

Police-population ratio

3719. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the police-population ratio and sanctioned strength in the country, State-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and how it can be compared to national average;

(b) whether it is a fact that no State has requisite sanctioned strength of police-population ratio;

(c) if so, how Government is supplementing the efforts of the States to achieve the sanctioned strength; and

(d) why can Government not have a provision under modernisation of police force to provide financial assistance to States to improve police-population ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, the police-population ratio and sanctioned strength in the country, State and UT-wise, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In the context of police-population ratio to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is stated that the State of Telangana was carved out of the State of Andhra Pradesh after Census 2011. As such, Telangana could not be included in the State-wise data of Police-population ratio. A comparison with the national average is therefore not possible. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India Office could not provide population figures for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately. However, the actual strength of police personnel in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are 43,437 and 39, 959 respectively.

(b) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, the present ratio of police to population in the country is 151 against sanctioned ratio of 193 for per one lakh population. The sanctioned and actual strength of police personnel at all India level has shown wide variations across the country. Sparsely populated States such as Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram etc. have the maximum police population ratio as compared to the national average. However, the more populous States have relatively lower Police population ratio.

(c) As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/

UTs to fill-up vacancies and increase police-population ratio. In this regard, Centre advises the States/UTs from time to time.

In so far as vacancies in Indian Police Service (IPS) is concerned the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre, as per rule 4(2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954.

(d) Under the new sub-scheme 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' assistance is, *inter alia*, given to States for modernizing/equipping police forces. The States need to enhance productivity through better use of technology and SMART policing for addressing the issue of police-population ratio. Further, the High Powered Committee (HPC) of Ministry of Home Affairs has now been empowered to sanction upto 10% of the total annual allocation of the sub-scheme to States who have done exemplary work for police reforms.

Statement

*State/UT-wise police-population ratio and sanctioned strength of
Police-as on 1.1.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Police per lakh of population		Sanctioned strength of Police Personnel
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-	52271
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	995.5	878.4	8538
3.	Assam	200.8	169.6	34663
4.	Bihar	107.7	74.8	92422
5.	Chhattisgarh	269.7	228.6	45478
6.	Goa	417.5	352.4	5630
7.	Gujarat	168.9	120.2	84476
8.	Haryana	230.0	164.8	59044
9.	Himachal Pradesh	237.5	225.4	10606
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.8	627.0	52225
11.	Jharkhand	251.4	175.0	63215
12.	Karnataka	183.2	145.1	102301

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	178.2	174.5	53998
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147.3	125.4	87366
15.	Maharashtra	198.7	186.5	220126
16.	Manipur	1252.5	962.7	18527
17.	Meghalaya	549.2	442.7	7840
18.	Mizoram	916.5	702.1	3858
19.	Nagaland	900.8	965.8	9086
20.	Odisha	155.7	132.9	40404
21.	Punjab	299.6	275.0	68902
22.	Rajasthan	142.1	121.7	89191
23.	Sikkim	934.1	822.6	2482
24.	Tamil Nadu	195.4	184.2	121168
25.	Telangana*	-	-	52074
26.	Tripura	712.0	619.7	12537
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187.8	90.4	377009
28.	Uttarakhand	197.0	186.3	16122
29.	West Bengal	143.4	102.4	107777
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	803.6	705.9	3747
31.	Chandigarh	369.9	325.4	5794
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.9	79.2	354
33.	Delhi	390.0	383.3	75207
34.	Daman and Diu	147.9	113.6	500
35.	Lakshadweep	685.4	492.7	562
36.	Puducherry	249.5	220.1	3305
ALL INDIA TOTAL		192.87	150.75	1989295

* Disaggregate data of population/Area for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana not available.

Sources: BPR&D.

Increase in crime graph in North District of Delhi

3720. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime graph of theft, burglary, rape, murder,