Policing Delhi
Om Prakash Mishra

Set against the backdrop of the capital’s history, culture, and socio-political scenario, this is a full-length study of the connection between rapid urbanization, rising crime, and law enforcement in Delhi. Providing an insider’s account of the evolution of policing in Delhi since the mid-19th century, the book closely looks at the patterns of policing in the ‘seven cities of Delhi’. From infrastructure constraints and related crime, crime against women and juveniles, terrorism to technology, the typology of criminals, and its trends in the process of the growth of the metropolis—the analyses demonstrates Delhi’s uniqueness as a metropolis and the attendant challenges. Aside from presenting different methods the Delhi police adopt to prevent crime, this book attempts to evaluate the successes and failures of these methods. While the rich historical records, statistical data, maps, and empirical surveys and observations brought together for the first time provide a wealth of additional information, the bibliography offers suggestions for the interested reader. Focusing on the challenges posed by over-urbanization and the changes in policing to counter them, the book draws out valuable lessons applicable in various degrees in other Indian cities.

Conclusions
M. Ramachandran

This chapter presents some concluding thoughts from the author. There is no doubt that, at a time when Delhi’s urban transport problems were getting more and more complex, the bold decision to have a metro in the
city has made a big difference. There are various landmarks which the Delhi Metro has been able to achieve: Phase I was completed ahead of time; work was completed within estimated completion costs; the unit cost of construction remained one of the lowest; it is the first metro to get ISO 14001 certification for Environmental Management System and the first metro to earn carbon credit. The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation’s success is attributed to an innovative company structure, a unique work culture, and organizational values reflected in a lean but effective organization, punctuality, professional competence, a quick decision-making process, and the sufficient delegation of powers.

The Secular City in Cross-Cultural Perspective
Harvey Cox

in The Secular City: Secularization and Urbanization in Theological Perspective
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This chapter illustrates the rich variety of the secularization process, looking at four cities representing four distinctive regions. These cities include New Delhi, Rome, Prague, and Boston. They represent the march of secularization and urbanization in, respectively, Southeast Asia, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the United States. Each of the four has felt the pressure of secularization differently, in part because of their diverse histories. The careers of these cities prove that the emergence of a world-wide urban civilization need not obliterate the distinctive coloration of particular cities or erase the uniqueness of their character. The chapter also demonstrates an important distinction made in an earlier chapter—the difference between secularization as a historical movement and secularism as ideology.

The Seven Cities of Delhi and the Patterns of Policing
O.P. Mishra

in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement
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This chapter provides a detailed description of the seven cities of Delhi and the different patterns of policing throughout the history of Delhi. It begins with a brief study of the historical background of Delhi, and is
immediately followed by the sections on the seven cities. The chapter concludes with an account of the arrival of the British in India, and initiates discussion on the policing patterns. The seven cities of Delhi as discussed in this chapter are: Indraprastha, Siri Fort, Tughlaqabad, Jahanpanah, Firozabad, Dinpanah, and Shahjahanabad. The policing patterns of the ancient period, medieval period, and the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries are then examined. The Police Act of 1861 is introduced in the latter portion of the chapter.

Delhi: Acropolis to Metropolis and the Nature of Policing
O.P. Mishra

in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement
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This chapter looks at the transition of Delhi from an acropolis to a metropolis. It studies the trend of urbanization and notes that the first indications of urbanization and expansion of Delhi manifested after the 1857 Revolt. This section presents several graphs and tables that summarize the data on the total area size of Delhi, urbanization trend, population growth, and population variation. The discussion then proceeds to the issue of migration, specifically the forced and the normal migration. A description of the Delhi Metropolitan Area in relation to migration is also provided. The latter half of the chapter throws light on the urbanization and changing dimensions of policing. It looks at several important specialized units of the police, including the crime branch, the economic offences wing, the narcotics and crime prevention cell, the VIP security unit, and the traffic police.

The Archetypal Judge
George H. Gadbois, Jr

in Judges of the Supreme Court of India: 1950 - 1989
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This chapter describes the archetypal SCI judge. He was the son of a lawyer, often born into a family where law practice was a tradition. He was a Hindu and a brahmin. He was born in an urban area into a wealthy or upper middle-class family. He received both his baccalaureate and
law degrees in India and was a high achiever. He began his professional career at age twenty-four before the high court of his home state. Twenty-two years later, he was appointed to that court. A dozen years later, by which time he was very senior, usually its chief justice, he was appointed to the SCI. He was 58.5 years of age when he arrived in Delhi and served for six and a half years until mandatory retirement forced his departure at age sixty-five. He remained active after leaving the bench, serving on officially appointed commissions.

Peter Hugh Jefferd Lloyd-Jones 1922–2009

NIGEL WILSON

in Proceedings of the British Academy, Volume 172, Biographical Memoirs of Fellows, X

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Hugh Lloyd-Jones was an eminent Latin scholar who, during the Second World War, learnt Japanese and was posted to the Wireless Experimental Centre near Delhi. He became Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford and was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1966. Obituary by Nigel Wilson FBA.

Metro Rail System in Delhi

M. Ramachandran

in Metro Rail Projects In India: A Study In Project Planning

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This chapter discusses the development of the metro rail system in Delhi. It details the various phases of the project from proposal to implementation. Implemented by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) as a joint ownership by the Government of India and Government of Delhi, the Delhi Metro completed 65 km of Phase I in record time. By September 2010, it became a 186 km network with a cost of around Rs 29,800 crore. The metro has been making operational profits from the first day and it has set benchmarks for project execution quality and delivery within cost and time as well as in operations and maintenance.
Both in Delhi and in Bengal, the political crises of the late 1960s encompassed issues of socialism. Whereas in Delhi these issues concerned the expropriation of erstwhile princes and banks, in Bengal they concerned the viability and legitimacy of communist participation in coalition governments. In the case of the relationship between the CPI(M) and its partners in power, this issue came to revolve around the question of violence, posed on a wider scale by the adoption of gherao tactics by trade unions, and elevated to a point of principle by the CPI(M–L). In the case of the confrontation between the CPI(M) and the CPI(M–L), though posed as the question of participation in elections, this issue of violence was again central. The economic form of the appearance and resolution of the crisis has a different shape than that which appears in the rhetoric of the contenders when the crisis is posed.

After the fall of the Kakatiya capital, Warangal, to an army of the Delhi Sultanate in 1323, the Andhra region was not politically unified again until modern times. The local chiefs who flourished in subsequent centuries utilized the historical memory of the Kakatiya dynasty as a means of enhancing their own legitimacy. Although the historical traditions of the Kakatiyas were most persistent in Warangal, they were transmitted throughout South India by Telugu nayakas, or warriors of Andhra origin, as they migrated elsewhere in the military service of the expanding Vijayanagara empire. Memories of the Kakatiyas eventually reached down to the village level, as reflected in the traditional accounts collected by Colín Mackenzie in the early nineteenth century. Because later generations associated the Kakatiyas with the origins of a distinctive Telugu society dominated by local warriors, the Kakatiyas became an important focal point for the emergence of a Telugu identity.
This chapter examines some of the new media technologies of fear that emerged in urban Delhi during the postcolonial period, using the events of the Monkeyman panic as a point of departure. In 2001, Delhi was deluged by stories of a monkey-like creature that attacked people at night. These accounts, which combined both terror and the carnivalesque, originated almost exclusively from the proletarian and lower-middle-class neighborhoods of East Delhi and the nearby suburbs of Ghaziabad and Noida. Almost immediately a frenzy of media effects began with regular television and news reports, daily sightings, and television interviews given by victims of the so-called “Monkeyman.” The chapter explores how new technologies of fear, which intervene through media effects, and cultures of viral media proliferation combined to create productive situations of danger and an urban crisis that constantly exposed the fragility of institutions of power in Delhi in the 1990s.

This is the first of five country case studies on income inequality, and looks at the case of India. Discusses the differences between the approach taken to liberalization in India (the Delhi Consensus) and the standard approach (the Washington Consensus); the Delhi Consensus has emphasized the slow liberalization of trade and very gradual privatization, and has avoided capital account liberalization. This prudent approach has sidestepped major shocks, and the changes in inequality consequent upon these reforms have been relatively modest, although rural inequality has risen at a slower pace than have urban and overall inequality. The rise in inequality is attributed to three factors: a shift in earnings from labour to capital income; the rapid growth of the services sector, particularly the FIRE sector (banking, financial institutions,
insurance, and real estate), with a consequent explosion in demand for skilled workers; and a drop in the rate of labour absorption during the reform period, associated with an increase in regional inequality, especially in the incidence of rural poverty. The chapter has five sections: Introduction: Salient Economic Performance Aspects and Recent Policy Reforms—an outline of the economic performance of the Indian economy since the 1950s, with a brief overview of the economic reforms initiated; Trends in Inequality and Poverty in India—an analysis trends in aggregate inequality and poverty, with suggested explanations; Poverty and Inequality at the State Level—an outline of the major characteristics of poverty and inequality at the level of individual Indian states; and Tentative Conclusions.

Prevention of Crime
O.P. Mishra
in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement

This chapter focuses on the actions that can be adopted to prevent crime. These measures are very closely connected to the crimogenic factors are considered to be responsible for overall functioning of the criminal justice system, as well as crime. It begins with a look at the approaches adopted for the prevention of crime, including deterrence, rehabilitation, and retribution. The next is on the role of police in preventing crime, which also addresses some practical issues. Popular crime prevention approaches and other community policing schemes that are adopted by the Delhi police are also considered. Finally, chapter ends with a section on the helpline services for certain groups and the deployment of police and the crime rate in Delhi.

Conclusion
O.P. Mishra
in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement

This concluding chapter discusses the importance of the police. It provides an evaluation of the overall performance of the Delhi police
and an analysis of police station-wise crime. The chapter also shows different steps they have undertaken to help fight crime in the city. The first is the general expansion of the police force. This has provided a greater number of police officers to help, detect, and prevent crime; more police stations in various sections of the city and the addition of specialized police units for specific types of crime. The second is placing effective pressure on the recorded criminals and budding gangs through community policing. The third is on the proper management of traffic congestion and regulation. The final step in fighting crime in Delhi is maintaining law and order.

Delhi: A Unique Metropolis
O.P. Mishra

in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement
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This chapter focuses on the characteristics that make Delhi a unique metropolis. It is contributed to Delhi’s geographical location and political importance, although there are some urban peculiarities that can be attributed as well. This chapter brings to light the uniqueness of Delhi, which can be clearly understood in three levels: administration, policing, and social structure. The discussion begins by identifying Louis Wirth’s propositions about city life and the urban peculiarities of Delhi. This is followed by a section on the administration of Delhi, which has been going through several changes along with the changing of rulers. The chapter ends with a detailed summary of some peculiar responsibilities of policing; these are considered peculiar due to their differences with the policing responsibilities of other union territories and states.

Crime in Delhi
O.P. Mishra

in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement
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This chapter analyses crime in Delhi and distinguishes between cognizable and non-cognizable crime. The first section discusses the general crime trends from 1912–94, while focusing more on violent
crimes such as dacoity, robbery, and murder. It is followed by a study of the crime scenario in the police districts in Delhi, along with a complete analysis of the crime scenarios in each police district. This analysis covers the period from 1995–2006. In addition, the chapter highlights different crime trends, while using the total number of criminal cases that were registered under the different sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Finally, the chapter presents the diverse political, social, and economic character of Delhi in the nature of the criminal activities in various places in the city.

Infrastructure Constraints and Crime
O.P. Mishra

This chapter discusses various infrastructure constraints in Delhi and its role in influencing criminal behaviour and deviance. It looks at the First Master Plan, which was conducted from 1962–81, in an attempt to design and build the city to account for the infrastructural gaps. Another scheme used to solve these infrastructure constraints was the Squatter Resettlement Scheme during 1960. This specifically dealt with squatting on public land and the problem of the slums. It is noted that these squatters were a result of the onslaught of migration. The rest of the chapter dwells on examining the infrastructural gaps in Delhi—housing, electricity, and water, as well as the slowly increasing number of people in the city. The chapter concludes with a section on the structural constraints, including roads and parking spaces.

Terrorism
O.P. Mishra

This chapter examines terrorism, which is considered to be one of the most serious challenges of internal security. It notes that the main goal of terrorism is to deter, frighten, terrify, and scare. Looking at violence as the main method to create terror, various forms of terrorist violence
are identified, as well as the two levels of terrorism (the specific level and the general level). The chapter looks at the different phases of terrorism in Delhi, including the early phase and the intermediate phase. It also discusses cyber terrorism, which is considered by the World Economic Forum as a global risk. In addition, the chapter throws light on modus operandi used by various terrorist groups. This is countered by sections on the proper responses to terrorism, specifically the preventive methods and strategies and the public-private partnership in combating terrorism.

Crime Against Women and Juveniles

O.P. Mishra

in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement

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This chapter talks about crime against women and juveniles, which have taken different forms with the changing socio-economic scenario in Delhi. The chapter lists the broad categories for classifying such types of crimes. Some of the categories are discussed in the following sections. The first is on dowry deaths, where newlywed girls are either murdered or subjected to situations that would ultimately push them to commit suicide. The second is on rape, where an analysis of case studies of rape cases that were registered in Delhi is provided. The third is on kidnapping/abduction of women and girls, for the main purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The case study on this type of crime is based on interviews of the women and girls who were rescued from brothels. A quick rundown of the rescue operations for sex trafficking is presented. A discussion of juveniles is included.

Technology and Policing

O.P. Mishra

in Policing Delhi: Urbanization, Crime, and Law Enforcement

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This chapter studies the impact of technology on policing in Delhi. It shows that technology has affected both the methodology of crime and the law enforcing agencies. The chapter first looks at technology as a facilitator for criminals; cell phones are used as a means for
communication among criminals, and the Internet provides ways for criminals to commit sophisticated crimes. It then views technology as a facilitator for better policing, which allow the police to counter criminal activities. Close circuit television cameras (CCTVs) are used as agents of silent policing, the Zonal Integrated Police Net allows police to access and exchange information among police forces, and the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) helps provide an integrated and comprehensive system that enhances the effectiveness of policing.