

## **New Rules for Appointing Police Chief**

## Why in News?

Recently, **The Uttar Pradesh government** has framed **new rules for appointing** the state's <u>Director General of Police (DGP).</u>

## **Key Points**

- Uttar Pradesh's New Rules on DGP Appointment are:
  - The UP Cabinet approved the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh Selection and Appointment Rules, 2024.
  - DGPs will be selected by a committee considering the officer's service record, experience, and remaining tenure.
  - Only officers with at least six months of service left before retirement are eligible for the post.
  - Appointed DGPs will serve a minimum of two years.
  - The selection committee includes a retired <u>High Court</u> judge, UP Chief Secretary, <u>Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)</u> representative, and others.

## Existing Practice:

- The state government must send a list of eligible senior officers to the UPSC three months before the incumbent DGP's retirement.
- The UPSC reviews the list and sends a shortlist of three candidates to the state for the final appointment.
- Only officers with a minimum remaining tenure (before retirement) of six months
  from the date of creation of the vacancy would be eligible for the appointment as DGP.
   Once appointed, the DGP would have a minimum tenure of two years.

## Reason for New Rules:

- The rules were introduced in response to a contempt notice from the SC following multiple petitions challenging the appointment of temporary DGPs.
- The petitions argue that temporary appointments violate SC directives meant to insulate the police from political influence.
- Although 17 states have enacted their own Police Acts, UP had not done so until now.

# Police Reforms in India

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

Police and Public Order: State subjects (7th Schedule)

### **NEED FOR REFORM**

- Colonial Law
- Custodial Death
- Lack of Accountability
- Political Interference
- Poor Gender Sensitivity
- Communal/Caste Bias
- No Anti-Torture Law

## RELATED DATA

- Police-People Ratio: 153 police/100,000 people (Global benchmark: 222 police /100,000 people)
- Custodial Deaths: 175 in 2021-2022 (as per MHA)
- Women's Share: 10.5% of entire force (India Justice Report 2021)
- Infrastructure: 1 in 3 police stations is equipped with CCTV (India Justice

## IMPORTANT COMMITTEES/COMMISSION









**Malimath Committee** 

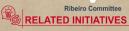








Police Act Drafting Committee II



- SMART Policing (pan-India)
- Automated Multimodal Biometric Identification System (AMBIS) (Maharashtra)
- Real Time Visitor Monitoring System (uses Al and blockchain) (Andhra Pradesh)
- CyberDome (Tech R&D Centre) (Kerala)

## CHALLENGES WITH POLICING

- Low Police-Population Ratio
- Political Superimposition
- Unsatisfactory Police-Public Relations
- Infra Deficit
- Corruption
- Understaffed/Overburdened

## WAY FORWARD

- ↑Police Budget, Resources
- ↑Recruitment Process
- Implement Measures to Reduce Corruption
- ↑Skills of Policemen
- Better Representation (Women, Minorities)





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