commissioner of Police was COLKW/R/2022/60012. The registration number for the RTI filed with the Office of the District Magistrate was DMOLK/R/2022/60068 (available on file with the authors).

¹⁷ The Application was sent to the Office of the Police Commissioner, Hyderabad via speed post. Therefore, we are unaware of the registration number allotted to the application (available on file with the authors).

C. RTI INSPECTIONS AND COLLECTION OF MATERIAL

Based on the replies received from the PIOs of Police Districts, we had to visit the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) of each police sub-division in Delhi, and in some cases, even individual booth-level police stations. In our personal experience, every ACP office in Delhi maintained a dedicated file for Section 144 orders issued each year. Despite this, in many cases, we were not straight away provided with a copy of all the orders (and had to inspect files) on the ground that doing so required a huge diversion of (rather limited) personnel.

Inspections required manually noting down the dispatch number of each order passed under Section 144, CrPC. Thereafter, follow-up RTIs were filed requesting the supply of the inspected orders. Through responses to follow-up RTIs, we were finally allowed to collect photocopies upon payment of necessary cost.

For ease of analysis and creating the archive, all Section 144 orders were scanned and divided across sub-divisions. Data entry was carried out parallelly on shared spreadsheets, with the orders arranged at a macro, city-wide, level, as well as a district level. Analysis of orders revealed striking patterns, which are discussed at greater length below. Given these similarities, as well as the uncertain timelines involved in data collection, we are publishing the Report without awaiting responses to some follow-up RTIs and without completing the digitisation of the record as was available with us.

Nevertheless, given the importance of the data collected, we have decided to make it available as a companion to the Report itself, updating it periodically as and when more information is provided to us. Thus, while the Report itself is a static work product, it is accompanied by a dynamic archive of Section 144 orders and the master data which is being hosted on Justice Hub. We hope this will serve as a useful archive of such data, which is meant to be public in the first place, and that others can use this data for future research on the subject.



In our personal experience, every ACP office in Delhi maintained a dedicated file for Section 144 orders issued each year. Despite this, in many cases, we were not straight away provided with a copy of all the orders (and had to inspect files) on the ground that doing so required a huge diversion of (rather limited) personnel.

D. LIMITATIONS

The primary limitation of this Report is that it is confined to one city in India. Further research will be required to assess whether similar patterns of Section 144, CrPC orders are repeated in other cities.

In addition, our data for that one city remains incomplete. Section 144, CrPC authorises executive magistrates to take action. For Delhi, this would include District Magistrates as well as certain senior police officials that are empowered as Magistrates under law.¹⁸ However, on filing RTI Applications with the Office of the District Magistrate, we received replies that no orders were being issued under the clause, and our research consists of orders issued by the senior police officials alone.

Our data is incomplete in two more respects. Some districts, such as the South District, refused to supply us with copies of orders issued under Section 144, CrPC citing Section 8(1)(e) of the RTI Act (somehow concluding that the larger public interest did not warrant disclosure of orders statutorily obligated to be made publicly available), even though they permitted physical inspection of over 400 orders. Given the paucity of time, we have been unable to file an appeal against the decision of the PIO of the South District. Further, in some cases, the orders received as part of RTI replies were fewer than the total number of Section 144 orders inspected.

Finally, given the nature of the data collection process, we were also not in a position to verify whether the mode of publication suggested in a Section 144 order has been complied with. Nor could we ascertain compliance of a Section 144 order by the public, whether orders were challenged, and how often was non-compliance prosecuted.

These limitations ought to be kept in mind when considering our analysis.

“larger public interest”

The South District refused to supply us with copies of orders issued under Section 144, CrPC citing Section 8(1)(e) of the RTI Act – somehow concluding that the “larger public interest” did not warrant disclosure of orders statutorily obligated to be made publicly available. Nevertheless, they permitted physical inspection of over 400 orders

¹⁸ Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi’s Notification No. B-11036/1/2008 UTI dated 26.11.2008 read with Section 70(1) of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

HISTORY OF SECTION 144, CRPC

This section provides an overview of the history and development of Section 144, CrPC. It is not our objective to offer a comprehensive commentary on the evolution of the provision; rather, the idea is to illustrate how the legal framework for using Section 144 consists of both bright-line rules and fuzzy standards. Identifying these rules and standards is what enables our analysis of how Section 144, CrPC has been utilised in Delhi over the period of one year, which is the focus of this Report.

A. BREAKING DOWN THE CLAUSE

Section 144, CrPC reads as follows:

1. In cases where, in the **opinion of a District Magistrate**, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, **there is sufficient ground for proceeding** under this section **and immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable**, such Magistrate may, **by a written order stating the material facts** of the case and served in the manner provided by section 134, **direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management**, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.

2. An order under this section may, **in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving** in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, **be passed ex parte**.
3. An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to persons residing in a particular place or area, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place or area.
4. **No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months** from the making thereof:
Provided that, **if the State Government considers it necessary** so to do for preventing danger to human life, health or safety or for preventing a riot or any affray, it may, by notification, **direct that an order made by a Magistrate under this section shall remain in force for such further period not exceeding six months** from the date on which the order made by the Magistrate would have, but for such order, expired, as it may specify in the said notification.
5. Any **Magistrate may, either on his own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order** made under this section, by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor-in-office.
6. The **State Government may, either on its own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order made by it under the proviso** to sub-section (4).
7. Where an application under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) is received, the **Magistrate, or the State Government, as the case may be, shall afford to the applicant an early opportunity of appearing before him or it, either in person or by pleader and showing cause against the order**; and if the Magistrate or the State Government, as the case may be, rejects the application wholly or in part, he or it shall record in writing the reasons for so doing.

[Emphasis Supplied]

Section 144 empowers a Magistrate to issue directions directing persons to either abstain from certain conduct, or direct persons in control of some property to specifically engage in certain conduct. Directions can be issued under this clause only if “immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable”, and if a Magistrate considers that directions are “likely to prevent” or “tend to prevent”, any “*obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray*”.

Sub-clause (1), then, provides the contours of the substantive power to issue directions. The rest of Section 144 details the manner in which this substantive power is to be exercised: While the norm is to issue written orders to a person, exceptional situations permit *ex parte* orders to be passed. An order has a two-month limited lifetime, which can only be extended for a smaller class of cases by specific orders of the state government for no longer than six months at a time. Finally, aggrieved persons have a right to challenge any order, and magistrates can alter / rescind orders if so convinced. -

B. CHARTING THE HISTORY OF SECTION 144, CRPC

A provision having a history spanning over 150 years carries within it a wealth of experience. The lineage of Section 144 as we know it today can be traced right back to the first colonial codes of 1861,¹⁹ and this experience of applying the provision bears material relevance to understanding the clause as it now stands.

Conferring powers upon District Magistrates to take steps which, in their opinion, were likely to prevent annoyance, is akin to granting unfettered powers upon such authorities to do what they felt necessary in the best interests of society. While there is some kind of procedural regulation involved, at its core is a provision practically leaving unfettered discretion on all substantive matters with the executive.²⁰ It is thus, unsurprising, that reported litigation on Section 144, CrPC represented a smorgasbord of scenarios.

While the initial slew of reported decisions concerned the use of Section 144, CrPC by District Magistrates to resolve disputes *inter se* factions within their district, soon these wide powers began to be deployed to deal with burgeoning political protests. The use of Section 144 for quelling political agitations began gaining the colonial administration's favour in the first decade of the 20th century.²¹ It was not difficult for all kinds of restrictions to be imposed given the breadth of the clause. However, the most common restriction was a simple prohibition against the assembly of five or more persons in an area on grounds that it was likely to prevent a riot.



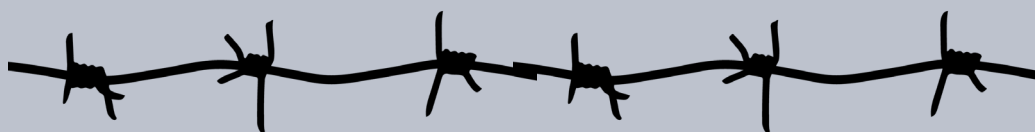
unfettered powers

Conferring powers upon District Magistrates to take steps which, in their opinion, were likely to prevent annoyance, is akin to granting unfettered powers upon such authorities to do what they felt necessary in the best interests of society. While there is some kind of procedural regulation involved, at its core is a provision practically leaving unfettered discretion on all substantive matters with the executive.

¹⁹ Both the Police Act (which remains on our statute books even today) and the Code of Criminal Procedure that were passed that year (i.e., in 1861) had powers exercisable by the police or District Magistrate, respectively, to take necessary actions to prevent disturbance of public order. Powers of District Magistrates vested by Section 62 of the Code was refined with amendments in 1872, and it was only with the 1882 Code (a substantial revision) that these powers came to be codified under Section 144, which is where they continue to remain. The content of the powers may not have been altered much, but it was substantially rearranged. The 1882 version was given some stylistic changes in 1898 (primarily, inserting sub-clauses), and the 1898 version of Section 144 is identical, in many respects, to how the provision exists today.

²⁰ On this creation of statutory rules to pad unfettered executive power and propel a 'rule of law myth' for the colony, *see*, Nasser Hussain, *The Jurisprudence of Emergency: Colonialism and the Rule of Law* (2003).

²¹ The colonial administration's endorsement for using Section 144 can be gleaned from the letter of Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces Letter dated 18th July, 1907 addressed to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces and Berar offering guidance on its use. For a detailed discussion, *see* Abhinav Sekhri, 'Section 144 Cr.P.C. — Part IV: Public Order and Political Agitation (1901 to 1920)' available at <https://theproofforguilt.blogspot.com/2020/03/section-144-crpc-part-iv-public-order.html> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).



After Independence, the very existence of Section 144, CrPC came to be challenged as being contrary to the Constitution of India. However, the Indian Supreme Court consistently held the clause to be constitutional

The seemingly political use of Section 144 prompted litigation and attempts at legislative reform.²² Members of the Legislative Assembly strove to curtail the breadth of Section 144 and connected it as an obstacle to the burgeoning freedom movement — labelling it as one of the ‘Black Laws’ that required urgent repeal.²³ The efforts were, however, unsuccessful.²⁴

While courts were unsuited as a site for securing timely reliefs, the process of litigation did assist in firming up the contours of Section 144 to some extent and proved the most likely source for legislative changes that took place over time. For instance, judicial opinions expressing uneasiness over orders being passed that were unlimited in time eventually led to the 1882 Code of Criminal Procedure introducing the two-month limitation.²⁵ In a similar vein, and nearly a century later, the Supreme Court held that the power of state governments to extend the life of such orders also had to be limited.²⁶

After Independence, the very existence of Section 144, CrPC came to be challenged as being contrary to the Constitution of India — its overbreadth was contended as being beyond the scope of reasonable restrictions that could be imposed upon freedoms of speech, expression, movement, and assembly.²⁷ The Indian Supreme Court, through comprehensive judgments rendered first by a five-judge Bench²⁸ and a seven-judge Bench,²⁹ delivered barely a decade apart, held the clause to be constitutional.

²² Rao Bahadur Rangachariar’s draft bill further to amend The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)- Amendment of Sections 107 and 144 in 1922, available at <https://www.abhilekh-patal.in/jspui/handle/123456789/2697687?query=%5B%5D> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar’s bill to amend Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1924, available at <https://www.abhilekh-patal.in/jspui/handle/123456789/2693869?query=%5B%5D> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh’s Bill to amend Code of Criminal Procedure in 1931, available at <https://www.abhilekh-patal.in/jspui/handle/123456789/2695963?query=%5B%5D> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar’s Bill to Amend Section 128 & 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1932, available at <https://www.abhilekh-patal.in/jspui/handle/123456789/2696600> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Mr. S. Satyamurti’s Repressive Laws Repealing and Amending Bill in 1934, available at https://eparlib.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/782736/1/clad_05_03_20-02-1936.pdf#search=null%20%5B1930%20TO%201939%5D%201936 (last accessed on 30.11.2022). For a detailed discussion on the proposed bills and their legislative journey, see Abhinav Sekhri, ‘Section 144 Cr.P.C. — Part V: Combating the Repressive Law (1921 to 1940)’ available at <https://theproofforguilt.blogspot.com/2020/04/section-144-crpc-part-v-combating.html> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

²³ The Legislative Assembly Debates (Official Report), Volume III 1936, (17th February-27th February 1936), Third Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, Government of India Press, 1936, available at [https://eparlib.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/782736/1/clad_05_03_20-02-1936.pdf#search=null%20\[1930%20TO%201939\]%201936](https://eparlib.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/782736/1/clad_05_03_20-02-1936.pdf#search=null%20[1930%20TO%201939]%201936) (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

²⁴ The Bill did see discussion on one occasion at the time of its introduction on the floor of the house, but then it fell by the wayside. See Abhinav Sekhri, ‘Section 144 Cr.P.C. — Part V: Combating the Repressive Law (1921 to 1940)’ available at <https://theproofforguilt.blogspot.com/2020/04/section-144-crpc-part-v-combating.html> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

²⁵ *Gopi Mohun Moulik v. Taramoni Chowdhrami*, 1879 SCC OnLine Cal 51.

²⁶ *State of Bihar v. Kamla Kant Misra*, (1969) 3 SCC 337.

²⁷ *V.G. Deshpandey v. City Magistrate*, Lucknow AIR 1953 All 577; *S. Amrao Singh v. State*, 1956 SCC OnLine Punj 185; *Ram Manohar Lohia & Ors. v. V.S. Sundaram*, 1955 Cri LJ 1603; *Raj Narain Singh & Ors. v. DM, Gorakhpur*, AIR 1956 All 481; *Virendra v. Punjab*, AIR 1957 PH 1; *Ram Das Gaur v. City Magistrate, Varanasi* AIR 1960 All 397.

²⁸ *Babulal Parate v. State of Maharashtra*, (1961) 3 SCR 423.

²⁹ *Madhu Limaye v. Sub-Divisional Magistrate*, (1970) 3 SCC 746.

The Court, in fact, acknowledged the overbreadth of the clause as being a necessary requirement considering the urgency usually involved with such matters.³⁰ This bitter pill was made legally palatable by the many procedural safeguards that Section 144 carried.³¹

These decisions did not prompt Parliament, which was undertaking a comprehensive review to the criminal procedure code at the time, to make any changes to Section 144 except introduce a time limit for the life of orders that were directed to be extended by the state government. Thus, while Section 144 of the current Criminal Procedure Code of 1973 did not exist at the time of any of these judicial decisions, it remains identical to the clause that was considered and upheld by the Supreme Court. If anything, pursuing the logic of procedural safeguards being the key, one might well argue that the 1973 version of the clause improved upon the existing scheme by adding one more such safeguard.

C. A HELPFUL HEURISTIC

Viewed from another lens, the substantive and procedural components of Section 144 can be seen as consisting of a mixture of rules and standards, and the Supreme Court held that the vagueness of its standards is mollified by the rigour of its rules.

Standards:

- i. 'Opinion' of the magistrate that directions are necessary for immediate prevention / speedy remedy and will prevent / likely prevent / tend to prevent any obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.
- ii. Determining if an 'emergency' exists that prevents service of the order to persons and requires it to be issued *ex parte*.
- iii. Orders may be rescinded by the magistrate or the state government.

Rules:

- i. Directions require written orders, which contain the material facts of the case.
- ii. Directions can only be negative obligations; orders can only direct positive obligations in respect of property owned by persons.³²
- iii. Orders cannot be for longer than two months, unless specifically extended by the state government for up to six months.

This perspective is a helpful heuristic to test the propriety of orders issued under this provision, and will be returned to at different places in the Report. Having understood the legal lay of the land, we present a broad overview of the data and Section 144, CrPC orders collected as part of our research.

³⁰ *Ram Pratap Narain Singh v. State of Bihar*, 1976 SCC OnLine Pat 60, ¶ 9.

³¹ *Babulal Parate v. State of Maharashtra*, (1961) 3 SCR 423, ¶ 20-21.

³² *Ramanlal Bhogilal Patel v. N.H. Sethna*, 1970 SCC OnLine Guj 49, ¶ 1, 2; *Muzaffarpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd. v. State of Bihar*, 1971 SCC OnLine Pat 161, ¶ 5, 6 7; *Shiv Dutt Sharma v. State of Rajasthan*, 1972 SCC OnLine Raj 227, ¶ 11.

AN OVERVIEW OF SECTION 144, CRPC ORDERS PUBLISHED IN DELHI IN 2021

Through our research, we have inspected over 6100 orders and collected over 5400 orders issued in Delhi during the period of 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022. These orders can be sliced in different ways, as discussed below.

A. EXPLAINING DELHI AND ITS DISTRICTS

Delhi is divided into 15 districts, and we received RTI responses from each district (although some districts refused to provide us with any information). Each district is further divided into 4 or 5 sub-divisions consisting of a cluster of police stations. The table below breaks down the districts and sub-divisions of each of the 15 districts for a better understanding of the geographic cluster of police stations (and Section 144, CrPC orders) across Delhi.

Ranges	Districts	Sub-divisions
Eastern Range	North- East District	1. Seelampur 2. Gokul Puri 3. Khajuri Khas 4. Nand Nagri 5. Bhajan Pura
	Shahdara District	1. Shahdara 2. Vivek Vihar 3. Gandhinagar 4. Seema Puri
	East District	1. Preet Vihar 2. Madhu Vihar 3. Mayur Vihar 4. Kalyan Puri

Ranges	Districts	Sub-divisions
Southern Range	South-East District	1. Lajpat Nagar 2. New Friends Colony 3. Kalkaji 4. Sarita Vihar 5. Badarpur
	South District	1. Defence Colony 2. Hauz Khas 3. C.R. Park 4. Mehrauli 5. Sangam Vihar
Western Range	Dwarka District	1. Dabri 2. Dwarka 3. Chhawla 4. Najafgarh
	West District	1. Mayapuri 2. Tilak Nagar 3. Rajouri Garden 4. Punjabi Bagh
	Outer District	1. Nangloi 2. Paschim Vihar 3. Mangol Puri 4. Sultan Puri
Northern Range	Rohini District	1. Rohini 2. Prashant Vihar 3. Aman Vihar 4. Begum Pu
	Outer-North District	1. Narela 2. S.P. Badli 3. Bawana 4. Swarup Nagar
	North-West District	1. Ashok Vihar 2. Subhash Place 3. Model Town 4. Shalimar Bagh 5. Jahangirpuri
Central Range	North District	1. Civil Lines 2. Timar Pur 3. Sarai Rohilla 4. Sadar Bazar 5. Kotwali
	CENTRAL DISTRICT	1. DARYAGANJ 2. KAMLA MARKET 3. PAHARGANJ 4. KAROL BAGH 5. PATEL NAGAR
New Delhi Range	New Delhi District	1. Parliament Street 2. Connaught Place 3. Barakhamba Road 4. Chanakya Pur
	South-West District	1. Delhi Cantt. 2. Vasant Vihar 3. Vasant Kunj 4. Safdarjung Enclave

B. MACRO-LEVEL DATA ON SECTION 144 USAGE

The RTI process entailed data collection at the district and sub-division level across Delhi, which is reflected in the table below. The total number of Section 144 orders passed (and provided to us) across each district varies – we received a copy of 28 orders passed by Central District, in contrast with 578 orders passed by Shahdara District.

The table below reflects the number of 144 orders *supplied* by the PIO of the DCP office in each district – and not the number of orders we had manually noted down during physical inspections at the sub-divisional police stations. The total number of orders collected during physical inspections is provided in the footnote to the name of the district. Notably, in most sub-divisions, the number of orders supplied is marginally lower than the number of orders noted during physical inspections. For example, in the Outer District, 431 orders were supplied to us whereas 533 orders were noted down upon inspecting the record and subsequently asked for.

Another interesting observation emerges from the South and South East districts. In both these districts, police permitted physical inspection of the files in response to the original RTI request. However, they refused to provide us with a copy of the Section 144 orders and rejected our follow up RTI request by citing Section 8(1)(e) of the RTI Act.

No.	District					Total
1.	Central District ³³					28
	Daryaganj	Kamla Market	Pahar Ganj	Karol Bagh	Patel Nagar	
	-	-	-	-	28	
2.	Dwarka District ³⁴					450
	Dabri	Dwarka	Chhawala	Najafgarh		
	125	116	119	89		
3.	East District ³⁵					508
	Preet Vihar	Kalyan Puri	Mayur Vihar	Madhu Vihar	HAX Cell	
	126	149	105	127	1	
4.	New Delhi District ³⁶					383
	Parliament Street	Chanakyapuri	Connaught Place	Barakhamba Road		
	-	-	-	-		

³³ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the Central district, we were able to collect 148 orders from Daryaganj sub-division, 160 orders from Kamla Market sub-division, none from Paharganj sub-division because our requests for inspection were disallowed, 66 from Karol Bagh sub-division, and 29 from Patel Nagar sub-division. Therefore, we inspected a total of 403 orders in the Central District.

³⁴ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders by the SDPOs in the Dwarka district, we were able to collect 115 orders from Dabri sub-division, 131 orders from Dwarka sub-division, 158 orders from Chhawala sub-division, and 120 orders from Najafgarh sub-division. Therefore, we inspected a total of 524 orders in the Dwarka district.

³⁵ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the East district, we were able to collect 130 orders from the Preet Vihar sub-division, 148 orders from the Kalyan Puri sub-division, 110 orders from the Mayur Vihar sub-division, 126 orders from the Madhu Vihar sub-division, and 1 order from HAX. Therefore, we inspected a total of 515 orders in the East district.

³⁶ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the New Delhi district, we were able to collect 121 orders from Parliament Street sub-division, 61 orders from Chanakyapuri sub-division, 101 orders from Connaught Place sub-division, and 103 orders from Barakhamba Road sub-division. Therefore, we inspected a total of 386 orders in the New Delhi district.

No.	District					Total
5.	North District ³⁷					520
	Civil Lines	Timarpur	Sarai Rohilla	Kotwali	Sadar Bazaar	
	116	90	99	107	108	
6.	North-East District ³⁸					541
	Seelam Pur	Gokal puri	Nand Nagri	Khajuri khas	Bhajanpura	
	70	121	183	39	128	
7.	North-West District ³⁹					342
	Ashok Vihar	Model Town	Shalimar Bagh	Jahangirpuri	Subhash Place	
	112	91	0	33	106	
8.	Outer District ⁴⁰					431
	Paschim Vihar	Mangol Puri	Nangloi	Sultan Puri		
	121	86	96	128		
9.	Outer-North District ⁴¹					394
	Narela	Samaypur Badli	Bawana	Swaroop Nagar		
	100	104	97	93		
10.	Rohini District ⁴²					409
	Rohini	Begumpur	Aman Vihar	Prashant Vihar		
	89	98	101	121		
11.	Shahdara District ⁴³					578
	Shahdara	Seema Puri	Vivek Vihar	Gandhi Nagar		
	85	172	180	141		

³⁷ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the North district, we were able to collect 146 orders from Civil Lines sub-division, 105 orders from Timarpur sub-division, NIL from Sarai Rohila sub-division and Sadar Bazaar sub-division, and 211 orders from Kotwali sub-division. Therefore, we had inspected a total of 462 orders in the New Delhi district.

³⁸ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the North-East district, we were able to collect 92 orders from Seelampur sub-division, 113 orders from Gokalpuri sub-division, 211 orders from Nand Nagri sub-division, 133 orders from Khajuri Khas sub-division, and 131 orders from Bhajanpura sub-division. Therefore, we inspected a total of 680 orders in North-East District.

³⁹ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the North-West district, we were able to collect 113 orders from Ashok Vihar sub-division, 96 orders from Model Town sub-division, 14 orders from Shalimar Bagh sub-division, 28 orders from Jahangirpuri sub-division, and 138 orders from Subhash Place sub-division. Therefore, we inspected a total of 389 orders in North-West district.

⁴⁰ While physically inspecting Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in Outer district, we were able to collect 149 orders from Paschim Vihar sub-division, 158 orders from Mangolpuri sub-division, 116 orders from Nangloi sub-division, and 110 orders from Sultanpur sub-division. Therefore, we inspected a total of 533 orders in Outer district.

⁴¹ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs, we were able to collect 99 orders from Narela sub-division, 117 orders from Samaypur Badli sub-division, 106 orders from Bawana sub-division, and 96 orders from Swaroop Nagar sub-division. Therefore, a total of 418 orders were inspected by us in the Outer-North district.

⁴² While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs, we were able to collect 78 orders from Rohini sub-division, 98 orders from Begumpur sub-division, 99 orders from Aman Vihar sub-division, and 121 orders from Paschim Vihar sub-division. Therefore, a total of 396 orders were inspected by us in Rohini district.

⁴³ While physically inspecting the 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs, we were able to collect 148 orders from Shahdara sub-division, 163 orders from Seema Puri sub-division, 182 orders from Vivek Vihar sub-division, and 155 orders from Gandhi Nagar sub-division. Therefore, a total of 648 orders were inspected by us in Shahdara district.

No.	District					Total
12.	South District ⁴⁴					456
	Defence Colony	Hauz Khas	Mehrauli	Sangam Vihar		
	141	80	90	145		
13.	South-East District ⁴⁵					243
	New Friends Colony	Lajpat Nagar	Kalkaji	Sarita Vihar		
	104	-	139	-		
14.	South-West District ⁴⁶					344
	Delhi Cantonment	Vasant Vihar	Vasant Kunj	Safdarjung Enclave		
	- ⁴⁷	137	96	111		
15.	West District ⁴⁸					370
	Tilak Nagar	Mayapuri	Rajouri Garden	Punjabi Bagh		
	70	96	95	109		
16.	IGI					6
17.	Metro ⁴⁹					112
18.	PHQ					2
19.	Special Commissioners of Police					2
20.	Railway					5
	TOTAL					6124

[Note — the data in the table is as of 30.11.2022.]

The companion spreadsheets available online at Justice Hub, further break down this macro-level data to show district level breakups of how Section 144 was being used during the period under scrutiny.

⁴⁴ The data on the number of Section 144 orders issued in South District is based on the physical inspection of the Section 144 orders at the sub-divisional police stations. In spite of permitting inspection of the requisite orders in response to the initial RTI request, the follow-up RTI request for supply of orders was rejected in terms of Section 8(1)(e) of The Right to Information Act, 2005.

⁴⁵ The data on the number of Section 144 orders issued in South-East District is based on the physical inspection of the Section 144 orders at the sub-divisional police stations. In spite of permitting inspection of the requisite orders in response to the initial RTI request, the follow-up RTI request for supply of orders was rejected in terms of Section 8(1)(e) of The Right to Information Act, 2005.

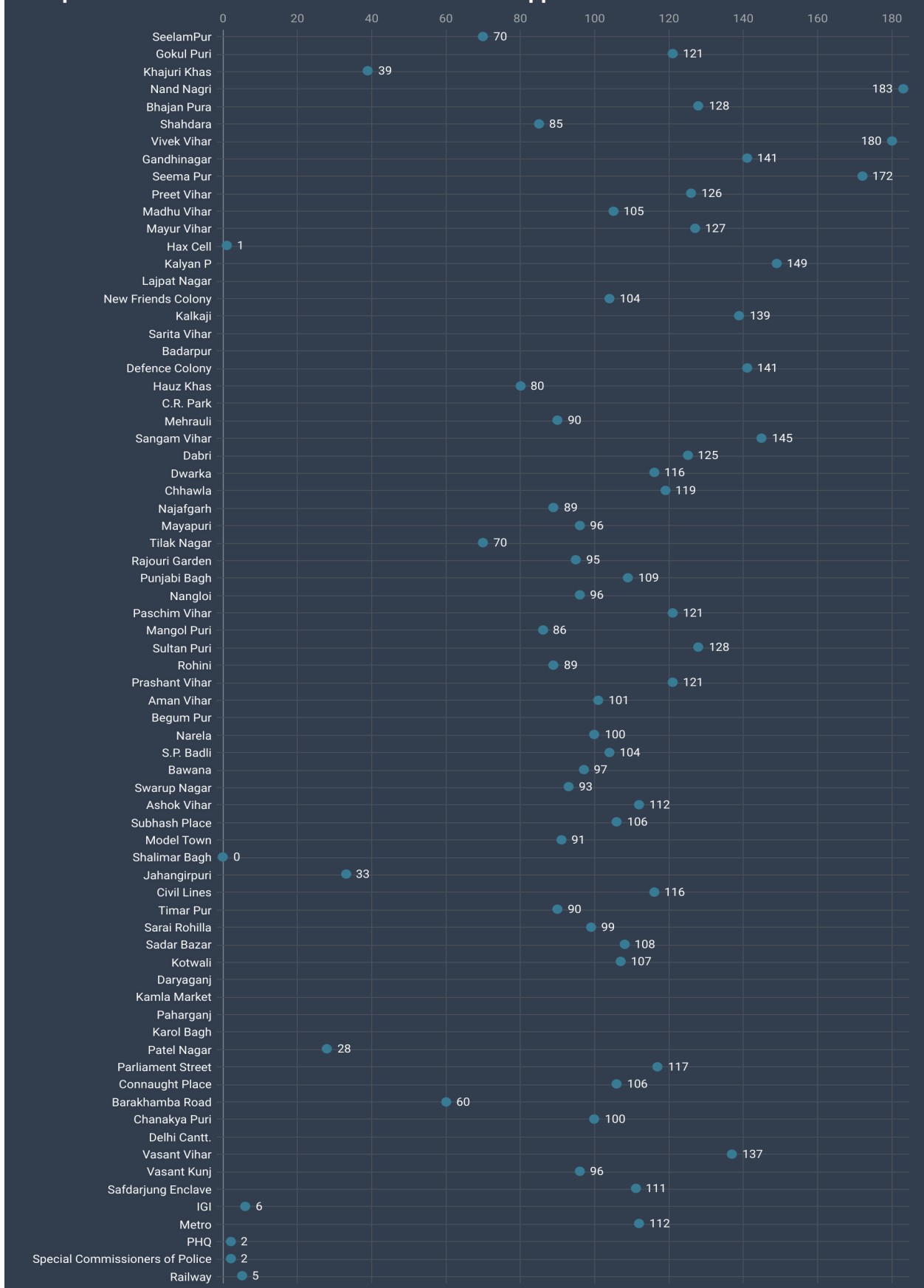
⁴⁶ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the South-West district, we were able to collect nil orders from Delhi Cantt. sub-division because of refusal to inspect, 134 orders from Vasant Vihar sub-division, 94 orders from Vasant Kunj sub-division, 112 orders from Safdarjung Enclave sub-division. Therefore, a total of 340 orders were inspected by us in South-West district.

⁴⁷ The Reader of Office of the ACP, Delhi Cantonment refused permission to let us inspect the Section 144 orders and consequently, they were not supplied to us.

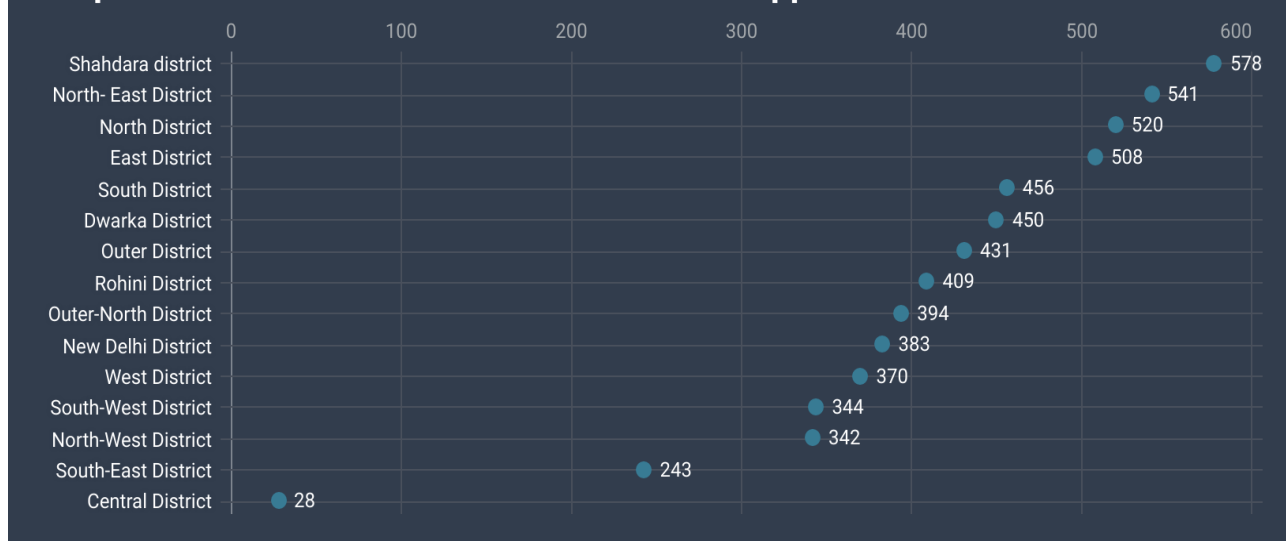
⁴⁸ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders maintained by the SDPOs in the West district, we were able to collect 113 orders from Tilak Nagar sub-divisions, 161 orders from Mayapuri sub-division, 123 orders from Rajouri Garden sub-division, and 129 orders from Punjabi Bagh sub-division. Therefore, a total of 526 orders were inspected by us in the West district..

⁴⁹ While physically inspecting the Section 144 orders available at the SDPO Offices of Metro Police, we had physically inspected 115 orders in total from Metro North and Metro South sub-divisions although we were only supplied 112 orders in total.

Graph: Sub division wise number of 144 orders supplied



Graph 2: District-wise number of 144 orders supplied



C. IDENTIFYING PATTERNS ACROSS DISTRICTS

Analysing the Section 144 orders revealed some broad patterns in how these orders were being used across districts by Delhi Police. Rather than being used as an emergency power to deal with unique threats that may arise from time to time — say, a threat of riots — it appears that Delhi Police has adopted Section 144 as a shorthand method to issue broad-based directives, which are periodically re-issued at the expiry of the statutory period of two months.

Thus, out of the approximately 5400 orders examined, we could identify 56 *categories* of orders that were being reissued across districts. A sample set of orders created from the master data reflecting these categories is annexed to the Report, and Table 3 below organises the overall data on the basis of this analysis:

Table: Number of orders by district, categorised.



Type	Central District	Dwarka District	East District	New Delhi District	North District	North-East District	North-West District	Outer District	Outer-North District	Rohini District	Shahdara District	South District	South-East District	South-West District	West District	IGI	Metro	Railway	PQ+ Spl. Commr. of Police
Covid-19	28	53	76	93	101	23	76	63	91	76	76	-	-	92	97	-	55	5	-
Preventing assembly during elections	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CCTV for Girl School / PG etc.	-	23	20	26	21	21	18	17	16	23	15	-	-	11	17	-	-	-	-
CCTV for ATM + documentation practices	-	17	12	25	10	25	11	16	6	-	24	-	-	6	-	-	11	-	-
CCTV for Banks and other Financial/business Establishments	-	26	19	26	6	24	18	22	23	22	8	-	-	17	10	-	1	-	-
CCTV for NBFCs + documentation practices	-	21	20	5	27	21	12	22	22	18	22	-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-
CCTV for Liquor Vends	-	21	21	26	21	14	18	22	23	18	21	-	-	11	26	-	13	1	-
CCTV for parking lots	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	12	-	-
CCTV + documentation for money changers	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CCTVs for hotels/motels/guesthouses/dharmshalas	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	6	-	-	18	-	-
CCTV + Compulsory Registration / Documentation for Courier Company operations	-	25	22	26	26	9	18	23	22	23	21	-	-	11	21	-	3	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation for BPO outfit transport for female staff	-	21	22	22	28	22	18	27	20	23	22	-	-	17	21	-	-	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation for Second Hand vehicle sales	-	21	18	26	27	22	12	24	19	22	26	-	-	16	19	-	3	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation for second hand mobile phone sales	-	0	4	-	7	17	13	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation for SIM Card sales	-	21	4	-	24	9	14	22	23	15	21	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation for Cyber Cafe operations	-	21	22	27	29	21	13	22	22	20	22	-	-	18	19	-	3	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation regarding tenants / servants / labour etc.	-	32	33	26	48	29	27	30	23	21	24	-	-	37	25	-	-	-	-
CCTVs + Compulsory Registration / Documentation regarding work as 'kabadi'	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory Registration / Documentation regarding work of printing press	-	-	5	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibitions on assembly / movement / processions generally	-	-	1	28	13	-	2	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	-	6	3	-	-
Prohibitions on assembly / movement / processions on account of farmer protests	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibition on UAVs, UAS, etc	-	34	21	25	28	23	16	30	21	39	22	-	-	18	20	-	-	3	2
Prohibition on Pan Shops near educational institutes	-	21	21	-	-	23	-	22	22	22	15	-	-	12	20	-	-	-	-
Prohibition on "Mashals", live fires, etc in processions	-	-	21	-	31	24	18	15	22	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibition on weapons in processions	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-
Prohibition on lasers/beam lights at farm houses	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibition on using specific "manjhas" for kite flying	-	20	27	-	21	23	13	23	1	13	-	-	-	16	22	-	-	-	-
Prohibitions on firecrackers	-	13	16	1	20	26	2	22	10	11	16	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
Prohibitions on purchase of acid	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table: Number of orders by district, categorised.

[illegible]

A sample order from each of the categories is appended with this report.

As mentioned above, South District and South East District declined our RTI request for a copy of the Section 144 orders, and thus, they do not find a place in the analysis.

Analysing the RTI responses from the remaining districts reveals that *broadly*, police stations are issuing Section 144, CrPC orders for the following reasons: (i) Establishing CCTV Surveillance, (ii) Regulating Business (through compulsory record and register of documents), (iii) Securing public order (whether through preventing/regulating unlawful assembly or regulation of kite flying, firecrackers, or hookah bars), and (iv) Outliers. These are not brightline categories and there may be some overlap across categories.

Apart from the four categories mentioned above, the Covid-19 orders are also interesting since during the pandemic, social distancing norms (including regulation of the seating capacity of commercial establishments and number of people permitted to attend for social gatherings), were enforced through Section 144. All 18 districts and police units / sub-divisions studied, except IGI Airport and PHQ, have issued orders imposing restrictions under Section 144 during Covid-19. On average, each district has passed approx. 50 orders pertaining to Covid-19, against an approximate total of 340 orders have been passed in each district. This means that roughly 16.4% of the orders passed in each district pertain to Covid-19. It bears mention that unlike the orders for other broad categories, the Covid-19 orders — although also issued in succession — were not identical.

UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENT THEMES OF SECTION 144 ORDERS

We have broadly categorised the Section 144 orders passed in Delhi into 56 categories, as listed in Table 3 above. These orders can be conceived of as falling across the following broad themes as well (i) Establishing CCTV Surveillance, (ii) Regulating Business (through compulsory record and register of documents), (iii) Securing public order (whether through preventing/regulating unlawful assembly or regulation of kite flying, firecrackers, or hookah bars), and (iv) Outliers.

A. ESTABLISHING CCTV SURVEILLANCE

Delhi is already one of the most pervasively surveilled cities in the world with more than 2.75 Lakh close circuit television cameras (CCTVs) installed by the government.⁵⁰ The debate around surveillance in India has primarily been from the lens of facial recognition technology or the use of CCTVs on our streets/schools.⁵¹ Our research demonstrates that this governmental activity is being supplemented by a vast parallel network of private actors being asked to install CCTVs as well, through the orders under Section 144. Therefore, private actors get tacitly co-opted to the state surveillance apparatus, which issue has mostly flown under the radar. As a result we have a patchwork of surveillance measures deployed (i) by the state directly, and (ii) through private actors at the instance of the state, with no clarity on how they interact with each other, and without any discussion or debate.

⁵⁰ 'Delhi ranks number one globally in CCTV coverage', The Hindu, (Dec. 04, 2021), available at <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/delhi-ranks-number-one-globally-in-cctv-coverage-cm/article37833081.ece> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

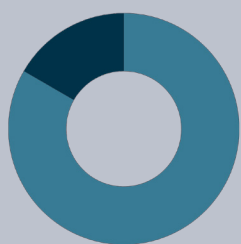
⁵¹ Vrinda Bhandari, 'Facial Recognition: Why We Should Worry About the Use of Big Tech for Law Enforcement in The Future of Democracy in the Shadow of Big and Emerging Tech', The Centre for Communication Governance, NLU Delhi (2021), available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3824118; Internet Freedom Foundation, Project Panoptic, available at <https://panoptic.in/> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

In at least⁵² 15 out of the 18⁵³ districts and police units / subdivisions we studied, we saw multiple orders imposing *positive* and lasting obligations pertaining to the installation of CCTVs. On average, 77 orders were issued by each district in a span of one year — the lowest being 58 in the Metro unit and the highest being 156 in the North East district.

CCTV orders, therefore, form 25.6% of the total number of orders issued by the ACP, with the highest number of orders being issued to install CCTVs inside and outside NBFCs, courier operators, girls' schools and PGs.

An analysis of the recurring orders issued under Section 144 to install CCTVs revealed that they were directed towards roughly five categories of private actors:

1. Ordering financial establishments such as ATMs, banks, NBFCs, private locker companies, etc to install CCTVs; ensure that the CCTVs are in working condition; monitor the CCTV footage; and maintain a video backup for further use. In some districts, NBFCs are directed to conduct high value transactions in a secured vehicle with a CCTV installed in the vehicle, in addition to inside and around their premises.⁵⁴
2. Ordering owners of girls' schools, colleges, PGs for women and girl students, and hostels in a district to install "sufficient number" of CCTVs around their outer periphery. The orders also direct the owners to ensure that these CCTV cameras are in working condition, to preserve the footage for a stipulated period, and to hand over the footage to the police as and when required or demanded.
3. Ordering owners of liquor vends to install CCTVs with "sufficient cameras" and a "recording" and "playback" system to monitor outer peripheries (up to 50 metres, in some districts),⁵⁵ to combat drinking alcohol in public, and to pre-empt disturbances to public order. Footage should be preserved for a stipulated period and handed over to the police whenever demanded. Some orders also direct the manager of the liquor vend to check the CCTV at the beginning of each working day and fix the CCTV and inform the police if a defect is noticed.⁵⁶ Further, while monitoring the CCTV system, the manager or person designated shall inform the police in case they notice an illegal vendor or any illegal drinking in public.
4. Orders directing private courier services and agents to install CCTVs to monitor anyone who books a courier. The orders direct that footage should be preserved for a stipulated period and handed over to the police whenever demanded.



Section 144 is being used in at least 15 out of 18 districts to impose positive and lasting obligations on private actors to install CCTVs. These orders form 25.6% of the total number of Section 144 orders issued by the ACP, most commonly used to install CCTVs inside and outside NBFCs, courier operators, girls' schools and PGs.

⁵² The Public Information Officers of the South district and South-East districts refused to supply copies of the requisite Section 144 orders on the grounds of exemption under Section 8(1)(e) of the Right to Information Act, 2005. Therefore, it cannot be ascertained whether Section 144 orders directing the installation of CCTV cameras had been issued in these districts.

⁵³ Data from South district, and South-East district has been excluded from the assessment for aforesaid reasons.

⁵⁴ See, Order No. 2233-57/ACP/Narela dated 10.05.2021.

⁵⁵ See, Order No. 1572-1595/SO-ACP/Sub Division Bhajanpura, Delhi, dated 05.05.2021.

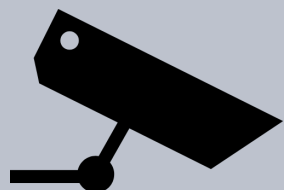
⁵⁶ See, Order No. 2928-57/ACP/PB dated 24.06.2021.

5. Miscellaneous orders to install CCTV cameras directed at other actors such as owners of parking lots, money changers⁵⁷, hotels / motels / guest houses / dharamshalas⁵⁸, amusement parks, cinema halls, jewellery shops, petrol pumps, malls, restaurants, wine and beer shops, restaurants, shopping complexes, and banquet halls⁵⁹ on grounds of the high susceptibility of these places to crime.

These orders have, in effect, created a panoptic state where you may be surveilled while going to college, withdrawing money at a bank, sending a package to a loved one, going to a restaurant with family, watching a movie with a friend, and even while filling gas at a petrol pump.

The broad-brush justification for directions to install CCTV cameras almost *everywhere* is the heightened risks that these kinds of spaces entail for law and order. We are informed that anti-social elements find such spaces (from ATMs to banquet halls) to be easy targets for committing crimes. In fact, the language of the orders refers to the installation of CCTVs as a social good by claiming that members of the public feel unsafe due to the lack of CCTV coverage in these spaces.⁶⁰

While public safety may be a legitimate aim, the aforesaid directions issued under Section 144, CrPC to install CCTV cameras fails the test of proportionality. There is no legal basis to authorise the installation of CCTV cameras. Section 144 permits only a *restrictive* order – it does not authorise a Magistrate to make a *positive* or *mandatory* order directing a particular act, such as installation of CCTVs.⁶¹ Even otherwise, such directions seem to fall foul of the Supreme Court’s repeated interdictions that Section 144 must only be used to prevent immediate harm.⁶² Thus, even on the face of it, the directions to install CCTV cameras are contrary to Section 144, CrPC. It is perhaps for this reason that other states such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka, have taken steps to bring in specific statutes to govern the installation of CCTV cameras in public spaces.



CCTVs are directed to be installed (i) at financial establishments such as ATMs, banks, NBFCs; (ii) outside girls’ schools, colleges & PGs; (iii) outside liquor vends; (iv) at private courier companies; and (v) at parking lots, money changers, hotels etc

⁵⁷ According to the reasons mentioned in the Section 144 orders, a large number of people visit ‘money changers’ to use the facilities available at such places, including for the transfer of money from an e-wallet facility. The said orders direct Money-changers etc, to install CCTVs outside and inside money-changing establishments and required them to report any suspicious activity to a police station on an immediate basis. In addition, the said orders also required Money-changers to maintain a record about the specific number/ e-wallet computer used. Otherwise, the orders prohibit the use of money-changing services by anyone whose identity has not been established by the owner of the shop.

⁵⁸ The Section 144 orders concerned with hotels/ motels/ guest houses/ dharamshalas provide that terrorist/ anti-social elements “*may seek hideouts*” there and that “*there is every likelihood of breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquility*”. In light of this, the said orders direct the manager/ landlord/ person-in-charge/ owner of such establishments “*to install ‘good quality’ CCTVs*”, with a “*sufficient number of cameras*” and a “*recording system with playback facility*”. The said orders further stipulate that the CCTVs should be in “*working condition*” and should monitor anyone entering the premises or loitering outside. Also, that the footage should be preserved for at least 15 days and should be handed over to the police as and when required/demanded.

⁵⁹ Section 144 orders directing the installation of CCTVs by owners of hotels, motels, guesthouses, jewellery shops, petrol pumps etc are generally issued in conjunction with Section 144 orders directing CCTV installation outside banks and other financial establishments.

⁶⁰ Section 144 orders directing the installation of CCTVs around girls’ hostels and PGs go so far as to state that installation of CCTVs would “*inspire a sense of confidence among women community*”.

⁶¹ *Shiv Dutt Sharma v. State of Rajasthan*, 1972 SCC OnLine Raj 227, ¶ 10- 11.

⁶² *In re: Ramlila Maidan Incident*, (2012) 5 SCC 1



No legal basis

There is no legal basis to authorise the installation of CCTV cameras. Section 144 permits only a restrictive order – it does not authorise a Magistrate to make a positive or mandatory order directing a particular act, such as installation of CCTVs.

There are also questions whether CCTVs are in fact, most suitable to reduce crime, especially in the gendered manner in which they are deployed. Many studies have found no discernible correlation between CCTVs and crime reduction, especially since the role of a CCTV often comes in during the investigation stage.⁶³ Any deployment of CCTVs must also consider the gendered aspect of surveillance and how it impacts marginalised and vulnerable groups of society.⁶⁴

We must ask ourselves whether CCTV cameras are *necessary* to achieve the stated public safety objective, given the threat to privacy. The Supreme Court has unequivocally held in *K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India*,⁶⁵ that privacy is not surrendered in public spaces. When we visit a cinema hall, for example, we expect to be noticed by those around us. We do not, however, expect to be stared at intently and scrutinised by “unobservable observers”⁶⁶ unless we are doing something out of the ordinary.

The biggest problem with deploying CCTV through Section 144 orders is the lack of procedural safeguards. The orders do not prescribe any safeguards to regulate the use, storage, sharing, and deletion of sensitive personal data. If anything, the orders either allow the police to take data as and when they deem fit, or impose a further obligation on private actors to handover the recordings themselves to the police (sometimes even on a daily basis as in the case of liquor vendors in North West and Rohini districts). A link with any active case or investigation is not required and what we have with us is a setup where Big Brother is always watching.

In effect, through threat of penal sanctions, under grounds of “emergency”, the Section 144 orders force private individuals / organisations to collect more data than they would on their own. This results in the citizens being subjected to surveillance that is *wider*, covering a larger section of society, and *deeper*, being more invasive.⁶⁷ Section 144 orders have normalised the deployment of surveillance tools, and shifted the goal post about the acceptable levels of intrusion by the Government and private actors into the private lives of citizens. Over a longer time period, it can hasten a shift in privacy norms, and, further, increase the asymmetry in power between the citizen and the state/private entities.

⁶³ David Farrington et al, ‘*The Cambridge Evaluation of The Effects of CCTV on Crime*’, 21 *Crime Prevention Studies* 187 (2007), available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/280111005_The_Cambridge_evaluation_of_the_effects_of_CCTV_on_crime (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

⁶⁴ Anja Kovacs, ‘*Reading Surveillance through a Gendered Lens: Some Theory, Internet Democracy Project, Gendering Surveillance*’ (February 2017), available at <https://genderingsurveillance.internetdemocracy.in/theory/> (last accessed on 30.11.2022); Aayush Rath and Ambika Tandon, ‘*Capturing Gender and Class Inequities: The CCTVisation of Delhi*’, Working Paper No. 81, Centre for Development Informatics (2019), available at <https://cis-india.org/internet-governance/files/development-informaticshttps://cis-india.org/internet-governance/files/development-informatics> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

⁶⁵ (2017) 10 SCC 1.

⁶⁶ Benjamin Goold, ‘*Privacy Rights and Public Spaces: CCTV and the problem of the ‘unobservable observer’* “, Criminal Justice Ethics, available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0731129X.2002.9992113> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

⁶⁷ Vrinda Bhandari and Karan Lahiri, ‘*The Surveillance State: Privacy and Criminal Investigation in India: Possible Futures in a Post-Puttaswamy World*’ 3(2) Univ. of Oxford Human Rights Hub Journal 15 (2020), available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3580630 (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

In this manner, deployment of CCTVs through Section 144 amounts to warrantless surveillance carried out by private parties at the behest of the state.⁶⁸

B. REGULATING BUSINESSES THROUGH RECORD AND REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

In tandem with the directives to establish a comprehensive CCTV network, Section 144 is also being used to issue a range of directives to regulate a variety of businesses and services – often through directives to compulsorily record and register documents.

43% of the total number of orders analysed by us pertained to regulating businesses through record and registration requirements. On average, each district issued 130 orders over a span of one year. The highest number of orders – a staggering 3552 – were issued to mandate landlords/property owners/factory owners to furnish details regarding tenants/labourers/servants before providing them with accommodation.

Broadly, the orders issued under Section 144 to regulate businesses can be divided into eight categories. They are:

1. Orders imposing positive obligations on business to maintain records and registers of vast troves of personal data. These orders impact a wide variety of businesses, directing, for instance:
 - a. ATMs and bank branches to maintain a database of all employees, security guards, cab drivers etc.; to follow the KYC procedures prescribed by the RBI; to maintain digital records of all visitors; and to deploy armed security guards etc;
 - b. Liquor vendors to prominently display bilingual sign boards declaring that drinking in public places, unauthorised vending of liquor, and drinking below the legal drinking age is strictly prohibited;
 - c. Owners of parking lots to instruct their employees to wear a uniform and identity card, check all vehicles with inverted mirrors and HHMDs, verify antecedents of employees and maintain a register recording the entry and exit of vehicles on a daily basis;
 - d. Owners of money-changing establishments and agents to maintain a register of visitors/users, verify the identity of a visitor, make the visitor manually write down their address, telephone number, sign and provide identity proof;
 - e. The manager / landlord / person-in-charge / owner of a hotel / motel / *dharamshala* to maintain a record of the visitors; and
 - f. Owners of courier companies or agents who deal in courier services to maintain a register of senders and details of goods, keep copies of their identity documents, and cross check with a company if their representative booked a courier on behalf of the company.

Interestingly, most of the Section 144 orders that contained such directions also required these private enterprises to install CCTVs and monitor and maintain the footage, as described in the previous section.

2. Orders directing Business Process Outsourcing centres (BPOs), which includes call centres, corporate houses, media houses, companies, organisations and firms to maintain a database of their employees, security personnel, cab drivers, contractual workers. The orders required BPOs to hire security personnel and contractual workers from licensed agencies only, to verify employee antecedents, to ensure that female employees are not made to travel alone, and that every woman employee is dropped to her house and to remain there till she confirms her arrival at residence.⁶⁹
3. Orders directing vehicle dealers, mobile sellers, and ‘kabadi’/scrap vendors to maintain a register and record of persons who purchase second-hand vehicles, mobile phones, and scrap items.

⁶⁸ Debarshi Dasgupta, ‘Critics not impressed that Delhi’s tally of CCTV cameras is highest among 150 cities’

⁶⁹ The ACPs rationalise this order on the ground that BPOs employ several young women. Employers provide cab services if these women have to stay back in office till late at night. Therefore, these orders are imposed to ensure the safety and security of these women employees.

4. Orders directing owners of shops and second hand mobile dealers to maintain a register and record of persons to whom a SIM card is sold. The order also directs them to not sell SIM cards to a person whose identity has not been established.
5. Orders directing cyber cafe operators to maintain a register and record of visitors, establish the identity of the visitor, click photographs of visitors on a “continuous basis” and preserve the activity server log for a stipulated period. The orders also prevent entry of visitors whose identity has not been established by the owner of the cafe.⁷⁰
6. Order directing owners / managers / operators of printing presses to not run the press or publish any material in contravention to the Press and Book Registration Act 1867 and other laws currently in force
7. Orders directing landlords and owners to not rent / let / sublet property without furnishing particulars of the tenant to the concerned SHO or police station. In some districts, for example, North East, North West, West, South West, there are also orders specifically directing employers, factory owners, owners and contractors of constructions sites to refrain from letting / subletting / renting a property to an employee/ servant without furnishing particulars to the concerned SHO.⁷¹ Notably, in Dwarka, landlords are also directed to install CCTVs outside and inside such rented premises.⁷² In Dwarka, ACPs have also passed orders directing landlords to furnish details before letting / subletting / renting property to any foreign nationals
8. Orders directing the installation of Door Frame Metal Detectors and vehicle mirrors at jewellery shops, malls, hotels, cinema halls, cinema complexes etc.

The common thread in these orders is an assumption that all the services in question — renting a room, taking a temporary job, sending a parcel, using a cyber cafe, buying a SIM card, dealing in second-hand goods — carry a grave risk to the maintenance of law and order and are used often enough by criminal elements to *justify* the pre-emptive invocation of extraordinary powers under Section 144, CrPC.

In fact, it is common to see the law and order threat logic being elevated by a ritualistic invocation of a risk of terrorists using these services to pursue their objectives as the *raison d'être* behind the Section 144 orders. It is for this amorphous ‘risk’ of terrorism, disruption of law and order, etc that Section 144 is being used to combat through regulation. What kind of regulation? Primarily, imposing obligations (such as tenant verification or creation of register) to record each instance of providing the services in question to the fullest possible extent, and requiring that these be handed over to the police either periodically or whenever demanded. At one level, then, these regulatory checks deepen the idea of Section 144 becoming a surveillance tool. Therefore, it is no coincidence that these document-creation directives accompany those installing CCTV cameras.

Based on an ever-present risk of crime or terrorist activity, police have been repeatedly issuing Section 144 orders to direct businesses to maintain detailed records, registers of employees, and take other positive steps, such as hiring certain persons or conducting tenant verification. These orders are generic, broad-based orders that are periodically issued and renewed in a district, without any underlying factual basis. They are also completely illegal.

⁷⁰ These orders are in large parts similar to obligations imposed under the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011.

⁷¹ For instance, see Order No. 7742-7781/R/ACP/Vasant Vihar/SW dated 25.11.2021.

⁷² See, Order No. 11677-766/R-ACP/Dwarka, New Delhi, dated 05.11.2021.



Unlawful assembly of...kites

Section 144 orders preventing unlawful assembly are surprisingly low in number. We found only 81 blanket restrictions on unlawful assembly from amongst the approx. 5400 orders studied - only 1.5% of total orders. In contrast, we found 302 orders to prohibit flying drones and hot air balloons and 179 orders prohibiting metallic manjhas to fly kites

C. PUBLIC ORDER THREATS

The use of Section 144 to ensure public order has taken the form of orders that either prevent/regulate unlawful assembly (e.g. during a protest march) or regulate various activities such as flying kites, bursting crackers, to prohibiting the sale of tobacco to students.

The archetypal Section 144 order restricts the right of public assembly by prohibiting gatherings of persons in groups of five or more, thereby preventing protests, dharnas, and large meetings. However, contrary to expectation, our data reveals that orders preventing unlawful assembly are surprisingly low in number. In our database of around 5400 orders, only 81 have a blanket restriction on unlawful assembly. They form a minuscule 1.5 %, on average, of the 144 orders issued to curb public order threats in a district. In fact, in 5 out of 18 districts / units / subdivisions, orders restricting the right to public assembly were not issued at all.

In comparison, 302 orders were issued to prohibit the flying of hot air balloons, UAVs, UASs, et al, followed by 157 orders to prohibit pan shops near educational institutes and 179 orders to prohibit the use of “special” or “metallic” *manjhas* to fly kites. The 144 orders issued under the guise of curbing public order threats can be divided into 17 heads, categorised into two groups. Instead of being exercised in a judicious manner,⁷³ these orders are being issued to regulate a wide variety of activities, most of which are not *per se* illegal (pan shops near educational institutions, laser and beam lights at banquet halls and farm houses, flying kites with metallic or glass-coated manjhas, etc). The orders issued to regulate such activities are without a defined legal mandate. They are:

Group I

1. Orders prohibiting the holding of a public meeting, assembly of five or persons, shouting slogans, carrying firearms, banners, placards, lathis etc., making speeches, processions and demonstrations, picketing or conducting dharnas without written permission.
2. Orders prohibiting the carrying of “mashaals”,⁷⁴ live flames, live fire candles, or live fire in any form in processions, rallies, or functions.
3. Orders prohibiting any person⁷⁵ from carrying firearms (including licensed firearms), cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, knives, sticks, lathes, flag staffs, or any other article which is capable of being used for physical violence; or carrying any corrosive substance or explosive or collection / preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments.
4. Orders prohibiting any person from wilfully pushing, pressing, hustling, obstructing any passenger on the

⁷³ *Madhu Limaye v S.D.M. Monghyr*, 1971 SCR (2) 711.

⁷⁴ A ‘mashal’ refers to a long stick with burning material at one end, used to provide light or set things on fire, HarperCollins Dictionary, available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/hindi-english/>

⁷⁵ Excluding a person in service or employee of the Government required to carry weapons by his superior or because of the nature of his work or exempted by the Assistant Commissioner of Police.

street or at a public place; from making any violent movements, menacing gestures, screaming, shouting; wilfully frightening cattle or horses or disturbing peace and order; selling deflated rubber balloons which are less than two inches in size; wilfully or indecently exposing themselves; throwing water / coloured water / rubber balloons containing water/coloured water/any other liquid / applying Gulaal or any other substance on the face or any other body part of an unwilling person during and in the period preceding the festival of Holi; and prohibiting *paan* shops from being open till late in the night.

5. Orders prohibiting assembling or gathering of five or more persons in any form, i.e., in processions, rallies, functions etc on Independence Day and the ongoing festival season.⁷⁶
6. Orders prohibiting any person, unless exempted, from carrying firearms, cudgels, sticks, lathis, any article capable of causing physical violence, etc; carrying any corrosive substance and explosive; carrying, collecting, indulging in the “preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or other means of casting or impelling missiles” due to bye-elections of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;
7. Orders prohibiting the assembly of five or more people, the plying of tractor trolleys and carrying agricultural equipment / articles, carrying of firearms, cudgels, swords, spears, stones, inflammable material, etc, carrying any corrosive substance or explosives, dharnas, or carrying out any activity which may affect the general life of common people and the smooth flow of traffic on account of farmer protests and CAA protests. In the Outer North district, the orders also prohibited the entry of people in groups on tractors and trolleys or on other vehicles from all entry points connected to Haryana;

Group II

8. Orders prohibiting the flying of drones, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), unmanned aircraft systems, paraglides, parasails, “parameters,” aero models, micro light aircrafts, hang gliders, hot air balloons, and para jumping from aircrafts.
9. Orders prohibiting farmhouses and banquet halls from using lasers / beam lights. A separate set of orders were also issued to prevent the use of lasers and beam lights at weddings and other social functions on the ground that laser lights interrupt the view of a pilot during landing or or take-off and could spell disaster.
10. Orders prohibiting the use of “special manjhas”⁷⁷ and/or metallic manjhas.⁷⁸
11. Orders prohibiting the purchase of acid.
12. Orders prohibiting the use or sale of any kind of firecrackers.⁷⁹
13. Orders prohibiting the use of software that enables the modification of International Mobile Equipment Identity Numbers (IMEI No) of mobile phones.
14. Orders prohibiting the carrying of boxes (including tiffin boxes, bags, hand bags, or any other container capable of concealing any arm, firearm, explosive material) inside any place of public entertainment, including cinemas.

⁷⁶ This order was only imposed in the North West district.

⁷⁷ There are three types of “manjhas” or threads used to fly kites: the first being an ordinary manjha; the second is a special manjha which is made of threads coated with adhesive and a fine dust of glass as a result of which it is sharp and can injure motorists, pedestrians, etc.; and, the third type of manjha is coated with metallic powder which is a good conductor of electricity and may interfere with power supply or cause electrocution. These orders prohibit the use of these glass-coated and metallic powder-coated manjhas.

⁷⁸ In *Riddhi Siddhi Patang Vyapari Association & Ors v. State of Maharashtra & Ors*, 2015 SCC OnLine Bom 2308, the Government of Maharashtra had submitted an affidavit declaring that it would formulate and approve a police pertaining to nylon manjhas within two months, to nip the trend of issuing repetitive orders under Section 144 in the bud.

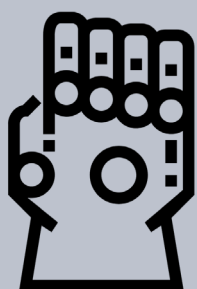
⁷⁹ Orders cited various reasons for the prohibition of firecrackers: smog, air pollution, environmental pollution.

15. Orders prohibiting shops selling *paan*, cigarettes, tobacco, aerated drinks, and even restaurants from being open till late after 1:00 AM.
16. Orders prohibiting the sale of paan, cigarettes and any type of tobacco items within a 100 yard radius of an educational institution.⁸⁰
17. Orders prohibiting the use of diesel generators to prevent pollution.

A closer look at these orders reveal some discomfiting facts.

Firstly, there is hardly any mention of how the executive relies on Section 144 — a provision designed to quieten emergencies that are sudden and the consequences of which are sufficiently grave⁸¹ — to prohibit *any* act which is likely to disturb public tranquillity, however far removed. None of the orders supplied contained any material that supported the conclusion that Section 144's preconditions were met, i.e. there were emergent circumstances that justified the invocation of an extraordinary, speedy remedy involving serious curtailment of civil liberties.⁸²

Secondly, in Group I, we observed recurring orders that circumscribe the right of assembly by limiting what an assembly of people can do, *assuming* they are permitted to congregate. For example, orders prohibiting the throwing of water balloons, gulaal, etc on an unwilling person during the festival of Holi, the sale of firecrackers, etc. Firecrackers and water balloons, as disruptive and environmentally unfriendly as they may be, cannot, even by the most colourful of imaginations, be imagined to cause a sudden and grave emergency.



A convenient and limitless tool

Section 144 has become a convenient and limitless tool to theoretically control everyday life. For example, it can prevent a child who is visiting a public park from carrying a tiffin box. Similarly, a woman watching a movie can be stopped from entering with her handbag.

Thirdly, orders passed in Group II reveal that Section 144 has become a convenient and limitless tool to theoretically control everyday life. For example, an order under Section 144 can prevent a child who is visiting an amusement park — or even for that matter a public park — from carrying a tiffin box. Similarly, a woman watching a movie can be stopped from entering with her handbag. A grocery shop, which sells aerated drinks or pan and cigarettes, and even a restaurant, cannot technically stay open till after 1:00 AM in the North-East and North-West districts of Delhi, thereby preventing residents of that area from buying groceries / eating out after 1:00 AM. With the advent of late night food and delivery apps, this deals a blow for both consumer and restaurant owner. The list goes on.

Fourthly, the orders have created obligations which are practically impossible to comply with. For instance, people are not allowed to carry any article which is capable of causing physical violence - a phrase so exorbitantly wide that it brings within its ambit everything from a wine bottle and football to a needle.

⁸⁰ The order is rationalised by stating that it has been imposed to prevent students from smoking/passive smoking which is dangerous to their health and disturbs public tranquillity.

⁸¹ *Madhu Limaye v. Sub Divisional Magistrate*, (1970) 3 SCC 746

⁸² *Alexander v. IDA Mathew*, 1983 SCC OnLine Ker 88

Fifthly, it was noticed that public meetings, the assembly of more than five people, making speeches, shouting slogans, processions and demonstrations are perpetually prohibited in certain zones of New Delhi, which is the seat of power. The ACPs of all four subdivisions of New Delhi District passed a total of 28 orders prohibiting assembly, which accounts for roughly 40% of the total orders passed to prohibit assembly.

D. OUTLIERS

Most orders supplied to the authors can be grouped into the aforesaid categories. Some, however, are so peculiar—both in terms of content and the dragnet that they create—that they need to be highlighted. They are:

1. Orders prohibiting medical store owners / sellers from selling drugs without a doctor's prescription (in some categories, a prescription must be shown only if a person is purchasing more than two tubes of these drugs)⁸³ due to increase in consumption of Corex, Iodex, solution, advil injection, etc as intoxicants. The orders also direct medical stores to maintain a register with the name, address and mobile number of a customer to whom a drug is sold. Notably, both Iodex and Corex are commonly used to treat body pain and a cough, respectively. Corex, in fact, is / was commonly prescribed to limit the effects of Covid-19;
2. Order directing the formulation of a “proper dispersal plan” to ensure “orderly, peaceful and smooth dispersal” of a crowd during in case of any big assembly or gathering;⁸⁴
3. Order prohibiting from a rehri/thel or namkeen stall from being set up within 100 metres of any liquor vendor; installing CCTVs to check whether these rehri/thelas are functioning illegally; and, surprise checks by ACPs/SHOs to ensure that the orders are being complied with;
4. Order directing compliance with the order passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal prohibiting, in absolute terms, throwing of any material or waste, including municipal solid waste into the river Yamuna as well as dumping any construction or other debris on the bank of the river;
5. Order prohibiting the consumption of tobacco in hookah bars;⁸⁵
6. Orders directing all schools, colleges, educational and coaching institutes, skill development and training institutes, libraries, construction and demolition activities, government offices except those involved in essential services to remain closed to curb the high air pollution;
7. Orders prohibiting the manufacture, sale, possession, use, display or any other related activity with fireworks of foreign origin;⁸⁶

⁸³ Order No. 356-381/ACP/Kotwali North District, dated 08.01.2021. The order is rationalised by stating that there are certain ‘drug addicts’ residing in the area who consume drugs like solution, advil injection, kaval, correction fluid and as a result of this engage in criminal activities thereby causing law and order problems and creating ‘panic in the public’.

⁸⁴ This circular refers to the judgment of the Supreme Court of India in the matter of *Suo Moto W.P. (Crl.) No. 122 of 2011, Ram Lila Maidan Incident dated 4/5.06.2011 v. Home Secretary, Union of India & Ors.* The Supreme Court had issued directions with regard to the use of Section 144, some of which are; order to be well reasoned, justified, and made after proper application of mind. Furthermore, it was observed that a remedy under Section 144 deals only with ‘immediate prevention and speedy remedy’, and can only be used in grave circumstances. Further, it states that proper drills should be undertaken for ‘dispersal of a crowd’, and organisers of protests must cooperate with the police if directed to leave the premises. The circular also calls for proper warnings to protestors before dispersing, sensitization of staff, and restraint on brick-batting / stone pelting on part of the police.

⁸⁵ This order is rationalised by stating that ‘tobacco is provided openly to the youth of this country in the guise of herbal flavored stuff’ and the same is illegal under Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003. It justifies the prohibition by stating that consumption of tobacco is harmful and injurious to health as it contains nicotine. The order further states that ‘youth of this country attract towards these hookah bars and wasting their lives by smoking tobacco in these hookah bars’.

⁸⁶ This order is rationalised by stating that certain fireworks are ‘illegally imported’ into India, which are essentially explosives containing ‘sulphur or sulphurate in admixture with any chlorate’, which is banned in India vide Notification GSR No. 64(E) dated 27.01.1992 [available at: https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/notification_16July2012_1.pdf].



The unusual suspects

Most orders supplied to the authors can be grouped into the aforesaid categories. Some, however, are so peculiar—both in terms of content and the dragnet that they create. From stationary shops to monitor whitener sales to kids, to namkeen shops outside liquor stores.

8. Orders directing the constitution of a thana-level committee comprising members from medical and paramedic establishment, trade associations, public lodging facilities, health sector NGOs, educational institutions, RWAs and MWAs, public spirited individuals, civic agency officials and government functionaries;⁸⁷
9. Order notifying the constitution of an anti-sabotage team⁸⁸ along with the place and time of inspections to be conducted by them;
10. Orders maintaining a register of children to whom a whitener or adhesive is sold; it must be sold to them in the presence of their parents; CCTVs must be installed in front of the shop, the footage of which should be monitored and preserved; bilingual sign boards should display the message that inhaling white correction fluid and solution adhesive is dangerous to health⁸⁹
11. Orders directing that every 'BC' (bad character) must be checked, after which a corresponding general diary entry is to be made; compilation of a list of persons arrested in the last three years for snatching, robbery, burglary, gambling and under the NDPS Act; supply of e-MVT figures (i.e., cases of motor vehicle theft) of the last year in order to combat the increasing instances of street crime in the district.
12. Orders directing a manpower audit in the police stations in the district, after which the staff is to be distributed among three heads: mobile patrol vans, administration and investigation; members of the Delhi Home Guard should accompany patrolling officers and Home Guard staff should be asked to patrol at night; all constables who have cleared the B-1 test to be considered for Investigation Staff.
13. Orders directing the SHOs, Inspectors and Investigation team of the sub-division to conduct a disposal drive for pending VVIP / timed reference / Integrated Complaint Monitoring System (ICMS) complaints

⁸⁷ The committee had been set up for the purpose of Public Health Care management. The committee comprised medical and paramedic establishments, trade and industrial area associations, public lodging facilities, health sector NGOs, educational institutions, RWAs and MWAs, public spirited individuals like IT and media professionals, celebrities, and civic agency officials whenever required. This was particularly done to tackle the 'public health emergency' arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other issues like 'movement of migrant labourers, care of destitutes, elderly citizens and women'.

⁸⁸ An anti-sabotage team conducts Anti-Sabotage Checks (ASC) to ensure that there are no 'antisocial' or 'anti-national' activities going on in an area which could harm individuals. These checks can be conducted anytime, but are mostly employed during public events and festivals like Diwali, Independence Day etc. See also: Roof watchers, anti-sabotage checks in offices around Central Vista ahead of today's inauguration, The Indian Express (2022), available at: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/roof-watchers-anti-sabotage-checks-offices-central-vista-inauguration-8137901/lite/>; Delhi Police Intensifies Patrolling Ahead Of Diwali, Outlook (2022), available at: <https://www.outlookindia.com/national/delhi-police-intensifies-patrolling-ahead-of-diwali-news-231547/amp>.

⁸⁹ The order is rationalised by stating that consumption of adhesives by children in public places cause a nuisance and there is a 'serious potential to result in quarrels causing serious injuries/death and endanger human life. Further, the order adds that such a prohibition is necessary to maintain 'peace and tranquillity' of an area'.

A perusal of these orders raises major concerns.

Firstly, the obvious vagueness of the text of Section 144 enables police to criminalise a broad range of activities, without much debate and without any review, thereby inverting the logic that the sphere of criminalisation should be limited to ensure the maximisation of liberty on its head. Section 144 orders have created a burgeoning list of crimes / positive obligations / prohibitions which mercilessly stifle everyday activities.

Secondly, the police has been using its power under Section 144 in lieu of enactment of an appropriate legislation or framing rules, a practice expressly condemned by Courts.⁹⁰

Thirdly, some orders mentioned in this chapter, and elsewhere, directly contravene judgments / orders passed by the Supreme Court and High Courts. For example, sale of tobacco in hookah parlours has been prohibited even though it is permitted by the Delhi High Court by virtue of its judgment in *Sugandhi Snuff King (P) Ltd. v. State (NCT of Delhi)*.⁹¹ Similarly, prohibition of the purchase of drugs without a prescription has been expressly forbidden by the Punjab and Haryana High Court in *Raj Kumar v. State of Punjab*,⁹² and *Jiwan Kumar v. State of Punjab*.⁹³ Even the imposition of restrictions under Section 144 to curb pollution, in lieu of guidelines or policy, has been assailed by the High Court of Gujarat in *Mohanbhai Yashvantbhai (supra)*.

⁹⁰ *Mohanbhai Yashvantbhai Khandekar & Ors v. State of Gujarat & Ors*, 2011 SCC OnLine Guj 4669, ¶ 3.1, 22.

⁹¹ 2022 SCC OnLine Del 3149.

⁹² 2006 SCC OnLine P&H 760

⁹³ 2008 SCC OnLine P&H 441

LESSONS LEARNT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 144, CRPC

Section 144 was conceived of, and held legitimate, as an emergency power for the Magistracy to resort to address extraordinary situations. It was a stop-gap arrangement to either preserve the *status quo* or nip any threats to public order in the bud. The time-limit for the directions bought the Magistracy time to take stock and allow for a measured approach to solving whatever problem had arisen.

What our research demonstrates is that the contemporary reality of Section 144, at least in Delhi, is far removed from these assumptions. Across Delhi, the predominant purpose of directions under Section 144 is not to address an emergency or public order menace, but to regulate various activities which are often not under any direct legislative supervision. This regulation is being done not by the municipal government but by the police; and due to this regulatory purpose, orders once issued are perpetually re-issued. All of the above combines to normalise a set of extraordinary legal measures that are *ex facie* contrary to the fundamental freedoms secured by the Constitution.

This chapter zooms back out from the individual orders and their patterns to highlight certain issues emanating from the operation of Section 144 across Delhi. We return to the heuristic device of breaking down the clause into standards and rules and then examine just how far removed the reality of Section 144 has shifted from the set of assumptions that the Supreme Court operated upon while upholding its validity almost fifty years ago.⁹⁴

A. NON-EXISTENT RULES?

Section 144 consists of a mixture between rules and standards, where three predominant rules could be seen — (i) time limit on the duration of directions, (ii) imposition of only negative covenants and not positive obligations through directions, and (iii) publication of the written order to aggrieved parties. Let us take a look at each of these in turn.

⁹⁴ *Madhu Limaye v. Sub Divisional Magistrate*, (1970) 3 SCC 746.



Regulating – through police power

Across Delhi, the predominant purpose of directions under Section 144 is not to address an emergency or public order menace. Instead, it is to regulate – through police power – various activities which are often not under any direct legislative supervision.

TIME LIMITS

Almost the entirety of orders issued under Section 144 reviewed by us for the one-year duration had been reissued at the expiry of the two-month time-limit by the concerned authority. This extended to even parts of the year when the city was under lockdown due to Covid-19 related issues, where the underlying causes behind the orders could not subsist. On display, thus, was a city-wide mechanical process of issuing cyclostyled orders to sustain the legal regime under which the concerned authorities assumed extraordinary powers.

Limitless application of the emergency powers under Section 144 was recognised as a problem by High Courts in the 19th Century and prompted the insertion of time limits within the provision.⁹⁵ This feature of Section 144 being a temporary measure became one of the key reasons behind the Supreme Court affirming its constitutionality.⁹⁶ It was in this vein that the Court struck down a clause allowing limitless extension by the government in *State of Bihar v. Kamla Kant Misra*,⁹⁷ which was then incorporated into the provision itself in the new criminal procedure code of 1973.⁹⁸

In the years since, the imperative nature of the time-limit has been re-emphasised. The tendency that we witnessed in Delhi of reissuing orders periodically to make Section 144 ‘semi-permanent’ was specifically condemned by the Supreme Court in *Acharya Jagdishwaranand* (supra). More specifically in a case pertaining to tenant verification orders, the Delhi High Court in *Bhanwar Singh*⁹⁹ had clarified that Section 144 cannot be repetitively extended and must remain only in operation for a period of two months.¹⁰⁰

Not a single order examined under this bucket of Section 144 orders referred to any specific incident that necessitated the continuation of directives for a further two months. Such successive and repetitive orders have been deprecated multiple times.¹⁰¹ An order under Section 144 must be of a temporary nature, as held by the Patna High Court in *Muzaffarpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd.*, and is not permanent or irrevocable in nature.¹⁰² It is fair to say, then, that time limits are essential to how Section 144 has been conceived, for more than 150 years. Yet, it is obvious that the police are ignoring these precepts.

⁹⁵ Abhinav Sekhri, ‘Section 144 Cr.P.C. — Part II: Origins, Use, and the ‘Rule of Law’ (From 1861 till 1901)’, The Proof of Guilt Blog (2020), available at: <https://theproofofguilt.blogspot.com/2020/03/section-144-crpc-part-ii-origins-use.html> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

⁹⁶ *Madhu Limaye v. Sub Divisional Magistrate*, (1970) 3 SCC 746; *Babulal Parate V. State of Maharashtra* (1961) 3 SCR 423.

⁹⁷ (1969) 3 SCC 337

⁹⁸ Section 144(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

⁹⁹ *State (NCT of Delhi) v. Bhanwar Singh*, 2017 SCC OnLine Del 11067.

¹⁰⁰ *State of NCT of Delhi v. Bhanwar Singh*, 2017 SCC OnLine Del 11067.

¹⁰¹ *FE Chrestien v. Carter*, AIR 1939 Pat 512; *Kumar Fateh Singh v. State of Bihar & Anr*, 1971 SCC OnLine Pat 152.

¹⁰² *Muzaffarpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd. v. State of Bihar*, 1971 SCC OnLine Pat 161,

A helpful comparison can be drawn here with the powers of the executive to issue ordinances while the legislature is suspended. Repromulgation of ordinances, much like how the Delhi Police is reissuing Section 144 orders, was common in the State of Bihar until the Supreme Court came down heavily against such a practice terming it a fraud upon the Constitution.¹⁰³ Illegally circumventing the time-limits of Section 144 by means of reissuing orders at the expiry of two months is nothing less than a fraud played upon the provision.

We examine the deleterious impacts of using Section 144 endlessly in a subsequent part of this chapter.

POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS

Section 144 is designed to secure public order by issuing directives *preventing* persons from carrying out certain kinds of conduct — gathering in groups of five, leading processions, blocking roads, etc. being the classic examples. Or, Section 144 can be used to direct persons to take steps to remove obstructions already in place to return life to status quo — by removing stalls etc on highways, for instance.

Therefore, what Section 144 does not contemplate is the imposition of positive obligations that go beyond securing the restoration of *status quo ante* and redress the urgent case at hand.¹⁰⁴ However, our review of orders that were passed in Delhi reflects that the concerned authorities routinely use Section 144 to impose positive obligations on persons, in matters where no perceptible urgency is at hand.

The nature of these positive obligations is akin to regulatory compliance regimes that are installed through subordinate legislation. Often the compliance envisaged consisted of directives to employers to create a surveillance framework *qua* their employees,¹⁰⁵ or the general public,¹⁰⁶ in a bid to preempt offences in the future. Of course, for a large part of these directives, no law passed by either the state or central legislature demanded any such measures. Through Section 144, the police were creating law, and threatening sanctions to those who refused to comply.

While a degree of delegation is necessary for the smooth functioning of government, there is no question of delegating essential legislative functions to executive actors. The wholesale erection of a surveillance architecture under the threat of penal sanctions is, by definition, a legislative exercise.

An emergency process to deal with ‘urgent cases’ requires giving powers to restrain, not create obligations. Creating legal obligations envisages notice, fair comment, the ability to contest, and most important of all, democratic representation. Representation is what confers legitimacy to any law-making exercise in a democratic setup, and it is entirely bereft in directions issued by a police force.

PUBLICATION

The ability to issue *ex parte* orders is provided explicitly under Section 144.¹⁰⁷ However, it is intended as an exception to the norm of publishing orders to the aggrieved parties.¹⁰⁸ In our research, it was apparent that much like the rest of how Section 144 operates, in the context of publication too, the exception had become the norm.

¹⁰³ *Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar*, (2017) 3 SCC 1, ¶ 106.

¹⁰⁴ *Ramanlal Bhogilal Patel v. NH Sethna & Ors*, ¶ 1- 2; *Shiv Dutt Sharma v. State of Rajasthan*, 1972 SCC OnLine Raj 227, ¶ 11; *Acharya At-natirthanand Avaduta v. State of Tripura*, 1987 SCC OnLine Gau 88; *Surendra Kumar Patra v. Kanduri Bhatta*, 2004 SCC OnLine Ori 260, ¶ 8.

¹⁰⁵ See order no. 2866-94/ R/ ACP/ Barakhamba Road, dated New Delhi 17.11.2022.

¹⁰⁶ See order no. 5040- 5067/ ACP/ S. Place, dated Delhi the 31.12.2020.

¹⁰⁷ § 144(2), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

¹⁰⁸ *Mahamaddi Mollah v. Empress*, 1898 SCC OnLine Cal 103, p. 748; ¶ 5, *Damarowthu Apparao v. Gandepalli Simhachalam*, 1971 SCC OnLine AP 81;

None of the orders we reviewed were directly addressed to a person. All were intended for the general public, with the publication requirement being met by directing that copies of the same be pasted on prominent government offices in the district¹⁰⁹ and shared with the ministry of information and broadcasting for circulation.¹¹⁰ This shift is in line with the reimagining of Section 144 as a public order provision, rather than one that is aimed to secure peace between warring factions as it was originally deployed.

Considering the broad array of such notices that are pasted on buildings,¹¹¹ and the lack of follow-up action to ensure that announcements for orders did actually take place on air, these measures for meeting the publication requirement were far from desirable to put the public on notice.¹¹²

Surprisingly, there was no consistency in the orders being published online, despite the general trend witnessed in government departments embracing digital publication. None of the orders carried this directive but we did come across an online repository available through the Delhi Police website consisting of certain Section 144 orders.¹¹³ Orders were not arranged district-wise, nor were they complete; instead, it appeared that a selection had been provided without any regularity behind updation.

B. FROM TACKLING EMERGENCIES TO POLICE DRIVEN RISK-MINIMIZATION

The previous section makes it evident that the bright-line rules incorporated within Section 144 have been practically rendered nugatory in how the provision is being used by the concerned authorities in Delhi. We have not yet considered the issues for which directions are being passed, though, and to that we will now turn.

The standard for issuing orders under Section 144 has always been fluid — which is a feature and not a bug as emphasised by the Supreme Court — by operating on the opinion of a magistrate as to the existence of factors requiring urgent action be taken.¹¹⁴ What our research revealed was that this fluidity in the clause had been stretched to its logical limits with the authorities resorting to Section 144 not for any emergency, but for permitting the police to take preemptive steps to minimise the risk of crime, which is practically omnipresent in a metropolitan city like Delhi.¹¹⁵

A spate of the orders we reviewed were not addressing any developing emergency within the city. Rather, the logic was to link certain kinds of business or everyday activities with elements of risk and potential criminality, and to use that link for allowing pervasive police presence and justifying the imposition of measures which in the minds of the authority would mitigate against these risks.¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁹ Copies of orders are sent to relevant Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Public Works Department (PWD), Delhi Cantonment Board and relevant district magistrate for pasting on notice board outside the office.

¹¹⁰ Copies of orders are sent to Public Relations officer, Delhi Police, All India Radio, Director of Information and Publicity, NCT Delhi

¹¹¹ Based on an assessment of orders, even a conservative estimate suggests that there are at least 300 Section 144 orders in force in Delhi at any time.

¹¹² Ibid.

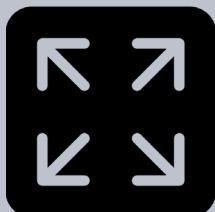
¹¹³ The Delhi Police's repository of orders is available at <https://delhipolice.gov.in/notification> (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

¹¹⁴ *Babulal Parate v. State of Maharashtra*, (1961) 3 SCR 423, ¶ 21.

¹¹⁵ For Section 144 orders justified on the basis of necessity to take pre-emptive measures, See Order No. 3548-78/ ACP/ Chhawla dated New Delhi the 10.07.2021 relating to DFMD/vehicle checking mirror in jewellery shops, malls, eateries, cinemas, etc ; Order No. 169-198/R-ACP Sub Division Dabri/ DWD, New Delhi, dated 19.02.2021 relating to Compulsory Registration / Documentation regarding tenants / servants / labour etc. NCRB, 'Crime in India 2021', available at https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII-2021/CII_2021_Volume%201.pdf (last accessed on 30.11.2022).

¹¹⁶ For instance, See order no. 3031-58/R/ACP/ Barakhamba Road, dated, New Delhi 16/12/2021 (Compulsory Registration / Documentation for second hand mobile phone sales); Order No. 647 -746/ACP/ Model Town dated Delhi the 01/01/2021 (Compulsory Registration / Documentation for SIM Card sales).

Stretched to its logical limits



What our research revealed was that the fluid standards for issuing orders under Section 144 had been stretched to its logical limits with the authorities resorting to Section 144 not for any emergency, but for permitting the police to take preemptive steps to minimise the risk of crime, which is practically omnipresent in a metropolitan city like Delhi.

It could not be argued that the targeted activities would not fall within the traditional idea of those more vulnerable to crime. It is perhaps equally justified that efforts to mitigate risks arising out of these traditionally vulnerable activities are being made by police with citizen cooperation. But Section 144 is not an ordinary provision: it secures compliance with the threat of penal sanctions.

The role of Section 144 in securing citizen compliance with these efforts is a previously unreported and undiscussed factor and demonstrates the wholesale transformation of how the provision is conceived of by a metropolitan police force. It is in keeping with the focus on risk management in policing and other state practices that has been widely commented across jurisdictions, where transactions of everyday life are seen only as threats.¹¹⁷

A corollary of this utilisation of Section 144 is to create situations where not only is it practically impossible to ensure compliance for the subject, but also for the police to secure compliance. For instance, directing persons to not sell or install a kind of application changing IMEI numbers requires perpetual monitoring for enforcement that is beyond the capacity of any police force. Similarly, requiring all dealers of second hand items to maintain registers is also impossible.¹¹⁸ This levying of impossible obligations makes Section 144 the tool for conferring the police with jurisdiction to interfere with any ordinary acts of the public, vesting limitless discretion to impose penal sanctions.

Gradually, but concretely, the logic of Section 144 in the eyes of police has shifted from being a *reactive* measure dealing with public order situations to being part of the *proactive* tools available with the police to prevent hazardous situations from emerging or to secure speedy redressal in the event of crime. The shift from addressing public order problems to law and order problems is apparent, and it is well-settled that the two are not the same.¹¹⁹ In some examples, there is not even a law and order problem, but more of a social problem, such as where orders are issued because the competent authority is of the view that “*consumption of tobacco in any form is injurious to health*” and “*youth of this country is attracted towards these hookah bars and wasting their lives by smoking tobacco in these hookah bars*”. From policing to moral policing, the shift is thus complete.

Using Section 144 on an opinion as to the existence of law and order problems arising in the future, and to engage in moral policing by creating offences where none existed, arguably renders such use of the clause completely contrary to the limits imposed by the Constitution.

¹¹⁷ Pioneered by the work of Ulrich Beck. See, Ulrich Beck, *Risk Society* (1992).

¹¹⁸ See Order No. 747-846/ ACP/ Model Town dated Delhi 01.02.2021 (CCTVs + Compulsory Registration / Documentation regarding work as ‘kabadi’).

¹¹⁹ *Ram Manohar Lohia v. State of Bihar*, (1966) 1 SCR 709, ¶ 54-58.

Reactive, to proactive



Gradually, but concretely, the logic of Section 144 in the eyes of police has shifted from being a reactive measure dealing with public order situations to being part of the proactive tools available with the police to prevent hazardous situations from emerging or to secure speedy redressal in the event of crime. There is a shift from addressing public order problems to using Section 144 for law and order problems and social problems

C. THE MIRAGE OF REVIEW

Existence of procedural due process within Section 144 was one of the reasons for the Supreme Court to uphold its constitutional validity.¹²⁰ Besides time limits already referred to above, this includes an opportunity to challenge the order before the issuing magistrate itself, and any decision on a challenge requires a reasoned order.¹²¹ This reasoned order can also be challenged before the revisional court.¹²²

Unfortunately, time and again, it has been demonstrated that this set of safeguards is insufficient to provide any remedy to aggrieved persons, especially for directions that concern limits on the right of assembly. For instance, the police issue orders to prevent an assembly of more than five persons on the eve of a planned protest. And a mischief done by the order cannot be undone.¹²³ Although a challenge to any order before the magistrate is possible, but since the clause has no time limits on how quickly the magistrate must hear the plea there is no means to secure a timely hearing.

In practice, then, when the matter is ultimately appealed it is much after the actual injury to the right of persons is done and a court is only left to decide fine questions of law.¹²⁴

D. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The patterns identified in this Report in the usage of Section 144 across the city of New Delhi demonstrate the normalisation of an extraordinary law to fundamentally transform the very basis of life in the Republic. We may not realise it, but at almost every juncture life in New Delhi brings citizens into contact with prohibitory orders under Section 144 in some shape or form. Based on this research, the predominant recommendation and suggestion that we endorse is for all stakeholders to thoroughly revisit and redraft the provision so as to restore a measure of legality in its operation. We understand just how ambitious this recommendation is, but the scale of the problem requires nothing less.

¹²⁰ *Babulal Parate v. State of Maharashtra*, (1961) 3 SCR 423; *Madhu Limaye v. Sub Divisional Magistrate*, (1970) 3 SCC 746

¹²¹ Section 144(7), Cr.P.C.

¹²² *Babulal Parate v. State of Maharashtra*, (1961) 3 SCR 423, ¶ 22.

¹²³ *Apambi Kabuini v. Kakhangai Kabui*, 1970 SCC OnLine Mani 6.

¹²⁴ *Muzaffarpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd. v. State of Bihar*, 1971 SCC OnLine Pat 161; *Kumar Fateh Singh v. State of Bihar*, 1971 SCC OnLine Pat 152; *Ganga Cold Storage Co. Ltd. v. State of West Bengal*, 1979 SCC OnLine Cal 347; *Prabhas Kumar Roy v. Officer-in-Charge of Raninagar Police Station*, 1984 SCC OnLine Cal 203; *Jagannath Mondal v. Nandalal Sardar*, 1984 SCC OnLine Cal 27.

Towards this exercise, it will naturally prove harder to reconfigure substantive use of the extraordinary powers under Section 144 and bring them closer to the intent behind the clause. Even though it has been consistently held that the clause cannot be used for the imposition of positive obligations, our research demonstrates that this has become the main objective of using the clause today. Scaling back from this abyss is bound to prove an extraordinary task.

It will, however, be easier to breathe a lease of life into the bright-line rules that the Supreme Court has reposed so much faith in when upholding the legality of Section 144 — reinforce the time limits inherent to the clause, ensuring publication of the orders, and fostering realistic review. These are interconnected in how they work towards ensuring that the legal regime does not offend the statutory and constitutional precepts. The first set of recommendations we offer touch upon these aspects.

RECLAIMING THE BRIGHT-LINE RULES

The wholesale violation of the time-limits inherent to Section 144 despite the repeated affirmation of their importance by constitutional courts demonstrates a startling gap in how the judiciary and executive view the law, and the insistence of the executive branch to keep ignoring specific judicial orders. A way to secure greater compliance is to direct internal reviews of orders by the state government as being mandatory and providing for sanctions where instances of repetition are found. Courts must also take the next step and invoke their powers under contempt jurisdiction when presented with such cases to restore credibility in their orders.

Any accountability objectives would return to the need for ensuring compliance with the requirement to faithfully communicate orders under Section 144. Publishing orders is the first step to ensure that the subject is aware about the direction. In the orders that we obtained we witnessed that most of them contained an array of addressees, but a large measure of these were *internal* — one department within the government telling another department about what it had done. The outward-facing publication of the orders, to the persons for whom it created obligations on the threat of sanctions, was either being done through out-dated and unverifiable means such as the pasting on walls of government buildings, or by way of outsourcing it to the information & broadcasting departments of the government and asking them to do the needful.

It is deeply concerning that some police stations sought to invoke exceptions under the RTI Act to deny access to orders, supporting the belief that for police agencies the logic of the publication requirement appears to somehow be divorced from ensuring communication of orders to the public, rather than merely pasting orders on walls for the sake of ticking a checkbox in the procedural scheme.



Ensuring compliance

A way to secure greater compliance is to direct internal reviews of orders by the state government as being mandatory and providing for sanctions where instances of repetition are found. Courts must also take the next step and invoke their powers under contempt jurisdiction when presented with such cases to restore credibility in their orders.

At a time when there is a tremendous impetus to go digital within all arms of the state machinery (often at the cost of norms and standards), adopting a similar approach in respect of publishing Section 144 orders is an obvious means to redress the gaps in transmission that currently subsist. In fact, we noticed that Delhi Police also had made some efforts to post orders online, but this was done haphazardly and far from providing a complete database to the affected members of the public. Determined efforts to move to the digital platform for communicating Section 144 orders is a low-hanging fruit that must be seriously considered.

Assuring publication and communication in turn ensures that persons are made aware of the orders in a timely fashion to then consider their avenues for redressal, and take the first step to seek greater accountability and expose the mirage of review for what it is, and push for improvements in the existing scheme. A key component towards that improvement is securing ‘timely’ review — in almost all notable litigation, the *lis* itself was long dead and buried by the time constitutional courts sat in review, unless it was a case of repeated orders being issued. At least at the level of magisterial review as under the clause a scheme of time-limits ought to be read in, consonant with the existence of time-limits across the provision.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The archive of Section 144 orders accompanying the Report provides access to information — which ought to have been public in the first place — in the hopes that it will spawn conversations about the scope of police powers and the ongoing unending criminalisation. It is largely due to the absence of easily available information on the use of Section 144 that the provision has remained under critical scrutiny for so long.

In respect of Section 144 usage itself, one key area of further research is to qualitatively examine the fulfilment of the publication requirement, as well as the prevalence of cases filed before magistrates seeking review of orders. The limitations to our work meant that it was not possible to pursue the latter despite seeking responses via RTI to the same. It was also not possible to interrogate via interviews as to whether there was a city-wide chain of command which set out the objectives that separate districts were meeting by use of Section 144 orders.

Besides issues specific to Section 144, the archive also throws up a trove of broader socio-political issues for it gives a glimpse of how the most visible arm of the state is interacting with society. Given the limits to our project, it was impossible to either explore let alone fully develop all these possible lines of inquiry which emerged when we engaged with the data. For instance, issues of illegal surveillance (through CCTV or otherwise), the normalising of emergency powers, and criminalisation of society at large through executive fiat, are themes that emerge upon first glance, and demand intense engagement.

A great deal of additional work remains to be done and we hope it can be taken forward by other researchers.

ANNEXURE A:

ILLUSTRATIVE RTI APPLICATION

I.D. No: _____
(For office use only)
24th February 2022

To,
The Public Information Officer,
Commissioner of Police, Delhi
Police Headquarters, Jai Singh Road,
New Delhi – 110001.

Re: Request to furnish information under Section 6(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 on the following questions/points.

Respected Sir/Madam,

I am a citizen of India and am eligible to seek information under Section 6(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The information sought herein pertains to the exercise of powers under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Kindly provide me with the following:

1. How many orders were passed under Section 144 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 [**“Cr.P.C.”**] between 1st January, 2021 and 1st January, 2022, in the city of Delhi?
2. Please provide clear photocopies of all such orders under Section 144 of the Cr.P.C., which have been passed between 1st January, 2021 and 1st January, 2022, in the city of Delhi.
3. Please provide the following information with respect to the orders passed under Section 144, Cr.P.C. in the city of Delhi, in the aforesaid period:
 - a. Number of orders passed under Section 144, Cr.P.C. that were published/ gave any other form of prior notice provided before the restriction was imposed
 - b. Number of orders made *ex parte*

- c. Out of the *ex parte* orders passed in sub-clause (b) above, please provide copies of orders where the Magistrate, either *suo motu* or on an application by an aggrieved person, rescinded or altered the order.
- d. Number of orders passed under Section 144, Cr.P.C., where the particular person or the public generally were they given an opportunity to show cause against the order
- e. Please provide copies of orders passed by the Magistrate deciding the show cause notices mentioned in sub-clause (d) above

If the requested information is not available in your office, kindly forward my application to the concerned public authority as per Section 6(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Please provide the aforementioned details by way of postal (speed post) to the address mentioned at the end of this letter. I am willing to pay the required cost of getting the aforementioned information after deducting any reductions under the applicable laws.

The requisite RTI fee of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) is being remitted vide India Postal Order bearing Receipt No. _____ dated 23rd February 2022 which is attached herewith.

Yours sincerely,



Vrinda Bhandari

ANNEXURE B:

SAMPLE SET OF ORDERS ISSUED UNDER SECTION 144 CRPC

ORDER

(Under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973)

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India vide order no 40-3/2020-DMI(A), dated 23.03.2021 and Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Government of NCT of Delhi vide order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/381, dated 19.04.21, DDMA order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/407, dated 01.05.21 further read with DDMA order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/415, dated 09.05.21 have issued directions and guidelines for effective control of Covid-19.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973(No.2 of 1974) read with Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi notification No. U-11036/3/1978(I)UTL, dated 01.07.1978, I, **PIYUSH JAIN**, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Patel Nagar, Central District, Delhi promulgate the following orders for maintaining public health, public safety and public order in whole the jurisdiction of Sub Division Patel Nagar Central District, Delhi:

1. There shall be curfew on movement of individuals (except for exemptions given in DDMA vide order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/381, dated 19.04.21, DDMA order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/397 dated 25.04.21, DDMA order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/407, dated 01.05.21 further read with DDMA order-F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/415, dated 09.05.21) in the Territory of NCT of Delhi further extended vide DDMA Order No. F/2/07/2020/pt file-III/415, dated 09.05.21 with effect from 5:00 am on 10.05.2021(Monday) to 5:00 am on 17.05.2021(Monday) or further order whichever is earlier. As additional precautionary measures, the following activities shall further be prohibited /restricted during curfew:-

(a) Delhi Metro services shall not function during curfew.

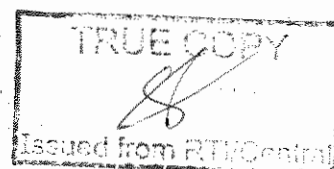
(b) There will be a complete prohibition on organizing any marriage ceremony at public places / marriage halls / banquet halls / hotels and similar places. The marriage may however be organized in Court or at home, in which not more than 20 people will be allowed to participate. The movement for the said purpose shall be allowed with production of soft or hard copy of marriage card. The DJ, sound system, tentage, catering or similar kind of services will not be allowed for the marriage ceremony. Owners of the marriage halls, banquet halls, hotels, DJ, sound system, tentage, catering and other service providers will have to either return the advance amount paid by the customer for conducting marriage ceremony during curfew period or they will have to mutually agree to organize the marriage at a later date.

(c) All to ensure COVID Appropriate Behavior viz. wearing of mask, maintaining social distancing etc. in all Mandis, ISBTs, Railway platforms / Stations as well as at all shops which are providing essential goods & services during curfew such as grocery shops, medicine shops, fruits & vegetables shops, road side vendors etc. It should be ensured that the people who are visiting these places are strictly following COVID Appropriate Behavior and are wearing masks, maintaining social distancing etc. without fail. It should also be ensured that no shops (of non essential commodities or services) or weekly markets are functioning illegally within the jurisdiction of Sub Division Patel Nagar.

Following categories of individuals are however exempted from the above restriction of movement during curfew:

a) Officers / officials of Government of India, its autonomous / subordinate offices and PSUs, on production of valid I card and as per the restrictions imposed by Government of India.

b) Offices of GNCT of Delhi/Autonomous Bodies/Corporations shall remain closed except those involved in essential and emergency services such as Health and Family Welfare and all related medical establishments, Police, Prisons, Home Guards, Civil Defense, Fire and emergency Services, District Administration, Pay & Account Office, Services, GAD, Electricity, Water and Sanitation, Public Transport (Air / Railways / Delhi Metro / Buses) including all incidental services / activities that are essential for smooth functioning of all modes of public transport (such as handling of cargo, ticketing, air freight station, CFS, ICD etc.), Disaster Management and related services, NIC, NCC and Municipal services, and all other essential services. All Heads of Department of GNCTD shall attend their offices and may also call their relevant officers/officials in office as per requirement with regard to delivery of essential services / activities as well as COVID-19 related works. The uninterrupted delivery of public services shall be ensured by the concerned departments / agencies. These officers / officials shall be allowed; on production of



f. valid I card.

c) All Judicial officers / officials /staff members of all courts of Delhi (Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / Hon'ble High Court of Delhi / District Courts / Tribunals) on production of valid I card / Service ID Card / Photo Entry Passes / Permission Letters issued by the court administration.

d) All private medical personnel such as Doctors, nursing staff, paramedical, etc. and other hospital services (such as hospitals, diagnostic centers, testing laboratories, clinics, pharmacies, pharmaceutical companies, medical oxygen suppliers and other medical & health services including incidental services/activities such as supply of medical instruments & consumables, sanitation, security, etc.), on production of valid I card

e) Pregnant women and patients for getting medical / health services along with attendant, on production of valid I card / Doctor's prescription / medical papers.

f) Persons who are going for COVID-19 Testing or Vaccination, on production of valid I card.

g) Persons coming from/going to Airports/Railway stations/ISBTs allowed to travel on production of valid ticket.

h) Officers/officials functioning in the offices of Diplomats of various countries as well as persons holding any constitutional post on production of valid I card.

i) Electronic and print Media on production of valid I card.

j) Persons/ students shall be allowed to appear in examination on production of valid Admit card. The examination staff deployed for exam duties shall be allowed to travel on production of valid I card.

k) There shall be no restriction on inter-state and intra-state movement / transportation of essential goods. No separate permission / e-pass will be required for such movements.

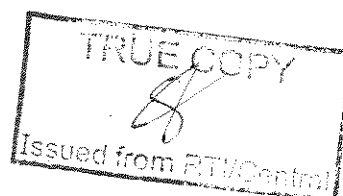
l) Movement of persons related to commercial and private establishments / offices providing following services/commodities shall only be allowed:

- i. Shops dealing with food, groceries, fruits & vegetables, dairy & milk booths, meat & fish, animal fodder, pharmaceuticals, opticians, medicines and medical equipments, news papers distribution.
- ii. Banks, Insurance offices and ATMs, SEBI/ Stock related offices.
- iii. Telecommunications, Internet services, Broadcasting and Cable services, IT and IT enabled services.
- iv. Delivery of all essential goods including food, pharmaceuticals, medical equipments through e-commerce.
- v. Petrol pumps, LPG, CNG, petroleum and gas retail and storage outlets.
- vi. Water supply, Power generation, transmission and distribution units and services.
- vii. Cold storage and warehousing services
- viii. Private security services.
- ix. Manufacturing units of essential commodities
- x. Manufacturing units of non-essential commodities having onsite workers.
- xi. Production units or services, which require continuous process.
- xii. Delivery of food by way of home delivery / take away by restaurants/eateries.

m) Religious places shall be permitted to open, but no visitors shall be allowed.

2. The movement of the individuals specified above in para-1(i)&1(m) shall be allowed only with the possession of e-pass (in soft or hard copy), which can be obtained by applying on the website www.delhi.gov.in. However, movement on foot would be allowed to avail these essential services without e-pass.

3. Public transport such as Public Buses (upto 50% seating capacity) / Autos & e-rickshaws, (upto 2 passengers)/Taxis, Cabs, Gramin Sewa & Phat phat Sewa (upto 2 passengers) / Maxi cab (upto 5 passengers)/RTV(upto 11 passengers) shall be allowed to function within its stipulated time for the transportation of only above mentioned categories of people during curfew, as per prescribed Protocols/SOPs issued by Government in this regard. No standing passenger shall be allowed.



5. Except aforementioned exempted/allowed movements and activities, all other private offices/ establishments, shops, shopping centers, malls, weekly markets, manufacturing units, educational & coaching institutes, cinema & theatres, restaurant & bars, auditoriums/ assembly halls, entertainment/amusement/water parks, public parks & gardens, sports complexes, gyms, spas, barber shops, saloons, beauty parlors, swimming pools (except being used for training of sports persons for participation in National and International events), construction activities (except where labourer are residing onsite) etc. shall remain closed during curfew.

6. All social/ political / sports / entertainment / academic / cultural / religious / festival related and other gathering and congregations shall be prohibited.

7. Stadia shall be permitted to open for organizing National / International sports event without spectators.

8. In case any person is found violating the aforesaid instructions, the defaulting person(s) shall be proceeded against as per the provisions of section 51 to 60 of Disaster Management Act, 2005, Section 188 of IPC and other applicable laws.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is, hereby, passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through press and affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, all Police Stations and offices of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, Public Works Department, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Cantonment Board.

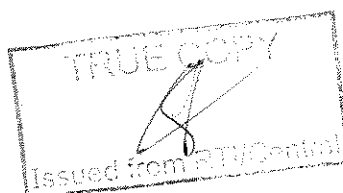
This order on curfew on movement of individuals in Sub Division Patel Nagar Central District Delhi shall come into force with effect from 5 AM on 10.05.21 (Monday) to 05:00 AM on 17.05.2021 (Monday). Further this order of complete curfew must be read with orders of DDMA which may be issued by it from time to time imposing complete curfew.

Piyush Jain
10/5/21
(PIYUSH JAIN)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SUB DIVISION: PATEL NAGAR

No. 1492-1562 /R-ACP Patel Nagar, dated Delhi the, 10/05//2021.

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of India.
3. Secretary to Hon'ble Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Directors, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. C.P., Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/ Jt. CsP/ Addl. CsP, Delhi.
8. DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/ Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communication to all the ACsP/ SHOs/ Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for districts and 10 for units).
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. Commissioner of MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the corporation's office for the public).
12. PRO, Delhi Police with thirty spare care for publicity in the local press/radio/ Television.
13. Deputy Commissioner (Central), Darya Ganj Delhi for pasting one copy of order on the notice board.
14. Head Peshi clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting out side the court room of FC, Delhi.
15. Director of News Services, AIR for broadcasting.
16. Director of Information & Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
17. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on Television.
18. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's notice board.
19. DCsP/Spl. Branch, Traffic & PCR, Delhi.
20. SO to CP, Delhi.
21. LA to CP, Delhi.
22. ACP(P), ACP(C&T) and ACP(G) PHQ, Delhi.
23. Inspector (X) PHQ.
24. PA to CP, Delhi.
25. All ACsP/ Inspectors/Central District (with 2 spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice boards of offices/ police stations.
26. I/C Control Room/Central District, Delhi.
27. HAR/Central District, Delhi.
28. Covid-19 Cell/Central District



4

STATION RAJNAGARAWALA, DELHI
No. 1132 Dated 1.6.20
Marked to Briefing
for n/a and report.

ORDER

Whereas the State Election Commission has announced on 27.01.2021 the holding of Bye-elections to fill up the casual vacancies of 05 wards i.e. 002-E, Trilok Puri, 008-E, Kalyan Puri, 041-E Chouhan Banger, 032-N Rohini-C & 062-N Shalimar Bagh of two MCDs i.e. East & North MCDs as per scheduled given below:-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date & day
1.	Date of issues of Notification	01.02.2021 (Monday)
2.	Last date of filling nomination	08.02.2021 (Monday)
3.	Scrutiny of nominations	10.02.2021 (Wednesday)
4.	Last date of withdrawal	13.02.2021 (Saturday)
5.	Date of Poll & Hours, if required	28.02.2021 (Sunday) from 7:30 AM To 5:30 PM
6.	Date of counting	03.03.2021 (Wednesday)
7.	Date before which election shall be completed	13.03.2021 (Saturday)

Whereas, the convincing by Political Parties/contesting candidates has picked up momentum and conditions exist in which unrestricted carrying of fire-arms (including licensed fire-arms), cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, knives, sticks or lathis including flag staff (excluding those less than 75 Cms. in length and 2 Cms. Thick) or any other article which is capable of being used for causing physical violence and carrying of any corrosive substance or explosive and carrying, collection or preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, is likely to cause danger to public peace and public safety in the Bye-Elections of MCDs of Delhi.

And, WHEREAS it is necessary to take speedy measure in this regard for the preservation of public peace, safety and ensure free and fair Elections.

Now, therefore, I, Birendra Kumar Singh, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Begumpur, Rohini District, Delhi in exercise of the powers conferred upon me Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification dated 9th September-2010 (No. U-11036/3/1978(i) UTL, dated 01.07.1978) do hereby order that in exercise of the powers prohibit any person, not being a person in service or employee of the Govt. required by his superiors or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons or unless exempted by me or any other authorized by me in this behalf.

1. From carrying of fire-arms (including licensed fire-arms), cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, knives, sticks or lathis including flag staff (excluding those less than 75 ms. In length and 2 ms. Thick) or any other articles which is capable of being used for causing physical violence;
2. From carrying of any corrosive substance or explosives;
3. From carrying, collecting or indulging in the preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or other means of casting or impelling missiles;

In any public place within the limits of the areas where Bye-Election is scheduled which falls under the jurisdiction of PS Begum Pur as well as Sub. Division, Begumpur, Rohini Distt., New Delhi.

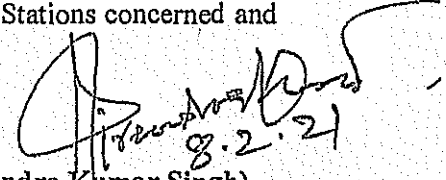
Any person professing, believing or following the Sikh faith may carry or possess with him a kirpan.

These orders shall come into force with effect from 08.02.2021 and shall remain in force for a period from 08.02.2021 to 13.03.2021 (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

DOCUMENTS RELEASED
UNDER RTI ACT 2005

Any person contravening this order shall attract punishment under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 113 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978) which provides punishment or 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.

As this order cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed Ex-parte. It is further directed that this order shall be published for the information of the public through Press and other media and by affixing copies on the notice boards of all Deputy Commissioners of Police, Assistant Commissioners of Police, Tehsil Officers of the Districts, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the N.D.M.C & M.C.D.


(Birendra Kumar Singh)
Asstt. Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Division Begumpur, Delhi

No. 324-25 R/ACP/Begumpur /RD dated Delhi, the 8/02/2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Revenue Commissioner Govt. of NCT Dehli.
6. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector.
9. All Deputy Commissioners, Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
10. Secretary, NDMC with the request that the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. North Delhi Municipal Commissioner Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the public.
12. All SDMs Outer District, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the public.
13. PRO, Delhi Police with one spare copy for necessary action.
14. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting it outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
15. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Hdqrs. Delhi w.r.t PHQ's order No. 57029-308/C&T (AC-IV) PHQ, dated 8.10.08 & No. 66264-74/C&T/AC-IV/PHQ dated 5.12.08 & 36323-82 /C&T/ AC-IV PHQ dated 16.09.10 and No. 15081-1114/X-1/PHQ dated 25.07.2013 for information and necessary action.
16. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
17. Director of News Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with the request for publicity in the press.
18. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
19. All Tehsildar, Rohini District, New Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the public.
20. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
21. SO to CP/Delhi.
22. LA to CP/Delhi.
23. ACP(P), ACP(C &T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
24. Insp. (C &T), PHQ, Delhi.
25. All ACsP/SHOs/Rohini Distt., Delhi.
26. Insp. Admn./RD and RI/Rohini Distt. & I/C Control Room/RD, Delhi
27. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/RD.
28. HAX/RD.

NOTED & FILED
UNDER R/ACP-2005

ORDER

Whereas a number of girl Schools/Colleges, PG for women (working) and girl students & hostel for girls are operational in Delhi but CCTV cameras are not installed to cover the outer periphery of such institutions.

And whereas, it is seen that certain criminals/anti-social elements indulge in crime against women such as sexual assault, molestation, eve-teasing & harassment of women etc.

And whereas, safety and security of women outside schools/colleges, PG's hostels etc. is a matter of serious concern.

And whereas, the unscrupulous persons loiter around these institutions /hostels/PG's etc. and installation of CCTVs in the outer periphery will check unscrupulous activities of such anti-social elements.

And whereas, during Court trial, police is required to produce scientific evidence to corroborate oral evidence etc.

And whereas, in order to deter criminals and anti- social elements from committing such crime, the installation of CCTV cameras in lithe outer periphery will work as force multiplier.

And whereas, installation of CCTV to cover the outer periphery of such institutions/PG's/women hostels etc. would inspire further confidence among women community.

And whereas, installation of CCTVs would help in controlling such crime and augment the safety and security of women.

And whereas, it is found that most of these institutions/PG's/women hostels etc. have not installed sufficient number of CCTV cameras to cover the critical areas (outer periphery), it is rendered imperative to put regulatory checks on this issue.

And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent crime against women and girls especially outside such institutions/PG's for women (working) & girl students and girl hostels etc.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr.P.C., 1973(No.2 of 1974) read with the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's notification No. U-11036(i) UTL, dated 09.09.2010, I, **Patil Swagat Raj kumar ,Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Timarpur, North District, Delhi**, do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owner of all such establishments in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division-Timarpur, North Distt., Delhi who shall within a period of **02 months** from the date of publication of this order.

- I. Install good quality CCTV cameras in sufficient number and recording system with play back facility, to cover the area outside such women/girls hostels, institutions, PG's etc. The CCTV should monitor anyone entering the premises or loitering outside.
- II. It should be ensured that the installed CCTV cameras are in working order all the time.
- III. The recording system shall preserve a digital record of CCTV coverage for not less than 15 days.
- IV. The concerned institution, PGs for girl students and women (working) & girl hostels shall cause to copy the CCTV coverage on CD/pen drive and hand over to the police whenever required/demanded.

These Orders shall come into force with effect from **08-12-2021 to 05.02-2022** and shall remain in force for a period of **60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.**

All such girl Schools/Colleges, PGs for girl students and women (working) & girl hostels, which contravene this order shall be liable for the punishment in accordance with the provisions of Section 188 of the I.P.C.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It is being promulgate for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all Addl.CsP, DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.

[Signature]
08.12.2021

(Patil Swagat Raj kumar)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION-TIMARPUR Delhi

No. 7768-7808 SO/ACP/Timarpur, North District, dated Delhi the 8/12/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Deputy Director, I.B.M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
5. Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.
6. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts of Delhi, one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for District).
7. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
8. Commissioner, of all three MCD Zones(with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public) .
9. DC/North Zone, MCD for pasting on the Notice Board, outside the corporation's offices for the public.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/ Radio/Television).
11. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the notice board.
12. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
14. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
15. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Mandi House, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
17. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
18. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
19. L.A. to C.P./Delhi.
20. ACP(P) , ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
21. SI Press (PHQ)
22. All ACsP/SDPO's and SHO's/North Distt. for pasting on the Notice Board.
23. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/North Distt.
24. HAX Branch/North Distt. and RI/North Distt.

ORDER

1. Whereas a large number of ATMs and branches of Banks are operational in Delhi and other parts of NCR, which are handling huge transactions of cash and precious metals.
2. And whereas, a large number of customers come to the said ATMs and banks for day to day transactions, it thus becomes necessary to have quality surveillance on their day to day functioning.
3. And whereas, it has come to notice that certain criminals and anti-social elements look for soft targets, particularly during the late evening hours and target employees and customers carrying huge cash/ jewellery items and are vulnerable to crime and criminals, if they are not guarded properly at the ATMs and bank premises.
4. And whereas, it is imperative to put some regulatory checks on the activities of such ATMs and branches of bank so that anti social and criminal elements do not cause danger to human life and effect loss of property.
5. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Police, Delhi by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/3/1978 (I)-UTL, 01/07/1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F.No. 11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09/09/2010, **I, Naresh Kumar, ACP/Metro South**, New Delhi do hereby make this written order that all the ATMs and branches of banks carrying huge transactions of money and jewellery items at their respective ATMs and their like branches of banks in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Division South Metro.
 - a) refrain from not maintaining secure premises by installing CCTV cameras at their main access, and inside and around the premises of ATMs and branches of banks. Proper staff shall be deputed to monitor the CCTV coverage. A video back-up of at least 30 days of such recording be kept for further use
 - b) refrain from not maintaining data of all employees, security guards, cab drivers and contractual workers with them for access by the police as and when required, and ensure verification of antecedents of all the employee including contractual employees
 - c) refrain from not following the procedure of "KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER" as issued by the Reserve Bank of India for Nationalized Banks and data base for same shall be kept for access by the police as and when required
 - d) refrain from not maintaining digital record of all the visitors with their photo identity
 - e) refrain from not deploying armed security guard at the main entry of such premises and at any other vulnerable point

- f) refrain from not deploying armed security guards with the employees who carry huge cash/gold/jewellery from one place to another. All high value transactions must be done in a secured vehicle which must have CCTV installed
 - g) ensure that no vehicles being used for transportation of cash or precious metal is without GPS for monitoring their movement, and
 - h) ensure that no movement of large amount of cash or precious goods after sunset, be undertaken.
6. This order shall come into force w.e.f **20.07.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of **60 days i.e. 17.09.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
 7. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 188 of the IPC.
 8. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the Press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl.DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.


(Naresh Kumar)

Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Metro South, Delhi.

No. 4030-4199 /R/ACP/Metro South, dated New Delhi, the 20.07.2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, New Delhi.
6. C.P. Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/ Delhi.
8. DIG/CISF/Shastri Park Metro
9. DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all District/ Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all ACsP/SHOs/Inspr. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units).
10. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Board outside the Committee's office.
12. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy) for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board for the public.

13. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
 14. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
 15. Head Pashi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting the order outside the court room of FC, Delhi.
 16. Director of News Services, All India Radio for broadcasting.
 17. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
 18. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
 19. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/ Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
 20. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic & PCR, Delhi.
 21. S.O to C.P, Delhi.
 22. P.A. to C.P, Delhi
 23. L.A, to C.P, Delhi.
 24. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ, Delhi.
 25. All SHO's Metro South for necessary action.
 26. Insp. (X)/, PHQ, Delhi.
 27. I/C Control Room/Metro.
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ORDER

Whereas a number of Banking and financial/business establishments like Banks/ATMs, private locker companies, Jewellery shops, petrol pumps. Mall/restaurants/hotels. Cinema halls, cine complexes. Wine and beer shops eating houses that conduct business in Delhi and transact cash and other precious items where CCTV cameras are not installed to cover the outer areas of such establishments.

And whereas, large number of customers come to these establishments which entails financial transactions

And whereas, cases of theft, robbery, dacoity, snatching and cheating etc. frequently take place in and around such establishments in Delhi

And whereas, criminals and anti-social elements have targeted banking and other financial/commercial establishments leading to loss of life and property

And whereas, during trial the courts give due weight age to the scientific evidence to corroborate oral evidence etc.

And whereas, security and safety is the most important factor for smooth running of these banking and financial/business establishment

And whereas, people visiting these establishments feel unsafe as CCTV cameras are not installed to cover the outer areas of such establishments.

And whereas, in order to deter criminals and anti social elements from committing crime, the installation of CCTV cameras outside such establishments would work as a force multiplier.

And whereas, as per law everybody is bound to inform the police not only about the commission of certain offences including the offences of robbery dacoity. Snatching and cheating etc. but also about the intention to do so.

And whereas, installation of CCTVs to cover the outer periphery would inspire further confidence in general public/customers visiting these establishments.

And whereas, installation of such CCTVs would not only help in controlling crime but also help in flourishing of business, tourism and overall growth the society.

And whereas, it has been found that most of these establishments have not installed sufficient number of CCTV cameras to cover the critical areas (outer periphery) it is rendered imperative to put regulatory checks on this issue.

And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to protect properly and danger of human life and safety, thwart/prevent terrorist activities, which may affect the security of the state and disturb public order and tranquility.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of section 144 Cr PC 1973 (No 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No U-11036/(i) UTL dated 9.9.10, I, **Dr. Vikas Sheokand, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Prashant Vihar, Rohini District Delhi** do hereby make this written order to strict compliance by the owner of all such establishments in the jurisdiction of **Sub-Division Prashant Vihar Rohini Distt Delhi**, who shall within a period of **02 months from 04.01.2021:-**

1. Install good quality CCTV cameras in sufficient numbers and recording system with play back facility, to cover the area outside such banking and financial/business establishment. The CCTV should monitor anyone entering the premises or loitering outside.
2. It should be ensured that the installed CCTV cameras are in working order all the time in such establishments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04/01/2021 BY 60324

3. The recording system shall preserve a digital record of CCTV coverage for not less than 15 days.
4. The concerned bank and financial/business establishments shall cause to copy the CCTV coverage on CD pen drive and hand over to the police whenever required/demanded.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **04.01.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e up to **04.03.2021**(both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

All such banking and financial/business establishments, like Banks/ATMs, Private lockers companies, jewellery shops petrol pumps, malls/restaurants/hotels cinema halls/ cine complexes, wine and beer shops, eating houses which controversies this order shall be liable for the punishment in accordance with the provisions of Section 188 of the IPC.

All the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby exparte. It is being promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all Addl. CsP, DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Officers, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.



(Dr. Vikas Sheokand)

Assistant Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Prashant Vihar, Delhi.

No. 151-200 /R/ACP/ Prashant Vihar/RD dated Delhi, the 31/01/2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Revenue Commissioner Govt. of NCT, Delhi
6. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector.
9. All Deputy Commissioners, Govt. of NCT, Delhi
10. Secretary, NDMC with the request that the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. North Delhi Municipal Commissioner, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
12. Chairman Central Board of Secondary Education Delhi, Preet Vihar, Delhi.
13. All SDMs North District, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
14. PRO, Delhi Police with one spare copy for necessary action.
15. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting the order outside the Court Room of FC., Delhi.
16. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Delhi w.r.t PHQ's order NO. 2697-2720/C&T (AC-IV) PHQ, dated 30.01.2014 for information and necessary action.
17. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
18. Director of News Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with the request for publicity in the press.
19. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.

DOCUMENTS RELEASED
UNDER RTI ACT-2005

20. All Tehsildars/ Rohini District with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
21. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and Ops. & Comn., Delhi.
22. SO to CP/Delhi.
23. LA to CP/Delhi.
24. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ, Delhi.
25. Insp. (C&T), PHQ Delhi.
26. All ACsP/SHOs/RD., Delhi.
27. Insp. Admn., RI/RD, I/C Control Room/RD, HAX & HAR/RD.
28. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/RD.

DOCUMENTS RELEASED
UNDER RTI ACT-2005

ORDER

Whereas a large number of NBFC (Non Banking Financial Companies) are operational in Delhi and other parts of NCR, which are handling huge transactions of cash and precious metals.

And whereas, a large number of customers come to the said companies for day to day transactions, it has thus becomes necessary to have quality surveillance on their day to day functioning.

And whereas, it has come to notice that certain criminals and anti-social elements look for soft targets, particularly during the late evening hours and targets employees carrying huge cash/jewelry items and are vulnerable to crime and criminals, if they are not guarded properly at their business premises and while in transit.

And whereas, it is imperative to put some regulatory checks on the activities of such NBFC (Non Banking Financial Companies) so that the anti-social and criminal elements do not cause danger to human life and effect loss of property.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No U-11036/(i)UTL, dated 09.09.2010. **I, Ashok Tyagi, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Chhawla, Dwarka District, New Delhi** do hereby make this written order that all such NBFC carrying huge transactions of money and jewellery items at their respective offices and their establishments shall refrain from :-

- A. Not maintaining secure premises by installing CCTV at their main access, entry in the office and inside and around the premises. Proper staff shall be deputed to monitor the CCTV coverage. A video backup of at least 30 days of such recording be kept for further use.
- B. Not maintaining data base of all employees, security guards, Cab Drivers and contractual workers working with them for access by the police as and when required, and ensure verification of antecedents of all the employee including contractual employees.
- C. Not following the procedure of 'KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER' as issued by the Reserve Bank of India for Nationalized Banks and a data base for same shall be kept for access by the police as and when required..
- D. Not maintaining digital record of all the visitors with their photo identity.

- E. Not deploying armed security guards at the main entry of such premises and at any other vulnerable points.
- F. Not deploying armed security guards with the employees who carry huge cash/gold/jewelery from one place to another. All high value transactions must be done in a secured vehicle which must have CCTV installed.
- G. No vehicles being used for transportation of cash or precious metal must be without GPS for monitoring their movement.
- H. No movement of large amount of cash or precious goods after sunset be undertaken.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **12.01.2021 to 12.03.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person/employers/transporters etc. contravening these orders shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provisions of section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through the Press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the office of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil officer, all police stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.


(ASHOK TYAGI)

Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Sub Division, Chhawla, New Delhi.

No. 453-483 /ACP/Chhawla dated, New Delhi, 11-01-2021

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all the Districts / Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs / Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units)
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.

ORDER

Whereas, a large number of complaints are being received that people **purchasing liquor** from liquor vends often start consuming the same it in front of the liquor vend and at other public places. Vendors selling eatables and juices, at time, also station themselves unauthorizedly outside liquor vends which further facilitates this undesirable activity. At times, Baratis accompany Barat also openly drink liquor etc. on the roads while the Barats are moving. Drinking in public is a nuisance with a serious potential to result in brawls and quarrels causing serious injuries/death and damage to public and private property. This affects the peace and tranquility of the area and creates problems in maintaining law and order. It is also a punishable offence under section 40 of the Delhi Excise Act, 2009 (Delhi Act 10 of 2010)

2. And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this regard to prevent danger to human life or safety and to thwart/prevent un-toward incidents which may affect the peace and tranquility of the area.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Section 144 Criminal Procedure code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affair, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/1/2008 (i) —UTL, 26.11.2008 I, **Patil Swagat Rajkumar, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Timarpur of North District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order to do the following for strict compliance by the owners of liquor vends in the area of Sub Division Timarpur of North District, New Delhi:

a). Install CCTV with sufficient number of cameras and recording system with play back facility to cover up to 50 meters area in front of the shop. The CCTV should monitor anyone consuming liquor or facilitating consumption of liquor or any unauthorized vendor stationed in the coverage area.

b). The recording system shall preserve a digital record of CCTV coverage for not less than 10 days.

c). The vend owner or his agent shall cause to copy the CCTV coverage on a CD and hand over to the police whenever demanded.

d). Before starting sales for the day, the Manager of the liquor vend should ensure that the CCTV system is in proper working order and in case any defect is noticed, immediate action to get it rectified should be taken. An entry should be made in the register and intimation in writing should be sent to the Police Station simultaneously to be got duly received from the Duty Officer of the Police Station mentioning Daily Dairy Number on the intimation.

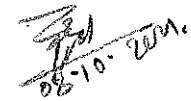
e). During the course of monitoring of the CCTV System, the Manager or anyone specifically designated by the Manager for real time monitoring of the CCTV shall immediately inform the Police Control Room at telephone No.100 and also the nearest Police Station in case any illegal drinking in public or unauthorized vendor is noticed in the CCTV coverage area.

f). The vend owner shall display prominently at least two bilingual sign boards mentioning that drinking in public places is an offence and standing of unauthorized vendors outside the liquor shop is strictly prohibited. Telephone number of nearest Police Station shall also be mentioned on the sign boards.

4. This order shall come into force **with effect from 08.10.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to 06/12/2021 (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of Indian Penal code.

6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through the Press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all District DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.



(Patil Swagat Raj kumar)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION TIMARPUR, DELHI.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Deputy Director, I.B.M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
5. Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.
6. The DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all Districts of Delhi, one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for District).
DCP/HQ, Delhi.
7. Commissioner, of all three MCD Zones(with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public) .
8. DC/North Zone, MCD for pasting on the Notice Board, outside the corporation's offices for the public.
9. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/ Radio/Television).
10. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the notice board.
11. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
12. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
13. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
14. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Mandi House, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
15. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
16. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
17. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
18. L.A. to C.P./Delhi.
19. ACP(P) , ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
20. SI Press (PHQ)
21. All ACsP/SDPO's and SHO's/North Distt. for pasting on the Notice Board.
22. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/North Distt.
23. HAX Branch/North Distt. and RI/North Distt.
24. No. SO/ACP/Timarpur

ORDER

1. Whereas various intelligence report are being received that terrorist/anti social elements may use vehicles/car for their illegal means and parked them in the parking lots without any complexity. A large number of complaints are also being received that various parking lots are running in the area of sub. Division Sultan puri without complying the direction /guidelines of competent authorities. This may apprehended that terrorist /anti social elements may use these parking lots/areas for their convenience and there is every likelihood of breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquility and also there is grave danger to human life and safety and injury to public property on that account.
2. Whereas, and to take certain measures for strengthening the safety of state and peoples, as well as preventing the crime, it is mandatory for the owner/attendants of parking lots to install the CCTV cameras covering the entire inside/outside area of their respective parking space/lots, so that proper surveillance could be mounted over the anti-social activities. Checking of vehicles must be done with Inverted mirrors. No vehicles should be parked unattended. Ensure verification of antecedents of their employees including contractual employees. Ensure issuance of entry/exit passes to vehicles/owners
3. And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf of protect property and danger of human life and safety, thwart/prevent terrorist activities, which may affect the security of the States and disturb public order and tranquility.
4. Now, therefore, **I, MINIR SAKARIA**, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub- Division Sultan puri, Outer District, New Delhi in exercise of the power conferred upon me under Section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U- 11036/(I), UTL, dated, 09.09.2010, do hereby make this written order **for strict compliance by the owner/attendants/care taker of parking lots in the jurisdiction of Sub Division, Sultan Puri, outer district, Delhi, shall**
 - A. Maintain a register of entry/exit of vehicles on daily basis.
 - B. Ensure Installation of CCTV cameras at and around of parking lots/space with minimum 30 days recording facility.
 - C. Ensure checking of vehicles with Inverted mirrors by trained staff.
 - D. Ensure Issuance of entry/exit passes.
 - E. Ensure proper police verification of parking staff/ attendants/care takers.
 - F. Ensure Issuance of proper uniform to parking staff/attendants/ care takers.
 - G. Ensure no vehicle parked unattended.
5. This order shall come into force **w.e.f. 15/01/2022** and shall remain in force upto **15/03/2022**(both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

6. In view of the emergent nature of the order, it is being issued ex-parte and is addressed to the public in general. Any person violating this order shall be punished under section 188 of the I.P.C.

7. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, ADDL.DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil officers, all Police Station concerned and the offices of NDMC & MCD.

Mihir Sakaria

(MIHIR SAKARIA)

Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Div. Sultanpuri, Outer District, Delhi

No. 680-708 /ACP/Sultanpuri /OD dated Delhi, the 15 / 01 /2022.

Copy forwarded for Information and necessary action to the-


1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Revenue Commissioner Govt. of NCT, Delhi
6. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. Csp/Jt. Csp/Addl. Csp/Delhi.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC& FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector.
9. All Deputy Commissioners, Govt. of NCT, Delhi
10. Secretary, NDMC with the request that the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. North Delhi Municipal Commissioner, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
12. Sh. Sarbir Bedi, (IAS), Chairman Central Board of Secondary Education Delhi, PrastVihar, Delhi.
13. All SDMs Outer District, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
14. PRO, Delhi Police with one spare copy for necessary action.
15. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting the order outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
16. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Delhi w.r.t PHQ's order NO. 2697-2720/C&T (AC-IV) PHQ, dated 30.01.2014 for information and necessary action.
17. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
18. Director of News Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with the request for publicity in the press.

19. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
20. All Tehsildars/ Outer District with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
21. DCSP/Special Branch, Traffic and Ops. & Comn., Delhi.
22. SO to CP/Delhi.
23. LA to CP/Delhi.
24. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ, Delhi.
25. Insp. (C&T), PHQ Delhi.
26. All ACSP/SHOs/Outer Distt., Delhi.
27. HAX & HAR/OD.
28. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCSP/OD.

ORDER

1. Whereas a large number of commercial places/shops have come up in Delhi which are popularly known as **Money Changer/Transfer/sending money to other accounts** and a large number of people visit them to use the facilities available in such places including transfer of money from e-wallet facility.
2. And whereas it has come to notice that certain criminal anti-social elements/terrorists are using these facilities to mislead the security/investigating agencies, create panic in the public, endanger the security of VVIPs and Govt. Institutions, help in the terrorist activities directly affecting the security of the State.
3. And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent danger to human life or safety, to thwart/prevent terrorist activities, which may affect the security of the State and disturbance of public order and tranquility.
4. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon the Commissioner of Police, Delhi by section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/3/1978 (I)-UTL, 1.7.1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt of India, Ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F.No. 11.36/1/2010-UTL dated 9.9.2010, I **Atul Kumar Verma , Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Aman Vihar, Rohini District** do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owners of such Cyber Cafes, in the entire area of Sub Division Aman Vihar Rohini District:-
 - i) Prohibiting the use of **Money Changer** by unknown person and whose identity has not been established by the owner of the shop;
 - ii) Maintaining a register for identity of the visitor/user;
 - iii) Make an entry in the handwriting of the visitor/user mentioning name, address, telephone number and identity proof. The visitor/user shall also sign the register kept for this purpose;

- iv) the identity of the visitor/user shall be established through identity card, voter card, ration card, driving license, passport and photo credit card (any one of them);
 - v) The users of **Money Changer** are properly covered under CCTV.
 - vi) The owner will install sufficient number of CCTV cameras to cover outer side and inside of the shop and all the activities of persons came to the shop.
 - vii) if any activity of the visitor is of a suspicious nature the owner of **Money Changer** will immediately inform the police station; and
 - viii) Record be maintained about the specific mobile number/ e-wallet computer used by the person.
5. These orders shall come into force with effect from **08.09.2021** shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to **06.11.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
6. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code; and
7. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP/ACsP, Tehsil offices of the Districts, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.


(ATUL KUMAR VERMA)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION AMAN VIHAR , DELHI.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
11/09/2021

No. 5763-5762/ACP Aman Vihar/RD, Delhi, dated 5-9-21.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

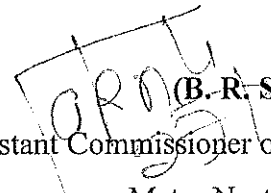
1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector.
8. Secretary, NDMC with the request that the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
9. Commissioner of MCD, Delhi.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with one spare copy for necessary action.
11. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi.
12. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Hdqrs. Delhi w.r.t PHQ's order No. 57029-308/C&T (AC-IV) PHQ, dated 8.10.08 and No. 66264-74/C&T/AC-IV/PHQ dated 5.12.08 and 36323-82 /C&T/ AC-IV PHQ dated 16.09.10 for information and necessary action.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
14. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with the request for publicity in the press.
15. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi Mehrauli.
17. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
18. SO to CP/Delhi.
19. LA to CP/Delhi.
20. All ACsP/SHOs/RohiniDistt., Delhi.
21. I/C P.P. Rohini Court, Delhi to paste the copy of this order on notice boards.
22. Inspr. Admn./RD and RI/RohiniDistt., Delhi
23. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/RD.
24. HAX/RD

ORDER

1. Whereas, there have been incidents of murder, rape, robbery etc. in the streets offices/Hotels/Guest Houses/Restaurants/Pubs/Malls/Eating joints and shops in the Delhi Metro area in the past causing loss of life and property.
2. And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this regard to prevent danger to human life or safety and to thwart/prevent untoward incidents which may affect the peace and tranquility of the area.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the virtue of Sec.144 Cr.P.C. 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/1/2008 UTL dated 26.11.08. **I, B. R. Sankhla, ACP/Metro North**, New Delhi do hereby make this written order to do the following for strict compliance by the owners of such hotels/guest houses/ restaurants/petrol pumps in the area of Sub-Division Metro North shall:-
 - a) Install CCTV with sufficient number of cameras and recording system with play back facility to cover inside and up to 50 meters area in front of the offices/Hotels/Guest Houses/Restaurants/Pubs/Malls/Eating joints and shops. The CCTV should have capacity and location to monitor each and every person who enter/exit or pass by their venture.
 - b) The recording system shall preserve a digital record of CCTV coverage for not less than 10 days.
 - c) The offices/Hotels/Guest Houses/Restaurants/Pubs/Malls/Eating joints and shops owner or his manager shall cause to copy the CCTV coverage on a CD and hand over to the police whenever demanded
 - d) The Owner/Manager of the offices/Hotels/Guest houses/Restaurants/Pubs/Malls/Eating joints and shops should ensure that the CCTV system is in proper working order and in case any defect is noticed, immediate action to get it rectified should be taken. An entry should be made in the register and intimation in writing should be sent to the Police Station mentioning Daily Diary Number on the intimation.

shall immediately inform the Police Control Room at telephone No. 100 and also the nearest Police Station in case any suspect person or activity is noticed in the CCTV coverage area.

4. This order shall come into force w.e.f **30.01.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e **30.03.2021 (both days inclusive)** unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 188 of the IPC.
6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the Press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl.DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.


(B. R. Sankhla)
 Assistant Commissioner of Police,
 Metro North, Delhi.

No. 529-628 /R/ACP/Metro North, dated New Delhi, the 27/1/2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, New Delhi.
6. C.P. Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/ Delhi.
8. DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all District/ Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all ACsP/SHOs/Insprs. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units).
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.

10. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Board outside the Committee's office.
11. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy) for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board for the public.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
13. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
14. Head Pashi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting the order outside the court room of FC, Delhi.
15. Director of News Services, All India Radio for broadcasting.
16. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
17. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
18. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/ Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
19. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic & PCR, Delhi.
20. S.O to C.P, Delhi.
21. P.A. to C.P, Delhi
22. L.A, to C.P, Delhi.
23. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ, Delhi.
24. All SHO's Metro North for necessary action.
25. Inspr. (C&T), PHQ, Delhi.
26. I/C Control Room/Metro.
27. HAR/Metro

cp/pellw i' ,
12

ORDER

Whereas, a large number of **private courier services** operate in and around the capital to facilitate sending of goods through courier across the country.

1 And whereas, it has been noticed that the private courier services generally book goods or items to be transferred on the face value of the courier sender without bothering to verify his or her address thereby paving the way for unscrupulous persons using the courier services for illegal activities.

2 And whereas, instances have come to notice where criminals have used courier services to send incriminatory items, contraband and even dead bodies in the guise of courier.

3 And whereas, it has also been observed that the record of courier senders are not kept by the courier services or agents engaged in the business of facilitating courier of goods making it difficult for the investigation agencies to identify the culprits behind such crimes.

4 And whereas, it is thus rendered imperative to put regulatory check on the private courier services who deal in booking and sending goods from one place to another so that the anti social elements may not be able to use them to send incriminatory things through them and it is felt that immediate action is necessary in this regard.

5 Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the virtue of section 144 Cr. P. C. 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notifications No. U-11036/(i) UTL dated 09.09.2010, I, **K.S.N. SUBUDHI, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division, Ashok Vihar, North-West, New Delhi** do hereby make this written order that all such private courier services or agents who deal in booking and sending goods in the jurisdiction of Sub Division, Delhi shall :-

- A. Maintain a register courier senders and details of goods to be sent through courier.
- B. Keep copies of identification documents like election card, ration card, PAN card, Driving license, etc. of the courier sender of access by the police as and when required.
- C. Cross-check from the concerned company or office if its representative or employee approaches for getting the goods booked for courier in case sender is acting on behalf of a company or office or organization.
- D. Generally satisfy oneself about the goods before accepting the packet/parcel booked for courier.
- E. Install CCTV with sufficient number of cameras and recording system with play back facility, to cover booking office and the area where goods are to be kept. The CCTV should monitor anyone coming for booking a courier.
- F. The recording system shall preserve a digital record of CCTV coverage for not less than 30 days.
- G. The private courier service or agent shall cause to copy the CCTV coverage on a CD and hand over to the police whenever demanded.
- H. Inform the nearby police station if the courier sender of the goods is found suspicious.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **27.01.2021** shall be effective for a period of 60 days up to **27.03.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdraw earlier.

Any person dealing in business of courier services or agent who contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of Sec 188 of the IPC.

TRUE COPY

150 FROM 17/01/2021

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice Board of the offices of all District DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehs offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.

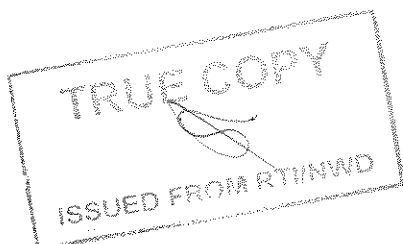
(K.S.N. SUBUDHI)

Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Division Ashok Vihar, Delhi.

No.401-450/ACP/AV/NWD, dated, Delhi the 27.01.2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP, Addl. CsP including P/PTC, Delhi.
7. Addl. Csp/DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/Units of Delhi including FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors.
8. Secretary. NDMC with request that order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the Committee's office.
9. Commissioners of MCD, Delhi
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 50 spare copies for necessary action.
11. District Magistrate, Delhi.
12. Head peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi.
13. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head Quarters, Delhi for necessary action.
14. Director of New Service, AIR for broadcasting.
15. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. With the request for publicity in the press.
16. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting the same on the Notice Board.
18. DCsP/Special Branch Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
19. S.O. to C.P. Delhi.
20. L.A. to C.P. Delhi.
21. All ACsP/North West Distt.
22. All SHOs/Inspr/North West District
23. Inspr. Legal Cell, RI/NWD & Inspr. Admn./NWD.
24. PAs/ SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NWD.
25. HAX/NWD.
26. HAR/NWD.

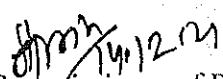


No. 4687-4706 R-ACP/MAYUR VIHAR /ED DATED DELHI, THE 14.12.2021

1. Whereas, there is a mushrooming of BPOs (Business process outsourcing Centers) prominently known as Call Centers, Corporate houses, Media houses, companies, organizations and firms in Delhi and other parts of the NCR offering employment opportunity for the youth.
2. And whereas, the employees including young women from across the country have been staying in various parts of Delhi while their work place may be in the NCR region and their employers are providing cab service for the purpose of picking up and dropping them from their places of stay to office and back. As these organizations are functioning round the clock, the cabs are ferrying employees even at late night hours. Such employers are reported to have hired cabs on contract basis and have not been able to properly monitor these cab operators and their drivers for ensuring safe and secure transportation of the employees resulting in grave danger to human life, safety and security of the employees, especially of women employees.
3. And whereas, it has come to notice that certain criminal and anti-social elements look for soft targets, particularly during odd hours and the women employees who travel during late night hours are vulnerable to crime and criminal acts by such elements, if they are not dropped securely and safely at their places of stay.
4. And whereas, it is rendered imperative to put some regulatory checks on organizations having such service of picking and dropping their employees and transporters, security agencies, drivers and security guards involved in the same so that anti-social and criminal elements may not cause danger to human life and safety and their property and it is felt that immediate action is necessary in this regard.
5. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the virtue of section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, and New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/(i) UTL dated. **I, HARI SINGH (DANIPS), ACP/Sub-Division Mayur Vihar, East District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order that all such organizations like BPOs, Corporate and Media Houses, having the system of picking up and dropping their employees and the concerned transporters, security agencies, drivers and security guards in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Mayur Vihar, East District, Delhi shall :-
 - a. Maintain a database of all employees, security personnel, cab drivers and contractual workers working with them, for access by the police as and when required.
 - b. Hire security personnel and other contractual personnel as far as possible from licensed agencies only.

SECRET

- c. Ensure verification of antecedents of all their employees including contractual employees.
 - d. Ensure that women employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (Regular employee of the company) is invariably deployed in each cab carrying women staff during night hours i.e. 8 PM to 7 AM.
 - e. Choose the route in such a manner that as far as possible a woman employee is not the first one to be picked up or the last one to be dropped.
 - f. Ensure that during night hours the cab involved in transportation of women employees picks up and drops such employee's right at their houses, remains halted at the point where a woman employee has been dropped till she confirms her arrival/reaching at their residence/place of stay through a telephone call.
 - g. Ensure that, whenever the house of a woman employee is so located that the approach road is not motor able, the duly verified security guard or the male colleague, during night hours, accompanies the employee on foot up to her house and takes a confirmation about her safe arrival.
 - h. Exercise effective check and control on the vehicle's movement in order to check any unwarranted activities of the cab drivers, such as picking up strangers, straying away from the designed route etc.
 - i. Get GPS System installed in the cabs used in transportation of such employees, especially women employees.
6. These orders shall come into force with effect from 15.12.2021 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to 12.02.2022 (Both Days Inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
 7. Any person / employer / transporter etc. contravening these orders shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of Sec. 188 of the IPC, and
 8. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.


Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division MayurVihar

Document Under
PIO Office, East Unit, Jharkhand
(Dahli Police)

ORDER

1. Whereas, a large number of people sell and purchase Second Hand Vehicles including Motor Cycles, Scooters and Cars in Delhi through dealers engaged in this profession.
2. And whereas, it has been noticed that the Second Hand Vehicles are commonly sold without filling all the columns especially date of transaction of Form No. 29 and Form No. 30 (part-I & II) thereby resulting in transfer of vehicle to number of purchasers before the actual transfer of the vehicle in the records of Transport Authority. This is to circumvent the requirement of section 50 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, that the fact of transfer of vehicle should be reported to the Transport Authority within 14 days for local transfer and 45 days for inter-district transfer.
3. And whereas, it has been noticed that the stolen vehicles involved in crime are sold to several purchasers through dealers/agents of Second Hand Vehicles. Such second hand vehicles are likely to be used for commission of various type of crime like robbery etc. and may be used even in terrorist activity.
4. And whereas, it has also been observed that the record of seller and purchaser are not kept by the dealers or agents engaged in the business of facilitating sale and purchase of Second Hand Vehicles making it difficult for the investigation agencies to identify the criminals involved in such crimes.
5. And whereas, it is rendered imperative to put regulatory check on the vehicle dealers who deal in sale and purchase of Second Hand Vehicles so that the anti social elements may not use them to sell the stolen vehicles through them and it is felt that immediate action is necessary in this regard.
6. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/(i) UTL, dated 09/09/2010, I, **Dinesh Kumar, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Sub Division Parliament Street of New Delhi District** do hereby make this written order that all such Vehicle dealers who deal in sale and purchase of second hand vehicles including Motor Cycles, Scooters and Cars in the jurisdiction of **Sub-Division Parliament Street, Delhi** shall:-
 - (a) Maintain a register of sellers and purchasers of all the transactions of Second Hand Vehicles.
 - (b) Ensure that Form 29, Form 30 and the delivery letter are duly filled with clear mention of the date of transaction.
 - (c) Affix photographs of the seller and purchaser on the register.
 - (d) Keep copies of identification documents like election card, ration card, PAN Card, Driving licence etc. as well as copies of Form 29, Form 30 (Part-I & II) and Delivery Letter for access by the police as and when required.
 - (e) Inform the nearby police station if the seller or buyer is found suspicious.
7. These orders shall come into force with effect from **30.03.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of **60 days** upto **28.05.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.



8. Any person dealing in business of sale and purchase of second hand vehicles as dealer or agent who contravenes this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
9. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed 'Ex-Parte'. It shall be published for the information of public through Press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Officer, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC, MCD.

(PINESH KUMAR)

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SUB-DIVISION PARLIAMENT STREET
NEW DELHI DISTRICT

No. 2620-2744 /SO/ACP/Pt. Street/NDD, dated New Delhi the 30/7/2021.

Copy to :

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, I.B., MHA, Govt. of India, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Boards of the offices (20 copies for District and 10 for Units).
9. DCP/Headquarters, Delhi.
10. SO to C.P., Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Board outside the committee's office.
12. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Corporation's office for the general public).
13. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
14. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
15. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
16. Director of New Service, AIR or Broadcasting.
17. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
18. Director, Doordarshan, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
19. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
20. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
21. LA to C.P., Delhi.
22. ACP(P), ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
23. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
24. PA to C.P., Delhi.
25. CA/NDD



ORDER

01 Whereas, A large number of second hand mobile sellers are carrying their business from Kiosk(s) or from their shops operational in the area of Sub Division Sarai Rohilla, Delhi who are also selling/purchasing/ repairing second hand mobile phones and accessories and install software on such mobile.

02 And whereas, a large number of customers come to these sellers dally, it thus becomes necessary to have regular surveillance on their day to day functioning.

03 And whereas, it has also come to notice that certain criminals and anti-social elements look for soft targets, particularly people from outside Delhi who purchase these second hand/repaired/stolen mobile and use it for their criminal activities.

04 Now whereas, it is imperative to put some regulatory checks on the activities of such second hand mobile sellers so that the anti social elements and criminals do not procure such hand-sets for their criminal activities.

05 Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr.P.C., 1973 (No.02 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affair, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036(i) UTL Dt. 09.09.2010. I, PATIL SWAGAT RAJKUMAR, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Sarai Rohilla, Delhi to hereby make this written order that all such second hand mobile sellers carrying out transaction of mobile phones and software(s) at their respective stalls/shops/kiosks and their like establishments shall:-

(A)- Maintain database of their employee's buyers and sellers of second hand mobile phones accessories with them.

(B) Maintain the record of residence proof and ID i.e. photocopy of residence proof/identity card/Voter ID of the costumers and sellers of such mobile phones in addition to receipt of old mobile.

(C) Maintain register of all the handsets which they have sold or purchase containing their make, IMEI No., Details of sellers/purchaser including their residential/office including their address and phone numbers.

(D) Maintain proper record of the customers to whom they have sold or from whom they have purchased gadget(s) including photocopy of PAN Card, EPIC Card, and Driving License, Adhar Card.

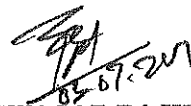
(E) Also take a maintain the additional numbers of the buyers/sellers

06. This order shall come to notice force w.e.f. **04.07.2021** and shall remain in force for a period 60 days i.e. **01.09.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

07. Any person/employers/sellers carrying their business from Kiosk or from their shops operational in the area of Sub Division Sarai Rohilla, North Delhi which are also selling/purchasing/repairing of second hand mobile phones and accessories etc. contravening these order shall be liable to be punished on accordance with the provisions of Section 188 IPC and

08. And the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is, hereby, passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through press and affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, all Police Stations and offices of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal

Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, Public Works Department, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Cantonment Board.



(PATIL SWAGAT RAJKUMAR)
Assistant Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Sarai Rohilla, Delhi

7709-7808

NO ACP/Sarai Rohilla/ND, Dt. 03/07/21

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary of Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. Of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director I. B., MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. Secretary , NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
7. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
8. All Spl. CsP/ Jt. CsP/ Addl. CsP including Addl. CP/PCR/Delhi/New Delhi.
9. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting on copy of the order on the notice board.
10. The Addl. DCsP/ DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/units of Delhi including P/PTC, FRRO, SB & Traffic.
11. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/ Radio/ Television.
13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the court room of FC Delhi.
14. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
15. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
16. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/ New Delhi/ Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
18. SO To CP/ Delhi.
19. LA To CP/ Delhi.
20. ACP(P), ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
21. All SCsP/North Distt.
22. Insp. C&T/PHQ.
23. PA to CP, Delhi.
24. All SHOs/ North Distt.
25. PA/SCs to DCP Addl. DCsP/ North Distt.
26. HAX/ North & HAR/ North.

ORDER

- 1) Whereas a large number of commercial places/shops have come up in East Distt., which sells Mobile Phone **SIM cards/ second hand Mobile dealers** and a large number of people visit them and purchased SIM card for using in their mobile phones.
- 2) And whereas it has come to notice that certain criminal anti-social elements/terrorists are using these facilities to mislead the security/ investigating agencies submitting forged identity proof, create panic in the public, endanger the security of VVIPs and Govt. Institutions help in the terrorist activities directly affecting the security of the State.
- 3) And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent danger to human life of safety, to thwart/prevent terrorist activities, which may affect the security of the State and disturbance of public order and tranquility.
- 4) Now, therefore, **I, SHIPRA GIRI, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, SUB DIVISION PREET VIHAR, DELHI**, in exercise of the power conferred upon me under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No. 2 1974) read with Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/ (i) UTL dated 09.09.2010, do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owners of such shops in the entire Sub Division Preet Vihar, East District, Delhi.
 - (a) Not to sell SIM card to unknown person and whose identity has not been established by the seller without the identity proof.
 - (b) Maintaining a register for identity of the visitor/user and of Identity proof & keep record of Identity proof.
 - (c) Make an entry in the handwriting of the visitor/user mentioning name, address telephone number and identity proof. The visitor/user shall also sign the register kept for this purpose.
 - (d) The identity of the visitor/user shall be established through identity card, voter card, ration card, driving license, passport and photo credit card (any one of them).
 - (e) If and activity of the visit is of a suspicious nature the seller shall immediately inform the police station.
- 5) **The order shall come into force with effect from 23.12.2021 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days up to 20.02.2022 (both days inclusive), unless withdrawn earlier.**
- 6) Any person contravening this order shall be punishable **under Section 188** of the Indian Penal Code.
- 7) As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all Distts.

DCsP/Addl. DCsP, Tehsil officers all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the MCD/NDMC.

(SHIPRA GIRI)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION PREET VIHAR, DELHI

No. 14435-14534 /SO-ACP/Preet Vihar, dated, New Delhi, the, 22/12, /2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. Hon'ble MM. (Through concerned police station).
8. DC/ East, LM Bandh, Geeta Colony.
9. DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for District and 10 for (units).
10. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
11. SO to CP, Delhi.
12. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
13. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board for the public).
14. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/Radio/Television.
15. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
16. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
17. Director of New Service, AIR for Broadcasting. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
18. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
19. L.A. to C.P., Delhi.
20. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
21. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
22. PA to CP, Delhi.
23. All ACsP/ East District. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/ East District.
24. HAX/East.
25. All Managers of Banks/ATMs falling under the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Preet Vihar through concerned SHOs.
26. All SHOs/ Sub Division Preet Vihar for strict compliance.

12/22/2021
14435-14534
(Shipra Giri)

ORDER

Whereas, a large number of commercial places/shops have come up in Delhi, which are popularly known as Cyber Café and a large number of people visit there to use the facility available in such places including e-mail facility.

And whereas, it has been noticed that certain criminal anti social elements/terrorists are using these facilities to mislead the security/investigation agencies, create panic in the public, endanger the security of VVIPs and Govt. installations, and help in the terrorist activities directly affecting the security of the State.

And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent danger to human life or safety, to threat/prevent terrorist activities which may affect the security of the state and disturbance of public and tranquillity.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notifications No. U-11036/1/2008 UTL dated 26.11.2008, I, **Ashok Tyagi, Assistant Commissioner Of Police, Sub-Division Chhawla, Dwarka Distt.** New Delhi do hereby make this written order, for strict compliance by the owner of such Cyber Cafés in the jurisdiction of P.S Chhawla, and Jaffar Pur Kalan of Sub Division Chhawla, Delhi. They shall:-

- A) Prohibiting the use of Cyber Café by unknown persons whose identity has not been established by the owner of Café.
- B) Maintaining a register for the identity of the visitor/user.
- C) Make an entry in the handwriting of the visitor/user mentioning name & address, telephone No. and identity proof. The visitor/user shall also sign in the register kept for this purpose.
- D) The identity of the visitor/user shall be established through I. Card, Voter Card, Ration Card, D/L, Passport and Credit Card.
- E) The user of Cyber Café are photographed on continuous basis and a record there of is maintained properly.
- F) Activity server log should be preserved in main server and its record should be preserved for at least six months.
- G) If any activity of the visitor/user is found of a suspicious nature, the owner of the Cyber Café will immediately inform the police station.
- H) Record be maintained about the specific computer use by the person through web camera.

These orders shall come into force w.e.f. **12.01.2021 to 12.03.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening this order shall be dealt with under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned thus the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of the all Distt DCsP, Addl DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.

(Signature) 11/1/21
(ASHOK TYAGI)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION : CHHAWLA

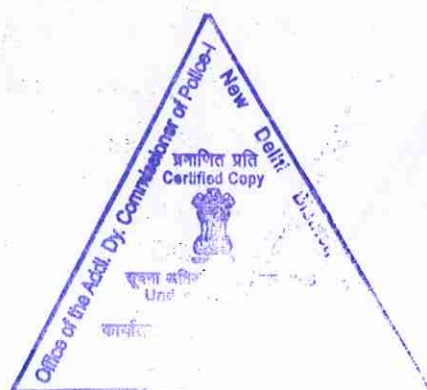
No. 577-607/ACP/Chhawla dated New Delhi the 11-01-2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts / Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs / Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units)
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. SO to C.P Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
12. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
13. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Authority's office for the general public).
14. Pr. Secretary, PWD, GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
15. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
16. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press / Radio / Television.
17. District Magistrate, Kapashera, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
18. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
19. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
20. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
21. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
22. SDM & Tehsildar, Najafgarh & Kapashera / New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
23. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
24. L.A to C.P, Delhi.
25. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
26. Inspr. (X)/PHQ.
27. PA to CP Delhi.
28. I/C Control Room/DWD
29. All ACsP/Insprs/DWD (with two spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice board of offices/Police Stations.
30. PA/SO to DCP/Addl. DCsP/DWD
31. HAR/DWD.

ORDER

1. Whereas reports have been received that due to the situation prevailing in the areas of the Police Stations specified in the jurisdiction of New Delhi District, it is apprehended that terrorist/anti-social elements may seek hideouts in the residential areas of the said Police Stations and there is every likelihood of breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquility and also there is a grave danger to human life and safety and injury to public property on that account.
2. And whereas, it is necessary that some checks should be put on **landlords/tenants** so that terrorists/anti-social elements in the guise of tenants may not cause explosion riots, shoot outs, affray etc. and that immediate action is necessary for the prevention of the same.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Police, Delhi by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/3/1978 (I)-UTL, 1/7/1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F. No. 11036/1/2010-UTL dated 9/9/2010, **I, Dinesh Kumar, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Sub Division Parliament Street of New Delhi District** do hereby make this written order that no landlord owner/person of any house/property which falls under the jurisdiction of area of Police stations specified in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Parliament Street, shall let/sublet/rent out any accommodation to any persons unless and until he has furnished the particulars of the said tenant(s) to the Station House Officer of the Police Station concerned. All persons who intend to take accommodation on rent shall inform in writing in this regard to the Station House Officer concerned in whose jurisdiction the premises fall. The persons dealing in property business shall also inform in writing to the Station House Officer concerned in whose jurisdiction the premises fall about the particulars of the said tenants.
4. This order shall come into force with effect from **28.07.2021** and shall remain in force **for a period of 60 days** i.e. up to **25.09.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed 'Ex-Parte'. It shall be published for the information of public through Press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices of the Districts, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.



(Signature)

(DINESH KUMAR)

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SUB-DIVISION PARLIAMENT STREET
NEW DELHI DISTRICT

No. /SO-ACP/Pt. Street, dated New Delhi the /2021.

Copy to :

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Secretary (Home), Secretary (Law), Secretary (Finance), Secretary (Service), Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B., MHA, Govt. of India, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Boards of the offices (20 copies for District and 10 for Units).
8. DCP/Headquarters, Delhi.
9. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Board outside the committee's office.
10. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Corporation's office for the general public).
11. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
12. Divisional Commissioner, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
14. Director of News Service, AIR or Broadcasting.
15. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
16. Director, Doordarshan, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
18. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
19. SO to C.P., Delhi.
20. LA to C.P., Delhi.
21. ACP (P), ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
22. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
23. PA to C.P., Delhi.
24. All SHOs/Sub Division Parliament Street.
25. CA/NDD.



ORDER

1. Whereas, a large number of people are engaged in profession of Kabadis/Scrap Dealers and sell/purchase Second Hand items including mobile phones, computers etc. in the area of Sub Division Ashok Vihar, Delhi.

2. And whereas, it has been noticed that the Second Hand items are commonly sold without maintaining the registers and filling the columns especially particulars of seller/purchasers of items purchased by them.

3. And whereas, it has been noticed that especially second hand electronic items like computers, mobile phones involved in crime are sold to several purchasers through Kabadis/Scrap Dealers. Such second hand electronic items are likely to be used for commission of various type of crime and may be used even in terrorist activities.

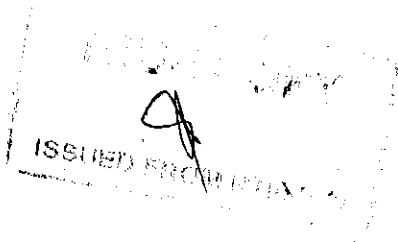
4. And whereas, it has also been observed that the record of seller and purchaser are not kept by the Kabadis/Scrap Dealers engaged in the business of facilitating sale and purchase of Second Hand items making it difficult for the investigation agencies to identify the criminals involved in crimes

5. And whereas, it is rendered imperative to put regulatory check on the Kabadis/Scrap Dealers who deal in sale and purchase of Second Hand items so that the anti social elements may not use them to sell the stolen items through them and it is felt that immediate action is necessary in this regard.

6. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of sec. 144 Cr. PC, 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036(i)UTL, dated 09/09/2010, I, **Suresh Kumar, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Ashok Vihar**, do hereby make this written order that all such Kabadis/Scrap Dealers who deal in sale and purchase of second hand items including mobile phones, computers etc. in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Ashok Vihar, which includes Police Station Ashok Vihar, Police Station Bharat Nagar and Police Station Keshav Puram, Delhi shall :-

- a) Maintain a register of sellers and purchasers of all the transactions of Second Hand Items.
- b) Affix photographs of the seller and purchaser on the register.
- c) Keep copies of identification documents like election card, ration card, PAN Card, Driving Licence etc. and Delivery Letter for access by the police as and when required.
- d) Inform the nearby police station if the seller or buyer is found suspicious.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **28.11.2020** and shall remain in force for a period of **60 days** i.e. up to **26.01.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.



Any person dealing in business of sale and purchase of second hand items as Kabadis/Scrap Dealers who contravenes this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provisions of Section 188 of the IPC.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Officer, all police station concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.

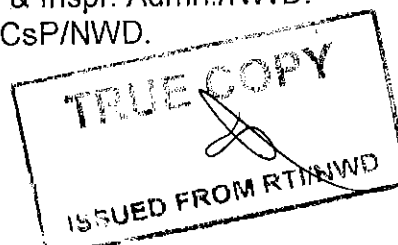
(SURESH KUMAR)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Division Ashok Vihar, Delhi.

No. 8526-76 / ACP/AV/NWD, dated, Delhi the 28.11.20

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP, Addl. CsP including P/PTC, Delhi.
7. Addl. CsP/DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/Units of Delhi including FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors.
8. Secretary. NDMC with request that order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the Committee's office.
9. Commissioners of MCD, Delhi.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 50 spare copies for necessary action.
11. District Magistrate, Delhi.
12. Head peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi.
13. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head Quarters, Delhi for necessary action.
14. Director of New Service, AIR for broadcasting.
15. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. With the request for publicity in the press.
16. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting the same on the Notice Board.
18. DCsP/Special Branch Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
19. S.O. to C.P. Delhi.
20. L.A. to C.P. Delhi.
21. All ACsP/North West Distt.
22. All SHOs/Inspr/North West District
23. Inspr. Legal Cell, RI/NWD & Inspr. Admn./NWD.
24. PAs/ SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NWD.
25. HAX/NWD.
26. HAR/NWD.



ORDER

It has come to notice that so many **printing press**, both licensed/unlicensed are engaged in printing work. These printing press are engaged in printing work from any dwelling and are printing all sorts of material under direct contract/agreement or sub contract/agreement. As a result all sort of material harmful/useful, inconsistent with law of the land or otherwise, is being printed, advertently / inadvertently, in gross violation of the prevailing law of the land and other instructions issued by Govt. Offices time to time. In order to check this illegal printing work and to prevent /stop/check this crime being committed in violation of the law of the land and to ensure, prevention of the misuse of the printing press/printed material. **I, SURESH CHAND , Assistant Commissioner of Police Sub-Division seelampur North East Distt. Delhi** in exercise of the Power conferred upon me under section 144 Cr.PC 1973 (No-2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affaires New Delhi Notification No. U-11036/ (i) UTL, dated 9.9.2010, do hereby order that all the owners/Managers/Operators of Printing press must not run the printing press and print any material in violation of the provisions of Press & Book Registration Act 1867 and other related laws and rules, in force presently, within 60 days from the promulgation of this order without violating the right of freedom of expression of the general public.

This order shall come into force with effect from **22-10-2021** and shall remain in force for a period of **60 days up to 20-12-2021 (both days inclusive)**, unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person who contravenes this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of **Section-188** of the IPC.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press & by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned & the offices of NDMC, PWD, DDA& MCD.



(SURESH CHAND)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SUB-DIVISION, SEELAM PUR

No ~~4721-51~~/SO/ACP Seelampur, New Delhi, dated **22-10-2021**

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.

2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
8. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
9. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts / Units of Delhi & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs / Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units).
10. DCsP/HQ, Delhi.
11. P.A/SO to C.P Delhi.
12. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
13. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
14. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Authority's office for the general public).
15. Pr. Secretary, PWD, GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
16. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
17. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press / Radio / Television.
18. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
19. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
20. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
21. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
22. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
23. Tehsildar, Delhi / New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
24. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
25. I.A to C.P, Delhi.
26. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
27. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
28. All SHOs/Sub-Division Seelampur North-East District.

ORDER

Whereas the areas known as **Sub-Division IGI Airport** together with its localities and areas are busy places frequented by heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

And whereas reports have been received indicating that such conditions now exist that unrestricted holding of public meetings, processions/demonstrations etc. in the area are likely to cause obstruction to traffic, danger to human safety and aircrafts in and around IGI Airport, Terminal-1, Terminal-2 and Terminal-3 including Aerocity, New Delhi.

And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent danger to human life or safety of aircrafts and disturbance of public tranquility in and around IGI Airport, Terminal-1, Terminal-2 and Terminal-3, including Aerocity, New Delhi.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Commissioner of Police, Delhi by section 144 Cr.PC 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No.U-11036/3/1978(I)- UTL, dated 1.7.1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F. No. 11036/1/2010-UTL dated 9.9.2010 I, **Ramesh Kumar, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division, IGI Airport, New Delhi** do hereby make this written order in and around IGI Airport, Terminal-1, Terminal-2 and Terminal-3, including Aerocity, New Delhi.


Prohibiting:-

- i. Assembly of five or more unauthorized persons.
- ii. Carrying of fire-arms, banners, placards, lathis, spears, swords, sticks, brickbats etc.
- iii. Picketing or dharnas in any public area in and around IGI Airport, Terminal-1 and Terminal-3, including Aerocity, New Delhi in unauthorized manner.

This order shall come into force with immediate effect i.e. from 09.07.21 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. upto 06.09.2021 (Both dates inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of Indian Penal Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD including Delhi Cantt. Areas.


(Ramesh Kumar)

Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Division: IGI Airport,
New Delhi.

No. 1967-2006 /ACP Sub-Division: IGI Airport dated. New Delhi, the 09/ 07/2021.

ORDER**(Under section 144 Criminal procedure code, 1973)**

Whereas based on the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) reg. lockdown, Farmers Agitation and information has been received that upcoming Independence Day some people/groups may indulge in unlawful activities to disturb the peace tranquility in the jurisdiction of Sub- Div. Gokal Puri, Delhi. Therefore, it has become necessary to take all required precautionary steps.

And whereas I have reasons to believe that circumstances exists where unlawful Assembly is likely to cause danger to human life, safety, disturbance to public tranquility.

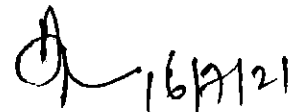
And whereas information has also been received that such activities may seriously endanger life and properties of the citizen and maintenance of law and order in the jurisdiction of Sub- Div. Gokal Puri, Delhi.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 144 Criminal Procedures Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No.11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09.09.2010, I, **Ajay Kumar Singh, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division, Gokal Puri, North-East District, Delhi** promulgate the following prohibitory orders for maintaining public safety, public health and public order in Delhi:

- A. Assembly of any kind for demonstrations, processions, protest, gathering of more than 4 people etc. is prohibited.
- B. Any gathering social/cultural/political/religious/academic/sports/seminars/conference is prohibited.
- C. Guided group Tours conducted by various private tour operators are prohibited.
- D. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian penal Code.

This order shall come into force with effect from 17.07.2021 shall remain enforced for a period of 60 days up to 14.09.2021 (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all the District DCsP, Addl, DCsP/ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD of Delhi.



**(AJAY KUMAR SINGH)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB DIVISION GOKAL PURI
NORTH-EAST DISTRICT, DELHI**

No. 588- /SO-ACP /Sub Division Gokal Puri, Delhi, dated the 17/7/2024
 597
 Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
5. Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.
6. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the District of Delhi.. One copy of the order may be got passed on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district).
7. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
8. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public)
9. DC/North Zone, MCD, Keshav Chowk, Shadara for pasting on the notice board, outside the Corporation's office for the public.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
11. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the Notice Board.
12. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting
14. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
15. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/North East District for pasting on the Tehsial's Notice Board.
17. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
18. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
19. SI Press (PHQ).
20. LA to C.P.
21. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G).
22. All ACsP/SDPOs and SHOs/NED for pasting on the notice board.
23. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NED.
24. HAX and RI/NE

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SUB-DIVISION-MAYUR VIHAR

107

421

No. 316-36 /ACP/MAYUR VIHAR/ED dated Delhi, the 17-2-21

ORDER

Whereas Operation of unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) by the members of public is prohibited since it can be very hazardous to aviation safety and also poses a security threat of terrorist attack from air.

And whereas, safety and security of Govt. /public property and human beings is matter of serious concern.

And there is a need to deter operations of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) from view point of aviation safety and terrorist threat.

And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent above mentioned danger and threat.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr. P.C., 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's notification No.U-11036/ (i) UTL, dated 09.09.2010, I, Dr. SACHIN KUMAR SINGHAL, IPS Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub- Division Mayur Vihar, East District, Delhi do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owner of all such establishments in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Mayur Vihar, Outer District, Delhi, who shall within a period of 02 months from the date of publication of this order.

Not to operate any Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) due to above mentioned threat & danger.

These orders shall come into force with effect from 18.02.2021 to 18.04.2021 shall remain in force a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

All the operators of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) which contravene this order shall be liable for the punishment in accordance with the provisions of section 188 of the I.P.C.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte, It is being promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all Addl. CsP, DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Station concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB DIVISION - MAYUR VIHAR,

17.2.21

RECEIVED
17.02.2021
17.02.2021
17.02.2021

ORDER

Whereas report have been received that Pan cigarette and tobacco shops are operating near Educational Institutions which cause annoyance to the students, Non smokers and public at large and also disturb public tranquility and endanger human life.

1. And whereas to prevent endanger to life of students, non smokers and public, prevent smoking as well as passive smoking near educational institutions to prevent annoyance to students, public danger to human life and disturbance to public tranquility, it is necessary to take speedy measures to prevent the selling of tobacco items near educational institutions in a radius of 100 yards.
2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/(i) UTL dated 09.09.2010, I, **VIJAY SINGH CHANDEL, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Punjabi Bagh, West District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order, prohibit selling of pan cigarettes and any type of tobacco items in a radius of 100 yards near educational institutions in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Punjabi Bagh, which includes Police Station Punjabi Bagh, Police Station Moti Nagar and Police Station Kirti Nagar, West District, Delhi.
3. The order shall come into force with effect from **23.08.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to **21.10.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
4. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
5. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the office of all District DCsP, Addl.DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.


(VIJAY SINGH CHANDEL) 23/8/21

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Punjabi Bagh, Delhi

No. 4716-46 /ACP/PB, dated, Delhi the **23.08.2021.**

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. Hon'ble MM/ Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar & Kirti Nagar (through concerned police station).
8. DC/ Punjabi Bagh **Sent via e mail.**
9. DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district and 10 for (units). **Sent via e mail.**
10. DCP/HQ, Delhi.

5-63/22

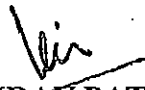
- 127
11. SO to CP, Delhi.
 12. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office. **Sent via e mail.**
 13. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board for the public). **Sent via e mail.**
 14. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/Radio/Television.
 15. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
 16. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
 17. Director of New Service, AIR for Broadcasting. **Sent via e mail.**
 18. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press. **Sent via e mail.**
 19. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV. **Sent via e mail.**
 20. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
 21. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
 22. L.A. to C.P., Delhi.
 23. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
 24. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
 25. PA to CP, Delhi.
 26. All ACsP/ West District. **Sent via e mail.**
 27. PAs/SOs to Addl. CP/Addl. DCsP/West District.
 28. HAX/West.
 29. ALL SHOs/ Sub Division Punjabi Bagh for strict compliance.
 30. SDM/ Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar & Kirti Nagar (through concerned police station).

Documents Released by PIO/West District
Under RTI Act 2005
Case ID No. 563/22

ORDER

1. Whereas information received that some people/groups may indulge in activities prejudicial to the maintenance of peace in the area of Sub Division Narela, Outer North District, Delhi.
2. And whereas information has also been received that such activities may seriously endanger life and property of the citizens and maintenance of law and order in the area of Sub Div. Narela, Outer North District, Delhi.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon the Commissioner of Police, Delhi by section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/3/1978 (I)-UTL, 1.7.1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F.No. 11.36/1/2010-UTL dated 9.9.2010, **I, NIRAV PATEL, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Narela, Outer North District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order prohibiting the carrying of 'MASHAL' i.e. torch carrying live flames or live fire candles or live fire in any form in processions, rallies, functions, in the entire area of Sub Division Narela, Outer North District:-
4. This order shall come into force **with effect from 10.01.2021** and shall remain in force **for a period of 60 days** i.e. up to **10.03.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of all DCsP, Addl.DCsP/ACsP, Tehsil offices of the Districts, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.

**DOCUMENT RELEASED
UNDER RTI ACT-2005**


(NIRAV PATEL)
Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division Narela
Outer North District, Delhi.

No. 159-183 /ACP/Narela dated 09-01-21

Copy to: -

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All secretaries Govt. of NCT, Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.


7. The DCsP/Addl. DCsp of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRo for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector.
8. Secretary, NDMC with the request that the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
9. Commissioner of MCD, Delhi.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with one spare copy for necessary action.
11. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi.
12. Deputy Commissioner of Police, hdqrs. Delhi, for information and necessary action.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting
14. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with the request for publicity in the press.
15. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
16. DC North West, Kanjhawala, Delhi.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi Mehrauli.
18. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
19. SO to CP/Delhi.
20. LA to CP/Delhi.
21. All SDMs Outer North district, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the Public.
22. All ACsP/SHO/SHOs/Outer North District., Delhi.
23. Insp. Admn./OND and RI/Outer North Distt., Delhi.
24. Insp. Election Cell/OND.
25. PA//SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/OND.
26. HAX/OND.

**DOCUMENT RELEASED
UNDER RTI ACT-2005**

ORDER

Whereas conditions exist in which unrestricted carrying of **Fire Arms (including licensed fire arms) in Barat and any procession** is likely to cause danger to public peace and public safety in the union territory of Delhi.

1. And whereas I have reasons to believe that circumstances exists where carrying of concealed fire arms/weapon in Barat/ procession is likely to cause danger to human life, safety, disturbance to public tranquility or a riot.
2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by the virtue of section 144 Cr. P.C. 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi,s Notification No. U-11036/1/2010-UTL, dated 09.09.2010, **I, SANDEEP GUPTA, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Div. Nand Nagri, North East, Delhi**, do hereby make this written order , prohibit the any person (excluding person in service or employee of the Govt. required by his superiors or by the nature of his duties to carry weapon or unless exempted by me or any one other authorized by me in this behalf)
3. From carrying of fire arms (including licensed fire arms) or any other article which is capable of being used for causing physical violence.
4. This order shall come into force with effect from **27.12.2020** shall remain enforce for a period of 60 days up to **14.02.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of clauses (a) of Sub Section (2) of section 113 of Delhi Police Act 1978 (34 of 1978) which provides punishment or 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.
6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice Board of the offices of all Districts, Police Stations concerned and the offices of the MCD, NDMC, PWD, DDA, DMs, FC, Tehsildar etc.


(SANDEEP GUPTA),
 Asst. Commissioner of Police,
 Sub Division Nand Nagri, Delhi.

No. ~~2883~~ 969/SO/ACP-Nand Nagri/NE, dated 26/12/2020.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

- 1) Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
- 2) Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
- 3) Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
- 4) Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.

the public through the press and by affixing copies of the notice boards of the offices of District DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the MCD/NDMC.

(SANDEEP GUPTA),

Asst. Commissioner of Police,
Sub Division Nand Nagri, Delhi.

No. 2883-909/SO/ACP-Nand Nagri/NED, dated 26/12/2020.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
5. Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.
6. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the District of Delhi.. One copy of the order may be got passed on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district).
7. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
8. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public)
9. DC/North Zone, MCD, Keshav Chowk, Shadara for pasting on the notice board, outside the Corporation's office for the public.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
11. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the Notice Board.
12. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting
14. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
15. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi, Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsial's Notice Board.
17. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
18. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
19. SI Press (PHQ).
20. LA to C.P.
21. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) And ACP (G).
22. All ACsP/SDPOs and SHOs/NE for pasting on the notice board.
23. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NE.
24. HAX Branch and RI/NE.

ORDER

Whereas a number of farmhouses and banquet halls situated in the area of Sub Division of Vasant Vihar use laser/beam lights in the weddings and social functions. Laser light interrupts the view of a Pilot and any distraction to a Pilot prior to landing or take off could spell disaster. To prevent such type of disaster and in order to check illegal usage of laser/beam lights and further keeping in view the public safety, **I Rakesh Dixit, ACP, Sub Division Vasant Vihar, South West Distt., Delhi** in exercise of power conferred upon me under section 144 CrPC 1973 (No. Of 1974) read with the Govt. Of India, Ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi's Notification no. U- 11036/(i), UTL, dated 09.09.2010 do hereby order that all the Farmhouses and banquet Halls falling under the jurisdiction of Sub Division Vasant Vihar South-West District, New Delhi, must remove all laser/beam lights within a period of 60 days from the promulgation of this order.

These orders shall come into force with effect from 29.05.2021 to 27.07.2021 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

All the owners, occupiers, organisers etc of such farmhouses, banquet halls and other venues which contravene this order shall be liable for punishment in accordance with provisions of section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed *ex-parte*. It shall be promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of the all Addl. CsP, DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.


(**RAKESH DIXIT**)

**ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION, VASANT VIHAR
SOUTH - WEST DISTRICT, NEW DELHI**

No. 3571 - 3600/ACP/Vasant Vihar, dated New Delhi the 29/05/2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/ Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHO's/Inspectors. one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district and 10 for Units)
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. Secretary NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. Commissioner of all three MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
12. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Authority's office for the general public).
13. Pr. Secretary, PWD GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
14. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
15. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 Spare Copies for publicity in the local press/ Radio/ Television.
16. District Magistrate/Kapashera, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
17. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
18. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
19. Director of Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
20. Director- Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
21. SDM & Tehsildar, RK Puram & Kapashera Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
22. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
23. LA to CP, Delhi.
24. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
25. Inspr. (X) (PHQ).
26. PA to CP, Delhi.
27. I/C Control Room/SWD.
28. All ACsP/Insprs/SWD (with two spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice board of officers/Police Stations.
29. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/SWD.
30. HAR/SWD.

ORDER

1. Kite flying has been a passionate sport in Delhi. For Kite lying, mainly two types of threads, known as "Chinese thread/ Manja" in common parlance is used i.e ordinary "Manja" and special "Manja". Earlier, the special "Manja" was made of threads coated with local adhesive and fine dust of glass which act like a razor to cut the "Manja" of other competitors.
2. Whereas, of late, a new type of flying objects like Kite, toy aero planes and other objects operating with the help of remote and Manja with metallic powder coating is available in the market. This type of objects, Manja is not only very strong but also a good conductor of electricity. Due to a fine metal coating, whenever such "Manja" entangles/comes in contact with overhead electricity supply cables, including high voltage lines, electric current runs through the "Manja" thread resulting in danger of electrocution of anybody or unsuspected passer-by and also causing disruption of the power supply system.
3. And whereas, it is necessary to take suitable measures to prevent danger to the general public place electrical installation, annoyance to the public, danger to human life, birds, vultures and environment as well as safety and the disturbance of the public tranquility.
5. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978), the Central Govt. has empowered the Assistant Commissioner of Police, to exercise and perform, in relation to the police sub-division under his charge, the powers and duties of an Executive Magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi vide Notification No. F.110036/1/ 2010/UTI, dated 09/09/2010, **I, Dr. Chandra Prakash**, ACP/Sub-Division Gandhi Nagar, Delhi, do hereby order that no person shall store or sell or use the special "Manjha" viz. metallic powder coated "Manjha" in the entire jurisdiction of sub division Gandhi Nagar, Shahdara Distt. Delhi.
6. This order shall come into force w.e. **18.05.2021** and shall be effective for a period of 60 days unless withdrawn earlier.
7. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
8. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and broadcast over all India Radio and by affixing copies on the notice boards of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of NDMC & MCD.

(Dr. Chandra Prakash)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.



No. 71434/71242/ISO-ACP/Gandhi Nagar, dated Delhi, the 16/05/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, T. B., MHA, G.C.I., Delhi.
6. C.P., Delhi.
7. All Spl. Cs.P./Joint Cs.P./Addl.Cs.P/Delhi.
8. DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including Principal/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the Offices (20 copies for district and 10 for units).
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. The chairman CBSE, Preet Vihar, Delhi.
11. Deputy Commission, MCD Shahdra Zone (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's Office for the public.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
13. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
14. D.C./East, Geeta Colony, Delhi for pasting on the notice board, outside the office for the public.
15. Head Peshi Clerk to the Financial Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
16. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
17. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
18. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
19. Tehsildar, East District, Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
20. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
21. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
22. I.A. to C.P./Delhi.
23. ACP (P), ACP/(C&T) and ACP/ (G)/PHQ.
24. Inspr (X)/PHQ.
25. PA to C.P./Delhi.
26. All ACsP/Insprs./SHD District (with two spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice boards of offices /Police Stations.
27. I/C Control Room/SHD District.
28. All SHOs Gandhi Nagar for compliance
29. HAR./SHD



ORDER

1. Whereas, it has been learnt that due to sudden rise in air pollution, the health of general public is being affected especially due to excessive usage of fire crackers.
2. Whereas, the cause in rise of air pollution/smog is also because of cracking of Fire crackers as experienced during the celebrations of Diwali festival.
3. whereas, it is necessary that some ban should be put on use as well as cracking of fire crackers except in religious occasions in order to make the environment clean for the general public.
4. And whereas safety and security of the health of general public and human beings is a matter of serious concern. Thus, it is necessary to take preventive action as per law to ban all types of fire crackers.
5. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the virtue of section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi and Notification No. U-11036(i) UTL dated 09.09.2010. I, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notifications No. U-11036/1/2008 UTL dated 26.11.2008, I, **Veer Krishan Pal Singh, Asstt. Commissioner of Police Sub. Division Safdarjung Enclave, South West District, Delhi** do hereby order that no person shall use or burn crack any kind of fire crackers in public place except in religious function/s in the Jurisdiction of sub-Div. Safdarjung Enclave, Delhi so that human lives could be saved, from the menace of pollution being created by the air pollution/smog generated by the use of fire crackers.
6. This order shall come into force w.e.f **29.01.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to **30.03.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
7. Any person contravening this order shall be dealt with under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
8. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the Press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, AcsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of NDMC & MCD.


(VEER KRISHAN PAL SINGH)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION S.J. ENCLAVE, NEW DELHI

ORDER

Whereas conditions exist in which selling of **Acid** is likely to cause danger to public safety in the union territory of Delhi. **The Acid Attack has many adverse effects.** All best measures for the safety and security of women are being adopted to stop Acid attack.

2. And whereas to prevent annoyance to public, danger to human life and disturbance to public tranquility, it is necessary to take speedy measures to prevent the selling of Acid.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the virtue of section 144 Cr. P.C. 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Notification No. U-11036-UTL, dated 09.09.2010, I, **SURESH CHAND**, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Div. Seelampur, North East District, Delhi do hereby prohibit the any person will not buy Acid

4. This order shall come into force with effect from **23-12-2021** shall effective for a period of 60 days up to **20-02-2022**(both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

5. Any person contravening this order shall be punished in accordance with the provision of section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies of the notice boards of the offices of District DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the MCD/NDMC.

(SURESH CHAND)

**ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB DIVISION SEELAM PUR
NORTH-EAST DISTT. DELHI.**

5934-5964
No. /SO/ACP-Seelampur/NED, Delhi, the dated- **23-12-2021**.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
5. Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.
6. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the District of Delhi.. One copy of the order may be got passed on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district).

7. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
8. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public)
9. DC/ Shahdara North Zone, MCD, KeshavChowk, Shadara for pasting on the notice board, outside the Corporation's office for the public.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
11. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the Notice Board.
12. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting
14. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
15. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi, Seelampur for pasting on the Tehsial's Notice Board.
17. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
18. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
19. SI Press (PHQ).
20. LA to C.P.
21. ACP (P),ACP (C&T) And ACP (G).
22. All ACsP/SDPOs and SHOs/NED for pasting on the notice board.
23. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NED.
24. HAX Branch/NE and RI/NED.

ORDER

Whereas a large number of **Drug Addict** are wondering in the area of Sub-Division Kotwali and it has come to notice that these drug addicts involved in criminal offences like theft, pick pocketing, snatching, robbery and body offences after consuming drugs like solution, a vil injection, correcvtion fluid/whiteners thinners/diluters, volcanized solution/sulochans and other drugs that causes intoxication in their body and in environment. They create law & order problem and also create panic in the public.

And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf for the safety and security of the general public and to prevent such type of crime and also the security of the state and disturbance of public order and tranquillity.

Now, therefore, in exercise to the powers conferred upon The Commissioner of Police, Delhi by Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/(i) 1978 (i)-UTL, dated 01/07/1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt. Of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09/09/2010, I, **AKSHAT KAUSHAL, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Kotwali, North District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owner of the shop in the entire jurisdiction of sub-division Kotwali of North District, Delhi

- a). Nobody will make production and sale of Correction Fluid/Whitener Thinners/diluters and volcanized solutions/sulochans to the children below the age of 18 years.
- b). Prohibiting the sale of solution more that two tubes, avil injeccion and other drugs that cause intoxication of such type in the area of Sub Division Kotwali with out prescription slip of registered medical practioner (Doctor) and solution without proper identity of buyer.
- c). Maintaining a register for identity of the buyer of solution, avil injection and other drug medicines.
- d). Make an entry in the hand writting of buyer mentioning name, address, telephone No. and identity proof. The buyer shall also sign the register kept for this purpose.
- e). The identity of the buyer shall be established through identity card, Voter ID Card, ration Card, Driving Lisence, Passport and Photo credit Card. Etc. (any one of them.)

These orders shall come into force **with effect from 27.12.2021 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days upto 24.02.2022(both days inclusive)** unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening these orders shall be liable to be published in accordance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Indian Panel Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through the Press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations and the offices of NDMC, MCD, PWD, DDA, Delhi Cantt. Board.

27.12.2021

(AKSHAT KAUSHAL) IPS
Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division Kotwali, Delhi

No. 6664-6689 /ACP/Kotwali, North Distt., dated Delhi the 27.12.2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary of Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. Of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director I. B., MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. Secretary , NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
7. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
8. All Spl. CsP/ Jt. CsP/ Addl. CsP including Addl. CP/PCR/Delhi/New Delhi.
9. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting on copy of the order on the notice board.
10. The Addl. CsP/ DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/units of Delhi including P/PTC, FRRO, SB & Traffic.
11. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/ Radio/ Television.
13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the court room of FC Delhi.
14. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
15. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
16. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New DELhi for telecasting on TV.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/ New Delhi/ Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
18. SO To CP/ Delhi.
19. LA To CP/ Delhi.
20. ACP(P), ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
21. All SCsP/North Distt.
22. Insp. C&T/PHQ.
23. PA to CP, Delhi.
24. All SHOs/ North Distt.
25. PA/SOs to DCP Addl. DCsP/ North Distt.
26. HAX/ North & HAR/ North.

ORDER

123

Whereas, it has come to notice that the anti-social & criminal elements are using some softwares for **unauthorized modification of international Mobile Equipment Identity Numbers (IMEI Nos.)** of mobile phones that makes it difficult for the law enforcement agencies to track the concerned device. Certain instances have come to notice where IMEI No. modification is taking place in commercial hubs and other places. To prevent the such type of crime and in order to check illegal activities of anti-social elements and further keeping in view the public safety, **I, SURESH CHAND, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Div. Seelampur, North East District, Delhi** in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under section 144 CrPC, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi's notification No. U-11036/(i) UTL, dated 9.9.2010 do hereby order that use of such type of softwares for changing IMEI No. of mobiles is prohibited in the Jurisdiction of Sub Division Khajuri Khas, North East District, Delhi.

This order shall come into force with effect from **23-12-2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. **up to 20-02-2022 (Both Days Inclusive)** unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of Sec. 188 of the IPC.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all district DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD, DDA & PWD.


(SURESH CHAND)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB DIVISION SEELAMPUR: NE DISTT. DELHI.

No **5912-5933** /SO-ACP/Sub Division Seelampur, dated Delhi, 23-12-2021.

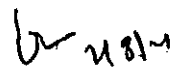
Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

- 1) Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
- 2) Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
- 3) Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
- 4) Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
- 5) Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.

- 6) The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the District of Delhi. One copy of the order may be got passed on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district).
- 7) DCP/HQ, Delhi.
- 8) Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public)
- 9) DC/ Shahdara North Zone, MCD, Keshav Chowk, Shadara for pasting on the notice board, outside the Corporation's office for the public.
- 10) PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
- 11) District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the Notice Board.
- 12) Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
- 13) Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting
- 14) Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
- 15) Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
- 16) Tehsildar, Delhi for pasting on the Tehsildar's Notice Board.
- 17) DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
- 18) S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
- 19) SI Press (PHQ).
- 20) LA to C.P.
- 21) ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G).
- 22) All ACsP/SDPOs and SHOs/NED for pasting on the notice board.
- 23) PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NED.
- 24) HAX Branch/NE and RJ/NED.

1. Whereas, there have been incidents of explosion in the **Cinema Houses** in Delhi in the past causing loss of life and property.
2. And whereas I have reasons to believe that circumstances exist where carrying of concealed arms/fire arms/explosives etc. inside any place of public amusement etc. in the Jurisdiction of North Distt. Delhi is likely to cause danger to human life, safety, disturbances of public tranquility or a riot.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Police, Delhi by Section 144 Criminal Procedure code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/1/1978 (i) -UTL, 1.7.1978 and further delegated to the under signed vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F.-11036/1/2010-UTL dated 9.9.2010, I, **Uma Shankar, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Sub Division Kotwali of North District, Delhi**, do hereby prohibit the carrying of any Box, including Tiffin box, Bag, Hand bag and any other container capable of concealing any arm/fire arm/explosive material inside any place of public amusement including Cinema Houses in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Kotwali of North Distt. Delhi.
4. This order shall come into force with effect from **02.08.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. upto **30.09.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of Indian Penal code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through Press and by Affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC, MCD, PWD, DDA, Delhi Cantt. Board.



(UMA SHANKAR)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Kotwali, Delhi.

No. 4639-64/ACP/Kotwali, North District, dated Delhi the 2/8/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B.M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.

6. Secretary, NDMC (2copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
7. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public) .
8. All Spl. CsP/Jt.CsP/Addl. CsP including Addl. C.P./PCR/Delhi/New Delhi.
9. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
10. The Addl. C.sP/DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC, FRRO, SB & Traffic .
11. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/ Radio/Television).
13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
14. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
15. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Mandi House, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
17. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
18. L.A. to C.P./Delhi.
19. ACP(P) , ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
20. All ACsP/North Distt.
21. Insp. C&T /PHQ.
22. PA to CP, Delhi.
23. All SHOs/North Distt.
24. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/North Distt.
25. HAX/N & HAR/N.

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ORDER

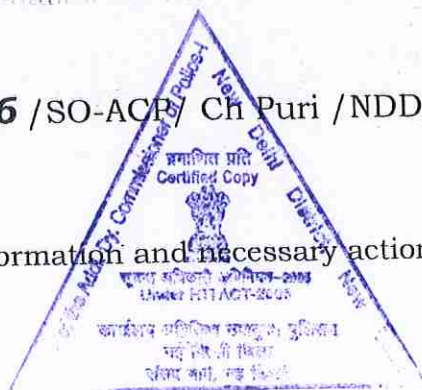
1. Whereas it has been observed that due to sudden increase in air pollution the health of general public is getting affected day by day and whereas, the cause in rise of air pollution/smog is burning of firecrackers during the celebration of festivals like Diwali and Chatt.
2. And whereas, it has been ordered by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Delhi on OA No. 249/2020 titled, "Tribunal on its own motion Vs. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Others" imposing total ban on bursting and sale or use of all kinds of firecrackers up to 01.01.2022 in the territory of NCT of Delhi.
3. And whereas, safety and security of the health of general public and human being is a matter of serious concern. Busting of firecrackers would cause extensive air pollution and releases metal particles, dangerous toxins, harmful chemicals and noxious gases which would form one of the main sources of air pollution. The air quality in the severe category may cause respiratory effects even on healthy people and severe health impact on people with lung/heart diseases. Thus it is necessary to take preventive action as per law to ban all type of firecracker.
4. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi notification No. U-11036/3/1978(I)UTL dated 01.07.1978, **I, Suma Madda, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Chanakya Puri, New Delhi** do here by order that no person shall sale or use any kind of firecrackers in public place in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Parliament Street, Delhi in compliance of the order issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Delhi.
5. This order shall come into force with immediate effect and shall remain in force up to 01.01.2022 unless withdrawn earlier.
6. Any person contravening this order shall be dealt with under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
7. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby, passed *ex-parte*. It shall be published for the information of public through press and affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, all Police Stations and offices of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, Public Works Department, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Cantonment Board.

M.B.
3/11/21
(Suma Madda)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division Chanakya Puri
New Delhi District, New Delhi.

No. **10945-11016** /SO-ACP/ Ch Puri /NDD, dated Delhi **03.11.2021**.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-



1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B., MHA, Govt. of India, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Boards of the offices (20 copies for District and 10 for Units).
8. DCP/Headquarters, Delhi.
9. Chairman, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the Notice Board outside the committee's office.
10. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Corporation's office for the general public).
11. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
12. Divisional Commissioner, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
14. Director of New Service, AIR or Broadcasting.
15. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
16. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
17. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
18. SO to C.P., Delhi.
19. LA to C.P., Delhi.
20. ACP (P), ACP(C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
21. All ACsP/SHOs/Insprs./NDD.
22. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
23. PA to C.P., Delhi.
24. CA/NDD
25. HAX/NDD



ORDER

Whereas condition exist in which unrestricted carrying of fire-arms (including licensed fire-arms), cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, knives, sticks or lathis including flag staff (excluding those less than 75 Cms. In length and 2 Cms. Thick) or any other article which is capable of being used for causing physical violence and carrying of any corrosive substance or explosive and carrying, collection or preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, is likely to cause danger to public peace and public safety in the Union Territory of Delhi.

And, WHEREAS it is necessary to take speedy measure in this regard for the preservation of public peace and public safety.

Now, therefore, I, B.K.Singh, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Begumpur, Rohini District, Delhi in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (I) of the Section 70 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978) upon me under **Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973**, read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/3/1978(i) UTL, dated 01.07.1978 do hereby order that in exercise of the powers prohibit any person, not being a person in service or employee of the Govt. required by his superiors or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons or unless exempted by me or any other authorized by me in this behalf.

1. From carrying of fire-arms (including licensed fire-arms), cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, knives, sticks or lathis including flag staff (excluding those less than 75 ms. In length and 2 ms. Thick) or any other articles which is capable of being used for causing physical violence;
2. From carrying of any corrosive substance or explosives;
3. From carrying, collecting or indulging in the preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or other means of casting or impelling missiles;

In any public place within the limits of the Sub. Division, Begumpur, Rohini Distt., New Delhi.

Any person professing, believing or following the Sikh faith may carry or possess with him a kirpan.

These orders shall come into force with effect from 04.10.2021 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to 02.12.2021 (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening this order shall attract punishment under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 113 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978) which provides punishment or 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.

As this order cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed Ex-parte. It is further directed that this order shall be published for the information of the public through Press and other media and by affixing copies on the notice boards of all Deputy Commissioners of Police.

Assistants Commissioners of Police, Tehsil Officers of the Districts, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the N.D.M.C & M.C.D.



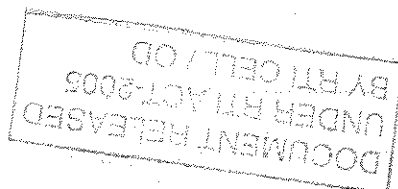
(B.K. Singh)
Asstt. Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Division Begumpur, Delhi

4029-4048

No. _____ / R/ACP/Begumpur /RD, Delhi, dated the 4/11/21

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the-

1. Secretary to Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Revenue Commissioner Govt. of NCT Dehli.
6. Deputy Director, I.B. MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector.
9. All Deputy Commissioners, Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
10. Secretary, NDMC with the request that the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. North Delhi Municipal Commissioner Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the public.
12. All SDMs Outer District, Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the public.
13. PRO, Delhi Police with one spare copy for necessary action.
14. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting it outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
15. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Hdqrs. Delhi w.r.t PHQ's order No. 57029-308/C&T (AC-IV) PHQ, dated 8.10.08 & No. 66264-74/C&T/AC-IV/PHQ dated 5.12.08 & 36323-82 /C&T/ AC-IV PHQ dated 16.09.10 and No. 15081-1114/X-1/PHQ dated 25.07.2013 for information and necessary action.
16. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
17. Director of News Information and Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with the request for publicity in the press.
18. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
19. All Tehsildar, Rohini District, New Delhi with one spare copy for pasting it at the Notice Board for the public.
20. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
21. SO to CP/Delhi.
22. LA to CP/Delhi.
23. ACP(P), ACP(C &T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
24. Inspr. (C &T), PHQ, Delhi.
25. All ACsP/SHOs/Rohini Distt., Delhi.
26. Inspr. Admn./RD and RI/Rohini Distt. & I/C Control Room/RD, Delhi
27. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/RD.
28. HAX/RD.



ORDER

Whereas operation of drone by the members of public is prohibited since it can be very hazardous to aviation safety and also poses a security threat of terrorist attack from air.

And whereas, safety and security of Govt. /public property and human beings is a matter of serious concern.

And there is a need to deter operations of drone from view point of aviation safety and terrorist threat.

And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent above mentioned danger and threat.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr. P.C., 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's notification No.U-11036/ (i) UTL, dated 09.09.2010, **ISHAN BHARDWAJ**, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Sultan Puri, Outer District, Delhi do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owners of all such establishments in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Sultan Puri, Outer District, Delhi, who shall within a period of 02 months from the date of publication of this order.

Not operate any drone, subject to regulations for flying drones announced by Ministry of Civil Aviation, due to above mentioned threat & danger.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **15.01.2021** to **15.03.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

All the operators of drone who contravene this order shall be liable for punishment in accordance with the provisions of section 188 of the I.P.C.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte, It is being promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixin


(ISHAN BHARDWAJ)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION SULTAN PURI,
OUTER DISTRICT, DELHI.

ORDER

Whereas report have been received that Pan cigarette and aerated drinks shop are kept open till late in the night and the same attract gathering of person who cause annoyance to the neighborhood and indulge in quarrels having the potential of escalating in to riotous situation and also disturb public tranquility and endanger human life in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Punjabi Bagh, which includes Police Station Punjabi Bagh, police Station Moti Nagar and Police Station Kirti Nagar West District Delhi.

1. And whereas to prevent annoyance to public, danger to human life and disturbance to public tranquility, it is necessary to take speedy measures to prevent the forming of such gathering of persons in the late hours of the night.
2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/(i) UTL dated 09.09.2010, I, **VIJAY SINGH CHANDEL**, **Assistant Commissioner of Police, sub Division Punjabi Bagh, West District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order, prohibit pan cigarette and aerated drinks shop being kept open after 11:00 PM in the jurisdiction of Sub Division Punjabi Bagh, West District, Delhi.
3. The order shall come into force with effect from **26.04.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to **23.06.2021 (both days inclusive)** unless withdrawn earlier.
4. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
5. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the office of all District DCsP, Addl.DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.


(VIJAY SINGH CHANDEL)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Punjabi Bagh, Delhi

No **1894-1923** /ACP/PB, dated, Delhi the **26.04.2021**.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. Hon'ble MM/ Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar & Kirti Nagar (through concerned police station).
8. DC/ Punjabi Bagh **Sent via e mail.**
9. DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district and 10 for (units). **Sent via e mail.**
10. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
11. SO to CP, Delhi.

Documents Released by P.O. (NCT of Delhi)

Under RTI Act-2005, in

Case ID No **563/22**

12. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office. **Sent via e mail.**
13. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board for the public). **Sent via e mail.**
14. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/Radio/Television.
15. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
16. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
17. Director of New Service, AIR for Broadcasting. **Sent via e mail.**
18. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press. **Sent via e mail.**
19. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV. **Sent via e mail.**
20. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
21. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
22. L.A. to C.P., Delhi.
23. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
24. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
25. PA to CP, Delhi.
26. All ACsP/ West District. **Sent via e mail.**
27. PAs/SOs to Addl. CP/Addl. DCsP/West District.
28. HAX/West.
29. ALL SHOs/ Sub Division Punjabi Bagh for strict compliance.
30. SDM/ Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar & Kirti Nagar (through concerned police station).

Documents Released by P.O. West District
Under RTI Act-2005, in
Case ID No. 563/22

ORDER

1. Whereas there are indications of indiscriminate throwing of colored water, rubber balloons containing water/colored water and riotous, indecent and disorderly behavior by some section of the Holi revelers during the next few days specially the period preceding the festival of Holi to be celebrated on 28/29th March 2021.

2. Whereas such acts are likely to cause annoyance to the public, danger to human life and safety and there is likelihood of the disturbance of public tranquillity or a riot or an affray.

3. And whereas it is necessary to take suitable measures to prevent annoyance to the public danger to human life and safety and there is likelihood of the disturbance of public tranquillity or a riot or an affray.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No U-11036/(i) UTL, dated 09.09.2010, I, **VIRENDER KADYAN**, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Mangol Puri, Outer District, New Delhi do hereby make this written order that no person shall:-

(i) Willfully push press hustle or obstruct any passenger in any street or public place by violent movements menacing gestures screaming shouting willfully frightening horse or cattle or otherwise disturb the public peace or order.

(ii) Throw water/Colored water, rubber balloons containing water/colored water or any other liquid through any means or apply any color/ gulal or any other substance etc. on the face or any other part of the body of any unwilling person (s).

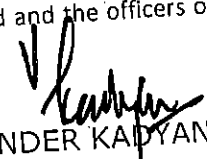
(iii) Willfully and indecently expose his person in any street or public place or within sight of, and in such manner as to be seen from any street or public place, whether from any house or building or not, or use indecent language or behave indecently or riotously, or in a disorderly manner in a street or place of public resort or do any act which may occasion a breach of peace.

(iv) Sell rubber balloons of two inches or less when uninflected in size.

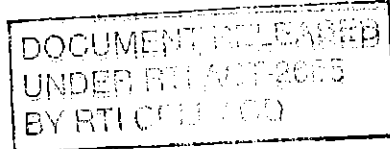
1. This order shall come into force with effect from 01.03.2021 and shall remain in force till 31.03.2021 for a period of 31 days in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Mangol Puri, Outer District, New Delhi.

2. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provisions of section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through the Press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the office of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil officer, all police stations concerned and the officers of the NDMC and MCD.


(VIRENDER KADYAN)
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Div. Mangolpuri, Outer District, Delhi

No. 1285-1304/ACP/Mangolpuri, Dated Delhi the 28 /02/2021.




Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt. Of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
3. C.P., Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretary Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. Csp/Jt. Csp/Addl. CsP, Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the District/Unit of Delhi and FRRO for communication to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Distt. and 10 for units).
9. DCP/HQ Delhi.
10. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. Commissioner of MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it all the prominent notice board outside the corporation's office for the public)
12. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it all the prominent notice board outside the authority's office for the public)
13. Pr. Secretary, PWD, GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for pasting it all the prominent notice board outside the office for the general public).
14. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for pasting it all the prominent notice board outside the authority's office for the public).
15. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/Radio/Television.
16. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
17. Head Peshi Clerk for the finance commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the court room of FC Delhi.
18. Director of News Service, Air Broadcasting.
19. Director of Information & publicity, Gov. of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
20. Director Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
21. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
22. DCsP Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
23. LA to C.P Delhi.
24. ACP (P), ACP (C and T) and ACP(G)/PHQ, Delhi.
25. Insp. (X) PHQ.
26. PA/SO to C.P., Delhi.
27. All SHOs/Sub Division Outer District.
28. I/C Control Room/Outer District, Delhi.
29. All SHOs Outer District.
30. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCP/Outer District.
31. HAX/Outer District, Delhi.

1. Whereas, the Standing Order pertaining to biannual registration of cases at Police Station Parliament Street for **FICN (Fake Indian Currency Notes)** accumulated at the banks over the previous six month is being amended. Bank could not register cases with their local police station if the fake currency was detected while it was being deposited in a bank branch by a customer. The bank could request local police to conduct enquiry to find out source of supply of FICN.
2. And whereas in order to conduct enquiry by local police regarding detection of FICN in a way described above it is imperative to take some steps to establish identity of such person customers who may have indulged in FICN incidents with bank branches and ATMs and to get other clues in the investigation of such cases. It is imperative to put some regulatory checks on the activities of Banks, their respective ATMs.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the virtue of Sec. 144 C.r.P.C., 1973 (No 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/(i) UTL dated 09.09.2010, **I, SURESH CHAND, Assistant Commissioner of Police Sub-division . SEELAM PUR, North East District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order that all such Banks shall:-
 - (a) Maintain secure premises by installing CCTVs at main access entry and inside their respective ATMs and Branches and around the premises. Proper staff shall be deputed to monitor the CCTV coverage. A video backup of at least 30 days of such recording be kept for further use.
 - (b) The position of CCTV cameras installed inside shall be in a way so as to cover such counters which are used to deposit the cash by the customers.
 - (c) Maintain data base of all employee, security Guards, and contractual workers working with them for access by the police as and when required and ensure verification of antecedents of all their employees including contractual employees.
 - (d) The procedure of 'KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER' as issued by the Reserve Bank of India for Nationalized Banks be strictly followed and a data base of same shall kept for access by the police as and when required.
 - (e) They shall maintain digital record of all the visitors with their photo identity.
4. These orders shall come into force w.e.f **23-12-2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to **20-02-2022**(both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any Bank/person/employer competent to ensure the compliance of above contravening these order shall be liable to be punished in accordance with the provision of Sec. 188 of the IPC, and

6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.


(SURESH CHAND)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB DIVISION SEELAM PUR
NORTH-EAST DISTT. DELHI.


No 6058-6088 /SO/ACP/SEELAM PUR, New Delhi, the dated- 23-12-2021.

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of India.
3. Secretary to Hon'ble Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Directors, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. C.P., Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/ Jt. CsP/ Addl. CsP, Delhi.
8. DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/ Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communication to all the ACsP/ SHOs/ Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for districts and 10 for units).
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. Commissioner of MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the corporation's office for the public).
12. PRO, Delhi Police with thirty spare care for publicity in the local press/radio/Television.
13. Deputy Commissioner/NE for pasting one copy of order on the notice board.
14. Head Peshi clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC), Delhi for pasting outside the court room of FC, Delhi.
15. Director of News Services, AIR for broadcasting.
16. Director of Information & Publicity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
17. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on Television.
18. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's notice board.
19. DCsP/Spl. Branch, Traffic & PCR, Delhi.
20. SO to CP, Delhi.
21. LA to CP, Delhi.
22. ACP (P), ACP(C&T) and ACP (G) PHQ, Delhi.
23. Inspector (X) PHQ.
24. PA to CP, Delhi.
25. All ACsP/ Inspectors/North East District (with 2 spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice boards of offices/ police stations.
26. I/C Control Room/North East District, Delhi.
27. HAX/North East District, Delhi.

ORDER

Whereas a large numbers of complaints are being received that **dismantling of cars** is taking place at various places and few stolen cars are also being disposed behind these old cars. This affects the peace and tranquility of the area and creates problems in maintaining law and order.

1. And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this regard to prevent danger to human life and safety and to thwart/prevent un-toward incidence which may affect the peace and tranquility of the area.
2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 144 Criminal procedures Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No.11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09.09.2010, I, **SANDEEP GUPTA, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Div. NAND NAGRI, NORTH-EAST District, Delhi**, do hereby make this written orders to do the following for strict compliance by the owners of such establishments where dismantling of vehicles is being done in the area of Sub-Div. NAND NAGRI, NORTH-EAST District, Delhi.
3. No such dismantling is allowed in the area.
4. This order shall come into force with effect from **14.08.2021** shall remain enforce for a period of 60 days up to **12.10.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian penal Code.
6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all the District DCsP, Addl, DCsP/ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD of Delhi.


(SANDEEP GUPTA),
 ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
 SUB-DIV. NAND NAGRI, NE, DELHI.

No. **130-54/R-ACP-NAND NAGRI/NE**, dated **13/08/2021**

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.

(h) Make sure that the users of Cyber Café are photographed on continuous basis and a record of the same is being maintained properly.

4) This order shall come into force with effect from **14.08.2021** shall remain enforce for a period of 60 days up to **12.10.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

5) Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

6) As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is passed ex-prate. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all Distts.DCsP/Addl.DCsP, Tehsil officers all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the MCD.

(SANDEEP GUPTA),

Asst. Commissioner of Police,
Sub Division Nand Nagri, Delhi.

No. **1536-54 /R-ACP-Nand Nagri/NE**, dated **13/08/2021**.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
5. Jt. CsP/Ranges, New Delhi/Delhi.
6. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the District of Delhi.. One copy of the order may be got passed on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district).
7. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
8. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public)
9. DC/North Zone, MCD, Keshav Chowk, Shadara for pasting on the notice board, outside the Corporation's office for the public.
10. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
11. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the Notice Board.
12. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
13. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting

ORDER

Whereas information has been received that some people are **purchasing and dismantling stolen vehicles in the aid of scrape market**. Also it has been observed that these people are dismantling vehicles without any permission/license and that too at public place. These kinds of activities disturb the peace tranquility in the jurisdiction of Sub- Div. NAND NAGRI, Delhi.

2. And whereas information has also been received that such activities may seriously endanger life and properties of the citizen and maintenance of law and order in the jurisdiction of Sub- Div. Nand Nagri, Delhi.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 144 Criminal procedures Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No.11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09.09.2010, **I, SANDEEP GUPTA, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub-Div. NAND NAGRI, NORTH-EAST District, Delhi**, NO RTH EAST District, Delhi do hereby prohibit any kind of dismantling of vehicle without any legal permission/license in the jurisdiction of Sub- Division NAND NAGRI, Delhi.
4. This order shall come into force with effect from **14.08.2021** shall remain enforce for a period of 60 days up to **12.10.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.
5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian penal Code.
6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all the District DCsP, Addl, DCsP/ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD of Delhi.



(SANDEEP GUPTA)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIV. NAND NAGRI, NE, DELHI.

No. 1530-54/R-ACP-NAND NAGRI/NE, dated

13/08/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretary Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
7. All Spl.CsP/Jt.CsP/ New Delhi, Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The Addl.CsP/DCsP, District/Units including FFRO, Delhi.
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. SO to C.P, Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC.
12. Commissioner, MCD.
13. DC/North Zone, MCD, Shahdara.
14. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/ Television.
15. District Magistrate, Delhi.
16. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi.
17. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
18. Director, of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
19. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
20. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi.
21. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
22. SI Press (PHQ).
23. LA to C.P.
24. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) And ACP (G).
25. All ACsP/SDPOs and SHOs/NE for pasting on the notice board.
26. PAs/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/NE.
27. HAX and RI/NE.

ORDER

Whereas, report have been received that due to the situation prevailing in the areas of police stations i.e. J P Kalan & Chhawla, of Sub-Division Chhawla, Delhi-43, it is apprehended that terrorists /antisocial elements may seek hide outs in the residential areas of these police stations and there is every likelihood of breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquillity and also there is a grave danger to human life, safety and injury to public property on that account.

1. And whereas, it is necessary that some checks should be put on landlord/tenants so that terrorists/antisocial elements in the disguise of tenants may not cause explosion, riots, shoot outs affray etc. and that immediate action is necessary for the prevention of such incidents.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon the Commissioner of Police Delhi by section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs New Delhi Notification No U-11036(i) UTL dated 01.07.1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No U 11036/3/1978 UTL dated 01.07.1978, I, **Manoj Kumar Meena, ACP, Sub Division Chhawla, Comprising PSs J.P.Kalan & Chhawla, Dwarka Distt., Delhi** do hereby make this written order, that no land lord/ owner of any house/property which falls under the jurisdiction of the area of police stations as specified above, shall let/sublet /rent out any accommodation to any person unless and until he/she has furnished the particulars of the tenant(s) in a specified Performa to the Station House Officers of the police station concerned. All persons who intend to take accommodation on rent shall inform in writing in this regard to the Station House Officer concerned i.e. PS Chhawla, and Jaffar Pur Kalan of Sub Division Chhawla in whose jurisdiction the premises falls. The person dealing in property business shall also inform in writing to the Station House Officer of concerned PSs Chhawla and Jaffarpur Kalan of Sub Division Chhawla in whose jurisdiction premises falls about the particulars of the said tenant.

3 The order shall come into force w.e.f. **09.09.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to **07.11.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

4 Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

5 As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned. Thus, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through press and by affixing copies thereof at the Notice Boards of the office of all Distt DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all police stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.

(MANOJ KUMAR MEENA)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION: CHHAWLA

No. 5370 84 /ACP/Chhawla dated New Delhi Dt. 8.9.21

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.

2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts / Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs / Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units)
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. SO to C.P Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
12. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
13. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Authority's office for the general public).
14. Pr. Secretary, PWD, GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
15. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
16. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press / Radio / Television.
17. District Magistrate, Kapashera, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
18. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
19. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
20. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
21. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
22. Tehsildar, Najafgarh / New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
23. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
24. L.A to C.P, Delhi.
25. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
26. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
27. PA to CP Delhi.
28. I/C Control Room/DWD
29. All ACsP/Insprs/DWD (with two spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice board of offices/Police Stations.
30. PA/SO to DCP/Addl. DCsP/DWD
31. HAR/DWD.

ORDER

Whereas a number of business establishments like Jewellery Shops, Malls/Hotels, Cinema halls/ Cine Complexes that conduct business in Delhi and other precious items, where, DFMD and Vehicle checking mirror are not installed to cover the security of such establishments.

And whereas, large number of customers/persons come to these establishments.

And whereas, cases of theft, robbery, dacoity, snatching and cheating etc. frequently take place in and around such establishments in Delhi.

And whereas, criminals and anti- social elements have targeted to loss of life and property.

And whereas, security and safety is the most important factor for smooth running of these business establishments.

And whereas, people visiting these establishments feel unsafe as DFMD and Vehicle checking mirror are not installed to covers the security of Entry Gate and Parking of such establishments.

And whereas, in order to deter criminals and anti-social elements from committing crime, the installation of DFMD and Vehicle Checking Mirror establishments would work as a force multiplier.

And whereas, installation of such DFMD and Vehicle Checking Mirror would not only help in controlling crime but also help in flourishing of business, tourism and overall growth of the society.

And whereas, it has been found that most of these establishments have not installed sufficient number of DFMD and Vehicle checking mirror, it is rendered imperative to put regulatory checks on this issue.

~~And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to protect property and prevent danger to human life and safety, thwart/prevent terrorist activities, which may affect the security of the state and disturb public order and tranquility.~~

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of Section 144Cr.P.C. 1943 (No.2 of 1974) read with the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's notification No.U-11036/(i)UTL, dated 09.09.2010, **I, Joginder Joon, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub. Division Chhawla, Dwarka District, New Delhi**, do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owner of all such establishments in the jurisdiction of Sub. Division Chhawla, Dwarka District, New Delhi.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **11.07.2021 to 08.09.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

All such business establishments, like Jewellery Shops, Malls/Hotels, Cinema halls/ Cine Complexes which contravenes this order shall be liable to dealt with the provisions of section 188 of the I.P.C.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order I hereby passed ex-parte. It is being promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the Press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the offices of all Addl.CsP, DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.

(JOGINDER JOON)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police,
Sub-Division Chhawla, New Delhi

No. 3548-78/ACP/Chhawla dated New Delhi the 10.07.21

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all the Districts / Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs / Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units)
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. SO to C.P Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
12. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
13. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Authority's office for the general public).
14. Pr. Secretary, PWD, GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
15. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
16. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press / Radio / Television.
17. District Magistrate, Kapashera, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
18. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
19. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
20. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
21. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
22. SDM & Tehsildar, Najafgarh & Kapashera / New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
23. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
24. L.A to C.P, Delhi.
25. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
26. Inspr. (X)/PHQ.
27. PA to CP Delhi.
28. I/C Control Room/DWD
29. All ACsP/Inspr/DWD (with two spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice board of offices/Police Stations.
30. PA/SO to DCP/Addl. DCsP/DWD
31. HAR/DWD.

ORDER

Whereas a number of farm houses and banquet hall situated in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division of Chhawla use laser/beam lights in the weddings and social functions. Laser lights interrupt the view of a pilot and my distraction to a pilot prior of landing or take off could spell disaster.

And whereas, safety and security of Govt./public property and human beings is a matter of serious concern. And there is need to deter owners of such farm houses/banquette halls from use of laser/beam lights in the wedding and social functions from view point of aviation safety.

And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent distraction to a pilot during landing or take off.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by virtue of section 144 Cr.P.C. 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's notification No. U-11036 (i) UTL, dated 08.09.10, I, **Ashok Tyagi, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Chhawla, Dwarka District, New Delhi** do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the owner of all such farm houses/banquett halls establishments in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Chhawla, Dwarka District, New Delhi, who shall within a period of this order.

Not to use any use laser/beam lights in the weddings and social functions as they interrupt the view of a pilot and any distraction to a pilot prior of landing or take off could spell disaster.

These orders shall come into force with effect from **12.01.2021 to 12.03.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

All the owner, occupier, organizer etc. of such farm houses, banquet hall, other venues etc. which contravene these order shall be liable for the punishment in accordance with the provisions of section 188 of the IPC.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It is being promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixing copies on the notice board of the offices of all Addl. CsP, DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Station concerned and the offices of NDMC and MCD.

(ASHOK TYAGI)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SUB-DIVISION: CHHAWLA, DELHI

No. 205-35/ACP/Chhawla dated New Delhi the 11-01-2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Pr. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.

6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
7. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi including P/PTC.
8. The DCsP/Addl.DCsP of all the Districts / Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs / Inspectors. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for Districts and 10 for Units)
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. SO to C.P Delhi.
11. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
12. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
13. Vice Chairman, DDA (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the Authority's office for the general public).
14. Pr. Secretary, PWD, GNCT of Delhi (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
15. Chief Executive Office, Delhi Cantt. Board (with one spare copy for the pasting it at the prominent Notice Board outside the office for the general public).
16. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press / Radio / Television.
17. District Magistrate, Kapashera, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
18. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
19. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
20. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
21. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
22. SDM & Tehsildar, Najafgarh & Kapashera / New Delhi for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
23. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
24. L.A to C.P, Delhi.
25. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
26. Inspr. (X)/PHQ.
27. PA to CP Delhi.
28. I/C Control Room/DWD
29. All ACsP/Insprs/DWD (with two spare copies). A copy of order may be got pasted on the notice board of offices/Police Stations.
30. PA/SO to DCP/Addl. DCsP/DWD
31. HAR/DWD.

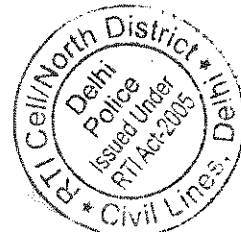


No. 19/2012

C I R C U L A R

In view of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of SUO MOTO W.P.(Crl.) No. 122 of 2011, Ram Lila Maidan incident dated 4/5.06.2011 Versus Home Secretary, Union of India & Others, the following directions are issued:-

1. Whenever an officer/Executive Magistrate/Police Officer of the rank of ACP or above issues an order u/s 144 Cr.PC, it should be well reasoned and justified. It must be ensured that all the facts have been considered and brought on record, so that it is a speaking order. The order must be issued only after proper application of mind and considering all the facts and circumstances of the case placed before the officer concerned.
2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held in the order "*Section 144 Cr.PC deals with immediate prevention and speedy remedy. Therefore, before invoking such a provision, the statutory authority must be satisfy of an immediate action. The sine qua non for an order under Section 144 Cr.PC is urgency requiring an immediate and speedy intervention by passing of an order. The order must set out the material facts of the situation. Such a provision can be used only in grave circumstances for maintenance of public peace. The efficacy of the provision is to prevent some harmful occurrence immediately. Therefore, the emergency must be sudden and the consequences sufficiently grave*".
3. Whenever any arrangement is issued for maintenance of law & order in connection with big assemblies/gathering, it must be ensured that a



proper dispersal plan is also envisaged in the arrangement order, to ensure orderly, peaceful and smooth dispersal of the crowd from the place of assembly. In the written undertaking submitted by the Organizers to the local police/DCP/Addl. CP of the District concerned, it must also be taken in writing that **"The organizer(s) will cooperate in carrying out the lawful orders passed by any competent Court/Authority/Forum at any stage of the commencement of an agitation/dharna/procession and/or period during which the permission granted is enforced, whenever the police officers direct the organizers/participants to leave the premises, it will be the responsibility of organizers along with the participants to leave the premises without delay and without making and protest. They must leave the premises peacefully in shortest possible time"**.

4. Proper drill should be followed for dispersal of crowd. Use of any kind of force for dispersing a crowd should be preceded by proper warnings such as announcements from a Public Address System or Loud Hailers, proper display of Banners etc. declaring the assembly unlawful and directing the crowd to disperse. Sensitization of staff at all levels should be ensured by the Supervisory staff through repeated briefings, training, roll calls etc. The S.O. No. 72/2009 must be strictly adhered to by all field officers.
5. In various law and order arrangements, it has been observed that the police party comes under attack by brick batting, pelting of stones by the protestors. Subsequently, police personnel too resort to brick batting, which totally illegal, not desirable and unwarranted. Under no circumstances shall the police personnel resort to brick batting/stone pelting etc. In such situations, the police party must strategically retreat to safer locations, re-organize, call for reinforcements, make new strategies and then advance in a systematic manner to control the unruly crowd/protestors with minimum use of force.



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, SUB-DIVISION SADAR BAZAR, NORTH DISTRICT, DELHI

ORDER

1. Whereas pollution by the Generators in Delhi is harmful for the environment and health of the people. The use of generators is strictly prohibited in the jurisdiction of Sub-Division Sadar Bazar.
2. Each and every citizen of Delhi are certainly entitled to breath in air free from pollutants and entitled for their health safety and whereas it has come to notice that people are spread pollution by generators which is harmful for the environment and injurious to the health of the people.
3. (And whereas) it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent pollution by generators.
4. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon the commissioner of Police, Delhi by Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/1/1978(i)-UTL, 01.04.1978 and further delegated to the undersigned vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home affairs New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09.09.2010, **I, PRAGYA ANAND, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Sadar Bazar of North District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order for strict compliance by the general public and entire area of Sub-Division Sadar Bazar of North District, Delhi.
5. This order shall come into force **with effect from 24.11.2021 and shall remain in force for a period of sixty days i.e. up to 22.01.2022 (both days inclusive)** unless withdrawn earlier.
6. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of Indian Penal Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC, MCD, PWD, DDA and Delhi Cantt. Board.


(PRAGYA ANAND)

Assistant Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division – Sadar Bazar, North, Delhi
24.11.2021

No. ~~1497~~ 150 ACP/Sadar Bazar, Delhi dated 24.11.2021

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary of Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. Of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director I. B., MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
7. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
8. All Spl. CsP/ Jt. CsP/ Addl. CsP including Addl. CP/PCR/Delhi/New Delhi.
9. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting on copy of the order on the notice board.
10. The Addl. CsP/ DCsP/ Addl. DCsP of all the districts/units of Delhi including P/PTC, FRRO, SB & Traffic.
11. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/ Radio/ Television.

13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the court room of FC Delhi. 151

14. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.

15. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.

16. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.

17. Tehsildar, Delhi/ New Delhi/ Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.

18. SO To CP/ Delhi.

19. LA To CP/ Delhi.

20. ACP(P), ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.

21. All SCsP/North Distt.

22. Insp. C&T/PHQ.

23. PA to CP, Delhi.

24. All SHOs/ North Distt.

25. PA/SOs to DCP Addl. DCsP/ North Distt.

26. HAX/ North & HAR/ North.

ORDER

1. Whereas, a large numbers of reports are being received that the boys and girls age between 14 to 18 years purchasing white correction fluids (a stationery article) and adhesive known as slochan which is used for repair of puncture and repair of shoes etc. from the shops in open market and consume the same openly to the children of above age group. Consuming the above articles in public places is a nuisance with a serious potential to result in quarrels causing serious injuries/death and endanger human life. White correction Fluid and Slochan adhesive are dangerous to the human life and required strictly prohibited. This affects the peace and tranquillity of the area and creates problems in maintaining Law & Order.
2. And whereas, it is necessary to take speedy measures in this regard to prevent danger to human or safety and to thwart/prevent untoward incidents which may affect the peace and tranquillity of the area.
3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978), the Central Govt. has empowered the Assistant Commissioner of Police, to exercise and perform, in relation to the police sub-division under his charge, the powers and duties of an Executive Magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi vide Notification No. F.110036/1/2010/UTI, dated 09/09/2010, **I Dr. Chandra Prakash**, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub-Division Gandhi Nagar, Delhi do hereby make this written orders to do the following, for strict compliance by the owners of such shops in the area of Sub Division Gandhi Nagar, Shahdara District, Delhi:-
 - a) The shopkeeper shall maintain a stock register regarding white correction fluid as well as an adhesive. The same should be sold to the boys and girls in presence of their parents.
 - b) Install CCTV with sufficient number of Cameras and recording system with playback facility, to cover up to 50 meters area in front of the shop. The CCTV should monitor anyone inhaling White Correction Fluid and Slochan adhesive or facilitating inhaling of the same or any



the recording system shall preserve a digital record of CCTV coverage for not less than 10 days.

- c) The shopkeeper or his worker shall prepare the copy of CCTV coverage in a CD and hand over to the police whenever demanded.
 - d) The shopkeeper or his worker shall prepare the copy of CCTV coverage in a CD and hand over to the police whenever demanded.
 - e) The shopkeeper shall display prominently bilingual sign boards mentioning that inhaling the White Correction Fluid and solution adhesive are dangerous to the human life and strictly prohibited. Telephone number of nearest Police Station shall also be mentioned on the sign board.
4. This order shall come into force with effect from **18.05.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days unless withdrawn earlier.
 5. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian penal Code.
 6. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all the District DCsP, Addl, DCsP/ACsP, Tehsil Offices, all police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD of Delhi.

(Dr. Chandra Prakash)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

No. 7003 to 7502 /SO-ACP/Gandhi Nagar dated, Delhi the 12 /05/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Home Secretary Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
4. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
5. Secretaries, GNCT, of Delhi.
6. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, Delhi.

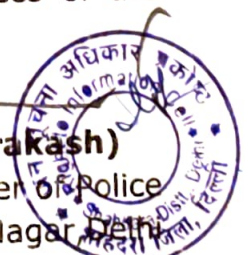


ORDER

1. It has been learnt that many illegal **HUKKA** bars are operated in whole country especially in Delhi NCR.
2. Whereas tobacco is provided openly to the youth of this country in the guise of herbal flavored stuff which is illegal under COTPA 2003.
3. Consumption of tobacco in any form is injurious to the health of human being as it contains nicotine which is very harmful for human body. Youth of this country attract towards these hukka bars and wasting their lives by smoking tobacco in these HUKKA bars.
4. And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this regard to prevent harm to life of youth of this country.
5. Therefore, **I, Dr. Chandra Prakash, ACP, Gandhi Nagar, Shahdara District, Delhi** in exercise of the powers conferred clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 (34 of 1978), the Central Govt. has empowered the Assistant Commissioner of Police, to exercise and perform, in relation to the police sub-division under his charge, the powers and duties of an Executive Magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi vide Notification No. F.110036/1/2010/UTI, dated 09/09/2010, do hereby make this written order to prohibit consumption of tobacco in HUKKA bars in the area of sub division Gandhi Nagar, Shahdara District vide notification No. F No. 1/6/2016/HP-I/4011-4018, dated 14.10.2016 issued by Sh. K Mahesh , Special Secretary (Home), Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
6. This order shall come into force with effect from **18/05/2021** and shall remain in force for a period of **60 days** unless withdrawn earlier.
7. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.
8. As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the office of all District DCsP, Addl.DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC and MCD.

(Dr. Chandra Prakash)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub Division: Gandhi Nagar, Delhi



No. 111111 /SO-ACP/Gandhi Nagar, dated, Delhi the, 18/05/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district and 10 for (units).
8. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
9. SO to CP, Delhi.
10. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
11. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board for the public).
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/Radio/Television.
13. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
14. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
15. Director of New Service, AIR for Broadcasting.
16. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
17. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
18. Tehsilcar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
19. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
20. L.A. to C.P., Delhi.
21. ACP (PB), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
22. Insp. (X)/PHQ.
23. PA to CP, Delhi.
24. All ACsP/ Shahdara District.
25. PAs/SCs to Addl. CP/Addl. DCsP/Shahdara District.
26. HAX/Shahdara.
27. All SHOs/ Sub Division Gandhi Nagar for strict compliance.



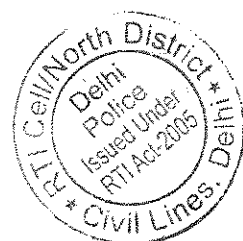
C I R C U L A R

No.62/2012

Complaints are being received from public representatives, RWAs and other for a regarding drinking in public places, particularly around liquor vends, in Delhi. This is an offence under the Delhi Excise Act-2009.

2. It is alleged that a large number of unauthorized 'rehris' and 'thelewalas' congregate around liquor vends selling eggs, namkeens' and 'bhujia' etc. Many people buy liquor from these vends and start consuming it at these 'rehris'/thelas' & 'namkeen' stalls and create a situation whereby. It becomes difficult for regular shoppers to pass through or visit the area.
3. In order to prevent this, ACsP, Sub-Divisions have been issuing orders under section 144 CrPC for liquor vends to install video cameras outside their stores and record such illegal activities in the immediate vicinity of the liquor vends. However, despite these orders a very large number of vends have not complied with the directions.
4. Drinking in public places is an offence under the Delhi Excise Act 2009 and all ACsP, Sub-Divisions and SHOs are directed to immediately ensure that-

- (a) No 'rehri'/'thela' or 'namkeen' stall is allowed to be set up within 100 meters of any liquor vend.



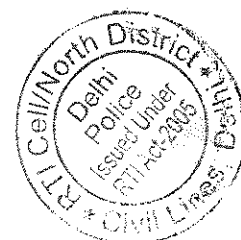
- (b) Orders issued under section 144 CrPC for installation of CCTV cameras with recoding capability are reiterated and enforced to enable supervisory officers to check whether these 'rehri'/'thelas' are functioning at such places illegally.
- (c) Surprise checks are done by ACsP, Sub-Divisions and SHOs during the evening to ensure compliance of these orders.

5. Disciplinary action to be taken against the SHOs, Division and Beat Staff who do not comply with these Orders and allow this illegal activity to continue outside liquor vends & other public places.

(DHAREMDNRA KUMAR)
SPL.COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
LAW & ORDER, DELHI.

No.7823-8072/RB/PHQ dated 20.9.2012.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary
action to:-



Whereas a large sketch of Yamuna river falls under the jurisdiction of Sub Division Kotwali. The drains flowing through all the colonies of Sub Division Kotwali which are full of sewerage industrial influent, municipal waste and even being used for human evacuation falls in Yamuna and people are dumping debris/construction materials and throw other materials in river Yamuna. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has prohibited in absolute terms throwing of any material or waste including municipal solid waste into river Yamuna as well as dumping any construction or other debris on the bank of river Yamuna. It was further directed by NGT that dumping of the debris on the flood plain of river Yamuna would invite a fine of Rs. 50, 000 for each incident of such throwing and Rs. 5, 000/- for dumping any other material into the river Yamuna and NGT reiterate these direction for strict compliance.

1. Every citizen of Delhi are certainly entitled to breath air free from foul smell and are entitled cleaner environment for their health safety And whereas it has come to notice that people are throwing materials in river Yamuna which is harmful for the environment and health of the people.
2. (And whereas) it is necessary to take speedy measures in this behalf to prevent drain flowing which contain industrial/trade influent and polluted water which is injurious to human health.
3. (And whereas) it is necessary to prevent for dumping of the debris on the flood plain of river Yamuna and throwing any other material in Yamuna river.
4. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Police, Delhi by Section 144 Criminal Procedure code, 1973 read with Govt. of India , Ministry of Home Affair, New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/1/1978 (i) -UTL, 1.7.1978 and further delegated to the under signed vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. F-11036/1/2010-UTL dated 09.09.2010, I, **Uma Shankar, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Sub Division Kotwali of North District, Delhi** do hereby make this written order, for strict compliance by the general public and entire area of PS Kashmere Gate and Kotwali under the jurisdiction of Sub Division Kotwali of North Distt. Delhi.

This order shall come into force with effect from **02.06.2021** and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. upto **31.07.2021** (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of Indian Panel code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public through Press and by Affixing copies on the notice boards of the offices of all DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the NDMC, MCD, PWD, DDA, and Delhi Cantt. Board.



(UMA SHANKAR)
ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SUB DIVISION KOTWALI, DELHI

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the :-

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries Govt. of NCT, of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director, I.B, M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
6. Secretary, NDMC (2copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office.
7. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public) .
8. All Spl. CsP/Jt.CsP/Addl. CsP including Addl. C.P./PCR/Delhi/New Delhi.
9. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
10. The Addl. C.sP/DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all the Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC, FRRO, SB & Traffic.
11. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
12. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/ Radio/Television).
13. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
14. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
15. Director, of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
16. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Mandi House, New Delhi for telecasting on TV.
17. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
18. S.O. to C.P./Delhi.
19. L.A. to C.P./Delhi.
20. ACP (P) , ACP(C&T) and ACP(G)/PHQ.
21. All ACsP/North Distt.
22. Insp. C&T /PHQ.
23. PA to CP, Delhi.
24. All SHOs/North Distt.
25. PA/SOs to DCP/Addl. DCsP/North Distt.
26. HAX/N & HAR/N.

Order

Subject: - Regarding Thana Level Committee for Public Health Care Management.

As per direction issued vide Order No. 23570-94/(AC-6)/C&T, PHQ, dated 19.06.2021 of worthy Commissioner of Police, Delhi regarding constitution of Thana Level Committee for Public Health Care Management. All SHOs of Sub Division Safdarjung Enclave are hereby directed to constitute a Thana Level Committee comprising of the following member:

- (i) Medical & paramedic establishments (hospitals, laboratories, nursing homes, ambulance service providers, etc.)
- (ii) Trade Associations and Industrial Area Associations
- (iii) Public lodging facilities like Community Centers; Banquets, Dharamshalas, Hotels, PG House operators, etc.
- (iv) Health sector NGOs,
- (v) Educational institutions
- (vi) RWAs and MWAs
- (vii) Public spirited individuals with special emphasis of creative audio video media professionals, IT professionals and celebrities with public appeal
- (viii) As and when required, civic agency officials and other Govt. functionaries may also be invited by the Chair as special invitees.

At Thana level, ACP-Subdivision would be the chairperson and the SHO concerned as the convener. The meeting of Thana Level Committee shall be convened every fortnight or event based whichever is earlier. The decisions taken therein shall be ensured for effective implementation. The meetings shall be held in accordance with the prevalent public health emergency norms, e.g during the Covid -19 phase preferable virtually. The membership of the committee should be kept limited. The members of Thana Level Committee should be informed about the purpose of formation of this committee and their professional response to various

situations arising out of public health emergencies, movement of migrant labourers, care of destitute, elderly citizens and women.

The action taken report/list of Thana Level Committee members of your respective police stations be provided to this office at the earliest.

APF 21.06.21
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Sub.Division- Safdarjung Enclave,
South West District New Delhi.

Copy to: -

All SHOs Sub-Division Safdarjung Enclave.

No. 5479-5481 /R-ACP/SJE, dated 21/06/2021

163
Office of the ACP
Dy. No. 5526-20
Date 02/07/21
S.J. Enclave, New Delhi

ORDER

An Anti-Sabotage team has been constituted in Sub-Division Safdarjung Enclave with immediate effect. The following staff have been nominated for Anti-Sabotage checking under the supervision of Insp. ATO concerned Police Station. Schedule of checking is attached as annexure-A

Team- A

1. ASI Prempal No. 2670/SW HHMD & Torch
Ph. 9810936550 (P.S Sarojini Nagar)
2. HC Ranvir No. 2607/SW, Vehicle checking mirror
Mob. 9971481857 (PS Kishan Garh)
3. Ct. Chhotelal, No.2999/SW Prodder
Ph. 7827460861 (P.S. Sarojini Nagar.)

Team-B

1. HC Rattanlal No. 34/SW HHMD & Torch
Ph. No. 9910957011 (PS S.J. Enclave)
2. Ct. Om Prakash No. 1383/SW, Prodder
Mob. 9354417800 (P.S. S.J. Enclave)
3. Ct. Pawan No. 1045/SW, Vehicle checking mirror
Mob. No. 8168144671 (P.S Kishan Garh.)

Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division Safdarjung Enclave
South West District, New Delhi

No. 5526-20/R-ACP/S.J. Enclave, dated Delhi the 02/07/21/2021

Copy to: -

1. DCP/SW for kind information.
2. DCP-I/SW for kind information.
3. All SHOs Sub-Division Safdarjung Enclave for necessary action.

Checking Place & Time Schedule of AS Check Team

from 03.07.2021 to 03.09.2021 is as under: -

Date	Team-A		Team-B	
03.07.21, 14.07.21, 25.07.21, 05.08.21, 16.08.21, 27.08.21	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS-SN)		HauzKhas Village (8 PM to 10 PM) (PS- SJE)	Munirika Main +DDA Market (4 Pm to 6 PM (PS- KG)
04.07.21, 15.07.21, 26.07.21, 06.08.21, 17.08.21, 28.08.21	Aurobindo Market Hauz Khas (8 PM to 10 PM (PS-SJE)	Ambience Tower kishangarh +MEA Building (4 Pm to 6 PM) (PS-KG)	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS- SN)	
05.07.21, 16.07.21, 27.07.21, 07.08.21, 18.08.21, 29.08.21	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS-SN)		Green Park Market (8 PM to 10 PM (PS- SJE)	Ber Sarai Market +IIT(4 Pm to 6 PM (PS-KG)
06.07.21, 17.07.21, 28.07.21, 08.08.21, 19.08.21, 30.08.21	SDA Market + HauzKhas Village (8 PM to 10 PM (PS-SJE)	Kalu Sarai Market + CIC Building (4 Pm to 6 PM (PS- KG)	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS- SN)	
07.07.21, 18.07.21, 29.07.21, 09.08.21, 20.08.21, 31.08.21	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS-SN)		HauzKhas Village (8 PM to 10 PM) (PS- SJE)	Munirika Main + DDA Market (4 Pm to 6 PM (PS- KG)
08.07.21, 19.07.21, 30.07.21, 10.08.21, 21.08.21, 01.09.21	Aurobindo Market HauzKhas(8 PM to 10 PM (PS-SJE)	Ambience Tower kishangarh + MEA Building (4 Pm to 6 PM (PS-KG)	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS- SN)	
09.07.21, 20.07.21, 31.07.21, 11.08.21, 22.08.21, 02.09.21	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS-SN)		Green Park Market (8 PM to 10 PM (PS- SJE)	BerSarai Market + IIT 4 Pm to 6 PM (PS-KG)
10.07.21, 21.07.21, 01.08.21, 12.08.21, 23.08.21, 03.09.21	SDA Market + HauzKhas Village (8 PM to 10 PM (PS-SJE)	KaluSarai Market + CIC Building (4 Pm to 6 PM (PS- KG)	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS- SN)	
11.07.21, 22.07.21, 02.08.21, 13.08.21, 24.08.21	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS-SN)		HauzKhas Village (8 PM to 10 PM) (PS- SJE)	Munirika Main + DDA Market (4 Pm to 6 PM (PS- KG)
12.07.21, 23.07.21, 03.08.21, 14.08.21, 25.08.21	Aurobindo Market HauzKhas(8 PM to 10 PM (PS-SJE)	Ambience Tower kishangarh + MEA Building (4 Pm to 6 PM) (PS-KG)	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS- SN)	
13.07.21, 24.07.21, 04.08.21, 15.08.21, 26.08.21	Sarojini Nagar Market + Delhi Haat (6 Pm to 8 PM) (PS-SN)		Green Park Market (8 PM to 10 PM (PS- SJE)	BerSarai Market + IIT (4 PM to 6 PM (PS-KG)

ORDER

It has come to notice that **fireworks** of foreign origin are being clandestinely imported in the country.

Whereas these fireworks of foreign origin contain the chemical 'Potassium Chlorate' which is a dangerous and hazardous chemical and can ignite or explode spontaneously thereby causing damage/injury to any public person or property.

Fireworks in India have been declared as a restricted item under ITC (HS) in respect of import by Director General of Foreign Trade besides the manufacture, possession, use, sale, display etc of any explosive containing Sulphur or sulphurate in admixture with any chlorate is banned in the country.

And whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures in this regard to prevent danger to human life of safety, to thwart/prevent untoward incident, which may affect the peace and tranquility of the area.

Therefore, I, **VIJAY SINGH CHANDEL**, Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Punjabi Bagh, West District, Delhi in exercise of the power conferred upon me under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (No.2 of 1974) read with Govt. of India office of the Director General of Civil Aviation New Delhi's Notification No. 05-13/2014-AED dated 7th October 2014. Do hereby make this written order Prohibit fireworks of foreign origin to manufacture, possession, use, sale, display or any other related activity with fireworks of foreign origin in the Jurisdiction of Sub-Division Punjabi Bagh (which includes Police Station Punjabi Bagh, PS Moti Nagar and PS Kirti Nagar, vide notification No.F.No.1/6/2016/HP-I/4011-4018, dated 14.10.2016 issued by Sh. K Mahesh, Special Secretary (Home), Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

This order shall come into force with effect from 24/06/2021 and shall remain in force for a period of 60 days i.e. up to 22/08/2021 (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of the public through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice Board of the offices of all Distts. DCsP/Addl.DCsP, Tehsil officers all Police Stations concerned and the offices of the MCD.


(VIJAY SINGH CHANDEL)

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SUB-DIVISION, PUNJABI BAGH,
WEST DISTRICT, NEW DELHI

Documents Released by PIO West District
Under RTI Act-2005 in
Case ID No. 5637/22

No 2780-2809 ACP/PB, dated, Delhi the 24.06.2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
3. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. **Sent via e mail.**
5. Deputy Director, IB, MHA, GOI, Delhi.
6. All Spl. CsP/Jt. CsP/Addl. CsP/Delhi.
7. Hon'ble MM/ Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar & Kirti Nagar (through concerned police station).
8. DC/ Punjabi Bagh **Sent via e mail.**
9. DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units of Delhi including P/PTC & FRRO for communicating to all the ACsP/SHOs/Inspector. One copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice boards of the offices (20 copies for district and 10 for (units). **Sent via e mail.**
10. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
11. SO to CP, Delhi.
12. Secretary, NDMC (2 copies) with the request that one copy of the order may be got pasted on the notice board outside the committee's office. **Sent via e mail.**
13. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board for the public). **Sent via e mail.**
14. PRO, Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the local Press/Radio/Television.
15. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting one copy of the order on the Notice Board.
16. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC, Delhi.
17. Director of New Service, AIR for Broadcasting. **Sent via e mail.**
18. Director of Information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press. **Sent via e mail.**
19. Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on TV. **Sent via e mail.**
20. Tehsildar, Delhi/New Delhi/Mehrauli for pasting on the Tehsil's Notice Board.
21. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
22. L.A. to C.P., Delhi.
23. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G)/PHQ.
24. Inspr. (X)/PHQ.
25. PA to CP, Delhi.
26. All ACsP/ West District. **Sent via e mail.**
27. PAs/SOs to Addl. CP/Addl. DCsP/West District.
28. HAX/West.
29. ALL SHOs/ Sub Division Punjabi Bagh for strict compliance.
30. SDM/ Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar & Kirti Nagar (through concerned police station).

Document Released by P.O. West District

Under RTI Act-2005, in

Case ID No 563/22



**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE: SUB DIVISION
MADHU VIHAR, EAST DISTRICT, DELHI.**

PROHIBITORY ORDER U/S 144 Cr.P.C.

In view of the prevailing situation in Delhi, protests and demonstrations against Citizenship Amendment Act, are being organized at various places in East District. The protests are being organized with/without intimation to law enforcing agency i.e. police and district administration, and there is every chance that anti-social elements may participate in such protests/demonstrations and insight communal and social disharmony amongst the citizens/residents which may lead to causing disturbance to peace, tranquility and traffic movement in the area. In view of the above, since the issue is sensitive and may emotionally charge the citizens/residents resorting to rioting and violent means to represent their resentment against the above Act, especially in the area of PS Gazipur being communally sensitive as it has large number of mix population residing in the area, it has become utmost necessary to maintain public safety, security and law & order in Sub Division Madhu Vihar.

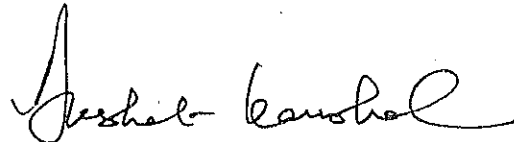
Now, therefore in exercise of the power conferred by section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code read with Govt. India, Ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi's Notification No. U-11036/1/2008 UTL dated 26.11.2008, I AKSHAT KAUSHAL (IPS), Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sub Division Madhu Vihar, East District, Delhi do hereby make an order for strict compliance by all concerned for maintaining law & order, public safety and security in the area of PS Gazipur, East District, Delhi.

1. Carrying of weapons, sticks, mashals, any incendiary material or any other material which can be used for violence is prohibited.
2. Assembly of more than four persons and any kind of demonstration without any permission of competent authority is prohibited.
3. Printing, Circulation or dissemination of any communally sensitive and provocative material in any media including social media platforms that may endanger peace and tranquility in the area is prohibited.
4. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable u/s 188 of Indian Penal Code.
5. These orders will come in force immediately. In such a situation as it is not possible to hear the version of all and every affected person in this matter, this order is being issued ex-parte. If any person/organization is aggrieved by this order and raises any objection or files any application or wants any relaxation in this order then he can approach the undersigned in this matter and appear in person, and after hearing and consideration of the application filed in this regard proper appropriate orders will be issued.

This order will come into force immediately and if not withdrawn earlier will be applicable from 12.01.2021 to 12.03.2021 (both dates inclusive).

Document Under RTI Act 06
PIO Office, East Dist. Delhi
(Delhi Police)

As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It is being promulgated for the information of the public at large and shall be published through the press and by affixing copies on the Notice board on the office of Addl. CsP, DCsP, Addl. DCsP, ACsP, Tehsil offices, all the Police Stations concerned and the offices of MCD.



AKSHAT KAUSHAL (IPS)

ASSTT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

SUB-DIVISION MADHU VIHAR EAST DELHI

12.1.2020

No. 790 - 840

/ R-ACP/ Madhu Vihar dated, Delhi the 12/1/2021.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. Secretary to Government of India, MHA, New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.
3. Principal Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi.
4. All Secretaries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
5. Deputy Director I.B., M.H.A., G.O.I., Delhi.
6. Spl.CsP/Law & Order, North & South, Delhi.
7. Jt. CsP/Ranges & Security (PM) Delhi.
8. The Addl. CsP/DCsP/Addl. DCsP of all Districts/Units, Delhi.
9. DCP/HQ, Delhi.
10. Commissioner, MCD (with one spare copy for pasting it at the prominent notice board outside the Corporation's office for the public).
11. Commissioners/MCD, North/South/East, with one spare copy for pasting on the notice boards, outside the Corporation's office for the public.
12. PRO/Delhi Police with 30 spare copies for publicity in the Local Press/Radio/Television.
13. District Magistrate, Delhi for pasting a copy of the order on the Notice Board.
14. Head Peshi Clerk to the Finance Commissioner (FC) Delhi for pasting outside the Court Room of FC Delhi.
15. Director of News Service, AIR for broadcasting.
16. Director of information and Publicity, Government of the NCT of Delhi (2 copies) with the request for publicity in the press.
17. Director, Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street, New Delhi for telecasting on T.V.
18. DCsP/Special Branch, Traffic and PCR, Delhi.
19. SO to C.P., Delhi.
20. PA to C.P., Delhi.
21. LA to C.P., Delhi.
22. SI Press/PHQ, Delhi.
23. ACP (P), ACP (C&T) and ACP (G).
24. All ACsP/SDPOs and SHOs/ED for pasting on the notice board.
25. RI & HAR/ED.
26. PAs/SOs to DCP & Addl. DCsP/ED.
27. HAX/ED

Document Under RTI Act 05
PIO Office, East Distt. Delhi
(Delhi Police)

10123

ORDER

Looking at the increasing instances of street crime in the jurisdiction of PS Madhu Vihar, I direct the SHO/ Madhu Vihar to ensure the following:-

A) Starting 2100 hrs tonight every BC will be checked and appropriate G.D. entry shall be lodged in this regard. This exercise should be completed by tomorrow morning 09:00 AM.

B) Within 36 hours a list will be compiled of persons arrested in last 3 years under following heads:-

(i) Snatching

(ii) Robbery

(iii) Burglary

(iv) Gambling

(v) NDPS

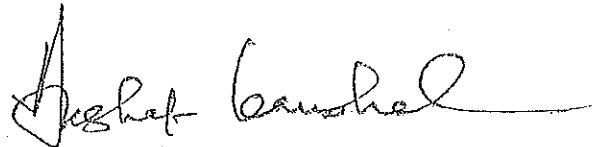
This list shall be forwarded for the office of undersigned latest by September 16, 2021, 11:00 AM

C) Submit a list of proposal sent to DCP office for opening of history sheet during the last 6 months.

D) Supply e-MVT figures which have taken place in the last 1 year, and also original arrest made by the PS.

Non-compliance of the above order will attract disciplinary action.

14.09.2021



Assistant Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division: Madhu Vihar, Delhi

No. 4605-4606 ACP/ Sub-Division, Madhu Vihar, dated, Delhi the 14-09-2021

Copy to:

1. DCP, East District for information.
2. SHO, PS Madhu Vihar for compliance.

ORDER

On September 10, a manpower audit was conducted of PS Ghazipur. The audit was held in the office of the undersigned, and was attended by SHO/ Ghazipur and Deployment Officer HC Arvind Kumar, No740/E. A summary of the findings are as follows:-

- A) As per the Deployment Chart brought by SHO/ Ghazipur, it was noticed that while the total strength of the Police Station was shown as 139, however, the number of staff deployed was only 126. Hence, around 13 police personnel were present on the rolls of the police station, but were unaccounted for. A satisfactory response was not forthcoming from SHO or Deployment Officer.
- B) Distribution of the staff among MPVs, Investigation, and Administration staff was not found logical.
- C) Constables who have passed B1 test were not found to be part of Investigating Team.

Now, SHO PS Ghazipur is hereby directed to ensure the following:

1. A thorough manpower audit be carried out and completed within the next 48 hours. The audit should account for every name, and report be submitted to this office.
2. The entire distribution of staff among the three heads (MPVs, Administration, and Investigation) should be done on the basis that staff gets to work for 12 hours in one shift, followed by 24 hours of rest.
3. To ensure that the MPVs perform their jobs efficiently, the DHGs should be coupled with the MPV staff wherever there is some temporary shortfall of patrolling staff.
4. The Deployment Officer shall daily deploy the DHG so that there is a ready available list of where these personnel have been deployed. To the maximum extend, the DHG staff should be utilized for patrolling duty at night.
5. All constables who have cleared the B1 test should be considered for Investigation Staff, as their skills can be better utilized.

Non-compliance of order will attract stern disciplinary action.



11.09.2021

AKSHAT KAUSHAL, IPS
Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division, Madhu Vihar, Delhi

No. 4586-88 /ACP/Sub-Division Madhu Vihar, dated, Delhi the 11/9/2021

Copy to:-

1. DCP/ East for information.
2. Addl DCP-I/ East for information.
3. SHO/ Gazipur for compliance and necessary action.

Document Under RTI Act 05
PIO Office, East Dist. Delhi
(Delhi Polics)

71124

ORDER

A letter vide reference No. 4869/ Compt. (DA-MISC.)/ East Distt., Dated 24.09.2021 has been received from office of the Worthy DCP/ East, regarding disposal of pending VVIP/ Timed References/ ICMS complaints.

Therefore, all the SHOs & Inspectors/ Investigation of Sub-Division Madhu Vihar are hereby directed to conduct a disposal drive in their police stations with EOs and maximum pending VVIP/ Timed References/ ICMS complaints will be disposed, which are pending in their police stations. This disposal drive should be continued for 02 days i.e. 25.09.2021 & 26.09.2021.

Non-compliance of order will attract stern disciplinary action.



**Asstt. Commissioner of Police
Sub-Division, Madhu Vihar, Delhi**

No. 4675-78/ACP/Sub-Division Madhu Vihar, dated, Delhi the 25/9/2021

Copy to:-

1. DCP/ East for information.
2. SHOs Madhu Vihar, Gazipur and PIA for compliance.

