

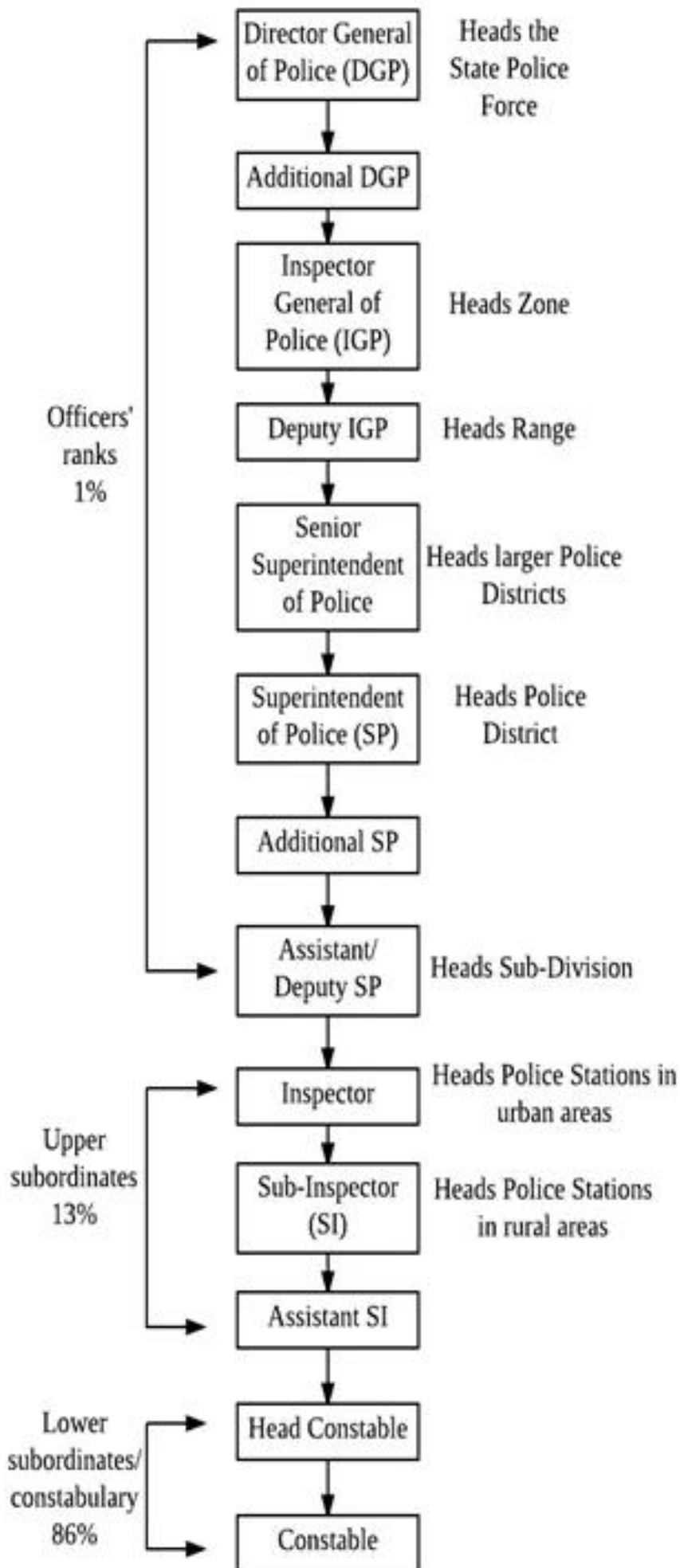


## Single Window System for State DGP Appointments

[Source: TH](#)

The **Union Government** has introduced a **Single Window System (SWS)** to **standardize and simplify** the appointment of **State Director Generals of Police (DGPs)/Heads of Police Force (HoPF)**.

- It is in compliance with **Supreme Court (SC)** directives from the [Prakash Singh vs Union of India, 2006](#) case and **MHA guidelines** on appointment of **DGP/HoPF**.
- **Key Features of the SWS:**
  - **Standardization:** Offers a **checklist and uniform formats** for States to submit DGP proposals.
  - **Eligibility Certification:** A **Secretary-rank officer** must certify that proposed officers meet criteria, including a **minimum 6 months of residual service**.
  - **Timely Submission:** States must send proposals **at least 3 months before** the anticipated vacancy.
- **Superintendence over the State Police:**
  - Police is a **State subject** under the [7<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution](#).
  - Further, **section 3** of the **Police Act, 1861** states that the superintendence of police in each State rests with the **State Government**.
  - At the **district level**, a dual system exists where both the **District Magistrate** and **Superintendent of Police** share authority.
  - The State Police are generally headed by officers of the **DGP (Director General of Police) rank**.





# SUPREME COURT DIRECTIVES ON POLICE REFORM IN

PRAKASH SINGH & OTHERS VS. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS 2006 (8) SCC 1

## WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DIRECTIVES ?



**STATE SECURITY COMMISSIONS:** Every State should have a State Security Commission to lay down the broad policy guideline for policing in the State and ensure that the State police is not under unwarranted influence or pressure by the State Government.



**TENURE AND SELECTION OF THE DGP:** The Director General of Police (DGP) of the State shall be selected by the State Government from amongst the three senior-most officers shortlisted by the Union Public Service Commission based on objective criteria. Once selected for the job, the DGP should have a minimum tenure of at least two years and not be arbitrarily



**MINIMUM TENURE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE (IGP) AND OTHER OFFICER:** Police officers in leading field positions - the IG Police in charge of a Zone, DIG Police in-charge of a Range, SP in-charge of a district and SHO in-charge of a Police Station - shall have a fixed minimum tenure of two years and not be arbitrarily removed.



**SEPARATION OF INVESTIGATION AND LAW AND ORDER FUNCTIONS:** The work of 1) crime investigation, and 2) attending to law and order, will be separated at the police station level, with dedicated staff for each, to ensure speedier investigation and deeper expertise.



**POLICE ESTABLISHMENT BOARD:** A Police Establishment Board, made up of the DG Police and four other senior police officers, will oversee police service related matters in every state, with the powers to recommend transfers, postings, and promotions for officers of the rank of SP and above, and decide for officers of and below the rank of DySP.



**POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY:** There shall be an independent complaints body called the Police Complaints Authority at the state level headed by a retired Judge of the High Court/Supreme Court, and in every district headed by a retired District Judge. The Authority can inquire into complaints by the public of serious misconduct by the police involving death, grievous hurt or rape in police custody.



**NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION:** The Central Government shall set up a National Security Commission at the Union level, headed by the Union Home Minister to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO).



**Read More:** [Revamping India's Police System](#)

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