

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4396**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD MARCH, 2021/ CHAITRA 2, 1943 (SAKA)

COMMITTEES ON POLICE REFORMS

4396. SHRIMATI RITA BAHUGUNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Committees or Commissions established since 1975 to look into the subject of police reforms and the details regarding the date of their appointment, date of submission of report and the status of the Implementation of their recommendations;

(b) the stand of the Government with regard to police reform;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for introducing police reforms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

(a) In order to improve the functioning of the police, the Union Government has set up various Commissions/Committees. National Police Commission was constituted on 15.11.1977. The Commission submitted its 1st report on 07.02.1979 and 8th and last report on May, 1981. Ribeiro Committee was constituted on 25.05.1998. The Committee submitted its 1st report on 28.10.1998 and 2nd and last report on 18.03.1999. Padmanabhaiah Committee was constituted on 05.01.2000. The Committee submitted its report

L.S.Q.NO. 4396 FOR 23.03.2021

on 30.08.2000. Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice was constituted on 24.11.2000. The Committee submitted its report on 28.03.2003.

Further, the Government constituted a Review Committee headed by Shri R.S. Mooshahary to review the recommendations of the previous Commissions and Committees on Police Reforms on 21.12.2004. The Committee submitted its report on 23.03.2005. The Committee shortlisted 49 recommendations. The status of implementation of the recommendations is at Annexure.

(b) to (d) The recommendations of the Review Committee have been sent to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for taking appropriate action as "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Police reforms are ongoing process and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement police reform measures to make the police force efficient & capable and its functioning more effective, transparent and accountable.

Ministry of Home Affairs included a component of "incentives for police reforms" in the implementation structure of the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police". It has been decided to keep a

L.S.Q.NO. 4396 FOR 23.03.2021

certain amount each year for providing incentive/grants to State Governments for implementation of Police Reforms. To incentivize the implementation of police reforms as recommended by the various committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. This incentive component has been increased to 'up to 20%' of the total allocation from the year 2019-20.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also introduced a system for ranking of Police stations since 2018. It is a two stage process where 3 Police Stations from States having more than 750 police stations, 2 each from all other States and Delhi and 1 each from Union Territories are selected from more than 16,000 Police Stations in the country on the basis of rate of conviction in cases of crimes against women, crimes against SCs/STs, property offences and missing persons, unidentified found persons & unidentified dead bodies. In the second stage, performance measurement is done based on parameters like crime prevention and proactive measures, disposal of cases, maintenance of public order, infrastructure assessment and citizens feedback. Personal visits are made by the surveying team to the selected police stations for this purpose.

L.S.Q.NO. 4396 FOR 23.03.2021

The guidelines provide for awarding two sets of awards i.e. one for the top 3 best police stations in the country and another for the best police station in each State/Union Territory. In the last DsGP/IsGP Conference held on virtual mode in December 2020, the best 3 police stations in the country were awarded Shields. Certificates have been provided to the top police stations of the State/UT.

This initiative has worked as a demonstration effect for Police Stations in the country to raise their standard of performance.

Status of implementation of 49 recommendations made by Review Committee

As on 17.03.2021

Sl. No.	Name of Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented partially	Not Agreed
1.	Educational qualification & age limits for recruitment as Constables : <ul style="list-style-type: none">10+2 should be the minimum educational level for the new entrants.	Bihar, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Tripura	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Mizoram, Bihar (Not agreed on age limit), Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Age of recruitment should be between 17-21 years so as to catch them young.	Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Mizoram, Bihar (Age limit), Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir
2.	Educational qualification & age limit for Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors : <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimum educational should be graduation.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nagaland
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Age of recruitment should be between 20-23 years.	Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat	Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar
3	Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recruitment of Constables should be entrusted to State Police Recruitment Boards	Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab	Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
4	Scale of pay for Constables : <ul style="list-style-type: none">Salary should be substantially enhanced.	Tamil Nadu, Bihar (Age limit), Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab	Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Should be commensurate with his responsibility & arduous duty.	Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	

Annexure-II/1
L.S. US.Q. NO. 4396 for 23.03.2021

5	Working hours for Constabulary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift system with 8 hours a day, six days a week recommended. 	Meghalaya, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh	Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Kerala	Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overburdening should be avoided as also deployment for non-core duties. 	Sikkim, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab	Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
6	Promotional prospects for Constables. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3 promotions should be given in entire carrier. 	Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Meghalaya, Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Delhi	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merit based promotion criteria should be evolved. 	Bihar, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Gujarat, Delhi	
7	Training of policemen at all levels : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate training for upgrading professional skills. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Uttarakhand, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular training for inculcating right attitude towards public. 	Bihar, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Punjab	
8	Linkage of promotion with training : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police promotion Examination Board should be established in each State. 	Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Gujarat, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir	Bihar, Punjab

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion should be linked with mandatory completion of training for all ranks. 	Bihar, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir	Gujarat, Tripura, Delhi	
9	<p>Co-relation between training and posting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-relation between training and posting should be ensured. 	Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Goa, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir	Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Maharashtra
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting should be in areas relevant to training undergone. 	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir	Maharashtra
10	<p>Police Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional provision of barracks accommodation should be ensured at district headquarters. 	Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Telangana	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% family accommodation should be provided for all non-gazetted ranks. 	Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
11	<p>Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In non-IPS category direct recruitment should be restricted to Constables & Sub-Inspectors only. 	Bihar, Goa, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Punjab	Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Karnataka, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir	Meghalaya, Bihar (As for Recruitment of DSP is concerned), Mizoram, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct recruitment to other levels should be eliminated in a phased manner. 	Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Punjab	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Bihar (As for Recruitment of DSP is concerned), Mizoram, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh
12	<p>Teeth-to-tail ratio in the police force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio between SI and Constable should be 1:4 (present ratio ranges from 1:7 to 1:15). 	Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab, Delhi	Chhattisgarh, Goa, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir	Meghalaya

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SIs in Police Stations should be suitably increased. 	Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab, Delhi	Bihar, Sikkim, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir	Meghalaya
13	<p>Police Commissionerate System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cities with population above 10 lakhs should adopt Commissionerate system. Complexities of urban policing can be better handled in this system. 	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab	Uttarakhand, Gujarat,	Goa, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complexities of urban policing can be better handled in this system. 	Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab	Gujarat, Uttarakhand	Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
14	<p>Separation of investigation from Law & Order :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This should be implemented in urban police stations to begin with. Non-core police functions should be out-sourced to free more policemen for investigation. 	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab	Goa, Bihar, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi.	Jammu & Kashmir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-core police functions should be out-sourced to free more policemen for investigation. 	Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi	Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir
15	<p>Manpower strength in Police Stations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work study of police stations is necessary to arrive at manpower norms in a scientific manner. 	Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh	Chattisgarh, Nagaland, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra	
16	<p>Orderly system :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing system of orderly should be replaced by system of attachment of one constable/helper for assisting in attending to petitioners & telephones and allowance for engaging by each officer for mental jobs. This will result in considerable saving of manpower. 	Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh	Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Sikkim	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will result in considerable saving of manpower. 	Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh	Meghalaya, Uttarakhand,	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir
17	<p>Internal Security role of Police :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Governments need to facilitate Central Government to coordinate and direct police operations in situations threatening internal security. This involves Constitutional amendment incorporating internal security as entry in Union List. 	Nagaland, Mizoram, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, J&K		Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
18	<p>Village Police System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The traditional system of village policing system should be reviewed and revamped. 	Chhattisgarh Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Meghalaya, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir	Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh

Annexure-V/1
L.S. US.Q. NO. 4396 for 23.03.2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable provisions should be made in the new Police Act. State Governments should expedite sending their views on this issue. 	Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Tripura, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Gujarat	Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh
19	<p>Merger of Women police with regular police :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earmarked quota of 33% for women in police force. 	Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Manipur, Gujrat, Punjab	Meghalaya, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police women should be functionally integrated with the force. 	Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Manipur, Gujarat, Punjab	Meghalaya
20	<p>IPS Cadres for Central Police Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was considered in MHA and not found feasible Therefore, it may be dropped. 	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab,		Meghalaya, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
21	<p>Method of selection of Chief of Police :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for evolving and codifying a proper mechanism for selection of DGP is paramount (Supreme Court judgement may be noted). 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab	Mizoram	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Governments should institutionalize an additional mechanism for selection of DGP (Supreme Court judgement may be noted). 	Bihar, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Punjab	Mizoram	Jammu & Kashmir
22	<p>Tenure of Chief of Police :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum tenure of 2 years should be ensured for DGP (Supreme Court judgement may be noted). 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab	Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Jammu & Kashmir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixity of tenure should also be ensured for IGP/other senior officers. 	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Tripura		Jammu & Kashmir

23	Fixity of tenure of key functionaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police officers should be effectively protected from whimsical & mala fide transfer. 	Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Goa, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Nagaland, Mizoram, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh	Tamil Nadu,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory provisions should be made for effecting only bona fide transfers. 	Bihar, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh	
24	Police Establishment Board : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate State level PEB should be set up in each State for Gazetted and non-Gazetted ranks. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Nagaland, Gujarat	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board should decide transfer, posting & promotion of officers 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Nagaland, Gujarat	
25.	Adequate financial powers for DGsP and CPs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financial delegation should be made to DGsP/CPs, as in the case of DGs of CPOs. 	Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab	Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Financial Adviser should be attached to DGP. 	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab	Manipur	
26	Modernization of Police Forces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Government needs to step up utilization of funds in the priority areas. 	Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Nagaland, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab	Meghalaya, Manipur	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper monitoring and performances audit need to be done to ensure that objectives of modernization are achieved. 	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab, Tripura.	Manipur	

27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgradation of Police Training facilities: 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh.	Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Karnataka, Tripura, Sikkim, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States should ensure that these facilities are adequately staffed and fully utilized. 	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh.	Bihar, Mizoram, Gujarat, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir	
28.	<p>Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-of-the-art forensic science laboratories should be set up along with trained experts. 	Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir	Chattisgarh, Bihar, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Sikkim, Maharashtra	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary for improving quality of investigation and stepping up rate of conviction. 	Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Chandigarh.	Bihar, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir	
29.	Common Central Forensic Science cadre for Central organization:	Delhi		Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
30.	Computerisation of Police Stations.	Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Gujarat, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir	Chattisgarh, Bihar, Nagaland, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Punjab	
31.	<p>Restructuring of Police Stations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh yardsticks of police stations jurisdiction to be worked out as per ground situation. 	Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Karnataka, Tripura, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh.	Chattisgarh, Mizoram, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	
32.	<p>Basic facilities in Police Stations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic facilities should be provided in all police stations as per norms evolved by BPR&D. 	Tamil Nadu, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Telangana, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Chattisgarh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab	
33.	<p>Outsourcing of some police duties :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peripheral and non-policing activities (e.g., serving of summons should be out-sourced). This will save manpower and promote police-community partnership by involving non-police communities. 	Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (Community Policing system implemented), Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir	Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
34.	<p>Weeding corrupt Police Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of performance review of officials after a particular age should be mandatory. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Meghalaya, Goa, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfit/corrupt personnel should be weeded, and system should be implemented effectively, starting from top level. 	Bihar, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Jammu & Kashmir	
35.	<p>Accountability of Police to Public :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen's committee to be set up at district/sub-division/PS level. Representatives of a various professional groups of the community and respectable persons should be included. 	Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Mizoram, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat	Tamil Nadu, Bihar
36.	<p>Police Complaints Board</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-statutory bodies should be set up at district/range/State to examine complaints against police. 	Tamil Nadu, Bihar(with modification), Meghalaya, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Manipur, Uttar Pradesh,
37.	<p>Free registration of crime :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free registration should be encouraged. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over dependence on crime statistics for performance evaluation of officers should be abjured. 	Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir	
38.	<p>Reduction in the number of arrests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrest is not mandatory while investigating cognizable offences: it should be resorted to only in cases of heinous/specified category of cases. 	Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments should be made in Cr. PC to remove the impression that arrest is necessarily linked to cognizable offences. 	Meghalaya, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Delhi.		
39.	<p>New Police Act :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee of experts set up by MHA to draft a Model Act. State Governments should expedite sending their views and comment for incorporation in the new Act. 	Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Bihar, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim (SPA corrected and implemented), Punjab Chandigarh	Gujarat	Dadra & Nagar Haveli

40.	Directorate of Prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control over prosecution should rest with senior police officers. This is vital for maintenance of proper standards of prosecution. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir,	Mizoram, Manipur	Bihar, Maharashtra
41.	Legal advice to police : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal services of prosecutors should be available at Headquarters / District. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Nagaland, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal advisory role of prosecuting staff should be emphasized through departmental instructions. 	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.		
42.	Confession under Sections 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The matter is under consideration of Government of India. 			Dadra & Nagar, Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir
43.	Federal Offences : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a Federal law to deal with crimes of inter-State/international ramification. State Governments should facilitate inclusion of this subject in the Union list through Constitutional amendment. 	Himachal Pradesh		Chhattisgarh Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab
44.	Organized Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special legislation by States, on the lines of the Act by Maharashtra, for tackling organized crime. Dedicated units should set up in every State for tackling organized Crime. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir	
45.	Tackling Economic Offences : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate Economic offences wing should be set up led by a Senior Officer. 	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi.	Nagaland, Mizoram, Bihar, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officers should be from various departments/disciplines- IT, Taxes, Transport, Excise, Supply, Audit, etc. 	Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Tripura, Delhi	
46.	Distinction between non-cognizable and cognizable offences.	Himachal Pradesh		Dadra & Nagar Haveli
47.	Amendments to Sections 161 and 162 of Cr.PC :			Dadra & Nagar Haveli
48.	Amendment to Identification of Prisoners Act :	Tamil Nadu		Dadra & Nagar Haveli
49.	State Security Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new mechanism should be devised for control and supervision in a transparent manner. State Security Commission should be constituted at the State level 	Tamil Nadu, Bihar (with some modification), Meghalaya, Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab	Nagaland, Maharashtra	Jammu & Kashmir