

on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and *hi-tech* surveillance equipments; upgradation of intelligence set up; establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance and co-ordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies.

Strength of finger Print and forensic service in Delhi Police

1429. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the strength of the fingerprint and forensic service in Delhi Police;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the service conditions of this cadre are different from the mainstream Delhi Police force;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the office and staff of the fingerprint service of the Delhi Police have been facing career stagnation; and
- (e) if so, what steps have been taken to allow this cadre career progression?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No forensic science expert is posted in Delhi Police, however, sanctioned/present strength of Finger Print Bureau in Delhi Police is as under:-

	ACsP	Inspers.	SIs	ASIs
Sanctioned Strength	01	02	15	53
Present Strength	01	02	15	37

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The service conditions of Finger Print cadre are different as compared to other cadres of Delhi Police. It is a technical service within Delhi Police and recruitment/promotion of personnel in Finger Print Bureau is governed by Delhi Police Recruitment & Promotion Rules, 1980.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Officers and staff of the Finger Print Service of the Delhi Police are not facing the career stagnation. However, the Government has introduced financial upgradation under the modified Assured Career Progression Scheme in order to improve their career prospects.

Vacancies in police force

1430. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 1.5 lakh vacancies in police force all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what measures are being taken to fill up the vacancies and modernize police force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating vacancy position State-wise as on 1.1.2008 is enclosed (See below).

(c) "Police" is a State subject as per VII schedule to the Constitution of India. As such the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums in the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in police forces.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the resources of the State Governments for upgradation and modernization of their police forces (MPF Scheme). Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided, to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, mobility communication/security/forensic science equipments, strengthening of intelligence branches, training infrastructure and facilities, etc. Under the MPF Scheme, the State Governments formulate their specific requirements and include them in their annual action plan which are considered and approved by Ministry of Home Affairs and funds are released to States accordingly. During the last five years i.e. 2004-05 to 2008-09 a total amount of Rs. 5456.56 crore was released under the MPF Scheme to various States

Statement

State-wise details of sanctioned and actual police strength and vacancies thereof As on 01.01.2008

Sl.No. States/UTs		Total Strength of State Police (Civil & Armed)		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108,075	88,807	19,268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,018	5,723	295
3.	Assam	62,920	51,499	11,421
4.	Bihar *	74,188	52,075	22,113
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,236	27,369	14,867
6.	Goa	5,055	4,670	385

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Gujarat	74,868	72,838	2,030
8.	Haryana	52,136	49,443	2,693
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,369	11,845	2,524
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	94,763	58,003	36,760
11.	Jharkhand	54,277	51,828	2,449
12.	Karnataka	88,679	71,226	17,453
13.	Kerala	43,909	39,137	4,772
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76,826	69,844	6,982
15.	Maharashtra	201,251	151,999	49,252
16.	Manipur	19,064	15,414	3,650
17.	Meghalaya	11,293	9,248	2,045
18.	Mizoram	9,115	8,328	787
19.	Nagaland	33,487	33,487	-
20.	Orissa	47,216	38,492	8,724
21.	Punjab	71,869	67,645	4,224
22.	Rajasthan	72,626	66,020	6,606
23.	Sikkim	3,886	3,604	282
24.	Tamil Nadu	102,421	87,973	14,448
25.	Tripura	25,918	21,159	4,759
26.	Uttar Pradesh	166,152	143,885	22,267
27.	Uttarakhand	21,389	17,443	3,946
28.	West Bengal	88,377	70,370	13,007
29.	A&N Islands	2,902	2,647	255
30.	Chandigarh	4,628	4,308	320
31.	D&N Haveli	204	179	25
32.	Daman & Diu	246	217	29
33.	Delhi	67,420	79,450	12,030
34.	Lakshadweep	349	295	54
35.	Puducherry	3,083	2,418	665
All India		1,746,215	1,478,888	267,327

*As on 01.01.2007