

Bihar

Rank among 18 large and mid-sized states ▶

Overall
17th

Police
14th

Prisons
6th

Judiciary
18th

Legal aid
16th



POLICE

RANK IN CATEGORY

14th

SCORE (out of 10)



4.28

HOW TO READ THE DATA: Since each indicator has a different unit, to enable comparison, we rebased values to score the state's performance in a band of 1 to 10. The line graphs show how the state compares, on each indicator, against the other 17 large and mid-sized states. The longer the lines, the better the state is doing. 'Worst value' and 'best value' point to the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Modernisation fund used (% , 2016-17)	46		3	80	7
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	498		498	1,666	18

The state had high levels of vacancies across both ranks. Nearly 1 in 4 personnel, in the force, was an officer.

Human Resources

Constables, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	30.1		53.0	-6.9	13
Officers, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	38.4		62.6	8.2	16
Officers in civil police (% , Jan 2017)	23.2		8.6	27.5	2

Diversity

Share of women in police (% , Jan 2017)	8.8		2.5	12.9	6
Share of women in officers (% , Jan 2017)	2.7		1.5	19.7	16
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	52		32	120	15
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	172		0	172	1
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	52		18	169	8

The state exceeded its ST quota, which was small, by 72 percentage points. But it fell short in meeting its SC and OBC quotas.

Infrastructure

Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	125,977		232,896	30,445	16
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	39,993		240,608	32,881	2
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	125		719	79	1
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	8		71	8	1

Workload

Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	1,663		1,663	445	18
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The state showed the largest increase in women in total police force, over 5 years. Their share in the force rose from 3.4% to nearly 9%.

Trends

Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.33		-0.65	1.33	1
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.24		-0.68	1.14	9
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.03		2.35	-4.14	15
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.85		3.39	-4.53	15
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-2.37		-6.11	6.04	8

Data sources: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Open Budgets India. Notes: 1. Data for 'Jan 2017' is as of January 1, 2017. 2. SC: Scheduled castes; ST: Scheduled tribes; OBC: Other backward classes. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. 6. Civil police includes district armed reserve police.



PRISONS

RANK IN CATEGORY

6th

SCORE (Out of 10)



5.61

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	34,741		14,683	41,849	5
Prison budget utilised (% , 2016-17)	85		77	99	15

Human Resources

Officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	52.7		70.1	-0.5	14
Cadre staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	65.9		71.6	1.2	16
Correctional staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	46.4		100.0	0.0	9
Medical staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	25.5		85.6	0.0	5
Medical officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	29.6		100.0	0.0	8

The state had crippling vacancies across the prison system. Nearly 70% of cadre staff posts were lying vacant, while 1 in 2 sanctioned prison officer posts were vacant.

Diversity

Women in prison staff (% , Dec 2016)	5.2		2.3	18.7	17
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Infrastructure

Prison occupancy (% , Dec 2016)	88		190	66	1
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While prisons in the state were not overcrowded, unfulfilled vacancies had led to high inmate per officer/ staff ratios.

Workload

Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	194		343	36	15
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	17		27	5	13
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	409		95,336	124	6

Trends

Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-3.20		7.91	-3.45	2
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-3.15		5.60	-7.26	5
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.28		-0.28	1.46	16
Inmates per prison officer (% , CY '12-'16)	-0.4		55.6	-9.7	4
Inmates per cadre staff (% , CY '12-'16)	-4.7		14.4	-6.8	2
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.06		1.41	-0.77	6
Spend per inmate (% , FY '13-'17)	23.3		1.2	65.3	3
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	3.44		-2.28	4.00	2
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	6.6		-21.8	26.3	1

The state had amongst the lowest share of women in prison staff. Over a 5 year period, the presence of women staff reduced the most among all large and mid-sized states.

Data sources: Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Open Budgets India.

Notes: 1. Data for 'Dec 2016' is as of December 31, 2016. 2. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 3. NA: Not available. 4. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.



JUDICIARY

RANK IN CATEGORY

18th

SCORE (Out of 10)



2.41

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	62		52	201	17

Human Resources

Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	3,558,956		3,558,956	963,181	16
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	101,933		113,080	46,056	16
High Court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	44.8		59.8	26.1	9
Sub. court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	44.0		44.0	4.5	17
High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)	32.3		34.9	5.5	15

Both the High Court and subordinate courts functioned at nearly half of the sanctioned judge strength. Missing judges translated into high population per judge ratios.

Diversity

Women judges (High Court) (% , Jun 2018)	6.3		0.0	19.6	9
Women judges (sub. court) (% , Jul 2017)	11.5		11.5	44.0	18

Infrastructure

Courthall shortfall (% , 2016-17, Mar 2018)	26.6		35.1	0.0	14
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If the vacancies at the subordinate court level were filled, every judge would not have a courthall available for use.

Workload

Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	23.69		24.04	0.99	16
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	15.80		16.57	0.11	16
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	2.9		4.3	1.7	6
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	6.3		9.5	3.7	12
Case clearance rate (High Court) (% , 2016-17)	90		70	102	6
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (% , 2016-17)	87		87	129	15

Trends

Cases pending (per High Court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	7.3		17.1	-8.5	13
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	4.8		6.1	-7.9	15
Total cases pending (High Court) (% , FY '13-'17)	2.6		10.3	-9.5	9
Total cases pending (sub. court) (% , FY '13-'17)	5.8		7.5	-2.7	15
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	5.82		6.71	-1.66	14
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	1.25		3.75	-4.57	11
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-4.84		-4.84	4.75	15
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	1.59		-7.71	6.11	3
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-9.81		-12.59	6.77	15

Over 5 years, at both the High Court and subordinate court level, the cases pending per judge, total cases pending and judge vacancies increased.

Data sources: Court News, Supreme Court of India; National Judicial Data Grid; eCourts Services; Websites of High Courts; Approaches to Justice in India: A Report by DAKSH; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy; Open Budgets India; Department of Justice.

Notes: 1. Data for 'Aug 2018' is as of August 23, 2018; for 'Sep 2017' is as of September 19, 2017; for 'Aug 2017' is as of August 29, 2017. 2. Sub. court: subordinate court. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.



LEGAL AID

RANK IN CATEGORY

16th

SCORE (Out of 10)



4.52

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
NALSA fund utilised (% , 2017-18)	50		50	98	18
State's share in legal aid spend (% , 2017-18)	65		0	89	10

Human Resources

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , 2019)	0.0		34.8	0.0	1
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	4.2		1.6	13.8	15
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , 2019)	100		100	103	1

The state displayed the lowest utilisation of NALSA funds.

Diversity

Women panel lawyers (% , Jan 2019)	22.7		7.4	40.4	4
Women PLVs (% , Jan 2019)	22.3		22.3	65.7	18

Infrastructure

DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (% , 2019)	100		83	100	1
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	348.9		1,603.5	6.2	17
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.95		0.19	1.78	3

The state had, on average, 1 legal services clinic for nearly 350 villages.

Workload

PLA cases: settled as % of received (% , 2017-18)	24		0	85	14
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (% , 2017-18) *	81.2		7.4	92.1	2
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (% , 2017-18) **	12.0		0.0	93.8	5

Data sources: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Notes: 1. DLSA: District Legal Services Authority; LA: Lok Adalat; PLA: Permanent Lok Adalat; PLV: Para-Legal Volunteer; SLSA: State Legal Services Authority.

Full indicators: * NLAs + SLSA LAs: Share of pre-litigation cases in disposed cases (% , 2017-18); ** SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed as % of total cases taken up (% , 2017-18).



About India Justice Report

The India Justice Report 2019 provides the first comprehensive quantitative index that ranks the capacity of the formal justice system operating in various states on their police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid. This ranking was supported and facilitated by Tata Trusts in partnership with DAKSH, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Common Cause, Centre for Social Justice, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy and TISS-Prayas.

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Data and design: How India Lives