

# **Police Reforms - The Challenges**

#### Why in news?

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• Union Cabinet has envisioned massive funds for upgrading the security infrastructure of states.

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## What is the roadmap?

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• An umbrella scheme for 'Modernisation of Police Forces' has been proposed.

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- Over the next 3 years, centre plans to contribution Rs.18,600 crores which is 75% of total & the states will pitch in the rest.
- These funds will be used for enhancing weaponry of the forces along with transport, communications and forensic support among others.
- Under the scheme, Jammu & Kashmir, the North-eastern States and those affected by Maoist violence are to receive special focus.

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## Does increased weaponry mean better policing?

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- $\bullet$  While, Naxal violence is on the decline since 2013 but a 122% increase in violent neutralisation of 'Maoist' has been reported. \n
- Maoist arrests & arms recoveries have also increased, indicating that leftist unrest is still strong.

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• Whether further militarising of police could address the probolem hasn't been thought through.

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- The executive has been viewing encounters as a legitimate crime-fighting strategy, despite Supreme Court directives against it.
- $\bullet$  There is a glaringly opacity in accounting for deaths caused by police action.  $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$

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#### How effective has fund utilisation been?

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- Notably, only 14% of modernisation funds were spent in 2015-16.
- Underutilisation of existing funds and the state's capacity to absorb huge funds needs to be studied.

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- $\bullet$  The Union Home ministry has mandated every state to furnish an utilisation certificate for modernisation funds annually.  $\mbox{\sc h}$
- Finance Ministry has stressed that unless previously sanctioned funds are completely used subsequent funding will not be released.

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#### What are the structural issues?

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• It has been 11 years since the SC directives on police reforms that focused on establishing accountability.

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• While both the centre & states embrace big-ticket technical and infrastructural advancement, they still squarely snub demands greater checks and balances.

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 Only few States provide security of tenure to their police chief and key field officers.

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• Independent shortlisting of candidates for posting is also rarely done & DGPs are usually handpicked by CMs.

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 $\bullet$  Adjudicating members on "police complaints bodies" are mostly taken force itself, disregarding conflict of interest.  $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$ 

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## What is need?

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- This infusion of funds could enable police organisations to overcome endemic shortages of operational resources.
- $\bullet$  However, there is a greater need for structural reforms to democratise the police force & establish proper accountability.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$

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**Source: The Hindu** 

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