



Budgets for Justice

A Pilot Study of Justice Budgets in 11 High-GDP States

Budgets for Justice: A Pilot Study of Justice Budgets in 11 High-GDP States.

Published in November 2025 by India Justice Report

The **Budgets for Justice** examines budgetary allocations and expenditures for the justice system across eleven states with the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a population exceeding one crore. Using budget documents for FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, it analyses the scale of allocations, utilisation levels, and the degree of disaggregation across the core pillars of the justice system—police, prisons, judiciary, and legal aid. Within each pillar, the study also explores key areas such as training, infrastructure, and technology. The states covered are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

For more information, please visit
<https://indiajusticereport.org>

Scan this code to
view the report online
and explore the web
interactive



Report designed by How India Lives (www.howindialives.com)

Printed by PrintWorld

Address: 1743 Udaychand Marg, Ist & UGF,
Kotla Mubarakpur Near South Ex. Part I, New Delhi-110003

© India Justice Report, 2025

Suggested citation: '**Budgets for Justice: A Pilot Study of Justice Budgets in 11 High-GDP States**' (India Justice Report, 2025).

This report is based on publicly available data of different government entities and the judiciary. All efforts were made to verify that the information presented herein is correct to the best of our knowledge. The authors disclaim any responsibility for the correctness or accuracy of the references, information, data or their sources used in this report generally and/or in support of the rankings.

All rights reserved. Any part of this report, including design, may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photo copy, recording or any other information storage and retrieval system, using the citation provided below.



Budgets for Justice

A Pilot Study of Justice Budgets in 11 High-GDP States

India Justice Report

The India Justice Report (IJR) is a quantitative index that uses the government's own statistics to rank the capacity of the formal justice system operating in various states. The IJR is a collaborative effort undertaken by DAKSH, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Common Cause, Centre for Social Justice, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy and TISS-Prayas.

First published in 2019, each biennial report tracks improvements and persisting deficits in each state's structural and financial capacity to deliver justice based on quantitative measurements of budgets, human resources, infrastructure, workload, and diversity across police, judiciary, prisons, legal aid and Human Rights Commissions for all 36 states and UTs.

Lead researchers and authors

- Dr. Arshi Showkat (Data Analyst, IJR)
- Saumya Srivastava (Researcher, IJR)
- Valay Singh (Lead, IJR)

Reviewers

- Pooja Parvati (Independent Consultant)
- Maja Daruwala (Chief Editor, IJR)

Research support

- Bharat Singh (Communications Consultant, IJR)
- Lakhwinder Kaur (Data Analyst, IJR)
- Pragyan Sharma (Intern, BITS Law School, Mumbai)
- Nancy Bongshi (Intern, BITS Law School, Mumbai)
- Nidha Parveen (Researcher, IJR)
- Vrinda Nair (Intern, BITS Law School, Mumbai)

IJR Steering committee

Dr. Arghya Sengupta, Founder, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy

Gagan Sethi, Co-founder, Centre for Social Justice

Leah Verghese, Research Manager, DAKSH

Maja Daruwala, Chief Editor, India Justice Report

Valay Singh, Lead, India Justice Report

Venkatesh Nayak, Director, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, India

Prof. Vijay Raghavan, TISS-Prayas

Dr. Vipul Mudgal, Director, Common Cause

Design

How India Lives (www.howindialives.com)

About The Partners

- **Centre for Social Justice (IDEAL)** is an organisation fighting for the rights of the marginalised and the vulnerable, principally in the sphere of access to justice. Inspired by Freirean thought, CSJ has been active in more than eight states across India, creating human rights interventions, using law as a key strategy through an intimate engagement with grassroot realities. Central to CSJ's efforts are its institutional interventions in legal reform and research, which bridge and symbiotically combine grassroots activism, law and policymaking on a wide gamut of issues concerning the rights of women, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities and other socially vulnerable groups.
- **Common Cause** is dedicated to championing public causes, campaigning for probity in public life and the integrity of institutions. It seeks to promote democracy, good governance and public policy reforms through advocacy and democratic interventions. Common Cause is especially known for the difference it has made through a large number of Public Interest Litigations (PILs), such as the cancellation of the entire telecom spectrum; cancellation of arbitrarily allocated coal blocks; and the Apex Court's recognition of an individual's right to die with dignity. Common Cause and CSDS-Lokniti bring out the Status of Policing in India Reports (SPIRs) on police accountability and citizen-centric policing since 2018.
- **Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)** is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation working for the practical realisation of human rights through research, strategic advocacy and capacity building within the Commonwealth. CHRI specialises in the areas of access to justice (police and prison reforms) and access to information. It also works to advance freedom of expression, media rights and the eradication of contemporary forms of slavery. CHRI is a Commonwealth Accredited Organisation and has a Special Consultative Status with the UN ECOSOC.
- **DAKSH** is a Bengaluru-based think-tank working on promoting the rule of law by working towards robust, responsive and citizen-centric public institutions.
- **TISS-Prayas** is a social work demonstration project of the Center for Criminology and Justice, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, established in 1990. Prayas's focus is on service delivery, networking, training, research and documentation, and policy change with respect to the custodial/institutional rights and rehabilitation of socio-economically vulnerable individuals and groups. Their mission is to contribute knowledge and insight to the current understanding of aspects of the criminal justice system policy and process, with specific reference to socio-economically vulnerable and excluded communities, groups and individuals who are at greater risk of being criminalised or exposed to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- **Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy** is an independent think-tank doing legal research to make better laws, and improve governance for the public good. It does this through high quality, peer reviewed original legal research; through engaging with the Government of India, State governments and other public institutions to both inform policy-making and to effectively convert policy into law; and through strategic litigation petitioning courts on important law and policy issues. Their abiding values are impact, excellence, and independence.

Acknowledgements

This pilot study on justice budgets of eleven high-GDP states is the result of a collective effort by the India Justice Report (IJR) team.

The study was the brainchild of Ms. Maja Daruwala, Chief Editor, India Justice Report; her wisdom and vision were essential to its conception and realisation.

IJR is deeply grateful to the members of its Steering Committee members for significantly enriching the study's scope through their valuable comments and suggestions.

We sincerely thank Mr. Ajay Nath, IAS (retd.), for generously sharing insights and nuances of the budgeting process. We are thankful to Mr. Sunil Chauhan for guiding us through the specifics of budgeting in the judiciary. Their contributions were crucial in bridging key conceptual and practical gaps.

Our gratitude extends to Prof. Dr. Amitabh Kundu for his invaluable methodological guidance, and to Ms. Pooja Parvati for her continuous counsel and support.

We would also like to acknowledge the Institute of Policy Studies and Advocacy for sharing their budget analysis expertise, which was instrumental in solidifying our study framework.

Dr Arshi Showkat, Sr Researcher worked tirelessly on collating budget data and drafting the report. Saumya Srivastava ably assisted in all aspects of the work. Without them the report would not have become a reality. Finally, Lakhwinder Kaur, Nidha Parveen, Bharat Singh, Sarab Lamba and Nayanika Singhal were always available for support.

Valay Singh

Lead, India Justice Report

Abbreviations

ACJM	Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	FY	Financial Year
ADR	Alternate Dispute Resolution	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
AE	Actual Expenditure	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
AG	Advocate General	HRA	House Rent Allowance
BE	Budget Expenditure	IG	Inspector General
BPR&D	Bureau of Police Research and Development	LADC	Legal Aid Defense Counsel
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India	MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
CCPWC	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children	MPF	Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme
CCR	Case Clearance Rate	NALSA	National Legal Services Authority
CCTNS	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems	NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television	NFIES	National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme
CFI	Consolidated Fund of India	NJDG	National Judicial Data Grid
CJM	Chief Judicial Magistrate	PLV	Paralegal Volunteer
DAR	District Armed Reserve	POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
DLSA	District Legal Service Authority	RE	Revised Expenditure
DIPTI	Directory of Indian Police Training Institutes	RFSL	Regional Forensic Science Laboratory
DISHA	Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India	SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
MFU	District Mobile Forensic Unit	SFSL	State Forensic Science Laboratory
DoJ	Department of Justice	SHRC	State Human Rights Commission
DoPO	Data on Police Organisations	SLSA	State Legal Services Authority
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory	UT	Union Territory
FTSC	Fast Track Special Courts	VC	Video Conferencing

About the report, copyright and citation	2
Title page	3
About the India Justice Report and authors	4
About our Partners	5
Acknowledgments	6
Abbreviations	7
 Chapter 1: Introduction	 11
1.1 Methodology	13
1.2 Reading Budget Data	13
1.3 How Do the Eleven Richest States Fund Justice?	15
 Chapter 2: Police	 17
Key findings	18
2.1 Budget for Police: An Overview	19
Per capita spend on police	20
2.2 Budget for Police: Focus Areas	20
A. Training	20
Training Budget as a Share of Police Budget	21
Police Training Budget: Understanding Reductions	22
B. Modernisation of Police	23
C. Construction of Residential Buildings for Police	24
D. Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children	25
E. Safe City Project	26
 Chapter 3: Judiciary	 29
Key findings	30
3.1 Budget for Judiciary: An Overview	31
Per capita spend on judiciary	32
3.2 Budget for Judiciary: Focus Areas	33
A. High courts and subordinate courts	33
B. Judiciary Training Budget	35
Training Budget as a Share of Judiciary Budget	36
C. Fast track special courts	37
D. Technology, Infrastructure and Modernisation	38
E. Advocate General's Office	40

Chapter 4: Prosecution	41
Key findings	42
4.1 Budget for Prosecution: An Overview	43
Chapter 5: Prisons	45
Key findings	46
5.1 Budget for Prisons: An Overview	47
Daily spend per inmate	48
5.2 Budget for Prisons: Focus Areas	49
A. Central and District Prisons	49
B. Prison Infrastructure	50
C. Training	51
Training as a share of prison budget	51
D. Modernisation of Prisons	52
E. Prison staff housing	54
Chapter 6: Legal Aid	57
Key findings	58
6.1 Budget for Legal aid: An Overview	59
6.2 Budget for Legal aid: Focus Areas	60
A. Victim Compensation	60
B. Alternate Dispute Resolution centres (ADR)/mediation centres	61
Chapter 7: Forensics	65
Key findings	66
7.1 Budget for Forensics: An Overview	67
How do rich states fund forensics?	67
Chapter 8: SHRC	71
Key findings	72
Per capita spend on Human Rights	73
Chapter 9: Data Availability: Key Observations	74
Annexures	77
Glossary	103
Formulas	104
References	106
List of Figures	108



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Justice delivery institutions: police, judiciary, prisons, legal aid, and other supporting bodies, remain fiscally low prioritised in India, despite being foundational to maintaining rule of law and ensuring socio-economic stability. The marginalisation is visible—justice receives roughly 5% of the state budget, with states bearing most of the expenditure burden. Within the justice system, legal aid receives the least financial attention, with allocations amounting to under one percent of the total budget.

A significant share of institutional budgets (85% to 90%) is allocated to salary expenditures, leaving limited scope for investments in infrastructure, technology, or long-term capacity development. As overall public expenditure shrinks relative to GDP, competition for limited resources has only intensified, further reducing the fiscal space available to the justice system¹.

Even the limited funds allocated are often underutilised. Factors such as rigid central schemes that restrict

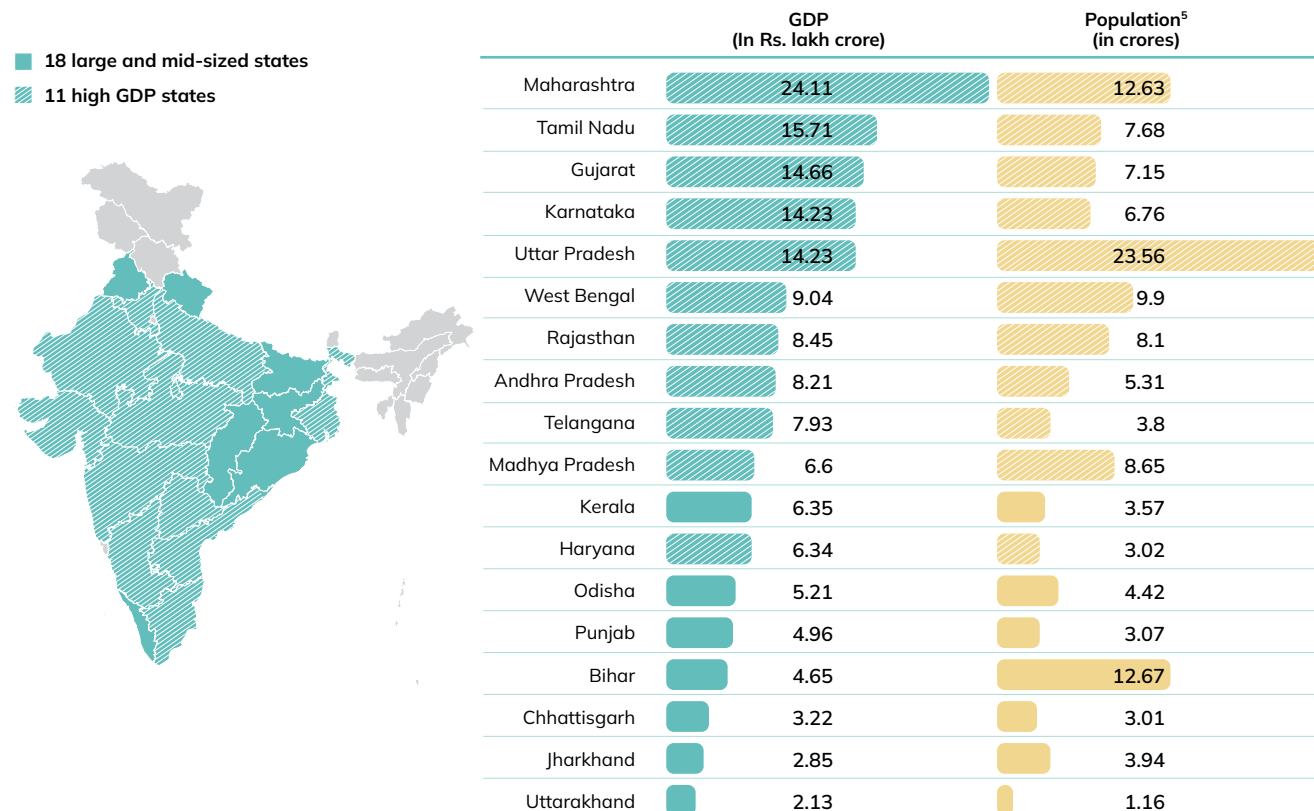
expenditure on staffing (e.g., the Modernisation of Police Forces), states' inability to meet cost-sharing requirements, and administrative delays due to staffing gaps—all contribute to this underutilisation.

Against this context, the India Justice Report's pilot study examined the budgetary priorities of the justice system across 11 states with the highest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The study draws on state budget documents² for FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25, reviewing allocations and expenditures under the departments of Home Affairs (covering police, prisons, forensics, and prosecution) and Law and Justice (covering judiciary, legal aid, and offices of the Advocate General).

By examining the allocation³ and utilisation⁴ patterns this pilot study offers insight into how budgets for justice are structured, prioritised, and spent, particularly in key areas such as police modernisation, judicial infrastructure, and access to legal aid.

Figure 1.1: GDP and population of large states (As of 2023-24)⁴

States ranked by GDP from highest to lowest.



1 Subrat Das and Asadullah, Fiscal Injustice, (IJR 2019): https://indiajusticereport.org/files/IJR_2019_Full_Report154ef5.pdf (pp:105-110)

2 Utilisation has been calculated for 2022-23 using RE 2023-24/AE 2023-24.

3 Change in allocation has been measured between RE 2022-23 and BE 2024-25.

4 Utilisation has been calculated for 2022-23 using RE 2023-24/AE 2023-24.

5 Population: Source: Population Projection as of 1 March 2023. Population Projections for India and States 2011–2036 <https://www.india.gov.in/population-projections-india-and-states-2011-2036?page=3>

1.1 Methodology

The study uses budget documents from the FY 2023–24 and 2024–25 for the following 11 states: Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Kerala, which is one of the eleven high GDP states, has not been included in the pilot due to unavailability of its budget documents at the time of data collection.

Selection Criteria for States

Out of these 18 states, we decided to cover the top 11 states as per GDP. These states also meet the threshold of population of one crore or more. These 11 states also have more than 65% of the country's population and over 50% of both the workload as well as workforce in regard to the justice sector. Illustratively, these 11 states:

- account for over 60% of the country's total police
- over 72% of all high court and 78% of subordinate court judge vacancies are in these states, and
- of the 573,220 inmates in Indian prisons as of Dec 2022, over 60% inmates are in the top eleven GDP states.

Prior to finalising the sample, a broader budget analysis was conducted across twenty-six states for FY 2023. Pertinent budget heads from nodal departments' budget documents were pulled out, and categorised into the IJR's framework of Police, Prisons, Judiciary, Legal Aid, Forensics, Directorate of Prosecution, and State Human Rights Commissions.

Data Sources

This study used state budget documents for FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25. States provide budgets for these systems of justice in the following departments:

Figure 1.2: Justice system, subsystems and their corresponding departments

Subsystem	Department
Police	Home Department
Judiciary	Administration of Justice
Prisons	Home Department
Legal Aid	Administration of Justice
Forensics	Police Department
SHRC	Home or Administration of Justice

The legal aid budget is part of the “**Administration of Justice**” which covers the allocations for the judiciary but it has been separately highlighted in this study. However, the analysis of the judiciary budget is also inclusive of the legal aid budget.

1.2 Reading Budget Data

Budgets are divided into three categories: Actual Expenditure (AE), Budget Estimates (BE), and Revised Estimates (RE).

- Budget Estimates (BE) show what the government planned to spend on each department.
- Revised Estimates (RE) indicate how much the budget changed from the initial plan (BE).
- Actual Expenditure (AE) indicates the real amount spent.

This study uses AE figures that are available up to 2021–22 and 2022–23 as this data is published with a lag of two years.

As of August 2024, the latest available figures were AE (for the year 2022–2023), BE (for 2024–2025) and RE (for 2023–2024).

States organise budget information into a hierarchical structure, as illustrated below each level provides progressively more detailed disaggregation of financial allocation.

1. Department

The highest level of classification, representing a **broad administrative unit** responsible for a particular function. *Example: Home Department (for Police and Prisons), Administration of Justice (for Judiciary and Legal Aid).*

2. Major Head (4-digit code)

Represents a main service or function under a department.

Example:

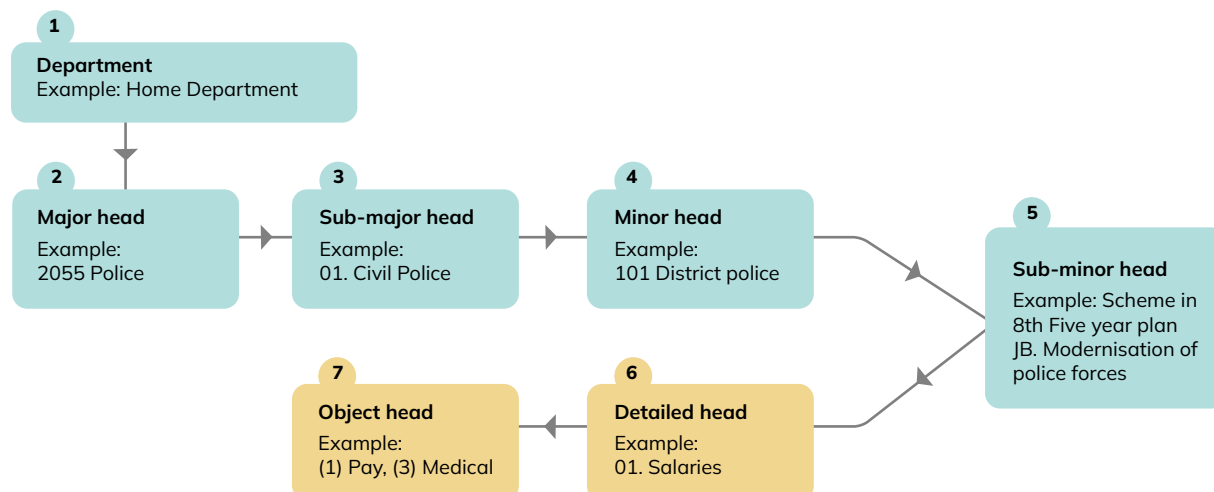
2055 – Police

2014 – Administration of Justice

2056 – Jails (Prisons)

3. Sub-Major Head (2-digit code under Major Head)

Further breaks down the broad function into a specific category.

Figure 1.3: Structure of state budget documents**Figure 1.4: Illustrative budget for police training under the home department**

Subsystem	Code	Description
Department	-	Home Department
Major Head	2055	Police
Sub-Major Head	0	General
Minor Head	109	District Police
Sub-Minor Head	1	Training
Detailed Head	-	Training Institutes
Object Head	-	Salaries, Equipment, etc.

Example (under Major Head 2055 - Police):

00 – General

4. Minor Head (3-digit code under Sub-Major Head)

Represents specific activities or schemes within a function.

Example (under 2055 - Police):

109 – District Police

110 – Railway Police

5. Sub-Minor Head (2–3-digit code under Minor Head)

Provides **more granular details** of expenditure under each minor head.

Example (under 2055-109 - District Police):

01 – Training

02 – Equipment

6. Detailed Head

Specifies **exact items or services** for which funds are

allocated, such as salaries, office expenses, or technology.

7. Object Head

The lowest level, specifying the **economic nature of expenditure**, such as salaries, grants, maintenance, or capital outlays.

For sake of consistency, the study examined budget figures till the sub-minor head level for each department. Below this, more detailed breakdowns of item-wise allocations and utilisations are to be found under Object head and Detailed item level, e.g. salaries and wages, various allowances such as Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, and Travel allowance etc.

While restricting itself in general to the sub-minor level, in areas such as training, forensics where the study drills down further into the Object and Detailed item head levels.

Capital outlays

States also allocate **'Capital Outlays'** for these pillars, typically for infrastructure, technological upgrades, and other long-term assets. These allocations fall under the "major head," either as **'Capital Outlay on [Respective Pillar]'** (e.g., Capital Outlay for Police) or **'Capital Outlay on Public Works.'** When listed under **'Capital Outlay on Public Works,'** the specific pillar is categorized under a minor or sub-minor head.

1.3 How Do the Eleven Richest States Fund Justice?

As of 2024-25(BE), taken together, the 11 states allocated Rs 1.96 lakh crore to key pillars of the justice system, an increase of 25% since 2022-23(RE). This accounts for about 5% of the total budget of these states. The actual spend on justice went up by 14% from Rs. 1.26 lakh crore to Rs. 1.36 lakh crore (between AE 2021-22 and AE 2022-23). For state-wise budget, justice budget and per capita spend on justice across states, refer to Annexure 1.

The lion's share (80%) is with the police (BE 2024-25: Rs 1.56 lakh crore), followed by judiciary, prisons, and legal aid as provided in Figure 1.5. Training budget details are provided wherever possible.

Figure 1.5: The justice pie

Share in justice budget (% , 2024-25 BE)

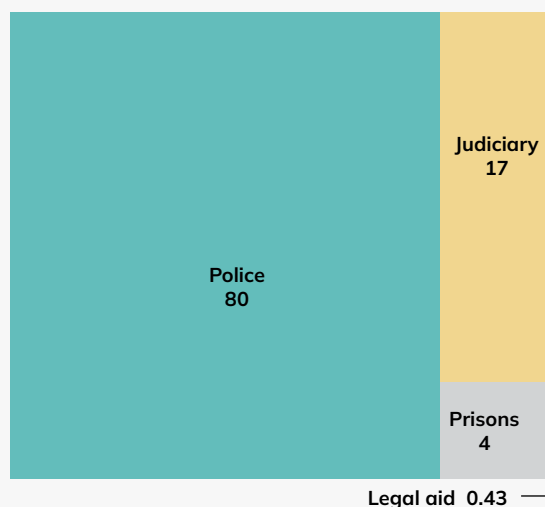


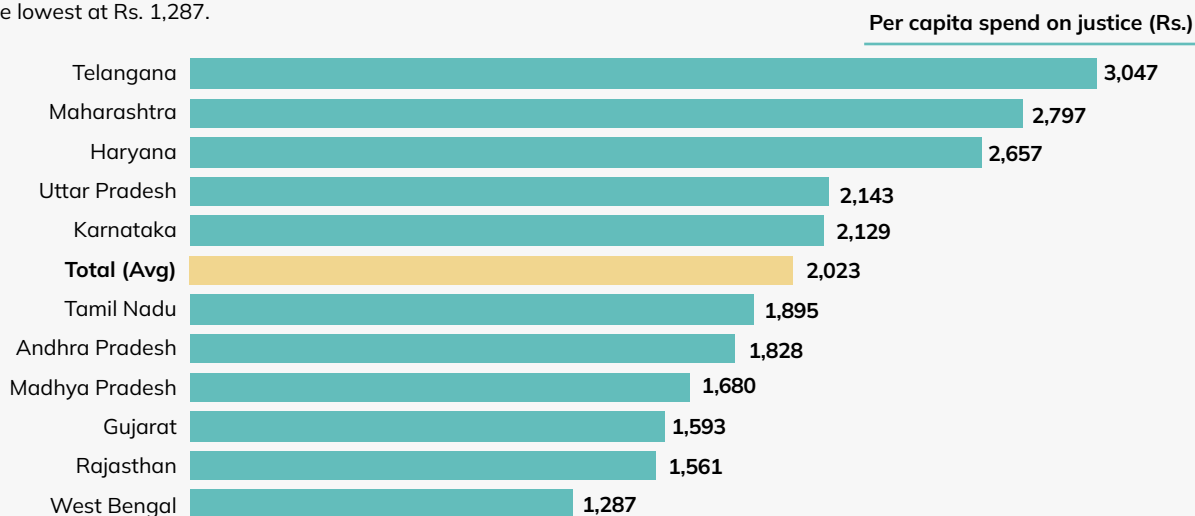
Figure 1.6: Fiscal injustice?

On average, the share of justice remains around 4-5% of the total budget of 11 states.

	State budget (Rs. crore)	Justice budget (Rs. crore)	Share of justice in state budget (%)	Per capita expenditure on justice (in Rs.)
2021-22 (AE)	28,78,150	1,26,446	4.4	1,341
2022-23 (RE)	35,54,967	1,57,963	4.4	1,661
2022-23 (AE)	32,70,778	1,44,569	4.4	1,520
2023-24 (RE)	38,99,606	1,70,315	4.4	1,776
2024-25 (BE)	43,18,151	1,96,962	4.6	2,023

Figure 1.7: Per capita spend on justice (Rs. BE 2024-25)

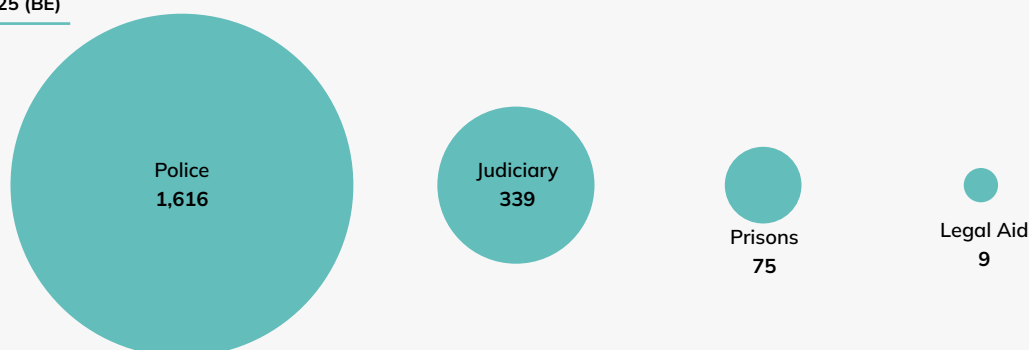
The per capita spend on justice varies across states, with Telangana having the highest spend at Rs. 3,047 and West Bengal the lowest at Rs. 1,287.



States arranged in descending order of per capita spend.

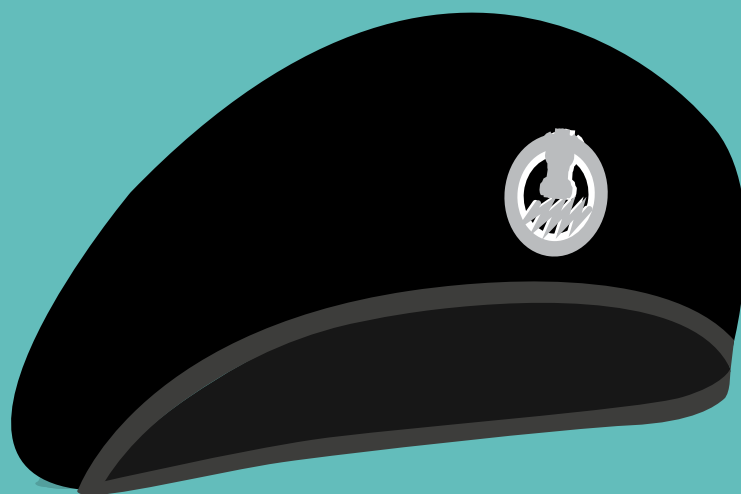
Figure 1.8: Per capita spend for 11 states (Rs. 2024-25)

2024-25 (BE)

**Figure 1.9: Justice budgets, 2022-23 to 2024-25 (Rs. crore)**

S.No	Function name	RE (2022-23)	AE (2022-23)	RE (2023-24)	BE (2024-25)
1	Police	1,28,637	1,20,928	1,35,077	1,56,719
1a	Police training	1,459	1,345	1,586	2,208
2	Judiciary (Incl. legal aid)	24,343	18,902	29,466	32,996
2a	Judiciary training	137	83	225	249
2b	Office of AG	840	783	971	1,138
3	Prisons	4,983	4,740	5,771	7,247
3a	Prison training	12	12	14	17
4	Legal Aid	591	502	739	849
5	Forensics	1,143	1,108	1,236	1,218
6	Prosecution	597	551	679	775





CHAPTER 2

Police

Police Budgets: Key Takeaways

**Rs 1.57
lakh crore**

Total allocation to police in 2024-25(BE) across 11 states, an average increase of 22% since 2022-23 (RE).

15%

Growth in per capita spending on police (11 states) between 2022-23 (RE) and 2024-25 (BE). As per IJR 2025, 21 states and UTs¹ spent more than the national average (Rs. 1275) during 2022-23.

2-6%

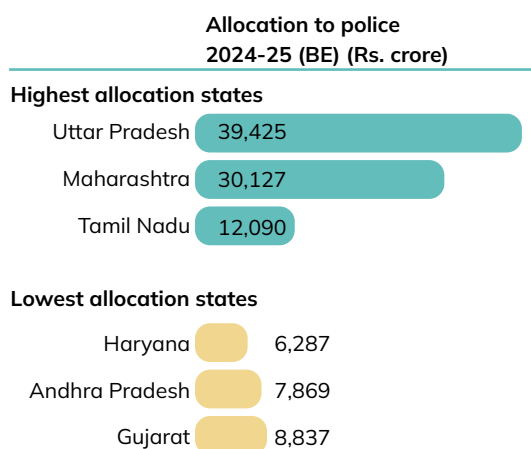
Share of police budget in total state budget. UP police budget stood at 6%, while Rajasthan's was at 2% in 2024-25 (BE).

Less than 2%

Share of training budget in police budget in 2024-25, indicating a national trend of low investment in training found by various editions of the IJR2.



Figure 2.1: Police-Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)



Police Budget Codes

The budget for the police is a part of the Home Department's budget. For all 11 states, the budget code for Police is '2055' as the major head while categories such as Direction & Administration, District Police, Training, and Modernisation are categorised under minor heads. Sub-minor heads further break down budgetary information, detailing allocations for specific purposes such as the construction of police stations, residential facilities for personnel, procurement of vehicles, and technology upgrades like surveillance systems.

¹ Lakshadweep, A&N Islands, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Ladakh, Manipur, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Delhi, Tripura, Meghalaya, Punjab, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Assam.
² Share of training in police budget: IJR 3: 1.26%, IJR 4: 1.25%.

2.1 Budget for Police: An Overview

Across states the major part of the total justice budget—between 70 to 85%—goes to the police between 2022-23 (RE) and 2024-25 (BE). This is about 2-5% of the total state budget.

Together, these states allocated Rs 1.57 lakh crore to police in 2024-25(BE), which is an average increase of

22% since 2022-23 (RE). Between 2021-22 and 2022-23, the spend (AE) on police in these states went up from Rs 1.06 lakh crore to Rs 1.21 lakh crore (up by 13%). For state-wise police budget, utilisation and change in allocation, see Annexure 2.

Per capita spend on police

These 11 states increased their per capita spending on police by 19% from Rs. 1354 in 2022-23, reaching an average of Rs 1,616 in 2024-25 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2: Police budget across 11 states

The police budget has increased by approximately 22% from Rs. 1,28,637 crore in 2022-23 (RE) to Rs. 1,56,719 crore in 2024-25 (BE).

2024-25 (BE)

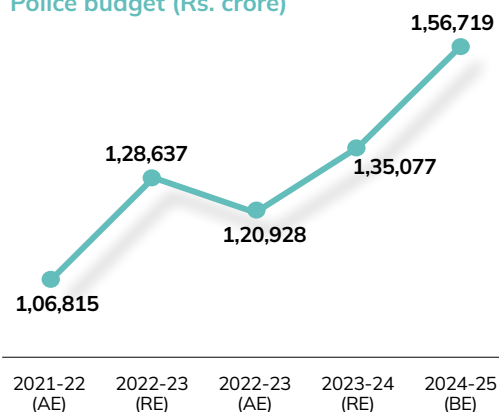
Police budget
Rs. 1,56,719
Crore

Police budget as %
of state budget
4%

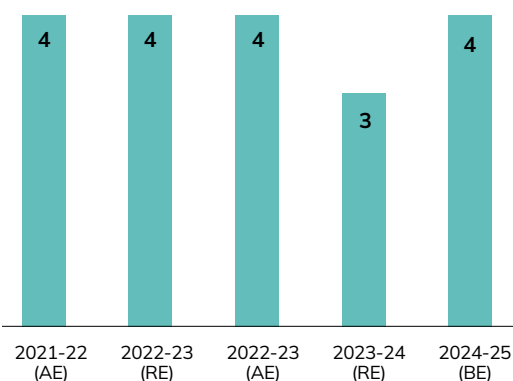
Police budget as %
of justice budget
80%

Average per capita
expenditure
Rs 1,616

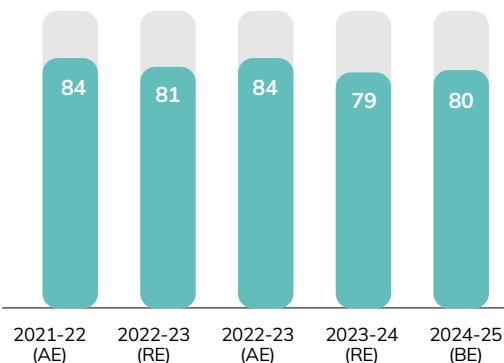
Police budget (Rs. crore)



Police budget as % of state budget



Police budget as % of justice budget



Average per capita expenditure (Rs.)

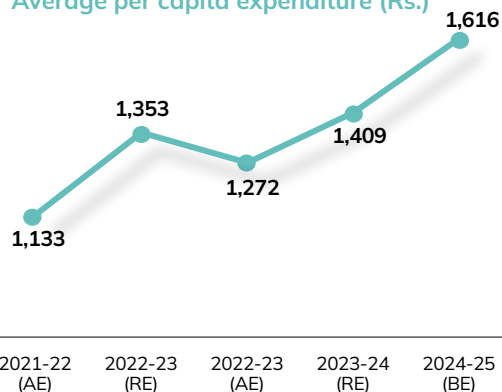
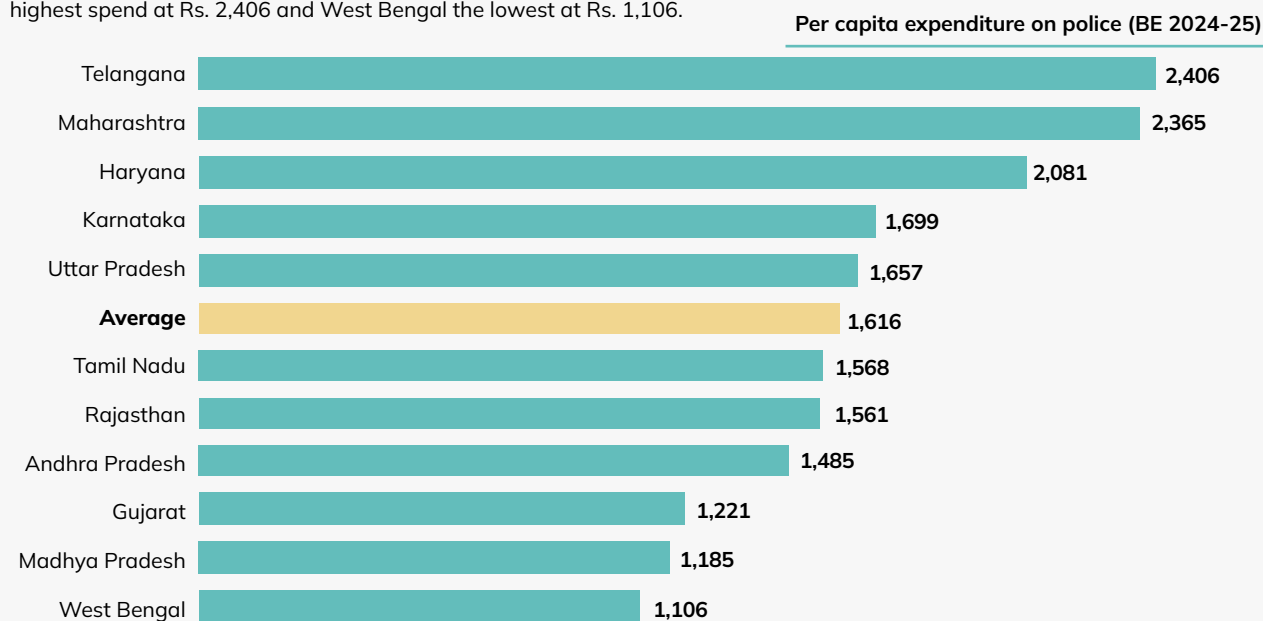


Figure 2.3: State-wise per capita spend on police (Rs. 2024-25)

The per capita expenditure on police varies across states, with Telangana having the highest spend at Rs. 2,406 and West Bengal the lowest at Rs. 1,106.



States arranged in descending order of per capita expenditure on police.

2.2 Budget for Police: Focus Areas

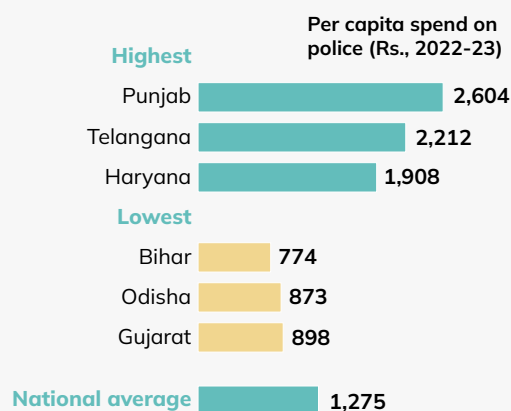
A. Training

Training is conducted at induction and there are periodic in-service, specialised and short courses for upskilling at different ranks. The police training budget primarily covers salaries for training staff, operational costs of training institutes, and allowances for personnel, including travel and medical expenses.⁴ According to the Directory of Indian Police Training Institutes (DIPTI) published by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as of March 2023, there are a total of 236 training institutes spread across India. Of these, 140 are located in the 11 states covered by this study. These 11 states also account for over 60% of the country's total police force. For state-wise police training budgets, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 2.1.

IJR 2025

The IJR has been assessing budgets for justice pillars through key metrics such as per capita spend and variation between growth in pillar spend versus growth in total state expenditure. In 2022-23 (RE), 21 states and UTs³ spent more than the national average (Rs. 1275).

Figure 2.4: Per capita spend on police



3 Lakshadweep, A&N Islands, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Ladakh, Manipur, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Delhi, Tripura, Meghalaya, Punjab, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Assam.

4 As per the object/detailed head breakdown provided in state budget documents.

Figure 2.5: Police strength and training⁵

High GDP states have a higher ratio of personnel per institute (1,0479) compared to the all-India average (9,150).

	Sanctioned strength as of Jan 2023 (In Lakh)	Training institutes (March 2023)	Personnel per training institute (March 2023)
All India	21.6	236	9,150
High GDP states	14.6	140	10,479
UP, Maharashtra and TN	7.9	32	22,328

Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have the largest police contingents, accounting for over 30% police strength, nationally.

Figure 2.6: Police training: Institutes, Personnel and Budget

Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have the highest percentage of trained personnel (32% and 44%, respectively) in 2022-23.

	Number of training institutes	Training budget (AE. 2022-23) (Rs. Crore)	Personnel trained (2022-23) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	23	68	44
Telangana	33	77	32
Haryana	4	65	19
West Bengal	10	32	17
Rajasthan	11	155	14
Karnataka	12	3	12
Gujarat	5	62	10
Maharashtra	12	204	7
Madhya Pradesh	10	164	6
Uttar Pradesh	11	185	6
Tamil Nadu	9	331	5
Total	140	1,345	13

States arranged in descending order of personnel trained.

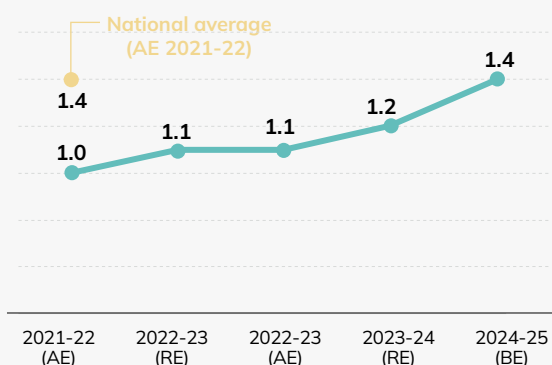
According to DIPTI 2023, nationally, only 14% police personnel received training as of 2022–23. During 2023, four of these states (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh) trained less than 10% of their police personnel. Telangana, with 33 institutes, trained 32% of its police personnel.

Training Budget as a Share of Police Budget

The average share of the training budget in the police budget has remained stagnant (from 1.03% to 1.41%) between 2021–22 (AE) to 2024–25 (BE).

⁵ Police strength (sanctioned and actual): Source: Data on Police Organizations (DoPO) by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). (As of Jan 2023)
Police training institutes: Source: Directory of Indian Police Training Institutes (DIPTI) by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). (As of March 2023)

Figure 2.7: Share of training budget in police budget (%)



In 2024–25, three states (Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra) allocated less than 1% of their police budget to training, while the remaining eight maintained their share between 1-2%.

This reflects a national trend, also flagged by previous IJRs, that shows that most states allocate around 1-1.5% of their police budgets on training. IJR 2022 found that 7 states (Kerala, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat) had less than 1% of the police budget allocated for training.⁶

Of the 11 states, 3 states—Karnataka, Haryana and Tamil Nadu—reduced their allocations by 100%, 14% and 39% respectively between 2022–23 to 2024–25.

West Bengal's budget grew nearly 5 times between 2022–23 (RE: Rs 34 crore) and 2024–25 (BE: Rs 175 crore). The increase went mostly into increasing the salaries of the Swami Vivekananda Police Training Institute, Barrackpore, West Bengal. See Annexure 2 for state-wise share of training in justice budgets.

Police Training Budget: Understanding Reductions

Karnataka: In 2024–25, the police training budget in Karnataka was Rs. 1 lakh (BE). This was after a drastic fall of 99% from 2022–23 levels when it was Rs. 2.62 crore (RE). The reduction points to several factors that affect budgetary allocations, including fiscal constraints,

Uttar Pradesh

Over the span of just one year, between 2021–22 and 2022–23, UP increased its police training budget by a significant 68% (from Rs. 168 crore to Rs. 283 crore). In 2024–25, its allocation rose to Rs. 637 crore: the highest amongst the 11 states. The state increased its police strength by more than 11,000 personnel between 2021–22 and 2022–23, while the number of its training institutes and their capacities remained unchanged.

	2021-22	2022-23
Actual Strength of Police Personnel (Civil+DAR) ⁷	2,58,197	2,69,942
Personnel Trained ⁸	11,106	14,998
Number of Training Institutes	11	11
Training Capacity of the Institutions	10,320	10,320

A closer look at the budget for UP police training shows that the budget for travel allowance under the training budget doubled from Rs 5 crore to Rs 10 crore in this period. Salaries for the staff of training institutes also nearly doubled from Rs 174 crore to Rs 350 crore. Salaries have accounted for more than half of the training budget for 2022–23, 2023-24 and 2024–25⁹. The reasons for change in budget could not be ascertained.

underutilisation of previous budgets, and greater relative focus on other priorities, such as modernisation.

Unlike previous years, Karnataka's budget document 2024–25 does not indicate the allocations for the minor head 'Education and Research', which comprises budgets for training. In the 2023-24 budget, this minor

6 Explore more here: <https://indiajusticereport.org/indicator/103/ijr-3/large-states/table>

7 Police strength (sanctioned and actual): Source: Data on Police Organizations (DoPO) by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). (As of Jan 2023)

8 Personnel trained, training institutes and their capacity: Source: Directory of Indian Police Training Institutes (DIPTI) by the Bureau of Police Research and Development. (As of March 2023)

9 UP state budget document 2023-24, p. 6, UP state budget document 2024-25, p. 6.

head provided figures for only AE (2021–22). BE (2022–23), BE (2023–24) and BE (2024–25) were marked 'not available' implying that the last allocation it received was in 2021–22.

The 2024–25 budget document only indicates budgets for 'Setting up of Cyber Forensic Lab cum Training Centre towards implementation of CCPWC and other facilities under Nirbhaya Fund'.

Haryana: Haryana's allocation fell by roughly Rs 10 crore between 2022–23 to 2024–25. The allocation for Recruit Training Centre, Bhondsi decreased from Rs. 37 crore to Rs. 34 crore, and the Police Training College, Sunaria at Rohtak saw a sharp reduction of Rs. 9 crore (from Rs. 22 crore to Rs. 13 crore). Rent, rates, and taxes at the Sunaria facility saw a striking 94% drop in allocation.

B. Modernisation of Police

Under a 60:40 fund-sharing arrangement, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Police Modernisation supports weapons procurement, IT and communication

equipment, training, police station infrastructure, and state-specific initiatives like Mega City Policing, Desert Policing, Border Districts, and Special Branches.¹⁰ For state-wise police modernisation budgets, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 2.2.

The overall budget (central + state) for modernisation across these 11 states reduced by 25% from Rs 1,335 crore in 2022–23 RE to Rs 1,003 crore in 2024–25 (BE). The actual expenditure went up between 2021–22 and 2022–23 by 17% from Rs 952 crore (AE) to Rs 1,114 crore (AE). As of 2024–25, the share of modernisation in the overall police budget stands at 0.6%, a decline from nearly 1% in 2022–23.

West Bengal, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu have allocated funds for modernisation initiatives focused on women's safety and community policing, but specific details on these funds are not provided in the state budget documents. For instance, West Bengal's 'other charges' and Karnataka's 'general expenses' lack detailed breakdowns, leaving the specific allocations unclear (see Annexure 2.2(a) and 2.2(b) for reference).

Figure 2.9: Modernisation of Police (Rs. crore)

Police modernisation budget has decreased by 25% from Rs. 1,335 crore in 2022-23 (RE) to Rs. 1,003 crore in 2024-25 (BE).

	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)
Andhra Pradesh	154	276	79
Gujarat	48	37	-24
Haryana	63	20	-68
Karnataka	71	30	-58
Madhya Pradesh	30	26	-12
Maharashtra	133	116	-13
Rajasthan	65	99	53
Tamil Nadu	282	48	-83
Telangana	7	13	97
Uttar Pradesh	269	123	-54
West Bengal	213	216	1
Total	1,335	1,003	-25

States arranged in alphabetical order.

¹⁰ Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Modernization of Police Forces' (July 2nd, 2019) Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=191091#:~:text=modernisation%20of%20Police%20Forces&text=The%20Government%20of%20India%20has,Extremism%20%28LWE%29%20affected%20Districts>

The union budget allocated Rs. 160.12 crore towards *Modernisation of State Police Forces and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)* in 2024–25, up by 5% from 2022–23.

Utilisation: On average, in 2022–23, these 11 states utilised 83% of their budget for modernisation of police, compared to 55% in 2021–22 as reported by BPR&D.¹¹ In 2022–23, two states (Karnataka, Telangana) exceeded their allocated budgets.

1. Telangana utilised the highest: 550% (overshot by Rs 30 crore in absolute terms) 2022–23. Over 98% of Telangana's modernisation budget was spent on purchasing machinery and equipment.
2. Karnataka on the other hand indicates spending on 'modernisation of police' without any further breakdown of object heads.
3. Madhya Pradesh indicated the lowest utilisation at 37%.

Seven (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, MP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, UP) out of 11 states noted a fall in allocations between RE 2022–23 and 2024–25 BE. Under the head, 'Purchase of Equipment', Haryana recorded the highest fall: from Rs 63 crore to Rs 20 crore (68%). Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana and West Bengal increased the budget on modernisation by 79%, 53%, 97% and 1% respectively.

West Bengal, with the highest allocations for modernisation in 2024–25 (Rs 215.64 crore BE), allocated less than one percent (Rs 1 crore) from it on women's safety under the Nirbhaya scheme (both state and central share), as opposed to 26% in 2023–24. However, it made 17% of the actual spend in 2022–23.

C. Construction of Residential Buildings for Police

Housing is considered a crucial component of personnel welfare. Many governments have initiatives to provide housing or provide housing allowances to police officers. Several factors, including the state's overall

economic growth influence budget size and the pace of construction.

India's high GDP states (excluding Andhra Pradesh and Haryana) allocated Rs 6,449 crore (BE) for police housing in 2024–25, marking an average 25% increase from Rs 5,165 crore in 2022–23 (RE).¹²

Nationally, residential quarters were available for 36% of police personnel as of January 2023. Among the 11 high GDP states 42% of personnel have access to housing. Gujarat reports providing housing to 92% of its personnel.

The budget for the construction of residential buildings of the police department is more than twice the combined budget for training and modernisation of police .

Allocations to police housing increased marginally in 2024–25, with 4.11% of the budget dedicated to construction compared to 4.02% in 2022–23. However, most states reduced their housing allocations between these years, except for Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, which saw increases.

- In 2024–25, Uttar Pradesh allocated the highest share of its police budget: 9% towards housing. Allocations were reported for constructing homes for state police, central police, and the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), as well as for acquiring land for residences. Uttar Pradesh has consistently allocated the highest amount towards police housing across all 3 years (2022–23, 2023–24, and 2024–25).
- West Bengal, which has a housing coverage of 21%, allocated the lowest share: 0.25% of its police budget towards housing in 2024–25.

Increases in allocations: Tamil Nadu led with over 200% increase from Rs. 139 crore in 2022–23 (RE) to Rs. 433 crore in 2024–25 (BE). In Maharashtra the budget increased by around Rs 700 crore in this period under the Construction of Maharashtra State Police Housing (Scheme).

11 Utilisation of modernisation budget: Source: Data on Police Organizations (DoPO) by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). (As of Jan 2023)

12 Andhra Pradesh and Haryana budgets (2022–23 and 2024–25) do not reflect any budget for construction of residential buildings for police.

Figure 2.10: Police Housing: Availability and Budget¹³

Uttar Pradesh has the highest budget allocation for construction of residential buildings for police (Rs. 2,731 crore). Currently, 27% of UP police personnel have access to housing.

	Actual strength of police personnel	Share of personnel with available family quarters (%)	Construction of residential buildings of the Police Dept. budget (Rs crore)
	Jan, 2023	Jan, 2023	2022-23 (AE)
Andhra Pradesh	79,614	27	NA
Gujarat	69,857	92	803
Haryana	53,223	25	NA
Karnataka	88,742	49	250
Madhya Pradesh	81,790	48	1,813
Maharashtra	1,56,109	52	874
Rajasthan	78,612	29	68
Tamil Nadu	1,08,329	61	81
Telangana	52,569	39	18
Uttar Pradesh	2,65,245	27	2,731
West Bengal	77,596	21	18
Total	11,11,686	41	6,656

States arranged in alphabetical order.

Across these states, the actual spend (AE) went up by nearly 39% from Rs 4783 crore to Rs 6655 crore between 2021–22 and 2022–23. Rajasthan and Telangana reduced their spend over this period, both having housing available for less than 40% of their police personnel. For a state-wise budget breakdown of police housing, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 2.3.

Utilisation: Cumulatively, these states (Gujarat, Karnataka, MP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP and West Bengal) fully utilised police housing budget in 2022–23. Madhya Pradesh spent Rs. 1,813 crore in 2022–23 (AE), nearly 4 times more than its allocated budgets Rs. 413 crore (RE 2022–23). In MP, the money is allocated under Mukhyamantri Police Awasth Yojana, which is a housing scheme for police in the state.

Four states—Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal—utilised less than the average (119%). Telangana with housing available to 39% of its police

utilised only 5%. Except Tamil Nadu, these states have housing available for less than 50% of their personnel.

D. Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children

The Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme aims to tackle cyber crime against women and children and create a roadmap for effective cybercrime prevention, and provide recommendations.¹⁴ The allocations under this MHA scheme are made towards improving infrastructure to deal with crimes against women and children, spreading awareness about cyber crimes and strengthening research and development in the area.

Of the top eleven GDP states, only seven—Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh—indicated allocations for the CCPWC scheme in the state budget documents (in Home department).

¹³ Availability of residential quarters for staff: Source: Data on Police Organizations (DoPO) by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). (As of Jan 2023)

¹⁴ Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children' (January 8th, 2019) Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1559115>

Figure 2.11: Cyber crimes against women and children and budget for its prevention¹⁵

Cyber-crimes in 6 states, make 63% of the total cyber crimes across India. Between 2021 and 22', such crimes have increased rapidly. However, this area remains under-resourced. The combined spend was on cyber crime prevention in 2022-23 (AE) was only Rs. 24 crore.

	Total cyber crimes against women and children		Share of cyber crimes in total crimes against women and children (2022) (%)	CCPCW budget 2022-23 (AE) (Rs crore)
	2021	2022		
Andhra Pradesh	536	761	3	0.001
Gujarat	392	416	3	12
Haryana	271	365	2	4
Karnataka	2,407	4,143	16	3
Madhya Pradesh	343	566	1	NP
Maharashtra	1,865	2,708	4	5
Rajasthan	330	680	1	NP
Tamil Nadu	267	427	3	NP
Telangana	900	1,295	5	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	1,059	1,219	1	NP
West Bengal	206	144	0	NP
Total	8,576	12,724	2	24
All India	12,106	1,62,325	4	61.77¹⁶

States arranged in alphabetical order.

Between 2022–23 (RE) and 2024–25 (BE), these states that provide CCPWC budgetary information, all reduced their allocation towards the scheme by 68% (from Rs. 38 crore to Rs 13 crore). Andhra Pradesh did not provide RE figures for 2022–23.

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana increased allocation for the scheme between 2022–23 and 2024–25, although only marginally. Out of the total increase Rs of 2.2 crore in Maharashtra's budget for "Cyber crime and Prevention of Atrocity Against Women", Rs 1.17 crore was attributed to a rise in salaries.

Haryana, the budget for CCPWC (sub-minor head) shows allocation only towards computerization (object head). This allocation dropped from RE Rs. 13 crore in 2022–23 to BE Rs. 1 lakh in 2024–25. For state-wise budget for CCPWC scheme, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 2.4.

Utilisation

In 2021–22, these 6 states were spending 50% more on CCPCW than they did in 2022–23, with all states except Gujarat reducing the spend. Gujarat increased its spend (on Professional Services) from 0.16 crore to 12 crore. These states utilised average 61% of their CCPWC budget in 2022–23. Only Gujarat and Karnataka utilised over 90% of their allocated budget in 2022–23.

E. Safe City Project

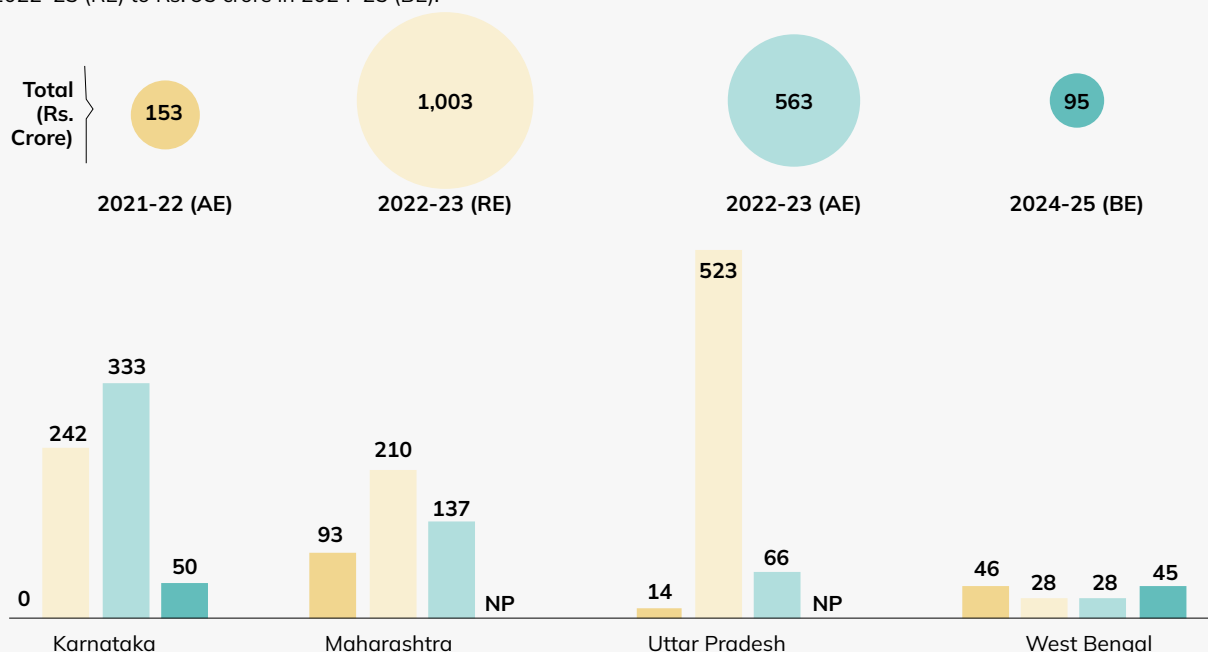
The Safe City project was an initiated in 2018 by the central government to establish a secure environment for women and girls in public spaces. It focuses on preventing and addressing crimes against women and children by

¹⁵ Cyber crimes against women and children: Source: Crime in India published by the National Crime Records Bureau. (As of December 2022).

¹⁶ Central allocation for CCPWC as per union budget (FY 2024-25)

Figure 2.12: Budget for Safe City Project

Only 4 of 11 states (shown in graph) reflected budget information for the Safe City project in their respective budget documents for 2022–23 and 2024–25. The budget for safe city project saw a significant reduction from Rs. 1,003 crore in 2022–23 (RE) to Rs. 95 crore in 2024–25 (BE).



Note: Data for 2024–25 (BE) not provided for Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

improving urban infrastructure and enhancing access to law enforcement services.¹⁷

Together, the aforementioned 4 states increased the spend on Safe City from Rs 153 crore to 563 crore, between 2021–22(AE) and 2022–23 (AE). West Bengal is the only state that decreased its spend (AE) in this period (from Rs 46 crore to Rs 28 crore). WB increased its allocation from Rs. 28 crore in 2022–23 (RE) to Rs. 45 crore in 2024–25. For state-wise budget for safe city project, refer to Annexure 2.5.

Maharashtra and UP under-utilised their budgets in 2022–23. UP indicated the lowest utilisation at 13%, with only Safe city, Lucknow indicating information on actual expenditure (AE) Rs. 39.64 crore for 2022–23.

West Bengal

West Bengal reported the highest increase (60%) in allocation (Rs 28 crore in 2022–23 and Rs 45 crore in 2024–25). The West Bengal state budget documents indicate the allocation for central and state share towards 'Women Safety under Nirbhaya', under minor heads of modernisation of police, and state police in 2022–23 (RE) and 2023–24 (RE).

¹⁷ Safe city project: <https://www.mha.gov.in/en/commoncontent/safe-city-projects>



CHAPTER 3

Judiciary

Judiciary Budgets: Key Takeaways

15%-20%

Share of judiciary budget in total justice budget in 2024-25 (BE).

3X

Across 11 states, **subordinate courts received three times the budget of High Courts** (Rs 19,064 crore vs. Rs 6,186 crore) in 2024-25 (BE). These courts handle over 7 times the caseload of High Courts.

36%

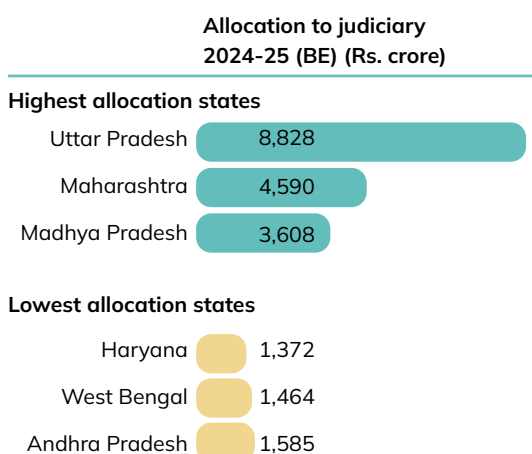
Increase in the total budget allocation for the judiciary by 11 states from RE 2022-23. Together, these states allocated Rs 32,996 crore to the judiciary in 2024-25(BE).

<1%

In 2024-25(BE), all states, except UP, allocated less than 1% (Rs. 249 crore) of their **judiciary budget to training**.



Figure 3.1: Judiciary-Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)



Judiciary Budget Codes

The budget for the judiciary is prepared by the Department of Law and Justice. For all 11 states, the budget code for 'Judicial' or 'Administration of Justice' is '2014' as the major head, with several associated minor heads. This study focuses primarily on the sub-minor head level but delves into the object and detailed item head levels in specific instances to illustrate fiscal behavior and performance. Disaggregated budgets are provided for each minor head, covering areas such as High Courts and civil and sessions courts, strengthening judicial infrastructure, training of judges, and modernisation of courts, etc.

3.1 Budget for Judiciary: An Overview

While the budget for judiciary comprises less than 1% of the total state budget in each state, within the justice pie (police, prisons, legal aid, etc.), judiciary received the

second-largest share, around 15%-20% in 2024-25. For state-wise judiciary budget, utilisation and change in allocation, see Annexure 3.

Figure 3.2: Judiciary budget across 11 states (Including legal aid) (Rs. Crore)

The judiciary budget increased by about 36% from Rs. 24,343 crore in 2022-23 (RE) to Rs. 32,996 crore in 2024-25 (BE).

Latest figures, 2024-25 (BE)

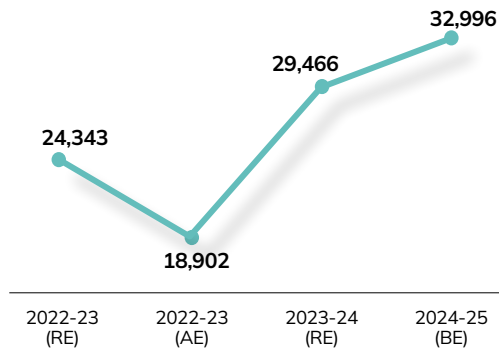
Judiciary budget
**Rs. 32,996
Crore**

Judiciary budget as
% of state budget
0.69%

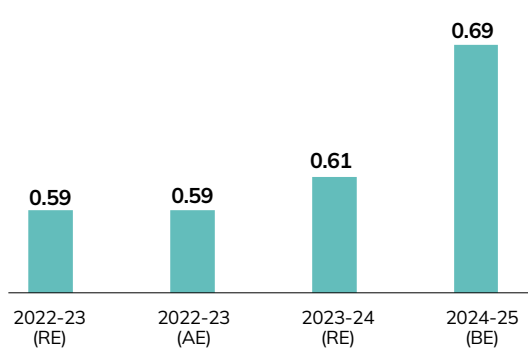
Judiciary budget as
% of justice budget
17%

Average per capita
expenditure
Rs 340

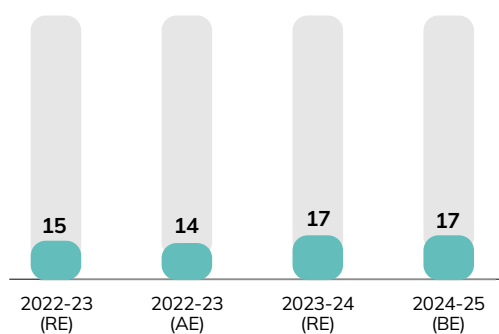
Judiciary budget (Rs. crore)



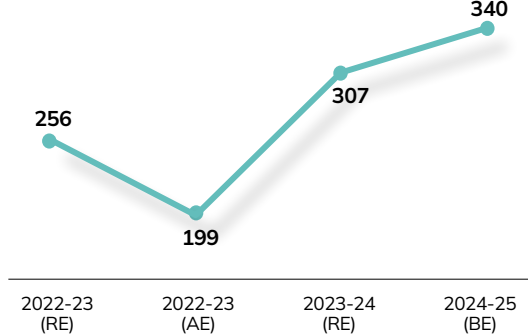
Judiciary budget as % of state budget



Judiciary budget as % of justice budget



Average per capita expenditure (Rs.)



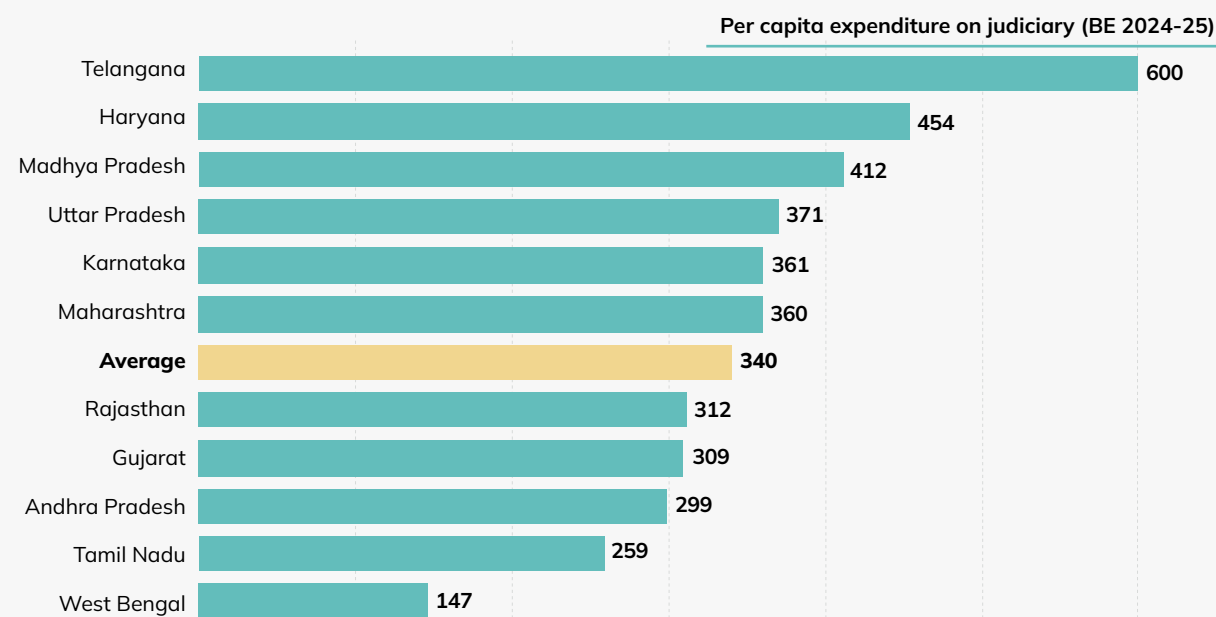
Per capita spend on judiciary

In 2022-23, on average, these 11 states spent Rs. 199 per capita (AE) on judiciary, this had gone up to Rs 340

in 2024-25 (BE). In 2024-25, Haryana allocated the highest—Rs 454 per capita—and West Bengal the lowest: Rs 147.

Figure 3.3: State-wise per capita spend on judiciary (Rs. 2024-25)

The average per capita expenditure across all states was Rs. 340 (BE 2024-25). Telangana led with the highest per capita expenditure on judiciary at Rs. 600, followed by Haryana (Rs. 454) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 412).



States arranged in descending order of per capita expenditure on judiciary.

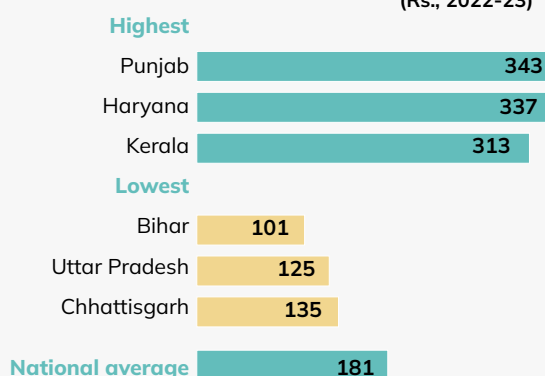
IJR 2025

The IJR has been assessing budgets for justice pillars through key metrics such as per capita spend and variation between growth in pillar spend versus growth in total state expenditure.

In 2022-23, 9 states and UTs¹ had per capita spend on judiciary less than the national average of Rs. 182 (2022-23). Delhi had the second highest per capita spend on judiciary (Rs. 780), preceded only by Sikkim at Rs 966. However nationally, Punjab led, followed by Haryana and Kerala.

Figure 3.4: Per capita spend on judiciary

(Rs., 2022-23)



1 Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu.

2 Court complex: Source: National Judicial Data Grid (https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_v3/)

3.2 Budget for Judiciary: Focus Areas

The areas considered in this exercise include High Courts, Civil and Sessions Courts, Legal Advisors and Counselors, Training, Infrastructure, and others.

A. High courts and subordinate courts

India has a total of 25 high courts and over 3500 district court complexes, most of them face significant challenges related to case backlogs, vacancies, and inadequate courtroom facilities.²

States provide budgets for the judiciary under separate heads of High Court and civil and sessions courts, criminal courts and special courts. Budgetary allocations are directed towards infrastructure development, judicial training, and the salaries of judges and support staff across both levels. This exercise aggregates civil, sessions, criminal, family courts and special courts under the umbrella term 'Subordinate Courts'. However, states do not adhere to a uniform categorization under minor and sub-minor heads for civil and sessions courts. Hence to maintain uniformity, IJR classified all courts other than High Courts as subordinate courts.

Figure 3.6: Judge vacancies

High GDP states account for 782 high court judges and 17,087 subordinate court judges.

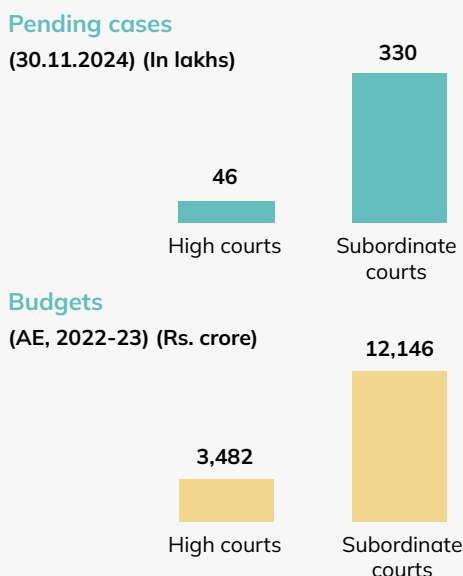
	High Court judge vacancies (As on 21.11.2024)	Subordinate court judge vacancies (As on 01.12.2024)
All India	364	5,245
High GDP states	197	3,388

High Courts in India faced over 30% judge vacancies as of November 2024. Over 72% of all vacancies were in these 11 states. Subordinate courts in India had 20% judge vacancies, with 78% of all vacancies in these states. These states account for 68% and 63% of the country's total High Court and subordinate court judge strength respectively.

These states also make up for most of the pending cases in subordinate courts as well as High Courts. Of the 5

Figure 3.5: Pendency and budgets³

As of November 30, 2024, the total pending cases in 11 high courts of 11 high GDP states stood at 46 lakh, with a budget allocation of Rs. 3,482 crore for 2022-23 (AE). For respective subordinate courts, the total pending cases are 330 lakh, with a budget of Rs. 12,146 crore for the same period.



crore cases pending in Indian courts over 70% of the cases pending in High Courts and subordinate courts in India are from these 11 states.

For these two levels—High Courts and subordinate courts—the total budget allocated (BE) by the 11 states for 2024–25 was Rs. 25,250 crore (Rs. 6,186 crore for High Courts and Rs. 19,064 crore for subordinate courts).

Utilisation

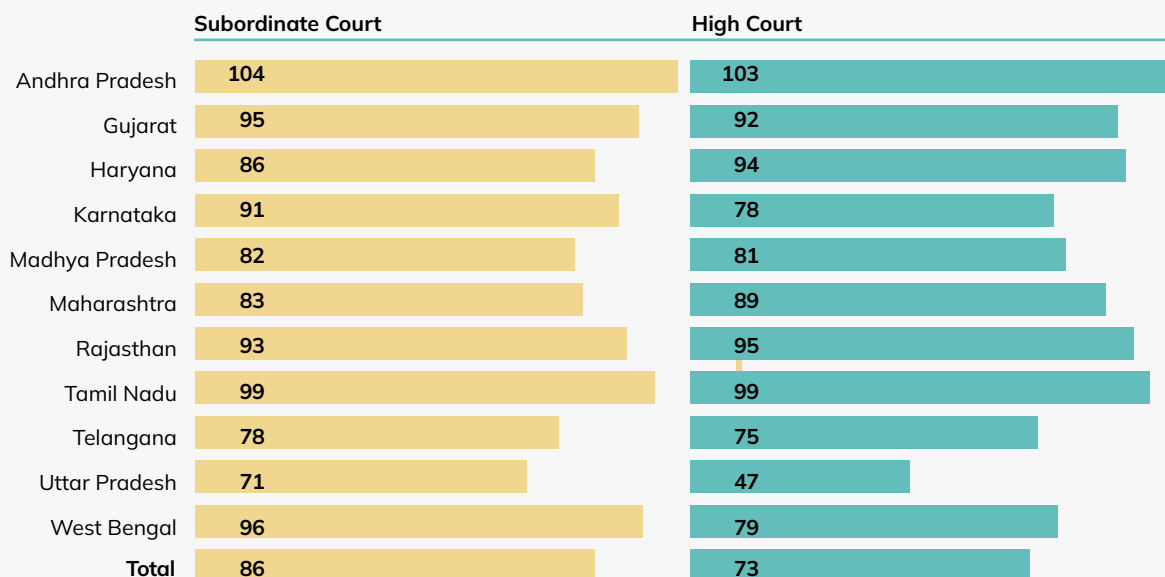
For a long time, Indian judiciary has been facing the twin problems of infrastructure crunch and the inability to effectively utilise funds. In 2022–23, the states utilised 86% and 73% of their subordinate and High Court budgets respectively. Despite having the highest allocation at subordinate and High Court level, Uttar Pradesh showed the lowest utilisation (71% and 47% respectively). Only Andhra Pradesh fully utilised its budget for subordinate courts as well as High Courts.

³ Pendency for High Courts and subordinate courts: Source: Parliamentary question: Government of India, Ministry of Law & Justice, Department of Justice, Rajya Sabha, Starred Question No. 185, Answered on 12/12/2024.

Figure 3.7: Utilisation of judiciary budget

In 2022-23, the overall utilisation of the judiciary budget for subordinate courts stands at 86%, with Andhra Pradesh having the highest at 104%. For High Courts, the overall utilisation is 73%, with Andhra Pradesh again leading at 103%, while Uttar Pradesh shows the lowest at 47%.

Utilisation (%) (2022-23)



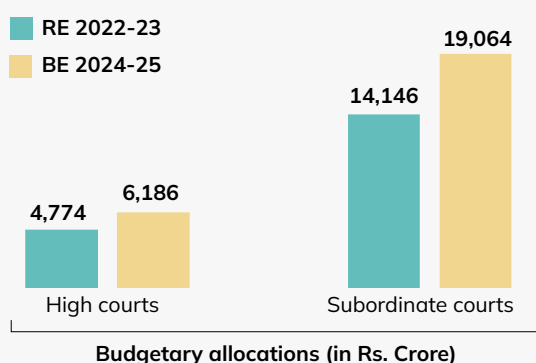
States arranged in alphabetical order.

As of 2024-25, the subordinate courts allocation (BE: Rs 19,064 crore) was three times the high court budget (RE: Rs. 6,186 crore). The increase between 2022-23 and 2024-25 was roughly the same for subordinate courts and High Courts across these states (36%). With the caseload of subordinate courts being more than seven times that of High Courts the budgetary allocations for subordinate courts need to grow more.

Between RE 2022-23 and BE 2024-25, Madhya Pradesh showed the highest increases in allocations: 88% subordinate courts (from Rs 1,290 cr (RE 2022-23) to Rs 2,424 cr (BE 2024-25)), and 96% for High Courts (from Rs 252 cr (RE 2022-23) to Rs 493 cr (BE 2024-25)).

Figure 3.8: Total allocations across states between 2022-23 and 2024-25

The allocation for high courts increased by approximately 30% and by 35% for subordinate courts.



MP increased its budget for High Court 'vacant post provision' (sub-minor) from Rs 65 crore to Rs 323 crore (over 300%). For subordinate courts, the state increased the budget for 'special court - MP and MLA' by over 100% (from Rs 4 crore to over 10 crore).

Karnataka too increased the high court allocation by 96% but saw only a 16% increase in the subordinate courts budget. The highest increase was towards 'vacant post provision' for High Court (from Rs. 53 crore (RE 2022-23) to Rs. 323 crore (BE 2024-25)).

Uttar Pradesh held the top spot in terms of allocation for both subordinate courts and High Courts between 2022-23 and 2024-25. 30% of the High Court budget

Figure 3.9: UP: High Pendency

Uttar Pradesh accounts for 14% of the total pending high court cases and 25% of the pending subordinate court cases in India.

	Pending cases (30.11.2024)		
	High courts	Subordinate courts	Total
Uttar Pradesh	8,37,086	1,15,95,720	1,24,32,806
Share all India (%)	14	25	40
Share in High GDP states (%)	19	34	33

in the state was allocated to construction of a new High Court building and 69% of the subordinate court budget is allocated to District and Sessions Judge (sub-minor head). This sub-minor head consists of various Object/

Detailed heads like Salaries, Dearness Allowance, and House Rent Allowance, etc. For state-wise high courts and subordinate courts budget, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 3.1.

B. Judiciary Training Budget

The training budget in the judiciary is spent on the upkeep of state judicial academies, the salaries of training staff, and other infrastructure requirements like construction of new classrooms, and residential blocks. State judicial academies train all judges recruited by the respective state government across the subordinate judiciary. The National Judicial Academy at Bhopal (MP) also trains a select number of judges who are sent by various state governments, but the majority of subordinate judges are trained at their respective state judicial academies. For detailed state-wise judiciary training budgets, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 3.2.

Figure 3.10: Subordinate courts: Judge strength⁴ and training budget

Overall, the training budget across these states increased from Rs. 137 crore in 2022-23 (RE) to Rs. 249 crore in 2024-25 (BE).

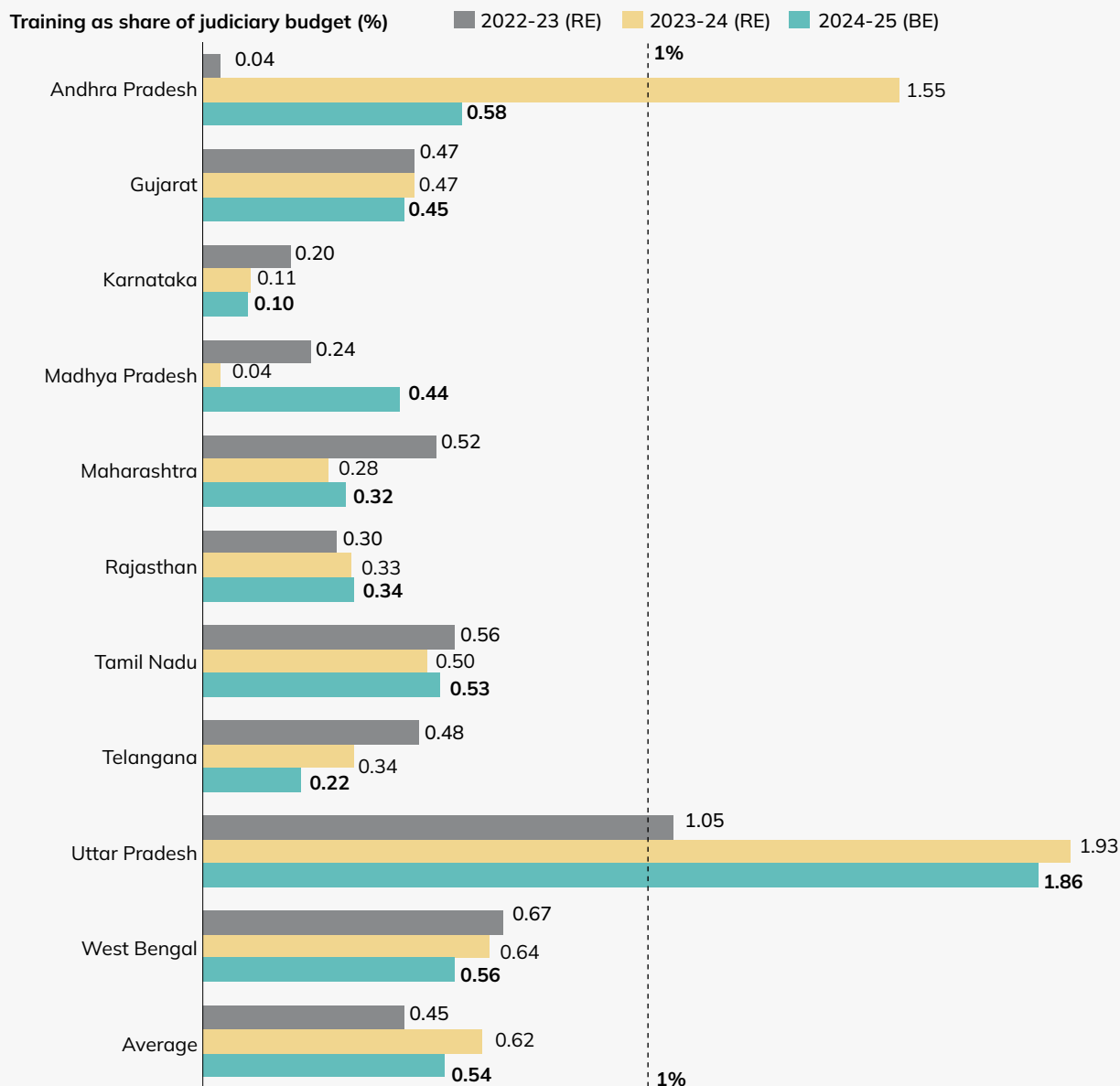
	Actual sub. court judge strength (2024)	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)		
		2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	544	0.45	4.04	9.14
Gujarat	1,185	6.95	6.27	9.98
Haryana	552	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	1,157	3.72	3.63	2.54
Madhya Pradesh	1,692	5	0	16
Maharashtra	1,940	19.52	16.12	14.49
Rajasthan	1,314	5.23	4.93	8.81
Tamil Nadu	1,023	9.86	9.23	10.6
Telangana	445	6.78	3.74	5.09
Uttar Pradesh	2,717	71.62	29.12	164.08
West Bengal	875	8.09	5.72	8.16
Total	13,444	137	83	249

States arranged in alphabetical order.

⁴ Vacancies of Judges: Source: Parliamentary Question: Government of India, Ministry of Law & Justice, Department of Justice, Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 917, Answered on 29/11/2024.

Figure 3.11: Training as share of judiciary budget (%)

The average share of training in judiciary budgets increased marginally between 2022-23 (RE) and 2024-25 (BE). It remained less than a percent throughout.



States arranged in alphabetical order. Data for Haryana not available.

Training Budget as a Share of Judiciary Budget

Only Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, had a training budget of more than 1% of the state's judiciary budget in 2024-25. Andhra Pradesh increased the budget for its new state judicial academy at Guntur training from Rs. 0.45 crore to Rs. 9 crore between RE 2022-23 and BE 2024-25.

Utilisation

In 2022-23, these states utilised just 61% of their training budgets, with Andhra Pradesh showing over 100% utilisation of its training budget, followed by Karnataka (98%), Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu at 94% each. Uttar Pradesh increased its training budget by 129% (from Rs. 72 crore to Rs. 164 crore) between 2022-23 (RE) and 2024-25 (BE). In 2022-23, UP could utilise only 41% of its training budget.

On the other hand, Karnataka showed consistently low training budgets, with a 32% fall between 2022–23 and 2024–25 (Rs 3.72 crore (RE 2022–23) to Rs 2.54 crore (Rs 2024–25)). To understand the reason for decrease, IJR looked at the object head level. It only showed allocation towards the judicial academy (sub-minor head) within which it has reduced the allocation for different areas such as ‘general expenses, machinery and equipment, etc’. Telangana and Maharashtra also reduced their budget for training during this period.

C. Fast track special courts

Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) are specialised courts established to expedite trials in cases related to sexual offenses, particularly those involving rape and offenses under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences

(POCSO) Act. 66% or 492 of the total 750 FTSCs are located in 11 high GDP states. These states also account for two thirds of the total pending cases of sexual assault against children and women nationally. Over 2 lakh such cases remain pending across FTSCs in India, as of October 2024.⁵

Of these states, eight (Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) indicate the budget for FTSC under the judiciary in state budget documents. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan did not provide budgets for FTSCs. Together, these states allocated Rs. 382 crore (BE) to FTSCs in 2024–25. For state-wise FTSC budget, number of FTSCs, and cases disposed, refer to Annexure 3.3.

Figure 3.12: FTSCs: Cases and budgets⁶

The average allocation per FTSC in high GDP states is Rs. 0.92 crore.

	Number of FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts (Oct 2024)	Average allocation per FTSC (2024) (Rs. crore)	Cases Pending before FTSCs (Oct 2024)
Andhra Pradesh	16	NA	6,425
Gujarat	35	0.28	5,680
Haryana	16	NA	4,351
Karnataka	31	0.61	5,436
Madhya Pradesh	67	2.33	10,352
Maharashtra	8	1.48	572
Rajasthan	45	NA	5,426
Tamil Nadu	14	1.46	4,525
Telangana	36	0.75	8,424
Uttar Pradesh	218	0.62	91,125
West Bengal	6	0.33	4,235
Total	492	0.92	1,46,551
All India	750		2,03,157

States arranged in alphabetical order.

⁵ Number of FTSCs and cases pending: Source: DoJ Dashboard. https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court/pendency_by_ftsc

⁶ ibid.

Utilisation

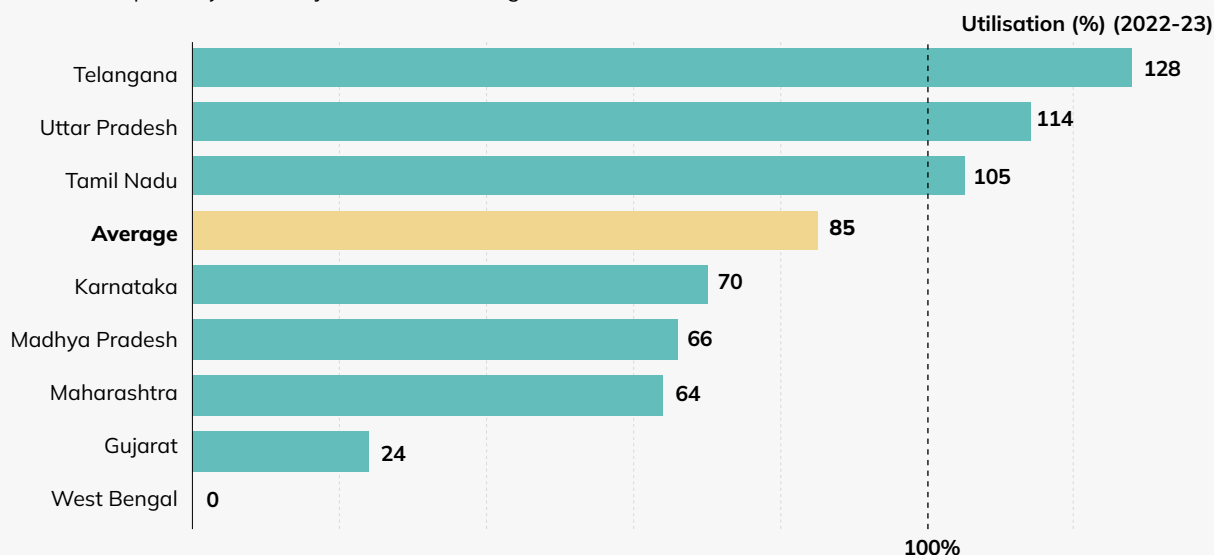
The states utilised about 85% of the FTSC budget in 2022–23. Three states (Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh) utilised over 100% of their FTSCs budget in 2022–23. West Bengal, with over 4 thousand cases pending in FTSCs as of 31 October 2024, reflected the lowest allocation of Rs. 2 crore in 2022–23, as well as 2024–25⁷.

D. Technology, Infrastructure and Modernisation

Indian courts are steadily enhancing their infrastructure and introducing technology to boost efficiency. As part of this, states are modernising their courtrooms and upgrading their technological infrastructure. **The budgets for technology, modernisation and infrastructure cover construction of new courthalls, maintenance of existing ones, establishment of POCSO courts, digitization of court records, use of CCTVs in court complexes etc...**

Figure 3.13: Utilisation of FTSC budget

In 2022–23, the average utilisation of the FTSC budget across states was 85%. Telangana and Uttar Pradesh utilised 128% and 114% respectively, while Gujarat and West Bengal had the lowest utilisation.



Fastrack courts (Maharashtra)

Between 2022–23 and 2024–25, Maharashtra had the highest fall in allocation—from Rs. 79 crore to Rs. 12 crore. The state reported a fall in the central share of FTSC budgets from Rs. 62 crore in 2022–23 to no allocation in 2024–25. The state share also fell by 28% over this period.

Figure 3.14: Maharashtra: 28% fall in FSTC budget

Establishment of Special Courts for fast disposal of cases related to Women and Children under National Mission for safety of Women (Scheme).

	Central share (60%)	State share (40%)	Total (Rs. Crore)
2021-22 (A)	4.19	2.82	7.01
2022-23 (RE)	62.12	16.52	78.64
2022-23 (AE)	33.53	16.52	50.05
2023-24 (RE)	37.50	25.00	62.50
2024-25 (BE)	0.00	11.80	11.80

⁷ Number of FTSCs and cases pending: Source: DoJ Dashboard. https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court/pendency_by_ftsc

Budgets towards Gram Nyayalayas have also been included wherever available.

Nationally, in 2024, there was a 14% deficit in courtrooms for the sanctioned strength of over 25,000 judges. 64% of India's court halls are in these 11 states⁸.

E-courts: Across India, 18,735 e-courts were reported to be functional as of February 2024, with 69% of these operating in 11 states.⁹ Each e-Court is envisaged to be equipped with video conferencing facilities to enable virtual hearings, and remote participation in court proceedings.

Of the 11 high GDP states, Haryana and Rajasthan do not provide any budgets for either technology, infrastructure or modernisation under the law and justice department. For the remaining 9 states, between 2022–23 and 2024–25, the total budget for technology, infrastructure and

modernisation went up by over 47% from Rs. 5,240 crore (RE) to Rs. 7,693 crore (BE).

Utilisation

On average, the states utilised 48% of their allocated budgets for technology, infrastructure and modernisation. Tamil Nadu and West Bengal spent over 100%. UP reported the lowest utilisation (18%). UP had the highest allocation for all years between 2022–23 and 2024–25, its budget towards this rose by 23%. In Gujarat, there was a 200% increase in allocation, which was directed largely towards computerisation of subordinate courts as well creating infrastructure. Maharashtra reduced its allocation by 27 % from Rs 181 crore (RE 2022–23) to Rs 133 crore (BE 2024–25). For state-wise technology, modernisation and infrastructure budget, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 3.4.

Figure 3.15: Budgets for Courthalls and E-courts

Over 12,000 e-courts were operational across 9 high GDP states. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra had courthalls for all sanctioned judges.

	Courthall shortfall ¹⁰ (%) (August 2024)	Sanctioned judge strength (Subordinate court)	No. of operational e-courts ¹¹ (Feb 2024)	Technology, infrastructure and modernisation budget (AE, 2022-23) (Rs. crore)
Andhra Pradesh	-4.9 	618	617	58 
Gujarat	12.3 	1,720	1,268	3 
Haryana	25.5 	773	500	NP
Karnataka	10.5 	1,375	1,031	237 
Madhya Pradesh	21.0 	2,028	1,363	1,392 
Maharashtra	-68.2 	2,190	2,157	119 
Rajasthan	15.4 	1,641	1,240	NP
Tamil Nadu	9.4 	1,369	1,124	36 
Telangana	2.0 	560	476	83 
UP	23.3 	3,698	2,222	443 
West Bengal	12.5 	1,105	827	169 
Total	13.0 	17,077	12,825	2,541
All India	14.0 	25,725	18,735	NA

8 Courthalls across India: Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1242, answered on 1 August 2024, addressed the issue of expenditure on judicial infrastructure. As on 01/08/2024.

9 Data on e-courts: Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 222 for 02/02/2024 regarding Functional e-Courts.

10 Number of judges: Source: Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2043, Answered on 12/12/2024, Judges-Population Ratio in the Country. As on 09/12/2024.

Courthalls: Source: Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1242, answered on 1 August 1 addressed the issue of expenditure on judicial infrastructure. As on 01/08/2024.

11 Number of operational e-courts: Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 222, To be Answered on Friday, 2 February 2024, Functional e-Courts. As on 02/02/2024.

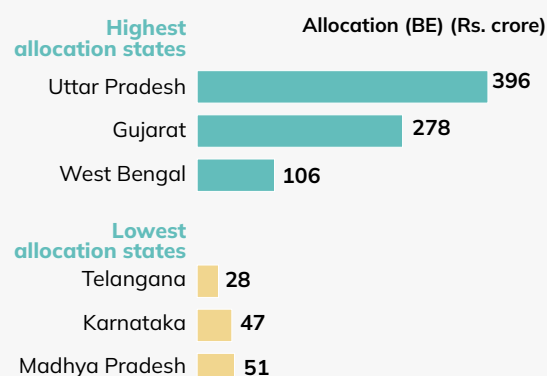
E. Advocate General's Office

The Advocate General's Office is primarily responsible for representing the interests of the State in high stakes legal matters before High Courts (including any regional benches) and the supreme court of India. Led by the Advocate General, who serves as the chief legal advisor to the government, the department is supported by a team of law officers, including the Additional Advocate General, government advocates, state public prosecutors, and High Court government pleaders. These officers work under the guidance of the Advocate General to manage litigation across various courts and tribunals.

Between 2022–23 to 2024–25, the total budget for Advocate General's office in eleven high GDP states increased from Rs 840 (RE) crore to Rs 1138 (BE) crore, up by 35%. The spend (AE) increased from Rs 690 crore in 2021–22 to Rs 783 crore in 2022–23 (13%). Across the 11 states, the budget for Advocate General's office is nearly double (46.8%) that of the Directorate of Prosecution (BE 2024–25: Rs. 775 crore).

The budget for the Advocate General's office is found under the minor head 'Legal Advisor and Counsel'. Haryana, Karnataka, MP, Telangana, UP and West Bengal indicate budgets for Advocate General under the sub-minor head of 'Advocate General'. The remaining states—Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan—provide sub-minor heads such as pleaders and law officers. Tamil Nadu's budget for advocate general is not provided.

Figure 3.16: Budgets for Advocate General's Office



Between 2022–23 RE and 2024–25 BE, Gujarat and Rajasthan increased the allocation for AG's office by over 50%. In Gujarat, the increase is mainly due to addition of budget (BE) for 'Office of the Govt. Pleader (Guj. High Court), Dist. Govt. Pleader and Office of Inspecting Officer of Court Fees in 2024–25'. These have been introduced as new sub-minor heads in the 2024–25 budget and were not included in the 2023–24 budget. In Rajasthan, the increase is in the 'Standing Counsel for Rajasthan Civil Services Appellate Tribunal cases' from Rs 6 lakh to Rs 19 lakh in this period.

Utilisation

These 11 states utilised over 90% of their allocated budget for the AG's office in 2022–23. Gujarat and West Bengal utilised nearly 100% of their budget. Details of caseloads of AG's offices are not available. For state-wise budget for the Advocate General's office, refer to Annexure 3.5.



CHAPTER 4

Prosecution



Prosecution Budgets: Key Takeaways

28%

Increase in the total budget for prosecution between RE 2022–23 and BE 2024–25 for the eleven high GDP states.

Rs. 126 crore

The **highest a state (Haryana) allocated towards prosecution** in 2024–25. UP the lowest Rs. 1.8 crore.

Rs. 829 crore

Total allocation towards Directorate of Prosecution in 2024–25, up by 28% from 2022–23.

73%

Telangana noted the **highest increase in allocation** from Rs. 26 crore to Rs. 45 crore.



Prosecution Budgets Codes

The key functions of the Directorate of Prosecution include representing the state in criminal trials, investigating cases, and providing legal opinions. Prosecutors conduct trials in various courts, including Judicial Magistrate courts, Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (ACJM) courts, Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) courts, and Special Sessions Courts; supervise investigations, and review chargesheets. The budget for prosecution is presented under either the Home Department or the Law and Justice Department (Code 2055 or 2014). The budget is allocated for the general functioning of the directorate, training and the salaries and allowances of the prosecutors.



4.1 Budget for Prosecution: An Overview

Together, these states allocated Rs. 829 crore to prosecution in 2024–25, up by 28% from 2022–23. The spend also increased 11% between AE 2021–22 to AE 2022–23.

IJR scanned the websites of prosecution departments of the high GDP states and found sanctioned and/or actual strengths of different designations within the department. However, this data is presented inconsistently across states. For instance, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan provide details for both officer and clerical staff, whereas Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka only list officer staff. Additionally, the websites do not specify the timelines associated with the reported staff strengths.

Maharashtra had the highest budget for prosecution (Directorate of prosecution) between 2022–23 to 2024–25. The budget is provided for salaries, wages and expenses of the department.

Utilisation

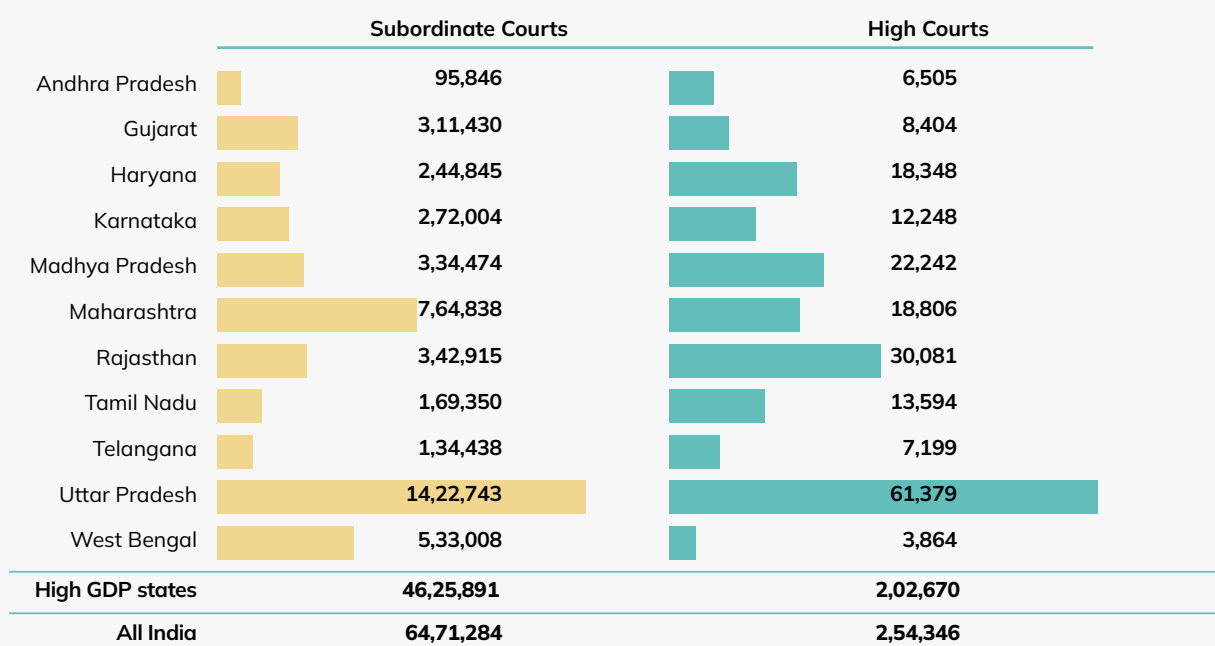
In 2022–23, the high GDP states utilised about 92% of their budget. UP provided budget for training of the prosecutors for which it indicated no spending in 2022–23, despite an allocation of Rs 3 crore in 2022–23.

Telangana and Andhra Pradesh utilised over 100% of their prosecution budgets in 2022–23. Haryana noted lowest utilisation-80%. Of the Rs. 1.14 crore allocated for training, less than Rs. 5 lakh were utilised. The state had the second highest allocation in 2022–23 (Rs.113 crore).

Telangana noted the highest increase in allocation from Rs. 26 crore to Rs. 45 crore. Gujarat and UP reduced their budgets. Gujarat provides a budget for the directorate of prosecution (sub-minor head) UP provides budgets for training of its staff. For state-wise prosecution budget, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 4.

Figure 4.1: Criminal cases pending for 1-3 years (2024)

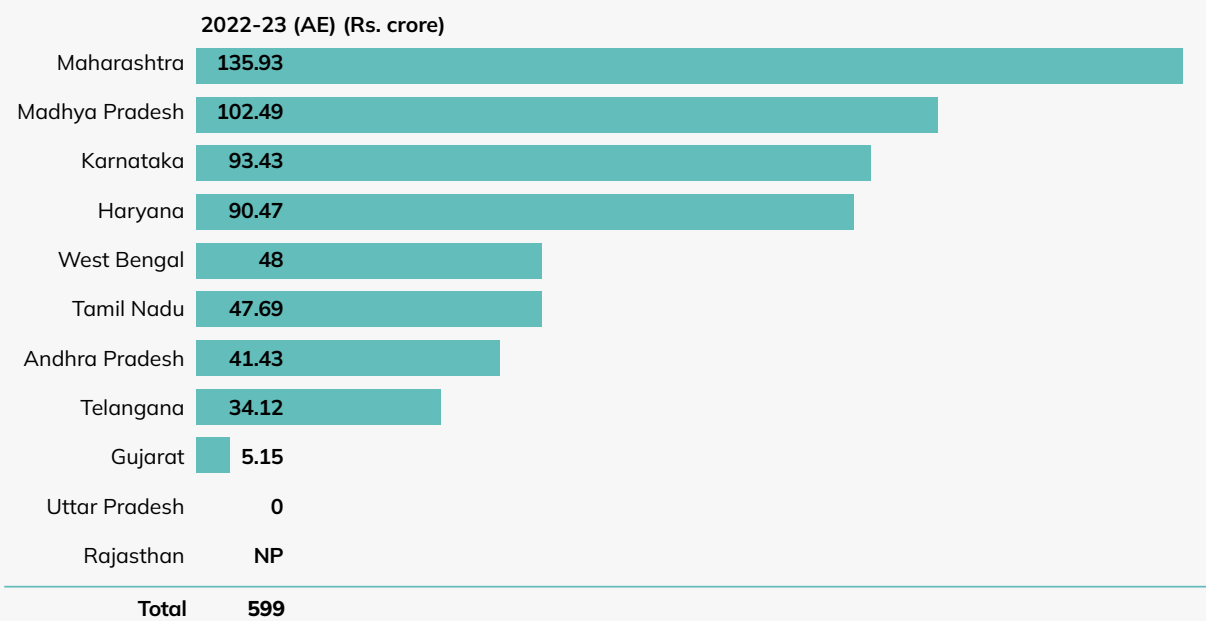
In 2024, high-GDP states accounted for over 70 percent of pending criminal cases in both high courts and subordinate courts, creating a substantial workload for prosecution services. Subordinate courts in these states together recorded 4.63 million pending cases, while their high courts had over 2 lakh.



States arranged in alphabetical order. Data shown on separate scales to enable comparison across states for each court type.

Figure 4.2: Prosecution budgets across 11 states (Rs. Crore)

In 2022–23, the total prosecution budget spent (AE) across all states was Rs. 599 crore.



States arranged in alphabetical order.



CHAPTER 5

Prisons

Prisons Budgets: Key Takeaways

Rs 0.23

On average, of every Rs 100 spent on prison, Rs 0.23 was spent on **training** by these states in 2024–25.

2%

Average share of prison budget allocated towards modernisation of prisons in 2024–25 (BE).

Together, these states allocated Rs. 126 crore (BE) in 2024-25 to modernisation.

45%

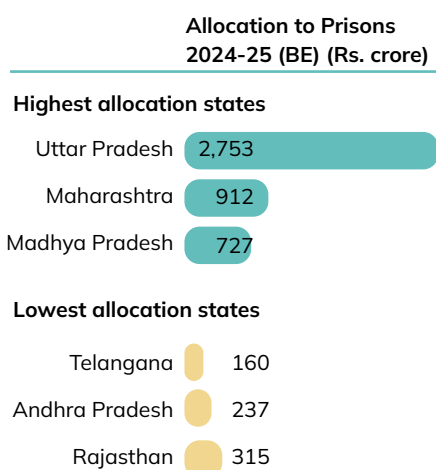
The **increase in the budget** between 2022–23 (RE) and 2024-25(BE) (Rs 7,247 crore).

4 states

Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan **disaggregated the budgets** for central and district prisons at the minor head level.



Figure 5.1: Prisons-Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)



Prisons Budget Codes

Like the Police, the budget for prisons is presented as a part of the Home Department's budget. In all 11 states 'Jails/Prisons/Correctional Services' is the major head, and 'Direction & Administration, Jails, Jail Manufactures, Trainings' etc are minor heads. Then there are sub-minor heads that provide budgetary information disaggregated by jail types and specify expenditures related to residences for prison staff, modernisation of prisons, video conferencing facilities in prisons, and construction of jails/correctional facilities which covers either setting up or repair of amenities such as water tanks, installation of ROs, etc. At the object head and detailed item level budget document provides more granular details like salaries and wages, various allowances such as dearness allowance, house rent allowance, and travel allowance etc..

As in other pillars, the budget analysis for prisons is limited to the sub-minor head level, in select cases, object and detailed item head levels are also analysed to illustrate fiscal behaviour and performance. The study has sought to capture budgets for central prisons, district prisons, infrastructure for prisons, construction of housing for prison staff, and modernisation of prisons.

5.1 Budget for Prisons: An Overview

As of 31 December 2022, prisons in the 11 states with the highest GDP held 60% (about 3.48 lakh) of the

5.73 lakh inmates housed in India's 1330 prisons. The occupancy (137%) in these states is higher than the national average (131%).

Figure 5.2: Prisons budget across 11 states (Rs. Crore)

Prison budgets reached Rs. 7,247 crore in 2024-25 (BE), with a gradual increase in per capita spend.

Latest figures, 2024-25 (BE)

Prisons budget

**Rs. 7,247
Crore**

Prisons budget as
% of state budget

0.14%

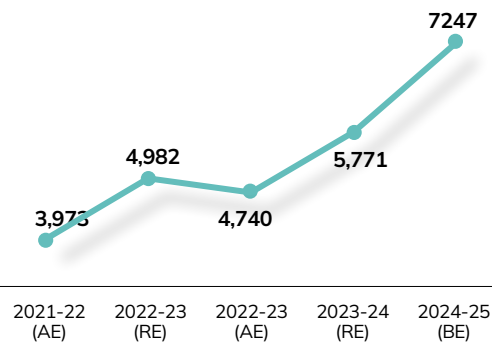
Prisons budget as
% of justice budget

3.7%

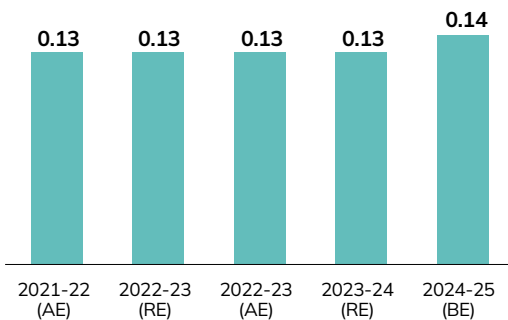
Average per capita
expenditure

Rs 75

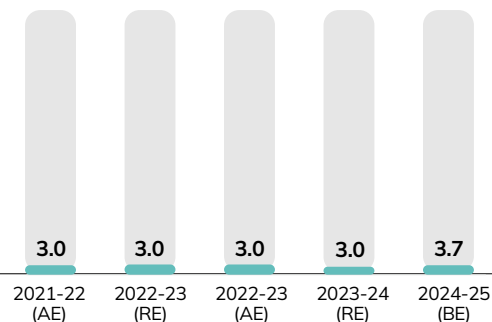
Prisons budget (Rs. crore)



Prisons budget as % of state budget



Prisons budget as % of justice budget



Average per capita expenditure (Rs.)

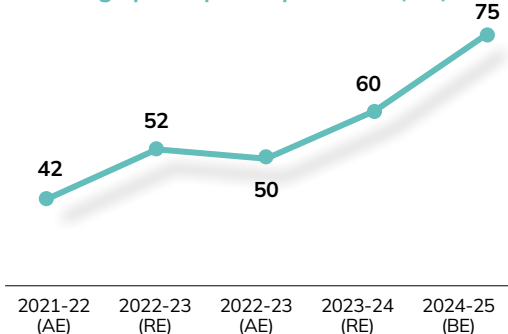


Figure 5.3: Prison occupancy

High GDP states recorded a higher prison occupancy rate (137%) compared to the all-India average (131%) in 2022.

Occupancy Rate (% , 2022)



In 2024–25, these states allocated Rs. 7,247 crore to prisons, reflecting a 45% increase since 2022–23 (RE). The actual expenditure also went up by 19% between 2021–22 and 2022–23. The total budget for prisons makes around 3.7% of the total justice budget across the 11 states with the highest GDPs. The share however remains less than 1% of the state budget.

Daily spend per inmate

In the 11 states, the average daily spend per inmate in 2022–23 was Rs. 402, higher than the national spend per day Rs. 121 in the same year. For state-wise prisons budget, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 5.

Spend on prisoners: IJR 2025

The IJR has been assessing budgets for justice pillars through key metrics such as per capita spend and variation between growth in pillar spend versus growth in total state expenditure.

Figure 5.4: Per inmate spend

Per inmate spending varied widely across states in 2022–23, with Andhra Pradesh spending the most at Rs. 733 per day—over six times the national average of Rs. 121.

	Spend per inmate (Rs., 2022-23)	Spend per inmate per day (Rs., 2022-23)
Andhra Pradesh	2,67,673	733
Haryana	1,59,636	437
Tamil Nadu	45,602	125
Karnataka	37,808	104
Telangana	33,277	91
Uttar Pradesh	33,151	91
West Bengal	29,494	81
Madhya Pradesh	27,865	76
Gujarat	25,682	70
Rajasthan	23,772	65
Maharashtra	17,219	47
High GDP states	1,46,701	402
National Spend (All India)	44,110	121

States arranged in descending order of value.

1 Prison occupancy: <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/uploads/nationalcrimerecordsbureau/custom/1701946506Table13-2022.pdf>

5.2 Budget for Prisons: Focus Areas

A. Central and District Prisons

India has 148 central and 428 district prisons with an average 125% and 157% occupancy respectively.¹ Of these, nearly half of all prisons (75 central and 250 district prisons) are in the top eleven GDP states.

The disaggregation of prison budgets varies substantially from one state to another. Only Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and West Bengal disaggregate budgets for central and district prisons under separate minor heads labelled 'Central Prisons' and 'District Prisons'. In the remaining states, budgets for both these type of jails is provided as an aggregate under one minor head.

Haryana's budget provides disaggregation of central and district jails but only under the minor head of 'jail manufactures'. Under another minor head, 'jails', it provides budget for 'Central, District Jails including Borstal Institute and Juvenile Jail' (sub-minor head).

Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh consolidate allocations for different types of prisons. In Tamil Nadu, the minor head 'jails' comprises two prison related sub-minor heads i.e. 1.) Jails other than sub jails and 2.) Sub jails (sub-minor head).

MP combines budgets for central and district prisons under the minor head 'jails', and under sub-minor head 'central and district jails'. Hence, disaggregation of budgets for central and district prisons is not possible in these states.

Figure 5.5: Central and district jails: Inmate population and budgets

In 2022-23, states spent Rs. 1,388 crore on central jails and Rs. 306 crore on district jails. Disaggregated prison budget data remains unavailable for several states.

State/UT	Remarks on budget availability	Minor head	Inmate population (2022)		2022-23 (AE) (Rs crore)	
			Central jails	District jails	Central jails	District jails
Andhra Pradesh	Provides only as "Jails" without any disaggregation	Not provided	4,542	1,112	NA	NA
Gujarat	Disaggregates central and district jails as sub-minor heads	Jails	9,961	3,739	95	46
Haryana	Disaggregates central and district jails as sub-minor heads	Manufactures	4,500	20,971	1	2
Karnataka	Provides only as "Jails" without any disaggregation	Not provided	10,267	4,584	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	Combines "Central and district jails" as sub-minor head	Jails	25,170	15,720	430	NA
Maharashtra	Disaggregates central and district jails as sub-minor heads	Jails	28,337	10,395	249	174
Rajasthan	Provides as "Main Jail".	Jails	10,148	8,091	237	NA
Tamil Nadu	Provides as "Jails (other than Sub-Jails)"	Jails	14,068	2,212	258	NA
Telangana	Disaggregated budget not available	Not provided	3,618	1,942	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	Disaggregated budget not available	Not provided	12,132	1,08,396	NA	NA
West Bengal	Disaggregates central and district correctional facilities as sub-minor heads	Correctional facilities	15,705	6,928	118	84
Total			1,38,448	1,84,090	1,388	306

NA: Disaggregated budget not available; States arranged in alphabetical order.

1 Prisons Statistics India, 2022, p 21-23. Available at: <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/uploads/nationalcrimerecordsbureau/custom/1701946506Table13-2022.pdf>

For state-wise budget for central and district prisons, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 5.1.

The allocation for central prisons in these 6 states which provide disaggregation increased by 24% from 2022–23 (RE) to 2024–25 (BE) (Rs. 1454 crore to Rs 1805 crore). For district prisons, it went up by 18% from Rs. 316 crore to Rs 373 crore in this period. Most states utilised more than 90% of their central as well as district prisons

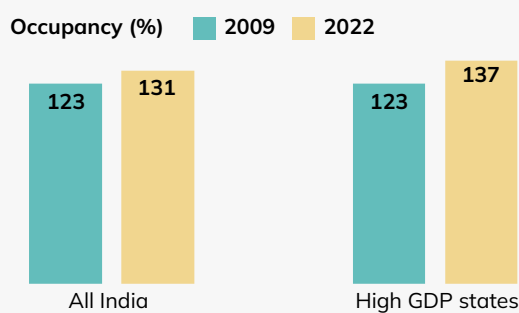
budgets. Refer to Annexure 5.1 for detailed central and district budgets.

B. Prison Infrastructure

States regularly require upgradation, renovation and creation of prison infrastructure including barracks, kitchens, as well as security-related systems. Nationally, occupancy went from 123% in 2009 to touching

Figure 5.6: 2009-2022: Change in prison occupancy

Prison occupancy has risen nationally from 123% in 2009 to 131% in 2022. In high GDP states, the increase is sharper—from 123% to 137%



Of these states, UP leads with 180% prison occupancy and the highest budget allocation: Rs. 1366 crore (BE 2024–25). It increased allocations towards infrastructure by over 300% since 2022–23. This covers construction of new prisons and also renovation of existing ones. From 2012 to 2022, the state increased its inmate capacity from about 48,000 to 68,000 (roughly 42%). However, the inmate population also increased by over 50%, leading to persistent overcrowding. Occupancy has been over 160% throughout this period.

Figure 5.7: Increasing Overcrowding

In 2022, inmate populations exceeded available prison capacity in most states, with UP at nearly double its capacity. These 11 states house 3.5 lakh inmates against a capacity of 2.5 lakh- occupancy rate of 137%

	Occupancy % (2022)	Spend on Prison Infrastructure (Rs. Crore)	
		2022-23 (AE)	2024-25 (BE)
	100%		
Uttar Pradesh	180	247	1366
Madhya Pradesh	164	55	107
Maharashtra	161	8	197
West Bengal	134	NP	NP
Haryana	122	NP	NP
Gujarat	118	157	209
Rajasthan	107	NP	NP
Karnataka	104	150	101
Andhra Pradesh	84	1	9
Telangana	81	0	0
Tamil Nadu	77	1	0
Total	137	619	1,990

States arranged in alphabetical order.

131% in 2022. As of December 2022, except Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana all other states had overcrowded prisons.

Over the last 5 years (2018 to 2022), the available capacity in these 11 states has increased from 2.3 lakh to 2.5 lakh. Nationally, it increased from 3.9 lakh to 4.3 lakh in this period.

Together, these states allocated Rs 1990 crore on prison infrastructure in 2024–25, up by 170% from 2022–23 (RE). However, between 2021–22 and 2022–23, the spend went up by 43%.

Utilisation

Overall, these states utilised 84% of their allocated budgets for infrastructure in 2022–23. For Tamil Nadu, the infrastructure related allocation was found only under the sub-minor head of ‘Construction of Buildings for Prison Department’.

In Karnataka (103.94%), Tamil Nadu (77.26%) and Telangana (81.24%), allocation towards infrastructure increased, while in AP, another relatively low prison occupancy state, it went down. All 3 states (KA, TN, and TG) provide budget for construction of Prisons or construction of buildings for the prison department (sub-minor head) without further detailed head.

In these 7 states (AP, Karnataka, MP, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP), of every Rs. 100 spent on prison, Rs. 0.23 is spent on training staff in 2024–25.

C. Training

Training budget in prisons is spent on upkeep of training institutes, and the salaries of training staff and infrastructure needs of these institutes. Of the 11 states, only 7 (AP, Karnataka, MP, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP) have indicated budgets for training of prison staff.

Figure 5.8: Budgets for Training

Training made 0.36% in 2022–23 (AE), decreasing to 0.23% in 2024–25 (BE).

	AE (2022-23)	BE (2024-25)
Prison budget of 7 states (in Rs. crore)	3,292	5,178
Prison training budget of 7 states (in Rs. crore)	12	17
Training as share of prison budget (%)	0.24	0.23

Nationally 20% of the prison staff received training in 2022. As of December 2022, Karnataka trained over 50% of its prison staff, whereas the remaining ten high GDP states trained an average 22% of their prison staff.

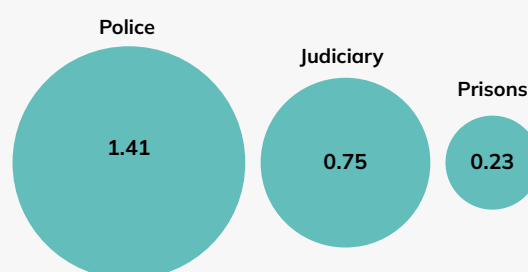
Training as a share of prison budget

On average, these 7 states² allocated less than 0.50% towards training of prison staff. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana had a training budget of more than 1% of the state's prison budget.

Of the three pillars, only police training budget averages to be more than 1% of the total police budget. Training budgets for judiciary and prisons comprise less than 1% of their respective total departmental budgets.³ Overall, the budget for prison staff training grew from Rs. 12 crore (RE 2022–23) to Rs. 17 crore (BE 2024–25) (32%).

Figure 5.9: Share of Training in Justice Sector (%)

Share of training in pillar budget (%)



² AP, Karnataka, MP, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP.

³ These are the 7 states that prisons provide training budgets for; these include Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

Figure 5.10: Prisons: Human resource and budgets across 11 states (Rs. Crore)

The average share of trained prison personnel in 2022 stands at 24% across these states, with Karnataka leading with 66% in 2022.

	Prison staff trained (%)		Training of prison staff (Rs. crore) (2022-23) (AE)
	2021	2022	
Andhra Pradesh	13	28	3
Gujarat	28	15	NP
Haryana	18	46	NP
Karnataka	155	66	1
Madhya Pradesh	28	26	1
Maharashtra	5	12	NP
Rajasthan	15	25	1
Tamil Nadu	6	7	0
Telangana	11	29	2
Uttar Pradesh	8	20	4
West Bengal	14	12	NP
Average	24	24	(Total): 12
All India	15.39	20.73	

States arranged in alphabetical order.

Utilisation

These states utilised 96% of their training budgets. At 61%, Tamil Nadu showed the lowest utilisation of its training budget in 2022-23 and its BE remained stagnant at Rs. 1 crore over the years 2023-24 and 2024-25. For state-wise training budget, utilisation and change in allocation and trained staff over years, refer to Annexure 5.3.

D. Modernisation of Prisons

In 2021-22, the Ministry approved the Modernisation of Prisons scheme with a budget of Rs. 950 crore, aimed at enhancing security infrastructure and improving correctional administration in line with the Model Prisons Manual 2016.^{4,5}

The study found that the states allocate budgets under

sub-heads such as the 'Modernisation of Prisons' scheme, the 'modernisation of jail kitchens' in Uttar Pradesh, and the 'modernisation of prison agriculture' in Maharashtra.⁶ In 2024-25, an allocation of Rs. 300

Of the top eleven GDP states, six (Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) provide prison modernisation budget in the state budget documents. Together, these states allocated Rs. 126 crore (BE) in 2024-25 to modernisation, up from Rs 75 crore in 2022-23 (RE). The spend between 2021-22 and 2022-23 also increased from Rs 33 crore to Rs 75 crore. Modernisation budget made 1.74% of the prison budget of these states. These states utilised their modernisation budgets entirely.

4 The core components of this scheme include: (1) Video conference infrastructure, (2) Body worn cameras, (3) Door frame/metal detectors/security poles and other modern gadgets, (4) Baggage scanners/search/jamming solutions, and (5) Correctional programmes for inmates, including counselling/therapies/vocational training etc. Guidelines for Implementation of the Modernisation of Prisons Project in Prisons of all States and UTs. Source: https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/GuidelinesModernisationPrisons_13092024.pdf.

5 Women Safety Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Implementation of the 'Modernisation of Prisons' project in Prisons of all States and Union Territories' (April 5th, 2022) Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1907161>

6 Maharashtra's prison department has launched an initiative to integrate modern farm equipment into prison farming. According to officials, this modernisation will not only provide inmates with training on advanced implements but also enhance the agricultural productivity of the prisons. Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/maharashtra-modern-farm-equipment-prison-farming-8413602/>

crore had been set aside for this initiative nationally, while the actual expenditure as of 2022–23 stood at Rs. 150 crore⁷.

For a detailed, state-wise prisons modernisation budget, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to annexure 5.4.

VC facilities in jails

The modernisation of prisons also includes improving video conferencing facilities. Nationally, the share of jails with at least one video-conferencing facility has increased from 60% in December 2019 to 86% in December 2022.⁸ More than half of the jails with video

Figure 5.11: Undertrial Prisoners Across High GDP States (2022)

Undertrials make 72% of the prison population in 11 High GDP states, contributing nearly 60% of all undertrials in India. West Bengal reports the highest share at 82%.

	Undertrials (2022)	Share of UTP (2022) (%)
West Bengal	23,706	82
Maharashtra	32,883	80
Karnataka	12,605	78
Rajasthan	19,233	78
Uttar Pradesh	94,131	77
Haryana	19,279	76
Andhra Pradesh	5,123	71
Gujarat	11,129	67
Telangana	4,221	65
Tamil Nadu	11,564	61
Madhya Pradesh	26,877	55
Total	2,60,751	73
All India	4,34,302	76
UTPs in high GDP states as a share of all India UTP population (%)	60	

States arranged in descending order of share of UTP.

Maharashtra

Maharashtra allocated Rs. 78 crore to prison modernisation in 2024–25, the highest among the top eleven GDP states, while Uttar Pradesh allocated the lowest at Rs. 1 crore. The state increased its budget for modernisation of prisons from Rs. 11 crore to Rs. 78 crore between RE 2022–23 to BE 2024–25. The state noted a significant increase in allocation towards 'modernisation of security arrangements in jails' and 'video conferencing facility for jail'. The state increased video conferencing facilities in jails from 75% in 2021 to 88% in 2022.

Figure 5.12: Maharashtra Jail Modernisation

Allocations for modernising jail security increase more than tenfold from Rs. 5.6 crore in 2022–23 (RE) to Rs. 66 crore in 2024–25 (BE).

	RE 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	BE 2024-25 (Rs. crore)
18- Modernisation of security arrangements in jails. (Scheme)	5.6	66.0
19- Video conferencing facility for jail. (Scheme)	4.6	8.7

⁷ PRS Legislative Research, 'Demand for Grants 2024-25 Analysis: Home Affairs' (August 9th, 2024), Source: <https://prsindia.org/budgets/parliament/demand-for-grants-2024-25-analysis-home-affairs>

⁸ Jails with video conferencing: PSI 2020, PSI 2022.

conferencing are in the top eleven GDP states (High GDP states: 738. All India: 1150). However, a single video conferencing facility is often insufficient to effectively enhance inmates' access to judicial processes in high-occupancy jails. Nationally, as per IJR 2025, nearly 400 out of 1314 jails nationally had an occupancy above 150%. The eleven high GDP states house over 60% of India's undertrial prisoners. Of these states, Haryana and West Bengal have video conferencing facilities in all prisons.

E. Prison staff housing

Of the 11 states, only UP and Rajasthan provide budget details for housing of the prison staff. UP provides it under the sub-minor head 'construction of houses for prison staff' and Rajasthan provides it under 'prisoner and employee welfare scheme'.

Across India, the share of quarters to actual staff strength is 61.9% as of Dec 2022. Uttar Pradesh is the only state that reports housing for its entire prison staff.⁹ In 2024–25, the state allocated over Rs 30 crore towards this. Rajasthan on the other hand allocated Rs

0.65 crore, it has housing quarters available for 32% of its staff. For detailed prison staff housing budgets refer to Annexure 5.5.

House rent allowance

Along with providing housing for the prison staff the states also provide house rent allowance which has been indicated in the budgets as object/detailed head under different sub-minor heads such as jails, central jails, district jails and IG prisons, etc.

Of the 11 states, seven (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, MP, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP and West Bengal) provided budgets for House Rent Allowance (HRA). These states spent (AE) Rs. 45 crore on HRA in 2022–23, up from 2021–22 by 10%, despite the actual staff strength¹⁰ falling between 2021 and 2022.

Gujarat, Telangana, UP, West Bengal reduced their staff strength between 2021 and 2022 and all four have increased their HRA amounts, albeit marginally. Together, the states allocated Rs. 54 crore to HRA in 2024–25 (BE).

Figure 5.13: Prison Staff Housing—Budgets and Utilisation (2022-23)

Uttar Pradesh alone accounts for Rs. 27.66 crore of the Rs. 28.31 crore spent on prison staff housing by UP and Rajasthan.

	Availability of staff quarters (%) (2022)	Prison staff housing 2022-23 (AE) (Rs. Crore)	Utilisation of prison staff housing budget (2022-23) (%)
Rajasthan	32	0.65	68
Uttar Pradesh	144	27.66	102
Total	69	28.31	101
All India	62		

⁹ Prison staff housing: PSI 2022.

¹⁰ Staff strength for states that provide HRA budgets.

Figure 5.14: Prison Staff Quarters and House Rent Allowance (HRA)

Between 2021 and 2022, the average availability of staff quarters across 11 states remained unchanged at 56% of actual staff strength. Despite this, Rs. 61 crore was spent on HRA—an increase from Rs. 55 crore in 2021-22.

	Actual Staff Strength		% Share of Quarters to Actual Staff Strength (2021)		HRA (Rs. Crore)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (AE)
Andhra Pradesh	1,872	1,864	26	21	13	16
Gujarat	2,389	2,241	75	83	1	1
Haryana	2,731	2,696	90	80	NA	NA
Karnataka	3,202	3,131	37	38	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	5,587	5,786	62	60	1	1
Maharashtra	4,226	4,219	57	57	NA	NA
Rajasthan	3,375	3,312	28	32	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	4,779	4,896	43	42	8	8
Telangana	1,543	1,418	36	39	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	9,052	8,959	140	144	5	6
West Bengal	3,566	3,488	22	23	14	15
Total	42,322	42,010	68	69	55	61

States arranged in alphabetical order.





CHAPTER 6

Legal Aid



Legal aid Budgets: Key Takeaways

00.43%

The average **share of legal aid in the justice budget** in 2024-25 BE.

Rs. 6

On average **per capita spend** on legal aid in 11 high GDP

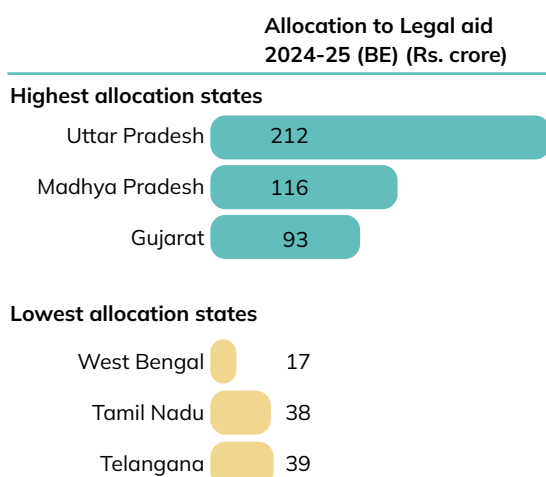
2 states

9 of the 11 states provide budget for SLSAs. These states allocated Rs. 267 crore to SLSAs in 2024-25 BE. Only Andhra Pradesh and Telangana provided **District and Mandal level disaggregation**.

Rs 1.71

West Bengal's per capita allocation for legal aid in 2024-25. Haryana had the highest—Rs 25 in the same period.

Figure 6.1: Legal aid-Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)



Legal aid Budget Codes

The legal aid budget is provided in the Department of Law and Justice, under a major head associated with the judiciary (2014-Administration of justice), rather than having its own major head. Hence, the budget code for major heads pertaining to legal aid are similar to that of judiciary (2014) and also Social Security and Welfare (2235) in Karnataka. The study restricts itself to the sub-minor head level, however, it goes to the Object and Detailed item head levels in specific instances to illustrate fiscal behaviour and performance. Disaggregated budgets are provided for each Minor head, these include budgets for SLSAs, victim compensation etc.

At the object head and detailed item level, the budget document provides more granular details like salaries and wages, various allowances such as dearness allowance, house rent allowance, and travel allowance, etc.



6.1 Budget for Legal aid: An Overview

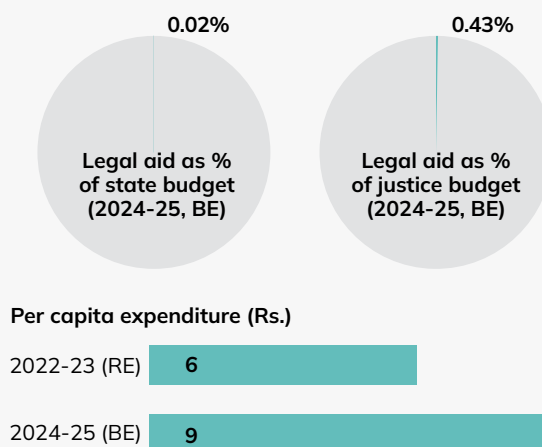
Free legal aid is universally recognized as a vital component of an effective criminal justice system grounded in the rule of law. Accessible and cost-free legal aid—whether through representation, counselling, mediation, awareness programs, or referrals—transforms the principle of equal access to justice for all into a practical reality.

'Legal aid providers' includes paralegal volunteers (PLVs), lawyers (panel, retainer, and remand), jail-visiting lawyers, and, more recently, full-time legal aid defence counsel offices (LADC). PLVs who ought to be deployed nationwide, serve as vital intermediaries between communities and legal service institutions. Their responsibilities include promoting legal literacy, offering legal advice, and facilitating basic dispute resolution at its source.

This pilot study captures data on legal aid budgets of 11 states with the highest GSDP. It also provides budgets for certain key areas within the legal aid budget in each state. Data has been collected from state budget documents for the FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25.

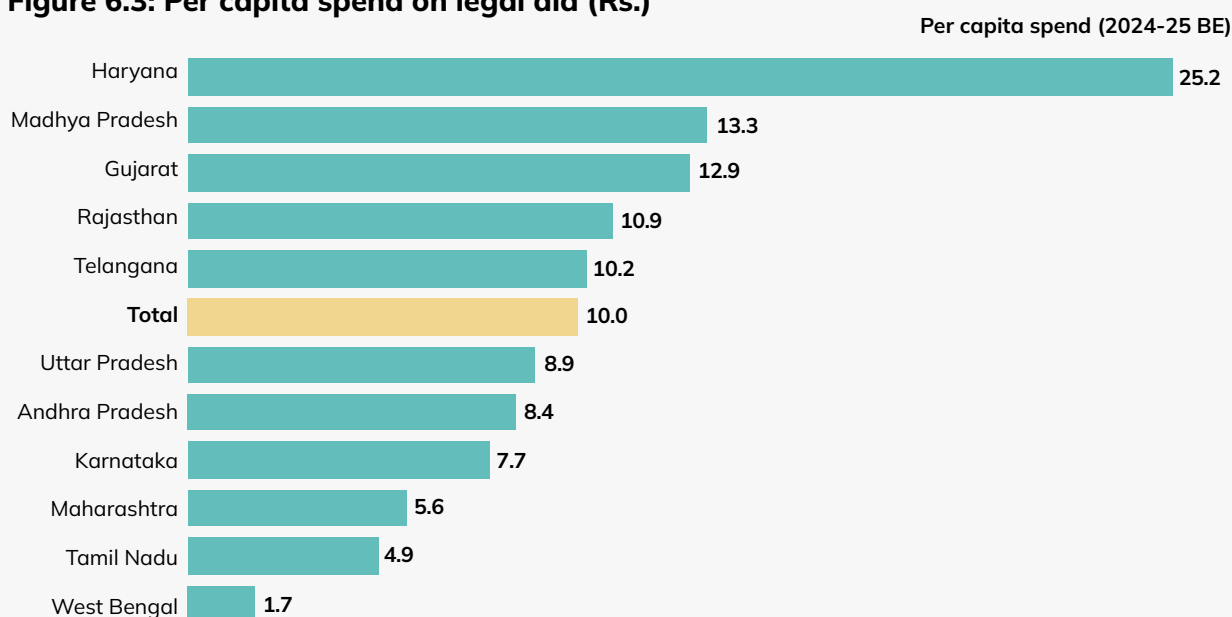
The share of legal aid budget in justice budget as well

Figure 6.2: Legal aid budget for 2024-25



as in the state budget is the lowest among the pillars of justice. In 2022–23, Rs. 836 crore were allocated to legal aid nationally. The high GDP states allocated Rs. 591 crore during this year. This was about 0.37% of their total justice budget in 2022–23 (RE) and 0.43% in 2024–25 (BE). However, the average percentage of legal aid in the state budget has stayed consistently at 0.02% (2022-23 to 2024-25). For state-wise legal aid budget refer to Annexure 6. On average, these 11 states spent Rs. 6 per capita (RE) on legal aid (2022–23), growing to an average of Rs 9 in 2024–25 (BE).

Figure 6.3: Per capita spend on legal aid (Rs.)



States arranged in descending order of per capita spend.



IJR 2025

Per capita spend on legal aid

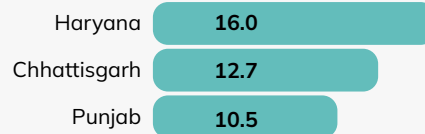
The IJR has been assessing budgets for justice pillars through key metrics such as per capita spend and variation between growth in pillar spend versus growth in total state expenditure.

7 states: Jharkhand(Rs. 5), Assam (Rs. 5),Uttar Pradesh (Rs.4), Tamil Nadu (Rs.4), Maharashtra (Rs.4), Bihar (Rs.3), West Bengal (Rs.2) had per capita spends less than average Rs. 6.3 per capita spend (2022-23 RE).

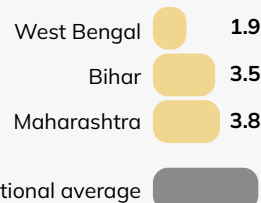
Figure 6.4: Per capita spend on legal aid

Per capita spend 2022-23 (Rs.)

Highest



Lowest



6.2 Budget for Legal aid: Focus Areas

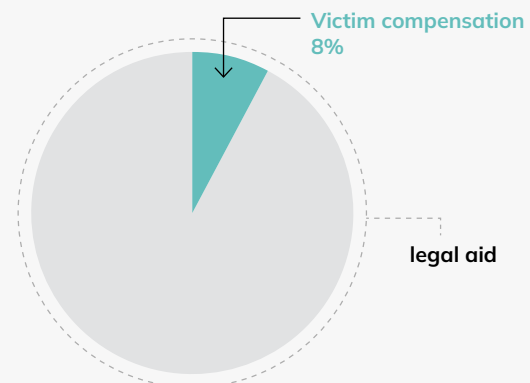
The minor heads considered in this exercise include district legal services authorities, taluka courts, mediation centre, victim compensation, grant for training of mediators /conciliators and capacity building, etc.

A. Victim Compensation

A key priority of the legal aid system is the implementation of victim compensation schemes, which offer financial support to victims or their dependents who have suffered loss or injury due to a crime and are in need of rehabilitation.

Of the 11 states, 7 (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, MP, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP) provide budgets for victim compensation in the department of law and justice (or administration of justice). In Gujarat, the allocation of Rs 32 crore towards victim compensation was shown under the Gender Budget (FY 2023) under the head of State Legal Services Authority.¹ Curiously, the Gujarat's department of law and justice budget for FY2023 and FY 2024-25 doesn't contain victim compensation as a budget head.

Figure 6.5: Victim compensation in legal aid



Despite having comprehensive guidelines, the execution of these schemes remains inadequate particularly in cases of crimes against women and children. Nationally, between 2016-17 and 2021-22, State Legal Aid Service Authorities received a total of 97,037 applications for compensation.² Of these, only 64,333 applications (66 percent) were disposed of across all states. For state-wise budget of victim compensation, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 6.1.

¹ Gujarat Gender Budget 2024-25, p 25. (Legal Department).

² Victim Compensation, National Legal Services Authority. Source: <https://nalsa.gov.in/victim-compensation/>

Figure 6.6: Victim compensation (Rs. Crore)

In 2022, over 2.67 lakh IPC crimes against women were reported across these 11 states. Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of such crimes (over 52,000) and spent Rs. 2 crore (AE) on victim compensation.

	Crimes against Women (IPC) (2022)	Victim compensation budget (2022-23 (AE)) (Rs. Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	22,894	NP
Gujarat	5,177	NP
Haryana	14,510	16
Karnataka	11,996	10
Madhya Pradesh	26,626	10
Maharashtra	37,654	NP
Rajasthan	41,160	NP
Tamil Nadu	3,739	2
Telangana	19,300	2
Uttar Pradesh	52,495	2
West Bengal	31,969	NP
Total	2,67,520	42

States arranged in alphabetical order.

Together, these 7 states nearly doubled the allocation for victim compensation from Rs 37 crore in 2022–23 (RE) to Rs 66 crore in 2024–25. The spend increased from Rs. 28 crore in 2021–22 to Rs 42 crore in 2022–23.

Utilisation

On average, these states utilised 100% of their victim compensation budget in 2022-23.³ Madhya Pradesh utilised over 200% of its allocated budget. The state allocated Rs. 10 crore (BE 2022–23) to 'M.P. Crime Victim Compensation Scheme 2015', revised it to Rs 3.6 crore (RE 2022–23) in the same year and reported Rs 10 crore (AE 2022–23) as expenditure.

In 2024–25, Madhya Pradesh increased the allocation by over 500% (Rs. 25 crore). The lack of disaggregation disallows pinpointing where the increase was actually made. The remaining states either increased marginally or not at all, their respective budgets.

Of the Rs 26 crore increased across 7 states between 2022–23 and 2024–25, MP alone increased Rs. 21 crore.

In addition to mapping victim compensation in the law and justice and/or Administration of justice department, IJR also scanned other departments for victim compensation. Haryana and Karnataka provide budgets for relief and rehabilitation of acid victims under the Social Justice and Empowerment Department and Revenue Department respectively.

B. Alternate Dispute Resolution centres (ADR)/mediation centres

Budget documents of 6 states (Karnataka, MP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP) provide figures for allocations towards ADR and mediation centres. Together, these 6 states allocated Rs 60 crore in 2024–25 (BE), down from Rs 63 crore in 2022–23 (RE). The spend (AE) increased from Rs. 17 crore in 2021–22 to Rs. 27 crore in 2022–23. For state-wise allocations towards ADR and mediation refer to Annexure 6.2 (b).

³ Andhra Pradesh only shows allocation in 2024-25.

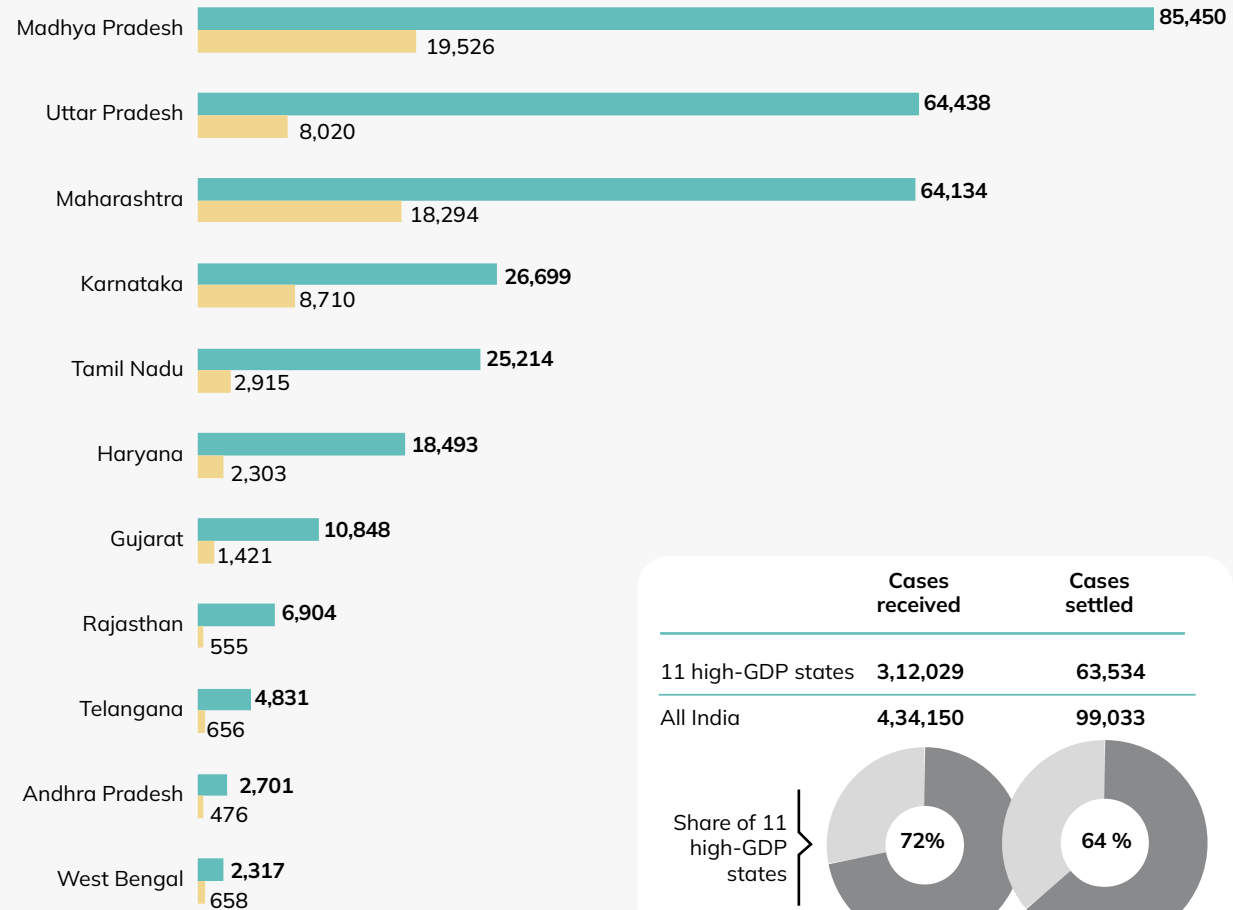
Figure 6.7: Mediation: Cases received and settled (April 2023–March 2024)

High GDP states accounted for 72% of all mediation cases received and 64% of all settlements nationally during 2023–24.

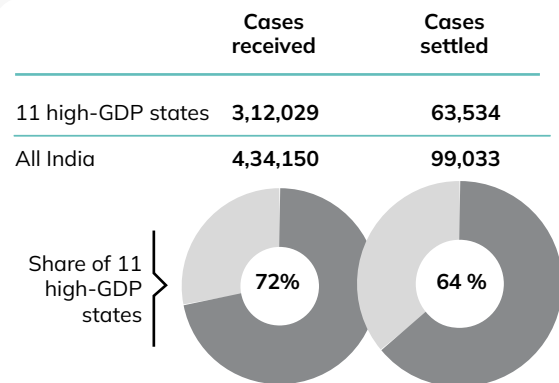
Mediation (April 2023 to March 2024)

Cases Received

Cases Settled



States arranged in descending order of mediation cases received.



As of 2024–25, UP allocated Rs 35 crore, the highest among these states. Telangana had the lowest allocation at Rs 2.36 crore.

On average, these states utilised about 41% of their ADR/mediation budget in 2022-23. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka utilised nearly their entire allocated budget.

In 2024–25, Karnataka allocated Rs. 4 crore for 'Arbitration Centre Karnataka (Domestic & International)', a non-profit venture which was established under the

aegis of the High Court in 2012.⁴ Tamil Nadu budget documents show allocations towards the Mediation and Conciliation Centre in ADR Centre and Arbitration Centre, Madras.

Maharashtra allocated for ADR centres in 2022–23 (RE) and does not provide any allocation for it in 2024–25 (BE). UP, on the other hand, reduced allocation for 'ADR setting up centres and training of mediators' from Rs 11 crore to Rs 5 crore between 2022–23 to 2024–25.

4 Arbitration & Conciliation Centre – Bengaluru (Domestic & International) <https://www.arbitrationcentreblr.org/objectives.html>

Figure 6.8: ADR, Mediation and budgets across 11 states

High GDP states accounted for 63% of all ADR Centres and 68% of other mediation centres operational in 2023–24.

	Centres (April, 2023 to March, 2024)		ADR/ Mediation budget (Rs. crore)	
	ADR Centres	Existing Mediation Centres (other than ADR Centres)	(AE 2022-23)	(BE 2024-25)
Andhra Pradesh	0	13	NP	NP
Gujarat	12	14	NP	NP
Haryana	19	36	NP	NP
Karnataka	18	11	4	4
Madhya Pradesh	44	142	6	13
Maharashtra	37	0	6	0
Rajasthan	31	144	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	32	128	4	6
Telangana	4	7	0	2.36
Uttar Pradesh	46	0	7	35
West Bengal	19	1	NP	NP
Total	262	496	27	60
All India	416	728	53.03	
Share of high GDP states in all of India	63	68	26.51	

States arranged in alphabetical order.





CHAPTER 7

Forensics

Forensics Budgets: Key Takeaways

Less than 1%

The average **share of forensics in police budget** in 2024–25.

Rs. 284 crore

Uttar Pradesh had the highest budget allocation for forensics in 2024–25.

40%

Vacancies in SFSLs within these 11 states as on 01 Jan, 2023.

Rs. 437 crore

The increase in spend (AE) on forensics, from Rs. 671 crore (2021–22) to Rs. 1,108 crore (2022–23).



Forensics Budgets Codes

The budget for forensics comes under the Home Department (Code 2055) for all states. Budgets are provided for various functions such as setting up of forensic labs, training of staff and purchase of machinery and equipment for forensic facilities including state forensic labs, regional forensic labs and district mobile forensic units. Apart from the state allocations towards forensics, the central government also provides budgets for strengthening forensic infrastructure in the country.

In view of the additional forensic capabilities necessitated by the three new criminal laws, in June 2024, the Ministry of Home Affairs approved proposal for the National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme (NFIES) with a financial outlay of Rs. 2,254.43 crore, from 2024–25 to 2028–29.¹

The Bombay High Court in January 2025 pointed to 'huge pendency' of over 45,000 cases with the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) units in Mumbai and Thane for the last five years.²

1 Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Cabinet approves Central Sector Scheme "National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme" (N.F.I.E.S.)' (June 19th, 2024). Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseSelfFramePage.aspx?PRID=2026705#:~:text=The%20Union%20Cabinet%20chaired%20by.%2D25%20to%202028%2D29>

2 Omkar Gokhale, 'Bombay High Court raises concerns over pendency of 45,000 cases with FSLs in Mumbai, Thane for 5 yrs', The Indian Express, January 30th, 2025. Available at: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/bombay-high-court-raises-concerns-over-pendency-of-45000-cases-with-fsls-in-mumbai-thane-for-5-yrs-9806502/>

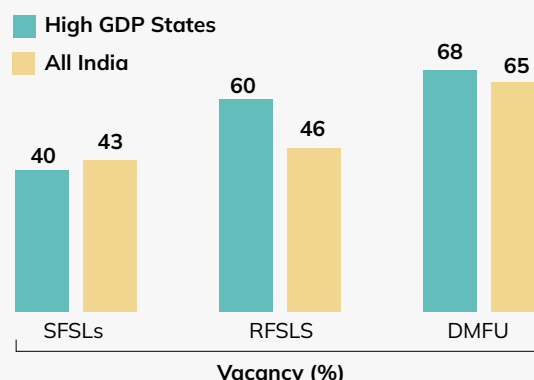


7.1 Budget for Forensics: An Overview

As of January 2023, India had 32 state forensic labs (SFSL), 97 regional forensic labs (RFSL) and 582 district mobile forensic units (DMFU). Even with a small sanctioned strength of about 10,000 posts across India, there are huge vacancies at all levels: 40% at SFSLs, 60% at RFSLs and 68% at district mobile labs.³ On average, high GDP states faced 40% shortages of forensic staff in SFSLs, 53% in RFSL and 55% in DMFUs as of January 2023. These states make up 62% of the sanctioned staff nationally and also 66% of the vacancies.

All states except Haryana and West Bengal provide budgets broadly for setting up of forensic labs without disaggregating for SFSLs, RFSLs and DFSLs at the sub-minor head level. Haryana and West Bengal provide it for RFSLs.

Figure 7.1: Vacancies in forensic labs (%)



How do rich states fund forensics?

Between 2021–22 and 2024–25, the allocation towards forensics has consistently remained around 1% of the total police budget.

Figure 7.2: Forensics: Labs/units, vacancies⁴ and budget⁵ (Rs. Crore)

In January 2023, vacancies in forensic labs varied across states, with SFSL vacancies ranging from 27% (Uttar Pradesh) to 66% (Telangana). RFSL vacancies were highest in Haryana at 74%.

	Number of forensic labs (Jan, 2023)			Vacancy (%) (Jan, 2023)			2022-23 (AE) (Rs. crore)
	SFSLs	RFSLs	DMFU	SFSLs	RFSLs	DMFU	
Andhra Pradesh	1	5	109	48	44	100	23
Gujarat	1	7	51	59	47	58	57
Haryana	1	4	17	63	74	54	22
Karnataka	1	7	NP	29	26	NP	383
Madhya Pradesh	1	4	50	53	59	85	28
Maharashtra	1	12	45	33	30	0	126
Rajasthan	1	6	35	47	45	50	56
Tamil Nadu	1	10	47	18	14	55	49
Telangana	1	4	NP	66	64	NP	13
Uttar Pradesh	1	11	75	27	63	100	131
West Bengal ⁶	1	2	4	63	74	NP	222
Total	11	72	433	39	60	68	1108.47
All India	32	97	582	43	46	65	NA

States arranged in alphabetical order.

³ Number of forensic labs: https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/1716639795_d6fce11ed56a985b635c.pdf

⁴ Number of labs and vacancy data taken from DoPo 2023. Data as of 1 Jan 2023.

⁵ Includes budgets for SFSLs, RFSLs and DMFUs.

⁶ West Bengal provides a number of DMFUs, their sanctioned strength of staff and zero actual strength.

Together, these 11 states allocated Rs. 1218 crore (BE) towards forensics in 2024–25, up by 7% from 2022–23(RE). The spend (AE) on forensics also went up between 2021–22 and 2022–23 from Rs. 671 crore to Rs. 1,108 crore. For state-wise forensics budget, utilisation and change in allocation, refer to Annexure 7.

Overall, the states utilised 97% of their forensic budgets in 2022–23 with Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal indicating over 100% utilisation.

Gujarat on the other hand reported the lowest utilisation (54%) in 2022–23. In 2022–23, it provided budget for Modernisation of Forensic Science Laboratory (60% Central, 40% State), Modernisation of Police Force - Forensic Science (60% Central, 40% State), Forensic Science Laboratory, Construction of FSL Buildings,

Purchase of equipment, vehicle for FSL, Chemical and others (sub-minor heads). However, the budgets for Modernisation of Forensic Science Laboratory (60% Central, 40% State) has not been provided for 2022–23 onwards.

Together, these 11 states increased the forensic budget between 2022–23 to 2024–25 by 7%. Uttar Pradesh had the highest budget allocation for forensics in 2024–25: Rs. 285 crore. Of the Rs. 285 crore, 160 crore was allocated for establishment of a Forensic Science Laboratory (sub-minor head).

Karnataka, Telangana, and Rajasthan have reduced their allocations between 2022–23 to 2024–25.

Karnataka: A Turnaround Story

After the August 2021 Karnataka High Court judgement directing the government of Karnataka to take urgent steps to overhaul the forensic infrastructure in the state⁷, a set of substantive and tangible steps have been taken. The State was instructed to provide sufficient infrastructure, including the latest and most modern equipment, to all forensic laboratories to facilitate efficient operations within one year from the date of the order. The State was also directed to promptly fill existing vacancies in the State and Regional Forensic Science Laboratories to ensure adequate staffing levels. A review of Karnataka's shows that between

2021–22 and 2022–23, the state increased the utilisation six times: from 21% to 127%.

In 2023–24, Karnataka increased allocations for specific detailed heads. For instance, under the *Forensic Science Laboratory, Bangalore* (sub-minor head), the state initially allocated Rs. 5 lakh for *Building Expenses* in 2022–23 (BE), revised it to Rs. 1.55 crore (RE), and further increased it to Rs. 1.60 crore in BE 2024–25.

As of January 2023, Karnataka has one of the lowest vacancies among the high GDP states, second only after Tamil Nadu (29% in SFSLs and in 26% RFSLs) and one of the highest budgets (Rs. 130 crore BE 2024–25) among these states.

⁷ Karnataka HC issues direction to govt over forensic labs, directs top posts to be filled, The News Minute. Source: <https://www.thenewsminute.com/karnataka/k-taka-hc-issues-direction-govt-over-forensic-labs-directs-top-posts-be-filled-154193>



Ramping up the Forensics Infrastructure⁸

Initiatives by the central government

1. An e-Forensics IT platform, which connects 117 forensic science laboratories (Central and State) in the country has been operationalized.
2. In order to strengthen DNA Analysis and Cyber Forensic Capacities in State Forensic Science Laboratories (State FSLs), all projects (30) received from States/UTs have been approved to the tune of Rs. 245.29 crore. Rs. 185.28 crore have been released so far.
3. Further, in the year 2022 a 'Scheme for Modernisation of Forensic Capacities' with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2080.5 crore

has been approved. Under this scheme, assistance is available to States/UTs to develop high quality forensic science facilities for modernisation of machinery and equipment including mobile forensic vans, and facilitating availability of trained manpower in these laboratories through expansion of educational facilities for forensic science in the country. So far, funds to the tune of about Rs. 200 crore have been approved for 20 States/UTs for the component of 'Modernisation /Upgradation of Forensic Science Laboratories in States/UTs'. Further, so far under this scheme, projects from 23 States/UTs have been approved for procurement of 433 mobile forensic vans.



⁸ Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Forensics Labs' (December 18th, 2024). Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2085688>



CHAPTER 8

SHRC

SHRC Budgets: Key Takeaways

Rs. 0.8

Per capita spend on SHRC among 5 high GDP states in 2024–25.

8%

Increase in the budget for SHRCs in 5 states (GJ, HR, KA, UP and WB) between 2022–23 RE and 2024–25 BE.

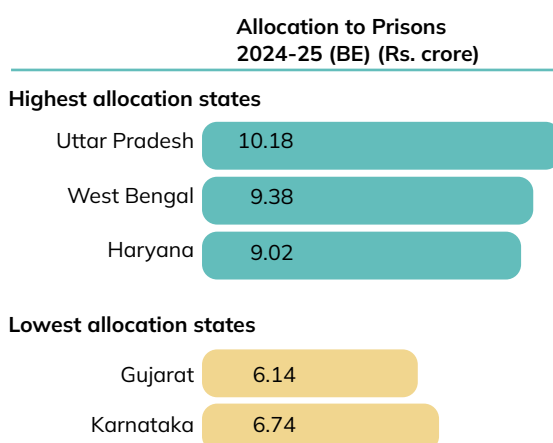
5 states

Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal provide budgets towards SHRCs in their **Home, Justice, and Social Security/Welfare departments**.

43%

Vacancies in SHRC staff nationally. Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh with 71% and 62%, respectively exceeded the national average in 2020-21.¹

Figure 8.1: SHRCs-Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)



SHRC Budget Codes

The IJR attempted to identify the budgets for SHRCs within the Home, Justice, and Social Security/Welfare departments across the eleven high GDP states. The study restricts itself to the sub-minor head level.

Nationally, SHRCs reported 43% staff vacancy. Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh with 71% and 62%, respectively exceeded the national average in 2020–21. UP also indicated the lowest case clearance rate of 52%, against the national average of 68%.²

¹ SHRC vacancies: Based on RTI-IJR 3 (2022).

² Case Clearance Rate (CCR) measures the proportion of cases resolved or disposed of within a specific time frame compared to the number of new cases registered during the same period.

The total allocation for SHRCs in these states stood at Rs. 42 crore in 2024–25(BE).

Per capita spend on Human Rights

These 5 states had Rs. 0.8 per capita spend on SHRCs in 2024–25. Between 2022–23 to 2024–25, the budget for SHRCs in these 5 states increased marginally by 8% (Rs. 42 crore in 2024–25) and the spend between 2021–22 and 2022–23 went up by 32%. A state-wise breakdown of SHRC budgets is provided in Annexure 8.

UP led in allocations at Rs. 10.18 crore in 2024–25. It allocated the budget under the sub-minor head of 'Formation of the State Human Rights Commission'. It also increased its allocation by 8% between 2022–23 to 2024–25. The Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission was established in 1996 and formally constituted in 2002.³

On the other hand, Gujarat and Karnataka allocated around Rs. 6 crore (BE 2024–25). Together, these states utilised over 90% of their SHRC budgets.

Figure 8.2: Budget for State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) across 11 states

Uttar Pradesh allocates the highest budget of Rs. 10.2 crore, with Gujarat, Haryana, and West Bengal allocating between Rs. 6 crore and Rs. 9 crore. The average per capita spend across states is Rs. 0.8, though many states have not reported their SHRC budgets in respective state budget documents.

States/UTs	Department	2024-25 (BE) (Rs. Crore)	Per capita spend (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	Home Department.	6.1	0.8
Haryana	Home Department.	9	3
Karnataka	Law, Justice and Human Rights Dept.	6.7	1
Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	Home Department (Police).	10.2	0.4
West Bengal	Home, Jail and Disaster Management Dept. (Home Division).	9.4	0.9
Total		41.5	0.8

States arranged in alphabetical order.

3 UP human rights commission: <https://uphrc.up.nic.in/pdf/Introduction.pdf>

Chapter 9

Data Availability: Key Observations

The exercise gathered data from the respective state budget documents (The Detailed Demand for Grants of Departments of Various States) for the years 2023–24 and 2024–25. It focused on the Home Department (covering police and prisons) and the Department of Law and Justice (covering justice, including legal aid). The exercise delved up to the subhead level and, wherever necessary, the object and detailed head level. During the data collection process, it was observed that the budget allocation is not uniform across states.

For example:

Police

1. **CCPWC:** The budget for cyber crime prevention against women and children was only available in 7 (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh) of the 11 states.
2. **Safe City:** Similarly, for Gujarat, despite Ahmedabad being a safe city, it does not provide its allocation in the state budget documents in Home or Administration of justice departments.
3. **Budgets** for 'construction of residential buildings for police' are not provided in Andhra Pradesh and Haryana.

Judiciary

1. The states provide budgets for High Courts and civil and sessions courts under different sub-minor heads. In West Bengal the different courts such as criminal courts, small causes courts, etc. are provided

as minor heads with different sub-minor heads. This enables a more granular view and transparency in budget allocation, whereas Gujarat and UP club all these under the minor head of civil and sessions courts.

2. Similarly, Rajasthan, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh do not provide a disaggregated budget of FTSCs.

Prisons

1. States do not provide a clear disaggregation of whether the allocation is going towards central or district prisons. For example, Madhya Pradesh clubs together the allocation for state and central prisons, Tamil Nadu provides for 'Jails (other than Sub-Jails)', Haryana for 'Central District Jails including Borstal Institute and Juvenile Jail' etc. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh do not provide any allocations for central and distinct prisons up to sub-minor head level.

Only Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan clearly disaggregate data for district and central prisons.

2. **On modernisation of prisons:** Six (Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) of the 11 states provide budgets for modernisation of prisons. Only two (Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) provide for prison staff housing.

Legal Aid

1. The budget for legal aid is provided within the judiciary budget for all 11 states. There is no separate

Major head for legal aid per se.

2. Only six (Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh) of the 11 states provided budgets for victim compensation in the law and justice department or social security and welfare department. For ADR and mediation too, only six (Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh) of the 11 states provided budget data.

Without uniformity in recording the budget allocation, it is challenging to make meaningful comparisons across states. For example, if a comparison is intended between allocations towards central and district prisons, the lack of disaggregated data impedes the process. Similarly, limited legal aid data allows drill down only up to a certain level. Disaggregated data is also essential for understanding how resources are utilised.



Annexures

Annexure 1 : Justice budget

States	State budget (₹ crore)		Justice (₹ crore)		Share of justice in state budget (%)	Per capita spend on justice (₹)
	2024-25 (BE)		2024-25 (BE)		2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh		2,01,186		9,691	4.84	1,828
Gujarat		3,28,447		11,528	3.51	1,593
Haryana		2,19,877		8,026	3.65	2,657
Karnataka		3,46,409		14,500	4.19	2,129
Madhya Pradesh		3,26,381		14,716	4.51	1,680
Maharashtra		6,69,491		35,629	5.32	2,797
Rajasthan		4,95,467		12,782	2.58	1,561
Tamil Nadu		4,53,682		14,609	3.22	1,895
Telangana		2,75,891		11,663	4.23	3,047
Uttar Pradesh		6,96,632		51,005	7.32	2,143
West Bengal		3,04,689		12,813	4.21	1,287
Total	43,18,151		1,96,962		Average: 4.6	Average: 2,031

Justice budget over the years (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	6,930	7,674	8,101	7,873	9,691
Gujarat	7,283	9,093	8,737	10,051	11,528
Haryana	6,350	7,787	7,097	7,865	8,026
Karnataka	8,721	11,315	10,678	12,482	14,500
Madhya Pradesh	8,736	11,292	10,340	12,656	14,716
Maharashtra	21,218	26,868	24,819	32,105	35,629
Rajasthan	8,881	10,592	9,856	11,336	12,782
Tamil Nadu	9,881	12,138	11,881	13,677	14,609
Telangana	8,665	10,461	9,712	10,682	11,663
Uttar Pradesh	28,891	37,459	32,179	39,497	51,005
West Bengal	10,891	13,284	11,170	12,091	12,813
Total	1,26,446	1,57,963	1,44,569	1,70,315	1,96,962

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 2 : Police budget

Police Budget (₹ crore)

States	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	5,940	6,458	6,858	7,245	7,869
Gujarat	5,819	7,265	7,000	8,046	8,837
Haryana	5,202	6,297	5,765	6,030	6,287
Karnataka	6,801	8,946	8,538	9,638	11,572
Madhya Pradesh	6,914	8,635	8,081	9,471	10,381
Maharashtra	18,334	22,578	21,145	25,394	30,127
Rajasthan	7,295	8,539	7,933	9,151	9,911
Tamil Nadu	8,109	9,952	9,753	10,839	12,090
Telangana	7,774	8,893	8,574	9,396	9,208
Uttar Pradesh	24,957	29,298	27,503	29,476	39,425
West Bengal	9,671	11,775	9,778	10,391	11,012
Total	1,06,815	1,28,637	1,20,928	1,35,077	1,56,719

Police: Share in State, Justice and Per Capita Spend

States	Police Budget as % of State Budget		Police Budget as % of Justice Budget		Per capita expenditure on Police (₹)	
	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	3	4	84	81	1219	1485
Gujarat	3	3	80	77	1028	1221
Haryana	3	3	81	78	2110	2081
Karnataka	3	3	79	80	1330	1699
Madhya Pradesh	3	3	76	71	1009	1185
Maharashtra	4	4	84	85	1800	2365
Rajasthan	2	2	81	78	1321	1561
Tamil Nadu	3	3	82	83	1299	1568
Telangana	4	3	85	79	2346	2406
Uttar Pradesh	5	6	78	77	1256	1657
West Bengal	5	4	89	86	1194	1106
Average	4	4	81	80	1354	1616

Police: Allocation and Utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	22	106
Gujarat	22	96
Haryana	0	92
Karnataka	29	95
Madhya Pradesh	20	94
Maharashtra	33	94
Rajasthan	16	93
Tamil Nadu	21	98
Telangana	4	96
Uttar Pradesh	35	94
West Bengal	-6	83
Average	22	94

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 2.1: Budget for Police Training & its Share in Police Budget

Police Budget: Training

States	Training Budget of Police (₹ crore)			
	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	48.14	67.85	67.88	136.65
Gujarat	48.22	64.18	61.78	90.93
Haryana	46.54	71.18	65.17	61.07
Karnataka	118.88	2.62	2.53	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	151.29	80.46	164.12	246.11
Maharashtra	163.38	235.74	203.65	281.31
Rajasthan	144.91	167.53	154.62	197.24
Tamil Nadu	98.15	369.17	330.82	226.33
Telangana	86.13	83.13	77.05	155.76
Uttar Pradesh	168.39	282.67	184.7	637.26
West Bengal	29.22	34.04	32.22	174.86
Total	1,103	1,459	1,345	2,208

Training Budget as Share of Police Budget

States	Training as Share of Police (%)			
	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.81	1.05	0.99	1.74
Gujarat	0.83	0.88	0.88	1.03
Haryana	0.89	1.13	1.13	0.97
Karnataka	1.75	0.03	0.03	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.19	0.93	2.03	2.37
Maharashtra	0.89	1.04	0.96	0.93
Rajasthan	1.99	1.96	0.87	1.99
Tamil Nadu	1.21	3.71	3.39	1.87
Telangana	1.11	0.93	0.90	1.69
Uttar Pradesh	0.67	0.96	0.67	1.62
West Bengal	0.30	0.29	0.33	1.59
Average	1.03	1.13	1.11	1.41

Training Budget: Change in Allocation and Utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	101	141
Gujarat	42	128
Haryana	-14	140
Karnataka	-100	2
Madhya Pradesh	206	108
Maharashtra	19	125
Rajasthan	18	107
Tamil Nadu	-39	337
Telangana	87	89
Uttar Pradesh	125	110
West Bengal	414	110
Average	51	122

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 2.2: Modernisation of Police Budget

Police Budget: Modernisation (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	Number of police stations (Jan, 2023)
Andhra Pradesh	245	154	135	106	276	1,028
Gujarat	21	48	28	41	37	768
Haryana	NA	63	43	2	20	417
Karnataka	81	71	74	29	30	1,060
Madhya Pradesh	62	30	11	32	26	1,159
Maharashtra	146	133	109	178	116	1,191
Rajasthan	116	65	51	29	99	982
Tamil Nadu	18	282	281	40	48	2,334
Telangana	49	7	37	17	13	844
Uttar Pradesh	108	269	153	225	123	1,851
West Bengal	104	213	193	166	216	655
Total	952	1,335	1,114	864	1,003	12,289

Modernisation of Police: Change in Utilisation and Allocation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (%) (2022-23)
Andhra Pradesh	79	87
Gujarat	-24	59
Haryana	-68	69
Karnataka	-58	104
Madhya Pradesh	-12	38
Maharashtra	-13	82
Rajasthan	53	78
Tamil Nadu	-83	100
Telangana	97	550
Uttar Pradesh	-54	57
West Bengal	1	91
Average	-25	83

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 2.2(a): Karnataka state budget for Modernisation of police

	Head of Account	Accounts 2021-22	Budget Estimates 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2022-23	Budget Estimates 2023-24
1		2	3	4	5
051	2055-00-114-0-01 Computer Infrastructure Facilities and CCTNS General Expenses			3100.00	1500.00
125	Modernisation	99.99	100.00	100.00	350.00
	clāā Mē HOA Total :	99.99	100.00	3200.00	1850.00
051	2055-00-114-0-02 Hardware/Software Maintenance & Connectivity in Police Department General Expenses	762.59	800.00	800.00	
	clāā Mē HOA Total :	762.59	800.00	800.00	0.00
051	2055-00-114-0-04 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and systems(CCTNS) General Expenses	1799.99	1500.00	1500.00	
	clāā Mē HOA Total :	1799.99	1500.00	1500.00	0.00

Annexure 2.2(b): West Bengal state budget for Modernisation of police

State Development Schemes

007- Women Safety under Nirbhaya (State Share) (OCASPS) [HH]

50- Other Charges	1,57,42,769	50,00,000	24,00,00,000	...
77- Computerisation	98,67,479	40,00,000	10,00,000	...

Total - 2055-00-115-007 2,56,10,248 90,00,000 24,10,00,000 ...

011- Community Policing Initiative (State Share) (OCASPS) [HH]

50- Other Charges	...	34,00,000	...	...
-------------------	-----	-----------	-----	-----

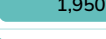
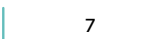
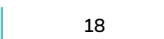
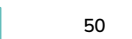
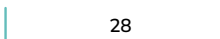
Total - 2055-00-115-011 ... 34,00,000 ...

015- Policing the Megacity of Kolkata under Modernisation of Police Force (State Share) (OCASPS) [HH]

50- Other Charges	...	33,20,000	25,00,000	...
-------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-----

Annexure 2.3: Construction of Residential buildings of Police Dept

Construction of Residential buildings of the Police Dept. (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	 578	 804	 803	 555	 344
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	 100	 250	 250	 450	 200
Madhya Pradesh	 405	 413	 1,813	 317	 162
Maharashtra	 829	 951	 874	 1,950	 1,566
Rajasthan	 89	 80	 68	 37	 30
Tamil Nadu	 16	 139	 81	 251	 433
Telangana	 27	 333	 18	 22	 95
Uttar Pradesh	 2,731	 2,169	 2,731	 2,169	 3,591
West Bengal	 7	 26	 18	 50	 28
Total	4,783	5,165	6,655	5,800	6,449

Construction of Residential buildings of the Police Dept.: Change in allocation and utilisation

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (%) (2022-23)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP
Gujarat	 -57	 100
Haryana	NP	NP
Karnataka	 -20	 100
Madhya Pradesh	 -61	 438
Maharashtra	 65	 92
Rajasthan	 -62	 85
Tamil Nadu	 211	 58
Telangana	 -71	 5
Uttar Pradesh	 66	 126
West Bengal	 7	 69
Average	 25	 129

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 2.4: Budget for Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC)

CCPWC (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.16	12.34	11.78	0.00	0.54
Haryana	5.00	13.00	3.90	0.01	0.01
Karnataka	35.06	2.62	2.53	0.49	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Maharashtra	9.39	9.00	4.69	18.33	11.20
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.30	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Total	50.75	37.58	22.91	19.14	11.98

Annexure 2.5: Budget for the Safe City Project

Safe City project (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	0.00	241.94	332.86	261.43	50.00
Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Maharashtra	93.44	209.57	136.65	146.40	0.00
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	14.00	523.34	65.53	107.38	0.00
West Bengal	45.76	27.82	28.31	60.95	44.58
Total	153.20	1,002.67	563.35	576.16	94.58

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3: Judiciary budget (including legal aid)

Judiciary Budget (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	819	1,019	1,048	439	1,585
Gujarat	1,155	1,475	1,386	1,742	2,238
Haryana	875	1,167	1,019	1,506	1,372
Karnataka	1,458	1,881	1,659	2,342	2,462
Madhya Pradesh	1,374	2,078	1,739	2,551	3,608
Maharashtra	2,487	3,772	3,200	5,913	4,590
Rajasthan	1,364	1,768	1,653	1,900	2,555
Tamil Nadu	1,432	1,750	1,722	2,345	1,999
Telangana	751	1,414	989	1,115	2,294
Uttar Pradesh	3,009	6,818	3,403	8,234	8,828
West Bengal	932	1,202	1,084	1,380	1,464
Total	15,657	24,343	18,902	29,466	32,996

Judiciary as share of state and justice budget and per capita spend on judiciary

States	Judiciary Budget as % of State Budget		Judiciary Budget as % of Justice Budget		Per capita expenditure on Judiciary (₹)	
	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.45	0.79	13.2	16.0	192	299
Gujarat	0.58	0.68	16.2	19.0	209	309
Haryana	0.63	0.62	15.0	17.0	391	454
Karnataka	0.69	0.79	16.6	17.0	280	361
Madhya Pradesh	0.83	1.11	18.4	25.0	243	412
Maharashtra	0.65	0.69	14.0	13.0	301	360
Rajasthan	0.06	0.06	16.7	20.0	221	312
Tamil Nadu	0.5	0.44	14.4	14.0	228	259
Telangana	0.59	0.83	13.5	20.0	373	600
Uttar Pradesh	1.21	1.27	18.2	17.0	292	371
West Bengal	0.47	0.48	9.1	11.0	122	147
Average	0.7	0.8	15.4	16.8	256	340

Judiciary Budget: Change in Allocation and Utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	55	103
Gujarat	52	94
Haryana	18	87
Karnataka	31	88
Madhya Pradesh	74	84
Maharashtra	22	85
Rajasthan	45	93
Tamil Nadu	14	98
Telangana	62	70
Uttar Pradesh	29	50
West Bengal	22	90
Average	36	78

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3.1: Budget for High Courts and Subordinate Courts

Technology/Infrastructure/Modernisation (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	74	103	106	126	134
Gujarat	131	161	148	204	268
Haryana	179	254	239	260	276
Karnataka	250	354	277	394	692
Madhya Pradesh	156	252	204	278	493
Maharashtra	412	687	610	1,178	705
Rajasthan	162	204	195	224	252
Tamil Nadu	305	371	367	485	407
Telangana	167	303	226	250	386
Uttar Pradesh	556	1,693	798	1,984	2,166
West Bengal	236	393	312	409	407
Total	2,626	4,774	3,482	5,793	6,186

Subordinate Courts (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	634	741	769	68	1,014
Gujarat	790	1,020	965	1,195	1,398
Haryana	523	690	595	1,007	819
Karnataka	1,013	1,319	1,194	1,713	1,524
Madhya Pradesh	874	1,290	1,054	1,723	2,424
Maharashtra	1,793	2,685	2,226	4,169	3,314
Rajasthan	934	1,220	1,132	1,291	1,870
Tamil Nadu	981	1,189	1,173	1,622	1,383
Telangana	469	759	589	700	961
Uttar Pradesh	1,622	2,647	1,888	3,202	3,566
West Bengal	521	586	561	756	791
Total	10,153	14,146	12,146	17,446	19,064

High Courts and Subordinate Courts: Change in Allocation and Utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)		Utilisation (%) (2022-23)	
	High Court	Subordinate courts	High Court	Subordinate courts
Andhra Pradesh	30	37	103	104
Gujarat	66	37	92	95
Haryana	9	19	94	86
Karnataka	96	16	78	91
Madhya Pradesh	96	88	81	82
Maharashtra	3	23	89	83
Rajasthan	23	53	95	93
Tamil Nadu	10	16	99	99
Telangana	27	27	75	78
Uttar Pradesh	28	35	47	71
West Bengal	4	35	79	96
Average	30	35	73	86

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3.1 (continued): Budget for High Courts and Subordinate Courts

Judge Vacancies, Pendency and Budgets for High Courts and Subordinate Courts [1]

States	Judge vacancies (%)		Total pending cases (lakh)	
	High Court (21.11.2024)	Subordinate courts (01.12.2024)	High Court (30.11.2024)	Subordinate courts (30.11.2024)
Andhra Pradesh	30	13	2	9
Gujarat	38	31	2	16
Haryana	38	29	3	14
Karnataka	19	16	3	22
MP	28	17	5	20
Maharashtra	34	11	7	54
Rajasthan	36	20	7	23
Tamil Nadu	11	25	5	15
Telangana	36	21	2	9
UP	49	27	8	116
West Bengal	40	21	2	32
Total	36	21	46	330

Share of high courts and subordinate courts in judiciary budget

States	High Courts as share of total judiciary budget (%)		Subordinate Courts as share of total judiciary budget (%)	
	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	10	8	73	64
Gujarat	11	12	69	62
Haryana	22	20	59	60
Karnataka	19	28	70	62
Madhya Pradesh	12	14	62	67
Maharashtra	18	15	71	72
Rajasthan	12	10	69	73
Tamil Nadu	21	20	68	69
Telangana	21	17	54	42
Uttar Pradesh	25	25	39	40
West Bengal	33	28	49	54
Average	20	19	58	58

[1] Vacancy and pendency for High courts and subordinate courts: Source: Parliamentary question: Government of India, Ministry of Law & Justice, Department of Justice, Rajya Sabha, Starred Question No. 185, Answered on 12/12/2024.

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3.2: Judiciary Training Budget

Judiciary Budget: Training (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.45	4.04	6.82	9.14
Gujarat	3.62	6.95	6.27	8.11	9.98
Haryana					
Karnataka	12.40	3.72	3.63	2.61	2.54
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	16.00
Maharashtra	5.95	19.52	16.12	16.75	14.49
Rajasthan	5.74	5.23	4.93	6.18	8.81
Tamil Nadu	5.25	9.86	9.23	11.69	10.60
Telangana	3.58	6.78	3.74	3.75	5.09
Uttar Pradesh	33.08	71.62	29.12	159.13	164.08
West Bengal	6.15	8.09	5.72	8.81	8.16
Total	76	137	83	225	249

Increase in Allocation of Training Budget in Uttar Pradesh (₹ crores)

Between 2022-23 and 2024-25, the allocation increased the most for "Construction of administrative building, hostels etc. of Judicial Training and Research Institute Gomtinagar and residential building of the Director and kitchen and dining hall of the hostel" by ₹ 50 crore and "Construction work in Judicial Training and Research Institute" by ₹ 40 crore.

Sub-Minor Head	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Construction of administrative building, hostels etc. of Judicial Training and Research Institute Gomtinagar and residential building of the Director and kitchen and dining hall of the hostel	0.0001	50
Construction work in Judicial Training and Research Institute	10.17	50.3

Judiciary training: Change in Allocation and Utilisation (%).

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	1931	898
Gujarat	44	90
Haryana	NP	NP
Karnataka	-32	98
Madhya Pradesh	220	0
Maharashtra	-26	83
Rajasthan	68	94
Tamil Nadu	8	94
Telangana	-25	55
Uttar Pradesh	129	41
West Bengal	1	71
Average	82	61

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3.3: Budgets for FTSCs

Technology/Infrastructure/Modernisation (₹ crore)

States	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Gujarat	8.74	2.08	4.79	9.90
Karnataka	38.31	26.99	25.35	18.89
Madhya Pradesh	91.56	60.20	90.14	155.85
Maharashtra	78.64	50.05	62.50	11.80
Tamil Nadu	18.72	19.61	30.05	20.42
Telangana	11.67	14.98	12.68	27.00
Uttar Pradesh	134.00	152.10	206.00	136.00
West Bengal	2.00	0.00	0.45	2.00
Total	384	326	432	382

Number of FTSCs

States	No. of Functional FTSCs (as of October, 2024)	No of POSCO courts (as of October, 2024)	Pendency in FTSCs (as of October, 2024)
Andhra Pradesh	16	16	6,425
Gujarat	35	24	5,680
Haryana	16	16	4,351
Karnataka	31	17	5,436
Madhya Pradesh	67	57	10,352
Maharashtra	8	4	572
Rajasthan	45	30	5,426
Tamil Nadu	14	14	4,525
Telangana	36	0	8,424
Uttar Pradesh	218	74	91,125
West Bengal	6	6	4,235
Total	492	258	1,46,551
All India Total	750		2,03,157

FTSC: Change in Allocation and Utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23) (%)
Gujarat	13.3	24
Karnataka	-50.7	70
Madhya Pradesh	70.2	66
Maharashtra	-85.0	64
Tamil Nadu	9.1	105
Telangana	131.3	128
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	113
West Bengal	0.0	0
Average	-1.0	85

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3.4: Budget for technology, Infrastructure and Modernisation

Technology/Infrastructure/Modernisation (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	13	62	58	112	76
Gujarat	1	12	3	17	44
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	237	302	237	302	318
Madhya Pradesh	1,080	1,678	1,392	2,040	2,967
Maharashtra	53	181	119	192	133
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	29	34	36	45	37
Telangana	25	308	83	73	865
Uttar Pradesh	472	2,510	443	3,072	3,079
West Bengal	102	154	169	159	173
Total	2,012	5,240	2,541	6,011	7,693

Technology/Infrastructure/Modernisation: Change in Allocation and Utilisation (%).

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	23	94
Gujarat	267	25
Haryana	NP	NP
Karnataka	5	78
Madhya Pradesh	77	83
Maharashtra	-27	66
Rajasthan	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	9	106
Telangana	181	27
Uttar Pradesh	23	18
West Bengal	12	110
Average	47	48

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 3.5 : Budget for advocate general's office

Advocate General's office (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	44.85	49.88	51.51	58.83	57.65
Gujarat	120.27	143.39	141.46	159.92	278.48
Haryana	47.72	64.77	53.22	62.81	72.70
Karnataka	33.29	45.85	38.83	48.84	47.32
Madhya Pradesh	27.31	38.48	37.33	49.42	51.32
Maharashtra	57.56	69.81	64.66	86.70	101.18
Rajasthan	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.19
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	18.49	26.17	20.08	25.34	27.61
Uttar Pradesh	255.11	302.60	278.90	375.39	395.82
West Bengal	85.53	98.61	97.15	103.69	105.81
Total	690	840	783	971	1,138

Advocate General's office: Change in allocation and utilisation (%).

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%) 2022-23 (RE)	Utilisation (2022-23) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	16	103
Gujarat	94	99
Haryana	12	82
Karnataka	3	85
Madhya Pradesh	33	97
Maharashtra	45	93
Rajasthan	217	83
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP
Telangana	6	77
Uttar Pradesh	31	92
West Bengal	7	99
Average	35	93

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 4: Budget for prosecution

Directorate of Prosecution (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	42.80	40.71	41.43	42.96	50.90
Gujarat	1.12	5.32	5.15	1.65	5.20
Haryana	88.35	113.78	90.47	116.39	126.50
Karnataka	89.24	102.76	93.43	112.71	115.40
Madhya Pradesh	97.07	107.48	102.49	130.57	143.50
Maharashtra	112.63	147.16	135.93	180.00	226.70
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	43.08	49.33	47.69	56.28	59.40
Telangana	24.58	26.51	34.12	36.08	45.10
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2.97	0.00	1.80	1.80
West Bengal	41.00	53.00	48.00	53.00	55.00
Total	540	649	599	732	830

Directorate of prosecution: Change in allocation and utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	25	102
Gujarat	-2	97
Haryana	11	80
Karnataka	12	91
Madhya Pradesh	34	95
Maharashtra	54	92
Rajasthan	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	20	97
Telangana	70	129
Uttar Pradesh	-39	0
West Bengal	4	91
Average	28	92

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 5: Prisons budgets

Prisons Budget (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	171	196	195	189	237
Gujarat	309	353	351	264	452
Haryana	272	323	314	329	368
Karnataka	462	488	481	502	466
Madhya Pradesh	447	579	520	634	727
Maharashtra	397	518	473	799	912
Rajasthan	222	284	270	285	315
Tamil Nadu	339	436	406	493	520
Telangana	140	155	149	171	160
Uttar Pradesh	925	1,344	1,273	1,786	2,753
West Bengal	288	307	309	320	336
Total	3,973	4,983	4,740	5,771	7,247

Prisons as share of state and justice budget and per capita spend on prisons

States	Prisons Budget as % of State Budget		Prisons Budget as % of Justice Budget		Per capita expenditure on Prisons (₹)	
	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.09	0.12	2.55	2.44	37.04	44.8
Gujarat	0.14	0.14	3.89	3.92	49.75	49.75
Haryana	0.17	0.17	4.14	4.58	108.13	121.71
Karnataka	0.18	0.13	4.32	3.21	72.62	68.35
Madhya Pradesh	0.23	0.22	5.12	4.94	67.63	82.95
Maharashtra	0.09	0.14	1.93	2.56	41.29	71.63
Rajasthan	0.07	0.06	2.7	2.47	35.48	38.49
Tamil Nadu	0.13	0.11	3.59	3.56	56.88	67.43
Telangana	0.07	0.06	1.48	1.38	40.79	41.92
Uttar Pradesh	0.24	0.4	3.59	5.4	57.59	115.67
West Bengal	0	0.01	2.31	2.62	31.14	33.78
Average	0.1	0.2	3.2	3.7	52	74

Telangana prisons and budgets

	2021	2022
Number of prisons	37	37
Inmate population	7316	6497
Occupancy (%)	91.5	81.2
Budget (AE)	140.47	148.51

Annexure 5.1 : Central and district prisons

Central prisons (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	89	95	95	102	105
Haryana	3	2	1	1	1
Karnataka	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Madhya Pradesh	398	451	430	517	580
Maharashtra	219	279	249	316	359
Rajasthan	103	243	237	256	282
Tamil Nadu	211	269	258	312	352
Telangana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
West Bengal	109	115	118	123	126
Total	1,132	1,454	1,388	1,627	1,805

District prisons (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	41	46	46	49	60
Haryana	2	2	2	2	2
Karnataka	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Maharashtra	152	183	174	196	225
Rajasthan	52	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
West Bengal	79	85	84	83	86
Total	326	316	306	330	373

Annexure 5.2: Budget for prison infrastructure

Prison Infrastructure (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	1	1	9
Gujarat	127	157	157	60	209
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	184	150	150	150	101
Madhya Pradesh	32	88	55	84	107
Maharashtra	0	9	8	54	197
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	7	9	1	9	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	78	323	247		
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Total	431	737	619	1,042	1,990

Prison infrastructure: Change in allocation and utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	216	47
Gujarat	34	100
Haryana	NP	NP
Karnataka	-33	100
Madhya Pradesh	22	62
Maharashtra	2156	88
Rajasthan	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	-98	15
Telangana	-100	0
Uttar Pradesh	323	77
West Bengal	NP	NP
Average	170	84

Available capacity and inmate population across prisons in 11 high GDP states.

States	Available Capacity (2022)	Inmate Population (2022)
Andhra Pradesh	8,659	8,659
Gujarat	14,065	14,065
Haryana	20,953	20,953
Karnataka	15,589	15,589
Madhya Pradesh	29,715	29,715
Maharashtra	25,443	25,443
Rajasthan	22,963	22,963
Tamil Nadu	24,342	24,342
Telangana	7,997	7,997
Uttar Pradesh	67,600	67,600
West Bengal	21,476	21,476
Total	2,58,802	2,58,802

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 5.3: Budget for training of prison staff

Training (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3	2	4
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1
MP	2	2	1	2	2
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	2	1	1	2	2
Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	1	1
Telangana	1	2	2	3	2
Uttar Pradesh	4	4	4	4	6
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Total	11	12	12	14	17

Share of training in Prisons Budget (%)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.84	0.90	1.36	0.93	1.50
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
MP	0.34	0.28	0.24	0.34	0.32
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	0.71	0.44	0.46	0.56	0.56
Tamil Nadu	0.19	0.15	0.10	0.13	0.13
Telangana	1.00	1.09	1.07	1.60	1.10
Uttar Pradesh	0.39	0.32	0.29	0.24	0.21
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Average	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23

Share of trained prison staff (%)

States	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	33	9	13	28
Gujarat	13	19	28	15
Haryana	3	7	18	46
Karnataka	24	8	155	66
Madhya Pradesh	14	22	28	26
Maharashtra	43	3	5	12
Rajasthan	33	20	15	25
Tamil Nadu	55	5	6	7
Telangana	92	17	11	29
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	8	20
West Bengal	8	6	14	12
Average	26	10	24	24
All India	21	10	15	21

Annexure 5.4: Budget for Modernisation of prisons

Modernisation of prisons (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	8	25	25	5	30
Karnataka	11	37	37	10	10
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	1	3	3
Maharashtra	3	11	12	139	78
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	8	0	0	0	1
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	4
Total	33	75	75	156	126

Modernisation of prisons: Change in allocation and utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP
Gujarat	NP	NP
Haryana	20	100
Karnataka	-73	100
Madhya Pradesh	5	40
Maharashtra	639	118
Rajasthan	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	NP	NP
West Bengal	2840	0
Average	67	100

Annexure 5.5: Budget for prison staff housing

Budget for prison staff housing (crores)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	0.94	0.95	0.65	0.65	0.65
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	10.74	27	27.66	31.5	36
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Average	11.78	32.69	33.05	112.14	48.17

Annexure 6: Legal aid budget

State-wise legal aid budget

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	28	34	35	41	45
Gujarat	41	52	47	60	93
Haryana	37	44	41	59	76
Karnataka	38	39	39	45	53
Madhya Pradesh	58	74	68	99	116
Maharashtra	23	51	44	83	72
Rajasthan	39	63	61	71	89
Tamil Nadu	24	30	28	60	38
Telangana	23	27	28	31	39
Uttar Pradesh	54	166	101	174	212
West Bengal	10	12	11	17	17
Total	376	591	502	739	849

Legal aid as share of state and justice budget

States	Legal Aid budget as % of total state budget			Legal Aid budget as % of justice budget		
	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.44	0.43	0.46
Gujarat	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.57	0.54	0.81
Haryana	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.56	0.58	0.95
Karnataka	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.36	0.36
Madhya Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.65	0.66	0.79
Maharashtra	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.18	0.20
Rajasthan	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.60	0.63	0.70
Tamil Nadu	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.23	0.26
Telangana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.29	0.34
Uttar Pradesh	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.44	0.31	0.42
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.13
Average	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.37	0.35	0.43

Per capita expenditure on Legal aid (₹)

States	2022-23 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	6.40	8.41
Gujarat	7.31	12.87
Haryana	14.70	25.22
Karnataka	5.85	7.72
Madhya Pradesh	8.60	13.29
Maharashtra	4.04	5.62
Rajasthan	7.92	10.90
Tamil Nadu	3.91	4.88
Telangana	7.00	10.24
Uttar Pradesh	7.13	8.90
West Bengal	1.20	1.71
Total	6.20	8.70

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 6.1: Budget for victim compensation

Victim compensation (₹crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	4
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	11	17	16	17	17
Karnataka	8	10	10	10	10
Madhya Pradesh	9	4	10	10	25
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	0	2	2	3	3
Telangana	1	2	2	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	2	2	3	3
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Total	28	37	42	45	66

Victim compensation as share of legal aid

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	0.44
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	29.90	38.76	38.21	28.91	22.31
Karnataka	19.85	25.40	25.87	22.07	19.02
Madhya Pradesh	14.84	4.90	14.76	10.12	21.47
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	0.00	6.67	7.22	5.03	7.98
Telangana	4.30	7.92	7.58	6.44	12.77
Uttar Pradesh	2.74	1.20	1.89	1.44	1.18
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Total	7.48	6.21	8.30	6.02	7.80

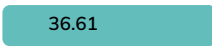
Victim compensation: Change in allocation and utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP
Gujarat	NP	NP
Haryana	0	94
Karnataka	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	525	250
Maharashtra	NP	NP
Rajasthan	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	50	100
Telangana	150	100
Uttar Pradesh	50	100
West Bengal	NP	NP
Total	78	114

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 6.2: ADR/mediation centres

ADR centres/mediation centres

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Gujarat	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Haryana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Karnataka	 2.88	 4.02	 3.91	 4.24	 4.15
Madhya Pradesh	 6.67	 12.50	 5.81	 9.50	 12.50
Maharashtra	0.00	 7.01	 5.99	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	 2.95	 3.59	 3.64	 5.74	 5.80
Telangana	0.02	 0.24	0.00	0.00	 2.36
Uttar Pradesh	 4.69	 36.61	 7.16	 30.00	 35.05
West Bengal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Total	17.22	63.96	26.51	49.48	59.86

ADR/Mediation: Change in allocation and utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23)(%)
Andhra Pradesh	NP	NP
Gujarat	NP	NP
Haryana	NP	NP
Karnataka	3	 97
Madhya Pradesh	0	 46
Maharashtra	 -100	 85
Rajasthan	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	 62	 101
Telangana	 883	0
Uttar Pradesh	-4	 20
West Bengal	NP	NP
Average	 -6	 41

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 7: Budget for forensics

Forensics Budget (₹ crore)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	34	29	23	24	49
Gujarat	47	105	57	67	132
Haryana	20	25	22	25	35
Karnataka	61	302	383	329	130
Madhya Pradesh	29	36	28	37	49
Maharashtra	99	157	126	230	171
Rajasthan	41	58	56	55	54
Tamil Nadu	36	49	49	81	73
Telangana	10	13	13	14	13
Uttar Pradesh	96	157	131	154	285
West Bengal	199	212	222	220	227
Total	671	1,143	1,108	1,236	1,218

Forensics as share of justice system budget (%)

States	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.49	0.38	0.28	0.30	0.50
Gujarat	0.65	1.15	0.65	0.67	1.14
Haryana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Karnataka	0.70	2.67	3.58	2.63	0.90
Madhya Pradesh	0.33	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.33
Maharashtra	0.47	0.58	0.51	0.72	0.48
Rajasthan	0.46	0.55	0.57	0.49	0.42
Tamil Nadu	0.37	0.40	0.42	0.59	0.50
Telangana	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11
Uttar Pradesh	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.56
West Bengal	0.39	0.66	0.68	0.62	0.50
Average	0.53	0.72	0.77	0.73	0.62

Forensic: Change in allocation and utilisation (%)

States	Change in allocation between RE 2022-23 to BE 2024-25 (%)	Utilisation (2022-23) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	69	80
Gujarat	25	54
Haryana	36	85
Karnataka	-57	127
Madhya Pradesh	37	78
Maharashtra	9	80
Rajasthan	-7	97
Tamil Nadu	50	101
Telangana	-2	96
Uttar Pradesh	81	83
West Bengal	7	105
Average	7	97

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order in all graphs.

Annexure 8: Budget for SHRCs

SHRC Budget (₹ crore)

States	Department	2021-22 (AE)	2022-23 (RE)	2022-23 (AE)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	Law Department & Home Department (Home Administration)	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Gujarat	Home Department	4.57	6.01	4.91	5.73	6.14
Haryana	Home Department	8.00	8.00	8.20	8.20	9.02
Karnataka	Law, Justice and Human Rights Department	6.56	7.31	6.74	7.28	6.74
Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Maharashtra	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tamil Nadu	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telangana	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Uttar Pradesh	Home Department (Police)	6.80	8.20	6.71	7.69	10.18
West Bengal	Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	6.63	8.75	8.75	9.01	9.38
Total		32.56	38.47	35.32	37.91	41.46

Note: States arranged in alphabetical order.



Glossary

Actual Expenditure (AE)

The real amount of money spent by the government in a given financial year, as opposed to estimates.

Administration of Justice

The department responsible for managing the judiciary and legal aid in state budgets.

Budget Estimates (BE)

The projected amount allocated by the government for a department or scheme in the upcoming financial year.

Capital Outlay

Expenditure on long-term assets like infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and technology under the justice system.

Detailed Head

A level of budget classification specifying exact services or items, such as salaries or technology expenses.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

It is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time, accounted without duplication

Major Head

A 4-digit budget code representing broad service areas such as Police (2055) or Judiciary (2014).

Minor Head

A sub-classification under a major head, denoting specific schemes or functions (e.g., District Police, Training).

Per Capita Expenditure on justice

The average amount of money spent per person in a state on justice delivery services.

Revised Estimates (RE)

An updated version of the budget, reflecting mid-year changes in actual funding.

Sub-Major Head

A budget code under a major head that further disaggregates functions (e.g., General, Special Forces).

Sub-Minor Head

A detailed categorisation under a minor head representing more specific activities (e.g., Training under District Police).



Formulas

A. Overall Justice System

Share of Justice Budget in State Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Justice Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{Total State Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Per Capita Expenditure on Justice

(Rs., 2024–25 BE)

$\text{Justice Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{State Population (March 2024)}$

Share of Pillar in Justice Budget (%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Pillar Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{Total Justice Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Growth in Total Justice Budget (%, from 2022–23 RE to 2024–25 BE)

$((\text{Justice Budget 2024–25 BE} - \text{2022–23 RE}) / \text{2022–23 RE}) * 100$

B. Police

Per Capita Expenditure on Police

(Rs., 2024–25 BE)

$\text{Police Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{State Population (March 2024)}$

Share of Police Budget in State Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Police Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{State Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Share of Police Budget in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Police Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{Justice Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Share of Training in Police Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Police Training Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{Police Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Training Budget Utilisation

(%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

$(\text{Police Training AE 2022–23} / \text{Police Training RE 2022–23}) * 100$

Change in Police Training Budget (%, from 2022–23 RE to 2024–25 BE)

$((\text{Police Training Budget 2024–25 BE} - \text{2022–23 RE}) / \text{2022–23 RE}) * 100$

Share of Housing in Police Budget (%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Police Housing Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{Police Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Modernisation Budget Utilisation

(%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

$(\text{Modernisation AE 2022–23} / \text{Modernisation RE 2022–23}) * 100$

CCPWC Budget Utilisation (%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

$(\text{CCPWC AE 2022–23} / \text{CCPWC RE 2022–23}) * 100$

Change in Safe City Budget (%, 2022–23 RE to 2024–25 BE)

$((\text{Safe City Budget 2024–25 BE} - \text{2022–23 RE}) / \text{2022–23 RE}) * 100$

Safe City Budget Utilisation

(%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

$(\text{Safe City AE 2022–23} / \text{Safe City RE 2022–23}) * 100$

C. Judiciary

Per Capita Expenditure on Judiciary

(Rs., 2024–25 BE)

$\text{Judiciary Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{State Population}$

Share of Judiciary in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Judiciary Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{Justice Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Share of Judiciary in State Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

$(\text{Judiciary Budget 2024–25 BE} / \text{State Budget 2024–25 BE}) * 100$

Share of Training in Judiciary Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(Judiciary Training Budget 2024–25 BE / Judiciary Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Training Budget Utilisation

(%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

(Judiciary Training AE 2022–23 / Judiciary Training RE 2022–23) * 100

Overall Judiciary Budget Utilisation

(%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

(Judiciary AE 2022–23 / Judiciary RE 2022–23) * 100

Change in Judiciary Budget (%, from 2022–23 RE to 2024–25 BE)

((Judiciary Budget 2024–25 BE - 2022–23 RE) / 2022–23 RE) * 100

FTSC Budget Utilisation (%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

(FTSC AE 2022–23 / FTSC RE 2022–23) * 100

D. Prisons

Per Capita Daily Spend on Inmates

(Rs., 2024–25 BE)

Prison Budget 2024–25 BE / (Average Daily Prison Population * 365)

Share of Prison Budget in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(Prison Budget 2024–25 BE / Justice Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Share of Training in Prison Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(Prison Training Budget 2024–25 BE / Prison Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Prison Housing Budget Utilisation (%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

(Prison Housing AE 2022–23 / Prison Housing RE 2022–23) * 100

E. Legal Aid

Share of Legal Aid in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(Legal Aid Budget 2024–25 BE / Justice Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Per Capita Spend on Legal Aid

(Rs., 2024–25 BE)

Legal Aid Budget 2024–25 BE / State Population

Victim Compensation as % of Legal Aid Budget (2024–25 BE)

(Victim Compensation Budget 2024–25 BE / Legal Aid Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

SHRC, Forensics & Prosecution

Share of SHRC Budget in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(SHRC Budget 2024–25 BE / Justice Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Share of Forensics Budget in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(Forensics Budget 2024–25 BE / Justice Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Share of Prosecution Budget in Justice Budget

(%, 2024–25 BE)

(Prosecution Budget 2024–25 BE / Justice Budget 2024–25 BE) * 100

Prosecution Budget Utilisation

(%, 2022–23 AE / RE)

(Prosecution AE 2022–23 / Prosecution RE 2022–23) * 100



References

The budgets for the different pillars of justice have been sourced from the respective state budget documents for FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25.

'Cabinet approves Central Sector Scheme "National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme" (N.F.I.E.S.)', (19 June, 2024), Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=2026705#:~:text=The%20Union%20Cabinet%20chaired%20by,%2D25%20to%202028%2D29>

'Forensics Labs', (18 December, 2024), Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2085688>

'K'taka HC issues direction to govt over forensic labs, directs top posts to be filled', The News Minute, 21 August, 2021. <https://www.thenewsminute.com/karnataka/k-taka-hcissues-direction-govt-over-forensic-labs-directs-top-posts-be-filled-154193>

Arbitration & Conciliation Centre – Bengaluru (Domestic & International) <https://www.arbitrationcentreblr.org/objectives.html>

Court complex, National Judicial Data Grid. https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_v3/

Crime in India, 2022, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, India. <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/crime-in-india-year-wise.html?year=2022&keyword=>

Data on Police Organizations (DoPO), 2023, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D).

Directory of Indian Police Training Institutes (DIPTI), 2023, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D).

Expenditure Budget 2024-25, Budget Division, Ministry of Finance, India (February 2024). <https://>

[www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2024-25\(l\)/doc/eb/allsb.pdf](http://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2024-25(l)/doc/eb/allsb.pdf)

Guidelines for Implementation of the Modernisation of Prisons Project in Prisons of all States and UTs, Women Safety Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, India (April, 2022). https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/GuidelinesModernisationPrisons_13092024.pdf.

Implementation of Model Prison Manual, Ministry of Home Affairs, India (April, 2022). <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=1907161>

India Justice Report. (2023). India Justice Report: Ranking States on Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Legal Aid. https://indiajusticereport.org/files/IJR%202022_Full_Report.pdf

India Justice Report. (2025). India Justice Report: Ranking States on Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Legal Aid. [https://indiajusticereport.org/files/IJR%204_Full%20Report_English%20\(1\).pdf](https://indiajusticereport.org/files/IJR%204_Full%20Report_English%20(1).pdf)

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children' (January 8th, 2019) Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1559115>

Number of FTSCs and cases pending, Department of Justice Dashboard. https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court/pendency_by_ftsc

Omkar Gokhale, 'Bombay High Court raises concerns over pendency of 45,000 cases with FSLs in Mumbai, Thane for 5 yrs', *The Indian Express*, 30 January, 2025. <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/bombay-high-court-raises-concerns-over-pendency-of-45000-cases-with-fsls-in-mumbai-thane-for-5-yrs-9806502/>

Parliamentary Question- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 222, answered on 02/02/2024, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India.

Parliamentary Question- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 917, answered on 29/11/2024, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India.

Parliamentary Question- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1242, answered on 01/08/2024, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India.

Parliamentary Question- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2043, answered on 12/12/2024, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India.

Parliamentary question- Rajya Sabha, Starred Question No. 185, answered on 12/12/2024, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India.

Population Projection as of 1 March 2023. Population Projections for India and States 2011–2036. <https://www.india.gov.in/population-projections-india-and-states-2011-2036?page=3>

Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Modernization of Police Forces' (July 2nd, 2019) Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=191091#:~:text=modernisation%20of%20Police%20Forces&text=The%20Government%20of%20India%20has,Extremism%20%28LWE%29%20affected%20Districts>

Prisons Statistics India, 2022, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, India. <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/prison-statistics-india-year-wise.html?year=2022&keyword=>

PRS Legislative Research, 'Demand for Grants 2024-25 Analysis: Home Affairs' (August 9th, 2024). <https://prsindia.org/budgets/parliament/demand-for-grants-2024-25-analysis-home-affairs>

Safe City Projects, Ministry of Home Affairs, India. <https://www.mha.gov.in/en/commoncontent/safe-city-projects>

Sushant Kulkarni, 'Maharashtra to introduce modern farm equipment into prison farming', The Indian Express, 31 January, 2023. <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/maharashtra-modern-farm-equipment-prison-farming-8413602/>

Tata Trusts. (2019). *India Justice Report: Ranking States on Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Legal Aid*. https://indiajusticereport.org/files/IJR_2019_Full_Report154ef5.pdf

UP human rights commission <https://uphrc.up.nic.in/pdf/Introduction.pdf>

Victim Compensation, National Legal Services Authority. <https://nalsa.gov.in/victim-compensation/>



List of figures

Introduction

Figure 1.1:	GDP and population of large states (As of 2023-24)	12
Figure 1.2:	Justice system, subsystems and their corresponding departments	13
Figure 1.3:	Structure of state budget documents	14
Figure 1.4:	Illustrative budget for police training under the home department	14
Figure 1.5:	The justice pie	15
Figure 1.6:	Fiscal injustice?	15
Figure 1.7:	Per capita spend on justice (Rs. BE 2024-25)	15
Figure 1.8:	Per capita spend for 11 states (Rs. 2024-25)	16
Figure 1.9:	Justice budgets, 2022-23 to 2024-25 (Rs. crore)	16

Police

Figure 2.1:	Police- Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)	18
Figure 2.2:	Police budget across 11 states (Rs. Crore)	19
Figure 2.3:	State-wise per capita spend on police (Rs. 2024-25)	20
Figure 2.4:	Per capita spend on police	20
Figure 2.5:	Police strength and training	21
Figure 2.6:	Police training: Institutes, Personnel and Budget	21
Figure 2.7:	Share of training budget in police budget (%)	22
Figure 2.8:	Modernisation of Police (Rs. Crore)	23
Figure 2.9:	Police Housing: Availability and Budget	25
Figure 2.10:	Cyber crimes against women and children and budget for its prevention	26
Figure 2.11:	Budget for Safe City Project	27

Judiciary

Figure 3.1:	Judiciary- Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)	30
Figure 3.2:	Judiciary budget across 11 states (including legal aid) (Rs. Crore)	31
Figure 3.3:	State-wise per capita spend on judiciary (Rs. 2024-25)	32
Figure 3.4:	Per capita spend on judiciary	32
Figure 3.5:	Pendency and budgets	33
Figure 3.6:	Judge vacancies	33
Figure 3.7:	Utilisation of judiciary budget	34

Judiciary

Figure 3.8:	Total allocations across states between 2022-23 and 2024-25	34
Figure 3.9:	UP: High Pendency	35
Figure 3.10:	Subordinate courts: Judge strength and training budget	35
Figure 3.11:	Training as share of judiciary budget (%)	36
Figure 3.12:	FTSCs: Cases and budgets	37
Figure 3.13:	Utilisation of FTSC budget	38
Figure 3.14:	Maharashtra: 28% fall in FTSC budget	38
Figure 3.15:	Budgets for Courthalls and E-courts	39
Figure 3.16:	Budgets for Advocate General's Office	40

Prosecution

Figure 4.1:	Criminal cases pending for 1-3 years (2024)	43
Figure 4.2:	Prosecution budgets across 11 states (Rs. Crore)	44

Prisons

Figure 5.1:	Prisons- Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)	46
Figure 5.2:	Prisons budget across 11 states (Rs. Crore)	47
Figure 5.3:	Prison occupancy	48
Figure 5.4:	Per inmate spend	48
Figure 5.5:	Central and district jails: Inmate population and budgets	49
Figure 5.6:	2009-2022: Change in prison occupancy	50
Figure 5.7:	Increasing Overcrowding	50
Figure 5.8:	Budgets for Training	51
Figure 5.9:	Share of Training in Justice Sector (%)	51
Figure 5.10:	Prisons: Human resource and budgets across 11 states (Rs. Crore)	52
Figure 5.11:	Undertrial Prisoners across High GDP States (2022)	53
Figure 5.12:	Maharashtra Jail Modernisation	53
Figure 5.13:	Prison Staff Housing— Budgets and Utilisation (2022-23)	54
Figure 5.14:	Prison Staff Quarters and House Rent Allowance (HRA)	55

Legal Aid

Figure 6.1:	Legal aid- Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)	58
Figure 6.2:	Legal aid budget for 2024-25	59
Figure 6.3:	Per capita spend on legal aid (Rs.) (2024-25 BE)	59
Figure 6.4:	Per capita spend on legal aid (Rs.) (2022-23 RE)	60
Figure 6.5:	Victim compensation in legal aid	60
Figure 6.6:	Victim compensation (Rs. Crore)	61
Figure 6.7:	Mediation: Cases received and settled (April 2023- March 2024)	62
Figure 6.8:	ADR, Mediation and budgets across 11 states	63

Forensics

Figure 7.1:	Vacancies in forensic labs (%)	67
Figure 7.2:	Forensics: Labs/units, vacancies and budget (Rs. Crore)	67

SHRC

Figure 8.1:	SHRCs- Highest and Lowest Allocations (2024-25 BE)	72
Figure 8.2:	Budget for State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) across 11 states	73

About Budgets for Justice: A Pilot Study of Justice Budgets in 11 High-GDP States

The Budgets for Justice examines budgetary allocations and expenditures for the justice system across eleven states with the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a population exceeding one crore. Using budget documents for FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, it analyses the scale of allocations, utilisation levels, and the degree of disaggregation across the core pillars of the justice system—police, prisons, judiciary, and legal aid. Within each pillar, the study also explores key areas such as training, infrastructure, and technology. The states covered are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

Visit <https://indiajusticereport.org> for the main report, data explorer and more.

Email ID: indiajusticereport@gmail.com

Phone No.: 9717676026

Partners



Design



Donors



TATA TRUSTS

Cyrus
Guzder

J.T. Pathak
Trust



Ravi
Venkatesan

Tree of Life
Foundation

