

**INDIA JUSTICE REPORT 2020**

The India Justice Report ranks 18 large and mid-sized, and 7 small states according to their capacity to deliver justice to all. It uses government data to assess the budgets, infrastructure, human resources, workload, diversity and 5 year trends of police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid in each state, against its own declared standards. This first of its kind study is an initiative of Tata Trusts undertaken in partnership with Centre for Social Justice, Common Cause, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), DAKSH, TISS-Prayas and Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy.

**Methodology**

IJR 2020 brings together 87 indicators related to the justice. It uses the latest data drawn from various official documents and departments as available in the public domain at the time of publication. These data sets are brought together and collated to assess the capacity of 4 pillars– police, prisons, legal aid, and judiciary–of each state’s justice system to effectively deliver justice. Each theme - infrastructure, budgets, human resources, workload and diversity as well as trends - is in itself is a commentary on a key facet of the pillar and combines with other metrics to compute an aggregate score for each pillar and finally a rank for the state. 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 data show how the state compares on each indicator, against the other 6 UTs. The higher the score, the better the state is doing. ‘Worst value’ and ‘Best value’ point to the highest and lowest results in that indicator. The green and red dots indicate change over IJR 2019.

**Chandigarh\***

***\*****Not part of India Justice Report ranking 2020*

**POLICE**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
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|  |
| **Budgets** |  |
| Modernisation fund used (%, 2019-20) | NA | NA |  -- | NA | 11 | 94 |  |
| Spend on police per person (Rs, 2017-18) | 166 | 115 |  | 1.19 | 46 | 3,416 |  |
| Spend on training per personnel (Rs, 2019-20) | NA | 1,971 |  -- | 1.00 | 1,971 | 24,809 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Human** **Resources** |  |
| Constables, vacancy (%, Jan 2020)  | 12.4 | 13.5 |  | 4.22 | 21.1 | 10.3 |  |
| Officers, vacancy (%, Jan 2020) | 9.6 | 8.2 |  | 8.44 | 47.2 | 2.8 |  |
| Officers in civil police (%, Jan 2020) | 11.5 | 10.8 |  | 3.18 | 7.5 | 21.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Diversity** |  |
| Share of women in police (%, Jan 2020) | 18.0 | 18.8 |  | 10.00 | 6.1 | 18.8 | *Among UTs, highest share of women in the police. But the share of women among* *officers is low* |
| Share of women in officers (%, Jan 2020) | 5.8 | 4.8 |  | 3.79 | 0.0 | 15.6 |
| SC officers, actual toreserved ratio (%, Jan 2020) | 67 | 51 |  | 1.00 | 51 | 343 |  |
| SC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2020) | NA | 63 |  -- | 1.00 | 63 | 466 |  |
| ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2020) | NA | NA |  -- | NA | 19 | 128 |  |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
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| **Diversity** |  |
| ST constables, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2020) | NA | NA |  -- -- | NA | 56 | 181 |  |
| OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2020) | 49 | 55 |  | 5.22 | 15 | 90 |  |
| OBC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2020) | NA | 77 |  -- | 7.29 | 24 | 143 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infrastructure** |  |
| Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2020) | NA | NA |  -- | NA | 41,727 | 444 |  |
| Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2020)  | 60,380 | 69,294 |  | 9.61 | 374,000 | 55,579 |  |
| Area per police station (rural) (sq. km, Jan 2020) | NA | NA |  -- | NA | NA | 1 |  |
| Area per police station (urban) (sq. km, Jan 2020)  | 6 | 6 |  | 9.996 | 47 | 6 | *The best area coverage by* *urban police stations among UTs* |
| Services provided by state's citizen portals (%, 2020) | NA | 76.3 |  -- | 7.87 | 0.0 | 89.6 |  |
| Personnel per training institute (number, Jan 2020) | NA | 8,902 |  -- | 5.02 | 15,327 | 928 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Workload** |  |
| Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2020) | 207 | 197 |  | 9.57 | 1,759 | 118 |  |
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| **Trends** |  |
| Women in total police (pp, CY '15-'19)  | 0.91 | 0.36 |  | 7.11 | -0.67 | 0.85 |  |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value |  | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|  |
| **Trends** |  |
| Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '15-'19) | 0.07 | -0.47 |  | 1.63 | -0.63 | 1.57 |  |
| Constable vacancy (pp, CY '15-'19) | 0.88 | 0.99 |  | 2.82 | 1.80 | -2.21 | *Over 5 years, amongst UTs,* *constable vacancies increased.* |
| Officer vacancy (pp, CY '15-'19) | -0,43 | -0.25 |  | 5.42 | 5.94 | -6.67 |  |
| Difference in spend: policevs state (pp, FY '14-'18) | 10.39 | -29.27 |  | 3.51 | -40.57 | 0.82 |  |

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; India Budget Documents; Digital Police Portal, Ministry of Home Affairs; National Commission on Population.*

Notes: *1. Data for ‘Jan 2020’ is as of January 1, 2020. 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. 7. Data for modernisation fund used (%, 2019-20) and Spend on training per personnel (Rs, 2019-20), as described by BPR&D, is “tentative”.* *8. Data for the indicator ‘Services provided by state's citizen portals (%, 2020)’ is a quantitative assessment of state police citizen portals on 10 counts: whether they include each of the 9 services listed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and whether the portal was available in a state language (other than English). 9. Modernisation fund used: No modernisation grant received. 8. SC officers & constables, actual to reserved ratio: BPR&D shows 0% reservation. 9. Population/area per police station (rural): BPR&D shows 0 rural police stations. 9. BPR&D shows no rural police station for all union territories (except Lakshadweep and & Puducherry) and since area covered by both the UTs are within 150km. Therefore, least area covered by Lakshadweep police station is taken as the ‘best value’ and no ‘worst value’ or score has been assigned for the indicator.*

**PRISONS**

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| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
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| **Budgets** |  |
| Spend per inmate (Rs, 2019-20)  | 57,292 | 67,175 |  | 3.31 | 29,278 | 176,811 |  |
| Prison budget utilised (%, 2019-20) | 100 | 101 |  | 10.00 | 83 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Human** **Resources** |  |
| Officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2019)  | 0.0 | 50.0 |  | 1.00 | 50.0 | 0.0 | *The UT had crippling vacancies across the prison system. 80%* *of correctional staff posts were lying vacant, while 1 in 2 sanctioned prison officer, cadre staff, medical staff & medical officer posts were vacant* |
| Cadre staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2019)  | 0.0 | 50.6 |  | 1.00 | 50.6 | 0.0 |
| Correctional staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2019)  | NA | 80.0 |  -- | 1.00 | 80.0 | 0.0 |
| Medical staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2019) | 0.0 | 42.9 |  | 3.55 | 59.8 | 0.0 |  |
| Medical officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2019) | 0.0 | 50.0 |  | 1.00 | 50.0 | 0.0 |  |
| No. of personnel trained (%, Dec 2019) | NA | 6.19 | -- | 2.34 | 0 | 42 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Diversity** |  |
| Women in prison staff (%, Dec 2019) | 7.8 | 9.3 |  | 7.47 | 0.0 | 12.9 |  |
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| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 Value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infrastructure** |  |
| Prison occupancy (%, Dec 2019) | 69 | 88 |  | 10.00 | 175 | 6 |  |
| Jails with V-C facility (%, Dec 2019) | NA | 100 | -- | 10.00 | 0 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Workload** |  |
| Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2019)  | 192 | 197 |  | 1.00 | 197 | 12 | *While prisons in the UT were not overcrowded, unfulfilled vacancies had led to high inmate per officer/ staff ratios.* |
| Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2019)  | 9 | 13 |  | 3.49 | 15 | 4 |
| Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2019) | NA | 328 |  -- | 9.25 | 1252 | 244 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Trends** |  |
| Officer vacancy (pp, CY '15-'19)  | 0.00 | 2.00 |  | 6.04 | 6.66 | -1.66 |  |
| Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '15-'19)  | -2.94 | 7.37 |  | 1.00 | 7.38 | -0.89 |  |
| Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '15-'19)  | 0.65 | 0.52 |  | 10.00 | -0.62 | 0.52 |  |
| Inmates per prison officer (%, CY '15-'19)  | -2.8 | 3.2 |  | 1.00 | 3.2 | -13.6 |  |
| Inmates per cadre staff (%, CY '15-'19)  | 5.5 | 10.4 |  | 1.00 | 10.4 | -3.0 |  |
| Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '15-'19)  | -2.14 | 1.76 |  | 7.33 | 8.56 | -1.11 | *The UT showed the improvement* *in the share of women in prison staff over 5 years.* |
| Spend per inmate (%, FY '16-'20)  | 21.6 | 20.3 |  | 3.74 | -3.4 | 74.5 |  |
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| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
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| **Trends** |  |
| Prison budget used (pp, FY '16-'20)  | 0.00 | 0.20 |  | 2.53 | -2.77 | 14.75 |  |
| Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '14-'18) | 29.6 | 1.01 |  | 10.00 | -2.0 | 13.1 |  |

*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; Open Budgets India; India Budget Documents.*

*Notes: 1. Data for ‘Dec 2019’ is as of December 31, 2019. 2. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 3. NA: Not available. 4. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.*

**JUDICIARY**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|  |
| **Budgets** |  |
| Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2017-18) | NA | NA | -- | NA | 126 | 544 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Human** **Resources** |  |
| Population per High Court judge (2018-19)  | 1,183,612 | 1,158,068 |  | 7.34 | 2,600,187 | 553,889 |  |
| Population per sub. court judge (2018-19)  | 35,182 | 39,467 |  | 9.17 | 185,333 | 24,727 |  |
| High Court judge vacancy (%, 2018-19)  | 46.2 | 39.1 |  | 2.65 | 47.9 | 18.3 |  |
| Sub. court judge vacancy (%, 2018-19)  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 10.00 | 54.8 | 0.0 | *No vacancy at the subordinate* *court level. One in 3 judge posts vacant at the High Court level* |
| High Court staff vacancy (%, 2018-19) | 25.2 | 20.2 |  | 5.40 | 39.5 | 7.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Diversity** |  |
| Women judges (High Court) (%, Aug 2020)  | 12.2 | 18.2 |  | 6.19 | 13.2 | 21.9 |  |
| Women judges (sub. court) (%, Nov 2019) | 30.0 | 40.0 |  | 8.20 | 0.0 | 50.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infrastructure** |  |
| Courthall shortfall (%, 2018-19, Jan 2020) | 0.0 | -3.3 |  | 10.00 | 32.3 | -33.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|  |
| **Workload** |  |
| Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (%, July 2020)  | 1.80 | 1.66 |  | 10.00 | 19.10 | 1.66 |  |
| Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (%, July 2020)  | 0.15 | 0.14 |  | 10.00 | 8.18 | 0.14 |  |
| Average sub. court pendency (years, June 2020)  | NA | 1.3 | -- | 10.00 | 2.4 | 1.3 | *Despite lowest case clearance rate in subordinate courts, cases remained pending for* *an average of almost 1 years,* *the lowest among all UTs.* |
| Case clearance rate (High Court) (%, 2018-19) | 81 | 87 |  | 2.09 | 85 | 108 |
| Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%, 2018-19) | 98 | 95 |  | 7.21 | 85 | 119 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Trends** |  |
| Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%, FY '15-'19)  | 4.3 | 3.7 |  | 1.81 | 5.8 | -16.5 |  |
| Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%, FY '15-'19)  | -14.1 | -2.5 |  | 7.68 | 17.9 | -9.5 |  |
| Total cases pending (High Court) (%, FY '15-'19)  | 4.5 | 5.5 |  | 2.19 | 7.9 | -10.2 | *At the High Court level, over 5 years, cases pending, cases pending per judge, and vacancies increased. And CCR rate decreased* |
| Total cases pending (sub. court) (%, FY '15-'19)  | -8.0 | 1.6 |  | 5.77 | 9.4 | -5.3 |
| Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '15-'19)  | 2.32 | 1.65 |  | 5.76 | 5.08 | -1.42 |  |
| Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '15-'19)  | 0.00 | -2.20 |  | 4.96 | 5.22 | -11.67 |  |
| Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '15-'19)  | -1.95 | -1.18 |  | 4.97 | -6.66 | 5.76 |  |
| Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '15-'19) | -2.72 | -1.14 |  | 3.45 | -4.16 | 6.96 |  |
|  |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|  |
| **Trends** |  |
| Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '14-'18) | NA | NA |  | NA | -2.72 | 7.61 |  |

Data sources: *Court News, Supreme Court of India; National Judicial Data Grid; eCourts Services; DAKSH Database. The DAKSH database is based on data collected from eCourts for a sample set of districts across India; 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; India Budget Documents; Department of Justice; Department of Justice; National Commission on Population, 2019*

Notes: *1. Data for ‘July 2020’ is as of July 1, 2020; for ‘Aug 2020’ is as of August 1, 2020; for ‘Nov 2019’ is as of November, 2019. 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.* *6. Since Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh share a High Court, they have been assigned the same values for High Court indicators.* *7. Per capita spend on judiciary; difference in spend: Data on judiciary expenditure was neither available in the CAG reports used.*

**LEGAL AID**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|  |
| **Budgets** |  |
| NALSA fund utilised (%, 2019-20)  | 39 | 39\* |  | 4.08 | 6 | 85 |  |
| State's share in legal aid spend(%, 2019-20) | 41 | 41\* |  | 6.03 | 0 | 73 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Human** **Resources** |  |
| DLSA secretary vacancy (%, Mar 2020)  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 10.00 | 100 | 0.0 |  |
| PLVs per lakh population (number, Mar 2020)  | 2.9 | 2.7 |  | 1.05 | 2.3 | 69.8 |  |
| Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%, Mar 2020) | 100 | 100 |  | 10.00 | 0 | 100 |  |
| Panel lawyers trained (%, Mar 2020) | NA | 246 | -- | 10.00 | 0 | 246 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Diversity** |  |
| Women panel lawyers (%, Mar 2020)  | 43.9 | 10.3 |  | 3.54 | 0.0 | 36.4 | *poor representation of women* *among legal services providers.* |
| Women PLVs (%, Mar 2020) | 41.9 | 62.5 |  | 9.44 | 0.0 | 66.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infrastructure** |  |
| DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%, Mar 2020)  | 100 | 100 |  | 10.00 | 0 | 100 |  |
| Villages per legal services clinic (number, Mar 2020)  | 0.5 | 0.2 |  | 10.00 | 5 | 0.2 |  |
| Themes & Indicators | IJR 2019 value | IJR 2020 value | State score (out of 10) | Worst value | Best value |  |
|  |
| **Infrastructure** |  |
| Legal services clinic per jail (number, Mar 2020) | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 10.00 | 0.00 | 1.13 | *Each jail in Chandigarh, on* *average, had a functioning* *legal services clinic.* |
| Presence of front offices in LSIs (%, Mar 2020) | NA | 67 | -- | 4.00 | 50 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Workload** |  |
| PLA cases: settled as % of received (%, 2019-20)  | 121 | 62 |  | 8.75 | 0 | 71 |  |
| Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%, 2019-20) \*  | 3.4 | 9.8 |  | 1.00 | 9.8 | 94.8 | *Lok Adalats unable to* *deal with prelitigation cases.* |
| SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (%, 2019-20) \*\* | 18.1 | 24.6 |  | 4.06 | 0.0 | 72.3 |  |

*Full indicators: \* NLAs + SLSA LAs: Share of pre-litigation cases in disposed cases (%, 2019-20); \*\* SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed as % of total cases taken up (%, 2019-20).*

Data sources: *National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; National Commission on Population, 2019; 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; LSI: Legal service institutions; 2. NALSA fund utilised and State's share in legal aid spend; Data from IJR 1 as latest data was not available.*



**About India Justice Report 2020**

The India Justice Report 2020 remains the only comprehensive quantitative index that ranks the capacity of the formal justice system operating in various states. 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.

The second edition of the India Justice Report is all about comparisons and tracking the rise and falls in each state’s structural and financial capacity to deliver justice. Using the latest available government figures the first ever ranking was published in November 2019. The ranking is based on quantitative measurements of budgets, human resources, infrastructure, workload, diversity across police, judiciary, prisons and legal aid in 18 large and medium sized states with a population of over 1 crore and 7 small states. Data for 7 Union Territories (UTs) and 4 other unranked states is also provided. The IJR 2020 not only provides pillar and theme wise comparisons between similarly situated states one against another, but also allows for an understanding of what improvements and shortfalls have been made within each state’s own pillars and themes since IJR 2019 and over 5 years. These mark out clear discernible trends and directions.

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