

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3731.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 05<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2017 / CHAITRA 15, 1939 (SAKA)

RATIO OF POLICE FORCE

3731.        SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations of various Commissions/Committees for police reforms especially for ratio of police force;
- (b) the actual strength of police force from the levels of DGP to ASI, State/Union Territory-wise; and
- (c) the names of States and Union Territories which maintain the ratio of police force as per recommended level?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)

- (a): A Committee set by Central Government reviewed reports of various Commissions/Committees such as National Police Commission (1977), the Ribero Committee (1998), Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000) and Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System (2000) and shortlisted 49 recommendations on police reforms. A gist of these 49 recommendations is at Annexure-I. Several of these recommendations deal with ratio of police force.
- (b): The data of actual strength of police force from the levels of DGP to ASI, State/Union Territory -wise is given at Annexure-II.

(c): As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to maintain ratio of police force as per recommended level. However, as per data compiled by BPR&D, States/UTs wise actual police-population ratio, as on 1.1.2016, is given at Annexure-III. The required police population ratio changes from State to State as per operational challenges.

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**List of subjects on which the Review Committee has made 49 recommendations regarding police reforms**

Recommendations	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/ UTs
1.	Educational qualification & age limit for recruitment as Constables.
2.	Educational qualification & age limit for recruitment of Sub-Inspectors.
3.	Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards.
4.	Scale of pay for Constables.
5.	Working hours for Constabulary.
6.	Promotional prospect for Constables.
7.	Training of policemen at all levels.
8.	Linkage of promotion with training.
9.	Co-relation between training and posting.
10.	Police Housing.
11.	* Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service.
12.	Teeth-to-tail ration in the police force.
13.	Police Commissionerate System.
14.	Separation of Investigation from Law & Order.
15.	Manpower strength in Police Stations.
16.	Orderly system.
17.	* Internal Security role of Police.
18.	Village Police System.
19.	Merger of Women police with regular police.
20.	* IPS Cadres for Central Police organization.
21.	Method of selection of Chief of Police.
22.	Tenure of Chief of Police.
23.	Fixity of tenure of key functionaries.
24.	Police Establishment Board.
25.	Adequate financial powers for DsGP and CPs.
26.	Modernization of Police Forces.
27.	Upgradation of Police Training facilities.
28.	Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure.
29.	Common Central Forensic Science cadre for central organization.
30.	Computerisation of Police Stations.
31.	Restructuring of Police Stations.
32.	Basic facilities in Police Station.
33.	Outsourcing of some police duties.
34.	Weeding out corrupt police personnel.
35.	Accountability of Police to Public.
36.	Police Complaints Board.
37.	Free registration of crime.
38.	Reduction in the number of arrests.
39.	New Police Act.

40.	Directorate of prosecution.
41.	Legal advice to police.
42.	Confession under Section 25 & 26 of the Evidence Act.
43.	Federal Offences.
44.	Organized Crime.
45.	Tackling Economic Offences.
46	Distinction between non cognizable and cognizable offences.
47.	Amendments to Section 161 and 162 of Cr. P.C.
48.	Amendment of Identification of Prisoners Act.
49.	* State Security Commission.

\* Dropped – No action required.

## Annexure-II to Rajya Sabha US Question No. 3731 for 5.4.2017

Actual strength of police force from the levels of DGP to ASI, State/Union Territory-wise as on 1.1.2016

Sl. No.	State	Total actual strength
1.	2.	3.
1	Andhra Pradesh	6554
2	Arunachal Pradesh	886
3	Assam	5043
4	Bihar	12482
5	Chhattisgarh	3709
6	Goa	536
7	Gujarat	10205
8	Haryana	6121
9	Himachal Pradesh	1296
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6064
11	Jharkhand	6860
12	Karnataka	8025
13	Kerala	4696
14	Madhya Pradesh	13604
15	Maharashtra	30332
16	Manipur	2684
17	Meghalaya	1226
18	Mizoram	1057
19	Nagaland	954
20	Odisha	7192
21	Punjab	7286
22	Rajasthan	7868
23	Sikkim	496
24	Tamil Nadu	9492
25	Telangana	6051
26	Tripura	1407
27	Uttar Pradesh	19515
28	Uttarakhand	1351
29	West Bengal	13474
30	A & N Islands	524
31	Chandigarh	591
32	D & N Haveli	14
33	Daman & Diu	53
34	Delhi	13492
35	Lakshadweep	35
36	Puducherry	337
	<b>Total</b>	<b>211512</b>

Sources: BPR&D

**Annexure-III to Rajya Sabha US Question No. 3731 for 5.4.2017**

**States/UTs wise police- population ratio- as on 1.1.2016**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per lakh of population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	Andhra Pradesh	114.25	95.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	976.59	835.73
3	Assam	165.37	140.86
4	Bihar	119.17	90.68
5	Chhattisgarh	255.39	214.92
6	Goa	420.91	341.52
7	Gujarat	164.81	112.74
8	Haryana	225.83	155.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	235.25	200.48
10	Jammu & Kashmir	647.67	565.75
11	Jharkhand	229.19	167.92
12	Karnataka	177.36	114.15
13	Kerala	169.95	151.36
14	Madhya Pradesh	141.44	112.07
15	Maharashtra	159.93	147.30
16	Manipur	1243.33	974.65
17	Meghalaya	544.01	454.47
18	Mizoram	1064.56	797.26
19	Nagaland	910.68	939.81
20	Odisha	156.32	130.95
21	Punjab	272.21	240.44
22	Rajasthan	143.61	123.12
23	Sikkim	944.25	708.85
24	Tamil Nadu	196.39	158.77
25	Telangana	177.72	130.71
26	Tripura	720.61	630.56
27	Uttar Pradesh	167.87	83.90
28	Uttarakhand	199.97	188.97
29	West Bengal	108.89	72.80
30	A & N Islands	813.84	712.57
31	Chandigarh	381.88	333.47
32	D & N Haveli	73.63	79.33
33	Daman & Diu	165.12	120.37
34	Delhi	391.16	363.13
35	Lakshadweep	543.75	461.25
36	Puducherry	243.61	191.62
All India Total		180.59	137.11

Sources: BPR&D