Chhattisgarh

Rank among 18 large and mid-sized states ▶

Overall	Police	Prisons	Judiciary	Legal aid
10th	10th	8th	12th	8th

POLICE

RANK IN CATEGORY **10th**

SCORE (Out of 10) **4.91**

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.

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Budgets					
Modernisation fund used (%, 2016-17)	NA		3	80	NA
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	954		498	1,666	5
Human Resources					
Constables, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	8.7		53.0	-6.9	5
Officers, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	32.0		62.6	8.2	14
Officers in civil police (%, Jan 2017)	10.0		8.6	27.5	16
Diversity					
Share of women in police (%, Jan 2017)	4.7		2.5	12.9	14
Share of women in officers (%, Jan 2017)	4.3		1.5	19.7	9
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	69		32	120	9
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	54		0	172	9
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	65		18	169	7
Infrastructure					
Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	62,446		232,896	30,445	5
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	61,846		240,608	32,881	10
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	420		719	79	14
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	35		71	8	15
Workload					
Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	637		1,663	445	6
Trends					
Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.13		-0.65	1.33	12
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.10		-0.68	1.14	12
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-3.38		2.35	-4.14	3
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-1.27		3.39	-4.53	4
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-1.53		-6.11	6.04	5

The state had nearly 1 out of 3 officer positions vacant. Officers accounted for only 10% of the total force. However, it has made efforts to reduce vacancies over 5 years.

The state was unable to meet any of its diversity quotas. Its share of women in the police force was amongst the lowest in the country.

Police stations in the state, on average, had to cover larger areas.

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. 7. Modernisation fund used: Contribution data was available, but utilisation data was not.

PRISONS

RANK IN CATEGORY **8**th

SCORE (Out of 10) **5.24**

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	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Budgets					
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	33,010		14,683	41,849	6
Prison budget utilised (%, 2016-17)	86		77	99	14
Human Resources					
Officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	62.1		70.1	-0.5	16
Cadre staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	18.4		71.6	1.2	6
Correctional staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	42.7		100.0	0.0	7
Medical staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	44.2		85.6	0.0	14
Medical officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	51.1		100.0	0.0	13
Diversity					
Women in prison staff (%, Dec 2016)	10.1		2.3	18.7	7
Infrastructure					
Prison occupancy (%, Dec 2016)	190		190	66	13
Workload					
Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	230		343	36	16
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	12		27	5	11
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	365		95,336	124	5
Trends					
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.38		7.91	-3.45	6
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-7.26		5.60	-7.26	1
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.19		-0.28	1.46	15
Inmates per prison officer (%, CY '12-'16)	4.1		55.6	-9.7	12
Inmates per cadre staff (%, CY '12-'16)	-4.0		14.4	-6.8	3
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.77		1.41	-0.77	1
Spend per inmate (%, FY '13-'17)	11.4		1.2	65.3	9
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	0.03		-2.28	4.00	9
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	1.4		-21.8	26.3	1

The state had extremely high vacancies across all staff categories. More than 60% of officers were missing while nearly 1 in 2 sanctioned medical officer posts were vacant.

Occupancy in prisons had, for the first time since 2009, fallen below 200%. Currently, it exceeds available capacity by 8,800 inmates.

Over 5 years, among the larger and mid-sized states, Chhattisgarh showed the largest improvement in reducing cadre staff vacancies.

JUDICIARY

RANK IN CATEGORY **12th**

SCORE (Out of 10) **4.64**

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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)	74		52	201	16

Human Resources

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	2,492,214		3,558,956	963,181	14
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	73,777		113,080	46,056	11
High Court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	53.4		59.8	26.1	14
Sub. court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	12.3		44.0	4.5	5
High Court staff vacancy (%, 2016-17)	34.9		34.9	5.5	16

The state had high vacancies at the High Court level—nearly 1 in 2 judge posts remained vacant. Nationally, it had the largest vacancies amongst non-judicial staff.

Diversity

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Women judges (High Court) (%, Jun 2018)	0.0		0.0	19.6	13
Women judges (sub. court) (%, Jul 2017)	33.3		11.5	44.0	8

Infrastructure

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Courthall shortfall (%, 2016-17, Mar 2018)	5.6		35.1	0.0	4

All working subordinate court judges had an available courthall, but if vacancies were to be filled then there would be a shortage of courthalls.

Workload

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	9.52		24.04	0.99	7
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	0.80		16.57	0.11	4
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	2.3		4.3	1.7	2
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	5.8		9.5	3.7	9
Case clearance rate (High Court) (%, 2016-17)	84		70	102	10
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%, 2016-17)	100		87	129	2

Trends

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	5.4		17.1	-8.5	12
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-6.0		6.1	-7.9	5
Total cases pending (High Court) (%, FY '13-'17)	1.3		10.3	-9.5	7
Total cases pending (sub. court) (%, FY '13-'17)	1.2		7.5	-2.7	9
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	4.29		6.71	-1.66	13
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	0.50		3.75	-4.57	9
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-4.73		-4.84	4.75	14
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.11		-7.71	6.11	5
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-5.47		-12.59	6.77	8

Over 5 years, at the High Court level, the cases pending per judge, the total cases pending and the 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.

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LEGAL AID

RANK IN CATEGORY **8th**

SCORE (Out of 10) **5.13**

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
NALSA fund utilised (%, 2017-18)	97		50	98	2
State's share in legal aid spend (%, 2017-18)	79		0	89	4

Human Resources

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
DLSA secretary vacancy (%, 2019)	34.8		34.8	0.0	7
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	13.8		1.6	13.8	1
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%, 2019)	100		100	103	1

While the state had sanctioned, full-time secretaries for all DLSAs, there was a vacancy of nearly 35%—the highest among the large and mid-sized states.

Diversity

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Women panel lawyers (%, Jan 2019)	13.0		7.4	40.4	14
Women PLVs (%, Jan 2019)	36.5		22.3	65.7	11

Infrastructure

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%, 2019)	92		83	100	4
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	69.6		1,603.5	6.2	10
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	1.13		0.19	1.78	1

On average, while each jail had a legal services clinic, a cluster of 70 villages was being served by a single clinic.

Workload

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
PLA cases: settled as % of received (%, 2017-18)	43		0	85	9
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%, 2017-18) *	51.1		7.4	92.1	8
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (%, 2017-18) **	1.5		0.0	93.8	14

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