



Police Reforms in India

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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 Report 2021)



IMPORTANT COMMITTEES/COMMISSION



RELATED INITIATIVES

- SMART Policing (pan-India)
- Automated Multimodal Biometric Identification System (AMBIS) (Maharashtra)
- Real Time Visitor Monitoring System (uses AI 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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