

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLICE)

3.3 Modernisation of Police Force

Highlights

Government of India introduced (1969) the scheme 'Modernization of Police Force' for augmenting housing facility for police personnel, increasing mobility, equipping with better arms, strengthening control rooms and highway patrolling to meet the internal security threat effectively. An amount of Rs.810 crore was spent on the Scheme during the period 2000-05. Review of the Scheme for the period 2000-05 revealed that the stated objectives of the scheme were not achieved due to slackness in implementation of the various components of the programme and underutilization of funds.

- **Out of the total expenditure of Rs 810 crore during 2000-05, Rs 314.95 crore (39 per cent) were lying unutilized; Rs 51.98 crore in Personal Ledger Account and Rs 262.97 crore with the construction agencies. In addition, Rs 35.30 crore were diverted to other components/purposes without the approval of the MHA.**

(Paragraphs: 3.3.8 & 3.3.9)

- **Against the target of 12267 residential units during 2000-05, 3105 units (25 per cent) only were constructed (two per cent increase in overall availability of residential units). Non-availability of land, delay in according technical sanction and slow progress in construction were the main reasons for low achievement.**

(Paragraph: 3.3.10)

- **Against the deficiency of 9780 vehicles at the beginning of 2000-01 in the Department, 2383 vehicles only were purchased during 2000-05. There was, however, no increase in fleet strength, as these purchases were in replacement of condemned vehicles.**

(Paragraph: 3.3.11)

- **City control rooms remained ill equipped as maruti chetak, troop carriers, motor cycles, dragon lights were not available in several districts, as a result there was no improvement in the response time of police.**

(Paragraph: 3.3.12)

- **Outdated weapons like .303 rifles/.410 muskets to the extent of eighty per cent were still in use by police force as acquisition of modern weapons, i.e., 7.62 SLR/5.56 INSAS rifle/AK 47 was slow.**

(Paragraph: 3.3.14)

- **No new training infrastructure capacity was created and full utilisation of existing capacity of training centres was also not achieved.**

(Paragraphs: 3.3.15 & 3.3.18)

- **Ninety six per cent police stations were not computerised and office automation remained neglected.**

(Paragraph: 3.3.20)

➤ **State Level Empowered Committee did not watch the progress of implementation of the Scheme. The State Government/Department also did not provide for any mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Scheme.**

(Paragraph: 3.3.22)

3.3.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India (GOI) introduced (1969) the scheme of Modernisation of Police Force (Scheme) to provide additional infrastructure to the State police to improve its efficiency. GOI reviewed the Scheme from time to time and enhanced the quantum of the Central assistance from 2000-01 to remove the deficiencies in infrastructure viz., buildings, mobility, communication, weapons, training, Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), Finger Print Bureau (FPB), security equipment, computerisation and office automation to enable the State police to deal with the growing crime, terrorist and naxal activities and meet the internal security threat effectively.

Total expenditure of the Police Department during 2000-05 was Rs 10849.40 crore. Under the Scheme, MHA approved plans for Rs 1167.25 crore during 2000-05 in order to supplement the existing expenditure of the Government towards police force.

3.3.2 Organisational set up

At Government level, Principal Secretary, Home Department assisted by the Secretary (Home) was responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Scheme. The State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary with Principal Secretary, Finance, Principal Secretary, Home and Director General of Police as members among others, was responsible at apex level to finalise the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) and monitor the implementation of the Scheme. At the Department level, Additional Director General of Police (ADG) (Headquarters), Director General of Police (DG) (Training Directorate), ADG (communication) and ADG (Technical Services) were responsible for implementation different components of the Scheme.

3.3.3 Scope of audit

Records for the period 2000-05 were examined at Police Headquarters (PHQ), Training Directorate and Radio Headquarters and in the office of ADG (Technical Services), one FSL out of two, FPB, two out of nine police training centres, viz., Arms Training Centre (ATC), Sitapur and Police Training Centre (PTC), Moradabad. Besides, 14¹ out of 70 District Police Offices (DPOs) (20 per cent) and 56 Police Stations (PSs)² were test checked during July to November 2005.

3.3.4 Audit objectives

The review of implementation of the Scheme during 2000-05 was to assess whether:

¹ Aligarh, Ambedkar nagar, Bareilly, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Pratapgarh, Saharanpur, Sultanpur and Varanasi.

² @ four PSs in each DPO.

- Funds provided for the scheme were utilized optimally.
- Required infrastructure for housing police personnel, increasing mobility and firepower, providing faster and reliable communications was created to improve the operational efficiency of the police.
- Computerisation and office automation plans were implemented as envisaged.
- Programme implementation was monitored efficiently.

3.3.5 Audit criteria

The audit criteria were:

- GOI norms for incurring expenditure on different components of the programme.
- Norms prescribed by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi.
- Targets fixed by the MHA for various components like police housing, weapon modernization, office automation, training etc. of the programme.

3.3.6 Audit methodology

Audit objective/criteria were finalized after discussions (July 2005) with the Secretary (Home), State Government during the entry conference. To achieve audit objective, records relating to preparation of PP/Annual Action Plans (AAPs) and assistance received from GOI were test-checked. Proposals sent to State Government for purchase of arms, equipment and vehicles and progress reports of construction works were also reviewed. Besides, records relating to computerization in the DPOs and the PSs were also reviewed. Findings and recommendations of the review were discussed with the Secretary (Home) during exit conference held (December 2005) with the Government. Their views have been taken in to account while finalising the review.

Audit findings

3.3.7 Financial arrangements and fund management

The scheme was to be financed by GOI initially on 50:50 cost sharing basis with the State Government. The share of Central assistance was increased to 60 *per cent* from 2003-04. Due to delay in release of funds by the State Government and consequent delay in purchase of equipment etc., MHA decided (December 2003) to place the orders for supply of vehicles, weapons, security and surveillance equipment and equipment needed at FSL directly on the firms supplying these items. The GOI also decided to release the funds directly to the construction agencies.

Year-wise approved plan by MHA, Central assistance released, the amounts sanctioned by State Government and expenditure incurred there against are given in the table on the next page:

(Rs. in crore)

Plan Year	Approved plan	Central releases	State's releases	Total (Column 3 + 4)	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	247.93	123.97	114.40	238.37	234.97
2001-02	233.83	116.92	105.37	222.29	211.92
2002-03	220.41	59.52	49.65	109.17	106.75
2003-04	228.31	70.88	39.17	110.05	110.05
2004-05	236.77	108.56	37.75	146.31	146.31
Total	1167.25	479.85	346.34	826.19	810.00

The component-wise breakup of the funds approved by MHA and expenditure there against is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Component	Approved plan	Expenditure (per cent to total approved plan)
1.	Buildings	609.55	446.92 (55.2)
2.	Mobility	133.83	87.15 (10.8)
3.	Communication	88.10	55.48 (6.8)
4.	Weapons	85.09	51.62 (6.4)
5.	Security and other equipments	196.10	141.18 (17.4)
6.	Others (Computerisation, Training, FSL/FPB)	54.58	27.65 (3.4)
	Total	1167.25	810.00 (100)

3.3.8 Short-utilisation of funds

Out of the total assistance of Rs 826.19 crore released during 2000-05, Department did not utilize Rs 16.19 crore as of March 2005. Further out of total expenditure of Rs 810 crore, Rs 314.95 crore (39 per cent) were lying unutilized in Personal Ledger Account (PLA) (Rs 51.98 crore¹) and with construction agencies (Rs 262.97 crore²) as of March 2005. The amount in PLA was lying unspent due to non-completion/delay in completion of purchase formalities. The amounts lying unspent with construction agencies were due to non-availability of land, delay in according technical sanction to construction works and slow progress in construction.

3.3.9 Diversion of funds

According to instructions (December 2001) of MHA, funds approved by it for one component/purpose were not to be used for another component/purpose without prior approval. The Department diverted Rs 16.53 crore sanctioned for communication/FSL equipment to ammunition/security items, Rs 5.78 crore for river police/training buildings and troop carriers for district police to lighting, sound system equipment for multi gym and astroturf field for Provincial Armed Constabulary, Rs 11.72 crore for additional vehicles for district police/PAC in dacoit affected districts to replacement of condemned vehicles/Ambassador cars and Rs 1.27 crore for Man-pack RT sets scrambler to mobile phones during 2000-05.

Augmentation of infrastructure

3.3.10 Construction of residential and non-residential buildings

The Scheme laid special emphasis on construction of residential and non-residential buildings with a view to providing a better working environment to

¹ 2000-01 (Rs 12.52 crore), 2001-02 (Rs 13.31 crore), 2002-03 (Rs 13.05 crore), 2003-04 (Rs 7.03 crore) and 2004-05 (Rs 6.07 crore)

² 2000-01 (Rs 33.86 crore), 2001-02 (Rs 58.99 crore), 2002-03 (Rs 49.88 crore), 2003-04 (Rs 40.06 crore) and 2004-05 (Rs 80.18 crore)

the police personnel. Rupees 609.55 crore (52 *per cent*) of the total approved plan outlay (1167.25 crore) were allocated to it and Rs 446.92 crore (GOI: Rs 267.59 crore; State Government: 179.33 crore) were spent during 2000-05.

Residential buildings

There was only two *per cent* increase in overall availability of housing units

At the beginning of 2000-01, against the requirement of 1,37,563 housing units for the entire police force, the deficiency was assessed at 87,876 units (64 *per cent*). MHA approved construction of 12,267 housing units during 2000-05 to bring down the deficiency to 55 *per cent*. Of this, only 5,751 units (47 *per cent*) were taken up for construction and 3,105 units (54 *per cent*) were completed as of March 2005. Thus, the deficiency was brought down to only 62 *per cent* against the target of 55 *per cent*. Year-wise details are given in **Appendix-3.8**.

Scrutiny of records of 12¹ out of 14 test checked districts revealed that between 3 and 33 *per cent* of the assessed shortage of residential units in these districts at the beginning of 2000-01, were approved in the perspective plan. The number of residential units approved in the perspective plan was obviously, not related to the shortages in these districts. Moreover, out of 888 housing units approved for construction in these districts during 2000-05, only 447 units (50 *per cent*) were completed leaving shortage of 6202 units as of March 2005 (**Appendix-3.9**).

Barracks

At the beginning of 2000-01, against a requirement of barracks for 74,650 police personnel for the entire police force, the deficiency for 24,601 police personnel (33 *per cent*) was assessed at. MHA approved construction of 100 barracks for 6585 police personnel during 2000-05 to bring down the deficiency to 24 *per cent*. However, 11 barracks for 1,050 police personnel (16 *per cent*) only were taken up for construction during 2000-05, of which none was completed as of March 2005.

Non-residential buildings

The PP did not reflect the deficiency in non-residential buildings at the beginning of 2000-01. The MHA, however, approved construction of 1,366 buildings during 2000-05 of which, construction of 519 buildings (38 *per cent*) was taken up during 2000-05. Three hundred six buildings (59 *per cent*) only were completed as of March 2005. Year-wise details are given in **Appendix-3.10**.

Thus, the construction of 6,516 housing units (53 *per cent*), 89 barracks and 847 non-residential buildings (62 *per cent*) was not taken up even after lapse of one to four years of their approval. Compared to approved plan, there was a shortfall of 9,162 housing units (75 *per cent*) and 1,060 non-residential buildings (78 *per cent*).

Reasons for delay in completion of all the three categories of buildings as noticed in test check were, non-availability of land, delay in according technical sanction and slow progress by construction agencies. The Department in its reply (January 2006) stated that non-sanction of the technical staff was the reason for delay in according technical sanctions. MHA

¹ Information in respect of two DPOs was not available.

had desired (April 2001) that the State Government should strengthen PAN and increase its construction capacity. However, State Government neither increased the construction capacity of PAN nor selected any other construction agency for taking up increased construction works till February 2003. Besides PAN, six construction agencies¹ were engaged for construction of police residential and non-residential buildings only in March 2003. Delay in selection of construction agencies also contributed to slow progress of construction of buildings during 2000-05.

Mobility and communication

3.3.11 Procurement of vehicles

At the beginning of 2000-01, there was a deficiency of 9,780 vehicles (61 per cent) vis-a-vis the requirement of 16,147 vehicles as per norm of Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi (BPR&D). The number of vehicles sanctioned by MHA during 2000-05 and purchases there against are given below:

Serial number	Type of vehicles	Approved during 2000-05	Purchased during 2000-05
1	Heavy vehicles	139	Nil
2	Medium Vehicles	187	Nil
3	Light Vehicles	996	Nil
4	Motor cycles	844	Nil
5	Replacement against condemned vehicles including 55 Ambassador cars	2494	2383
Total		4660	2383

No vehicles were purchased for addition to the existing fleet strength despite availability of Rs 26.42 crore out of allotment of 2000-03.

Department purchased 203 Ambassador cars for replacement during 2000-05 against 55 approved by MHA. While Ambassador cars were replaced to the extent of 53 per cent (203 out 384), other types of vehicles were replaced to the extent of 36 per cent (2180 out of 5,983 vehicles) only during the period. Further, 67 Ambassador cars were attached to various offices, which were not related to police mobility, such as Home Department, PHQ, etc.

Non-addition of vehicles to increase existing fleet strength as per MHA's approval affected the availability of vehicles in critical areas of police activity such as highway patrolling as noticed in seven² out of 14 test checked districts where only six vehicles against a requirement of 35 were available for highway patrolling.

There was, thus, no addition to the existing fleet of vehicles of police force.

3.3.12 Infrastructure at City Control Rooms

MHA approved installation of dial 100 and voice logging system in CCRs in

There was no addition to the existing fleet of vehicles

¹ U.P.Jal Nigam, UP Co-operative Processing and Cold Storage Federation Limited, U.P. Samaj Kalyan Nigam, U.P. project Corporation Limited, U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam, National Project construction corporation Limited

² Ghazipur, Ambedkar nagar, Jaunpur, Bareilly, Aligarh, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur

26 districts during 2000-02 at a cost Rs 12.53 crore to reduce response time of police. This was done to facilitate recording of the message received and transfer of the message by telephone operators to radio operators in seconds to enable the radio operators to pass on the message to police so that the police could reach at crime/accident site speedily. State Government, however, sanctioned installation of dial 100 and voice logging system in 10 districts only and that too in February 2004. This was revoked by SLEC that decided (March 2004) to purchase security and ammunition items out of the above amount on the plea that it was not possible to complete the purchase process in the financial year. Thus, these districts were without the facility of dial 100 and voice logging (March 2005). The Department in its reply stated (January, 2006) that as no funds were available for purchase of ammunition, the amount was diverted. Diversion of funds meant for communication items to ammunition did not have the approval of MHA.

City control rooms remained short of infrastructure

Further, CCRs especially those which were set up in crime/communally sensitive districts were required to be equipped with maruti chetak, motor cycles, troop carrier, dragon light and communication equipment for their effective functioning. These items specifically were approved for CCRs in 2000-01 and 2001-02. Audit scrutiny of records of ten CCRs of test checked districts revealed that seven CCRs¹ did not have maruti chetak, five CCRs² did not have a motor cycle, eight CCRs³ did not have troop carrier, six CCRs⁴ did not have dragon light and only one CCR of Saharanpur district had a video camera.

Thus, due to non-availability of adequate infrastructure in CCRs, the objective of reduction in response time of police was not achieved to the extent envisaged.

3.3.13 Reporting of crimes

A random check of records relating to reporting time of 1,294 cases of crimes/accidents in 34 PSs in nine⁵ of the 14 test checked districts revealed that information in 553 cases (2000: 281 cases and 2004:272 cases) which related to heinous crimes such as murder, loot, dacoity, threat to life and property and accidents was received in PSs very late. In 49 cases of the year 2000, information was received in PSs between one day and 47 days after the occurrence of the crime/accident and in the year 2004, it was received between one day and three months.

This indicated that police patrolling and surveillance remained weak both at the beginning and end of the review period and no improvement in performance was witnessed as a result of the Scheme.

3.3.14 Procurement of weapons

The PP 2000-05 envisaged that existing outdated weapons .303 bore rifles/.410 muskets would be replaced by modern weapons 7.62 SLR/5.56 INSAS rifles. Besides, AK 47 rifle was to be provided to police force in more

¹ Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Saharanpur and Varanasi.

² Gorakhpur, Luckow, Meerut, Saharanpur and Varanasi.

³ Aligarh, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad and Saharanpur

⁴ Bareilly, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Varanasi

⁵ Information was not furnished in respect of remaining 5 districts.

security risk areas such as Very Important Persons' security, special task force and naxal prone areas.

MHA accorded approval for replacement of 14666 outdated weapons during 2000-05 against which the Department acquired only 9768 (67 per cent) 7.62 SLR/5.56 INSA. Similarly MHA accorded approval for addition of 9046 AK 47 rifles during 2000-05 against which only 1500 (17 per cent) rifles were acquired by the Department.

outdated weapons to the extent of eighty per cent were in use of police force

As a result 80 per cent outdated weapons were still in use (July 2005). Acquisition of weapons was also very slow as only 67 per cent 7.62 SLR/ 5.56 INSAS rifles and 17 per cent AK 47 rifles were provided against the number approved by MHA during 2000-05 despite availability of funds of Rs 7.48 crore since 2000-03.

Training

3.3.15 Non-creation of infrastructure

Out of 257 housing units and 152 non-residential buildings approved in 2000-01, construction work of 2 housing units and 71 non-residential buildings was taken up in 2002-04 but none of these buildings had been completed as of March 2005.

3.3.16 Establishment of commando training centre

MHA approved (December 2001) construction of a barrack, administrative block and field obstacles for commando training at a cost of Rs 1.08 crore and purchase of training equipment (Rs 0.50 crore) in 2002-03 at ATC, Sitapur. State Government sanctioned the work in March 2003 and made land available to the construction agency in June 2003 for completion of the work by October 2004. However, only 75 per cent work was completed by June 2005. Principal, ATC, Sitapur stated (July 2005) that he was not aware of the reasons for the delay in completion, which indicated poor monitoring. Meanwhile, training equipment purchased at a cost of Rs.0.34 crore for commando training during January to March 2005 was lying idle as of December 2005.

3.3.17 Construction of indoor firing range

PTC, Moradabad was using 23rd battalion PAC's firing range, which was 15 kilometers away from the PTC. This firing range was ordinary and open and could be used for .303 rifles only. PTC, Moradabad, needed an indoor firing range for training for .303 rifles as well as other types of rifles and pistols. Though indoor firing range for PTC, Moradabad was approved by MHA in 2000-01 and detailed estimates of Rs 0.38 crore were submitted by PTC to PHQ in May 2001, the PHQ forwarded the estimates to State Government only in July 2003, sanction to which was awaited as of July 2005.

3.3.18 Utilisation of training centres

DG, Training Directorate (Directorate), Lucknow was responsible, *inter alia*, to monitor the implementation of training calendar and to assess the impact of various trainings in the field. There was nothing on record to show that Directorate was monitoring the implementation or assessing the impact of training imparted by PTCs.

Test check of records of ATC, Sitapur and PTC, Moradabad revealed that out of 255 courses targeted in these centres for 18435 police personnel during 2000-05, only 237 courses with 13593 participants (74 per cent) were conducted leaving a shortfall of 18 courses. This was largely due to non-arrival of enough number of trainees in the training centres, elections to panchayats/Vidhan Shabha and non-availability of trainers and type writers/computers. Though 20 computers were sanctioned (2001-02) for PTC, Moradabad these were not purchased despite the fact that GOI had released its share in that year itself. Department in its reply stated (January 2006) that no computer was sanctioned for PTC Moradabad in 2001-02. Department's reply was not correct.

Thus, Department not only failed to augment the training infrastructure but also did not utilise the existing capacity of its training centres.

3.3.19 Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)/Finger Print Bureau (FPB)

The PP 2000-05 envisaged upgradation of existing FSL at Lucknow and Agra, FPB at Lucknow and existing ten mobile FSL units of ten districts. The plan also envisaged setting up of two regional FSL (RFSL) -one at Allahabad and the other at Moradabad in 2001-02 and one DNA unit at FSL Lucknow in 2002-03. MHA approved (2000-05) Rs 10.19 crore for the equipment and Rs one crore for buildings of two RFSLs and DNA unit. The Department purchased equipment for Rs 5.70 crore for existing FSL and FPB (Rs.5.57 crore) and for DNA unit (Rs 0.13 crore) during March 2004 to March 2005.

While the work at FPB, Lucknow was still in progress, none of the two RFSLs was set up nor any district FSL mobile unit was upgraded as of July 2005. Further, FSL Lucknow purchased (March 2004) equipment worth Rs 0.13 crore and could not use it as construction of building for DNA unit was in progress as of July 2005.

Department in its reply stated (January, 2006) that establishment of RFSL at Allahabad had been postponed for the present due to commencement of FSL at Varanasi. There was no reply regarding non-establishment of RFSL at Moradabad. This indicated defective planning of the Department.

Computerisation and office automation

3.3.20 Computerisation

MHA approved (2000-05) plans for providing computers, *inter alia*, to all DPOs, Circle Officers (COs) and PSs in the State for keeping data about criminals and crime report information system for the purpose of timely reporting and monitoring of criminals. According to the records of PHQ, computers were supplied to all DPOs, COs and all 53 PSs of Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar. The remaining 1314 PSs (96 per cent) were not provided computers as of July 2005.

Uttar Pradesh Police Computer Centre Lucknow developed 14 programmes for DPOs during 2000-03 and supplied to all DPOs. Scrutiny of records of 13¹ test checked districts, however, revealed that only four to 12 programmes (29

**Police stations
were not
computerised**

¹ One DPO did not furnish the information

to 86 *per cent*) were received by these DPOs. Six¹ DPOs were not using two to nine programmes (August 2005) received by them. Department did not furnish reason for their non-use.

The above points indicated that computerisation plan was not implemented as envisaged.

3.3.21 Office automation

MHA approved (2000-05) Rs 16.31 crore for purchase of photocopier, FAX machines, binding machine, etc. for DPOs and other units of the Department. However, none of the items were purchased as of March 2005.

Office automation remained neglected

Department stated (October 2005) that State Government had sanctioned (March 2004) purchase of 133 photocopiers and 133 FAX machines and accordingly, purchase formalities had been started but no purchase was made as of September 2005.

Thus, office automation for reducing the time taken to present cases in courts, which was one of the main parameters for judging the efficiency of the police, remained neglected.

3.3.22 Monitoring

Monitoring was weak

SLEC was required to meet every month to monitor the preparation of AAPs for submission to MHA and implementation of the approved AAPs. It was, however, noticed that SLEC met nine times² only during June 2001 to March 2005 against 46 meetings it should have held after its constitution in June 2001. This affected adversely the submission of AAPs to MHA for approval as these were sent between August and November in different years and were cleared by MHA in December/January of respective financial year. Further, perusal of minutes of these nine meetings indicated that SLEC never reviewed the implementation of the Scheme; instead it met to approve purchase of ammunition, equipment and construction of buildings, which were not included/approved in AAPs. Hence, monitoring at the level of SLEC was not only infrequent but it also lacked the required perspective.

State Government/Department also did not formulate any system to monitor the implementation of the programme at their level periodically.

3.3.23 Conclusion

Implementation of Modernisation of Police Force scheme in Uttar Pradesh was deficient. Despite availability of sufficient funds, there was shortfall of 75 *per cent* in construction of houses and 77 *per cent* in non-residential buildings against their respective targets. There was no fresh addition to the existing fleet to enhance the mobility of the police as envisaged.

City control rooms remained ill equipped; as a result improvement in response time of police was not achieved. Outdated weapons to the extent of eighty *per cent* were still in use by the police force. There was no augmentation in capacity of training and FSLs. There was also no progress in office automation and little progress in computerisation of PSSs.

¹ Ambedkar Nagar, Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh.
² 2002-03 (4 times), 2003-04 (2 times) and 2004-05 (3 times)

An efficient monitoring mechanism was absent both at the level of the Government and the Department

Recommendations

- The State Government should ensure full and efficient utilisation of the programme funds.
- The pace of construction should be speeded up to ensure completion of the buildings in a time bound manner
- Replacement/procurement of vehicles should be done with the aim of improving the mobility of the police. Infrastructure for strengthening police control rooms should be provided urgently.
- Replacement of outdated weapons by modern weapons should be effected immediately.
- Upgradation of the FSL/FPB should be completed expeditiously.
- The Government should upgrade the training infrastructure and also ensure its optimum utilisation.
- Computerisation and office automation should be completed expeditiously.
- There is an urgent need to put in place a stringent monitoring and evaluation mechanism both at the level of Department and Government as well as SLEC.

Though, the Government did not furnish a written reply it confirmed the fact and figures incorporated in the review in the exit conference held in December 2005 and assured to take corrective measures based on the recommendations of Audit.