



Data on Police Organisations: BPRD

Why in News

Recently, the [Bureau of Police Research and Development](#) (BPRD) has released **data on police organisations**.

- It shows **different aspects of policing** in the country like woman police, police expenditure, constabulary ratio, transport facilities, communication facilities, representation of various castes and police training centres.

Key Points

▪ General Data:

- The government has spent **Rs. 1,566.85 crore** in **2019-20** for expenditure and police training.
- It highlights that [Backward Classes](#), [Dalits](#) and [Tribals](#) constitute almost **67%** of India's population, but their **representation in police forces** in the country is **only at 51%**.
 - The goal of **proportionate representation has remained unfulfilled despite** all state governments providing [reservation](#) to these categories.

▪ Vacant Posts:

- Over 5.31 lakh posts in police forces of different states and 1.27 lakh posts in [Central Armed Police Forces](#) (CAPF) are lying vacant.
 - The figures include civil police, district armed police, special armed police and India Reserve Battalions.

▪ Scheduled Tribes:

- They form 8.6% of the population and have 12% representation in the police forces, placing them at a comparatively better position.
- Only **STs have better representation** in police forces in comparison to their share in population while all other backward classes fare poorly.

▪ Dalits:

- 14% of all positions in police forces across the country were represented by Dalits at the end of 2019.
- According to **Census 2011**, Dalits make up 16.6% of India's population.

▪ Other Backward Classes:

- OBCs fare the **worst on the representation front** as, despite their 41% share in the population, they constitute only 25% of the police forces.

▪ Women:

- Women are **highly under-represented** with 10% share in the actual strength of the

police in the country, even though their share in population is 48%.

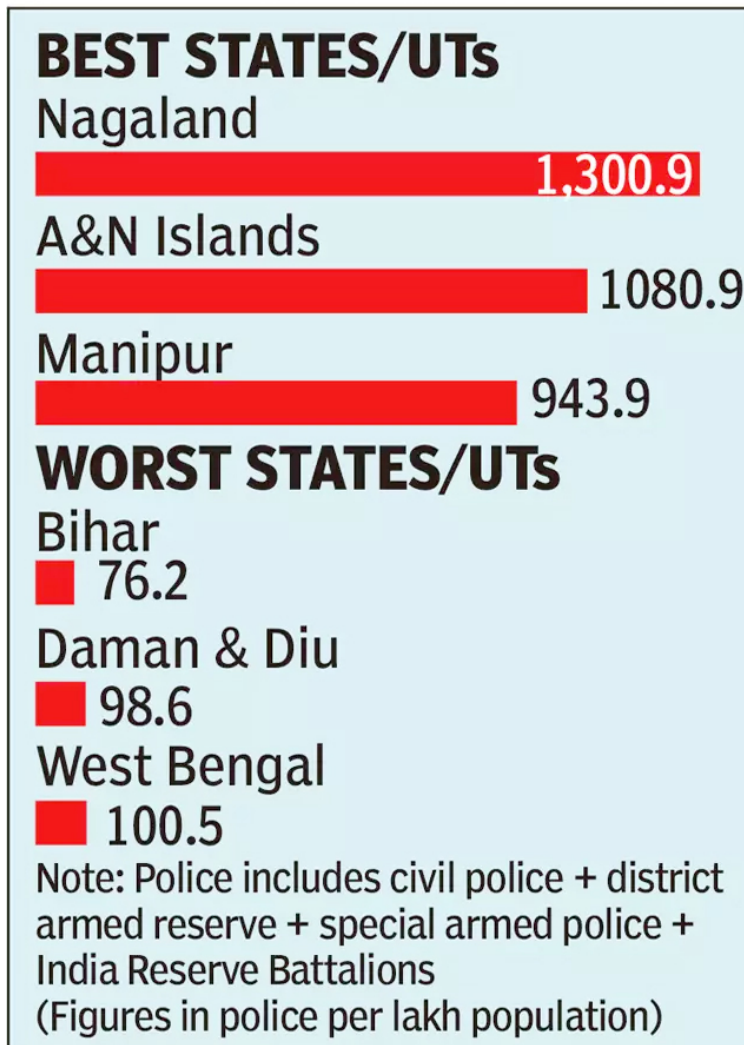
- However, their situation has improved considerably over the past years as the actual strength of **women in police forces** has almost doubled since 2014.
- **Women population per woman police ratio** stands at 3,026 nationally which is very low.

- Poor representation of women in the police is posing **serious challenges in dealing with crimes against women and women criminals.**

▪ **Other Ratios:**

- Sanctioned **Population Per Police Person** (PPP) is 511.81.
- Sanctioned **Police Population Ratio** (PPR) is 195.39.
- It is the number of police personnel per one lakh of the population which has declined from 198 in 2018.
- The **UN-mandated police-population ratio** is over 220.
- Sanctioned **Police Area Ratio** (PAR) per 100 sq km is 79.80.

// **POLICE-POPULATION RATIO**



Bureau of Police Research and Development

- The Government of India established it **under the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1970.**
- It replaced the **Police Research and Advisory Council** (1966), with the primary **objective of**

modernization of the police force.

- In **1995**, the Government **decided to entrust issues relating to Correctional Administration Work** to the BPR&D.
 - Thereby BPRD has to **ensure the implementation of prison reforms** as well.
- The Government of India decided to create a **National Police Mission** under the administrative control of BPR&D to transform the police forces in the country.
- In **August 2020**, it observed its **50th foundation day**.
- It has been **publishing the data on police organisations since 1986**.

Source: IE

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