

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1451

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 03RD MAY, 2016/ VAISAKHA 13, 1938 (SAKA)

UNIFORM POLICE SYSTEM

**†1451. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
 SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a new Uniform Police System to check crimes in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the strategy chalked out for the purpose?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY)**

(a) to (c): No, Madam. Government had constituted a Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005. The copy of the Act was circulated to the States vide Ministry of Home Affairs' D.O. letter dated 31st October, 2006. As per information available, 15 States have formulated their states police Act and 2 states namely Gujrat and Karnataka have amended their existing police Act in this line. Few salient features of the Model Police Act are as follows.

(a) Functional Autonomy

(b) Encouraging professionalism

(c) Accountability paramount

(d) Improved service Conditions

A details note on the same is provided in Annexure-I

The Model Police Act was studied again and reviewed in line with the changing realities and for making police more responsive, efficient and citizen friendly. Further, on the line of concept introduced by Hon'ble Prime Minister during 49th Annual DGsP/IGsP's Conference on 28.11.2014, ten attributes of 'SMART' Policing have been incorporated in draft Model Police Bill, 2015. A draft Model Police Bill was prepared and put on public domain for comments on 15.10.2015.

“ Public Order” and “ Police” are “State subjects” falling in Entry 1&2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is the State Governments/UT Administrations, which have to implement the various police reforms measures.

Salient features of Model Police Act, 2006

The Model Act emphasized the need to have a professional police 'service in a democratic society, which is efficient, effective, responsive to needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. The Act provided for social responsibilities of the police and emphasizes that the police would be governed by the principles of impartiality and human rights norms, with special attention to protection of weaker sections including minorities (Preamble to the Act). The other salient features of Model Act include:

- Functional Autonomy: while recognizing that the police is an agency of the State and therefore accountable to the elected political executive, the committee has specifically outlined the role superintendence of the State Government over the police . (Section 39) The Model Police Act suggested creation of a State Police Board (Sections 42-50) to frame broad police guidelines for promoting efficient, responsive and accountable policing etc. Merit based selection and appointment of the Director General of Police, ensuring security of tenures (Section 6), setting up of Establishment Committees (Section 53) to accept and examine complaints from police officers about being subjected to illegal**

orders, to recommend names of suitable officers to State Government for posting to all positions in the ranks of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents and above in the Police organization in the State excluding the DGP etc.

- **Encouraging professionalism: To ensure an efficient, responsive and professional police service, the Model Act sought earmarking dedicated staff for crime investigation; and distinct cadre for Civil Police vis-à-vis Armed Police (Chapter III & IV).**
- **Accountability paramount: the prioritized police accountability, both for their performance and their conduct (chapter V & Chapter XIII).**
- **Improved service Conditions: The act also aimed to provide better service conditions (Chapter XIV) to the police personnel including rationalizing their working hours, one day off in each week, or compensatory benefits in lieu. It suggested creation of a police welfare Bureau to take care, inter alia, of health care, housing and legal facilities for police personal as well as financial security for the next of kin of those dying in service. It further mandates the Government to provide insurance cover to all officers, and special allowances to officers posted in special wings commensurate with the risk involved.**