

## 11-Point Agenda for Police and Criminal Justice Reform in India

1. Repeal 1861 Police Act and replace it with an updated Model Police Act of 2006 drafted by the Soli Sorabjee Committee.
2. Address burning issues pertaining the constabulary, particularly issues of recruitment, health and training.
3. Implement binding Supreme Court Judgment of 2006 delivered by Y.K. Sabharwal, then-Chief Justice of India.
4. Strengthen police stations — particularly their capability, capacity and liveability.
5. Embrace technology and ensure time bound implementation of Crime Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), as well as pending schemes such as the one pertaining to creating a database of all missing children.
6. Adopt integrated citizen information systems that include diverse channels such as text messaging, social media and police community radio stations. Allocate two national frequencies to the police — one for states and another for central agencies.
7. Legislate charter and give statutory basis to all investigation and intelligence services such as the CBI, IB and RAW that are deemed to be on a weak legal footing.
8. Conduct an annual audit of our police systems both by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and academic institutions such as law schools, technology schools, management schools and universities.
9. Involve Panchayats, India's village assemblies, in policing by expanding the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme to incorporate security duties at the village level and student cadet service in urban areas. Furthermore, *Panchayats* must record any migration from or to the village as well as report potential human trafficking.
10. Start CCTV surveillance on all national highways with centralized command and control systems.
11. Reform criminal justice through the formation of an Indian Judicial Service with civil and criminal tracks, and a National Prosecution Service with the same two tracks and the provision that one prosecutor handles a case from start from finish. Implement time bound processes for court procedures and bring about transparency and accountability. Audit the courts as well through the CAG, various schools and universities.

Signed by the following seven individuals in alphabetical order:

1. **Anurag Agarwal:** An IPS officer who has served in Assam for the last 15 years and won the president's Police Medal for Gallantry twice. Agarwal has a nuts and bolts understanding of grassroots issues.
2. **Atul Singh:** A former IPS officer, Singh is an Oxford scholar, a Wharton MBA, a qualified lawyer in England and Wales, and the Founder & Editor-in-Chief of *Fair Observer*, a journal on world affairs that has more than 900 contributors from over 40 countries.
3. **Kiran Bedi:** A legend in her lifetime, Bedi is one of the best IPS officers in India's history and has won innumerable awards, published a mountain of material, runs two nonprofit organizations, and is one of the strongest voices for reform in the country.
4. **Manu Sharma:** A former World Bank professional and Cambridge scholar, Sharma is an economist, a statistician and a psephologist, who has been uncannily accurate about the recent Lok Sabha elections.
5. **Nitish Kumar:** An officer of the Indian Police Service (IPS) who is the DIG Operations and Intelligence in the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), Kumar has a great track record both in his state cadre of Jammu and Kashmir and in NIA.
6. **Ravi Chaturvedi:** An officer in the Indian Railway Traffic Service who worked as a police officer in Madhya Pradesh, Chaturvedi is the Divisional Operational Manager of Northern Railways in Lucknow who has a reputation for getting things done.
7. **Rishi Rais:** A technology entrepreneur who has just returned after working in the financial services industry on the East Coast, Rais is the classic example of a new trend of talent returning to India's shores.