

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3266**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH MARCH, 2021/ CHAITRA 3, 1943 (SAKA)

POLICE-PUBLIC RATIO IN THE COUNTRY

3266 DR. FAUZIA KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present police-public ratio in the country, State-wise;**
- (b) whether the said ratio is as per the recommendations of the United Nations;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial steps taken in this regard?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

(a): As per data on Police Organisations compiled by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the ratio as on 01.01.2020 of police personnel per lakh persons is 195.39 as per sanctioned strength and 155.78 as per actual strength. The State-wise details of police-public ratio is at Annexure.

(b) to (d): There are no universal standards or United Nations recommendations to assess the optimal level of police force in a country.

The organisational structure of the Police Forces varies from country to country as do the functions & tasks assigned to them. Many countries do not have Central Armed Police Forces. In addition, the number of policemen required is dependent on several variables like volume of crime, societal structures, use of technology and local problems.

“Police” is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies in the police force in their respective States. The Centre also issues advisories to the States for filling up these vacancies in the States and to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

States/UTs wise police- population ratio- as on 01.01.2020

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per lakh of population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141.06	113.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1011.45	830.31
3.	Assam	251.97	207.49
4.	Bihar	115.26	76.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	261.38	220.53
6.	Goa	659.16	511.78
7.	Gujarat	162.72	122.78
8.	Haryana	241.63	180.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	257.25	240.52
10.	Jharkhand	218.15	172.18
11.	Karnataka	158.23	125.95
12.	Kerala	177.60	152.49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	158.01	120.02
14.	Maharashtra	198.12	174.87
15.	Manipur	1123.57	942.93
16.	Meghalaya	509.23	455.56
17.	Mizoram	942.07	674.54
18.	Nagaland	1237.30	1300.93
19.	Odisha	146.36	129.31
20.	Punjab	321.00	268.50
21.	Rajasthan	142.14	122.36
22.	Sikkim	972.71	851.27
23.	Tamil Nadu	164.62	148.54
24.	Telangana	209.85	130.88
25.	Tripura	740.68	568.06
26.	Uttar Pradesh	183.19	133.85
27.	Uttarakhand	196.87	188.16
28.	West Bengal	157.38	100.53
29.	A & N Islands	1253.27	1080.90
30.	Chandigarh	749.96	649.62
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	164.54	142.02
32.	Daman & Diu*	128.60	98.60
33.	Delhi	459.01	410.26
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	687.73	610.25
35.	Ladakh	813.95	569.05
36.	Lakshadweep	472.06	392.65
37.	Puducherry	292.97	225.28
All India Total		195.39	155.78

Sources: BPR&D

*Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu merged on 26.01.2020. Data of these two UTs have been given separately.
