Jammu & Kashmir*

India Justice Report | 2019
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* Pre-bifurcation; not part of India Justice Report ranking 2019

POLICE

HOW TO READ THE DATA: Since each indicator has a different unit, to enable comparison, we rebased values to score the state's performance in a band of 1 to 10. The line graphs show how the state compares, on each indicator, against the other 3 conflict states. The longer the lines, the better the state is doing. 'Worst value' and 'best value' point to the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Modernisation fund used (%, 2016-17)	45		45	100
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	3,699		788	5,933

Human Resources

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Constables, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	3.3		38.2	-12.5
Officers, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	13.8		25.7	6.1
Officers in civil police (%, Jan 2017)	12.4		10.0	22.3

Against other states in its set, low vacancies across ranks. Over 5 years, constabulary vacancies decreased.

Diversity

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Share of women in police (%, Jan 2017)	3.0		3.0	8.1
Share of women in officers (%, Jan 2017)	2.4		2.4	7.7
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	45		45	133
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	46		46	74
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	47		19	108

The state was unable to meet its diversity quotas. Poorest representation of women in police, and lowest share of women officers. Over 5 years, women's representation showed little improvement.

Infrastructure

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	75,901		132,708	24,694
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	37,728		37,728	28,548
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	1,842		1,842	287
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	14		14	7

Workload

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	252		1,122	197

Trends

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.01		0.01	1.07
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.04		-0.36	0.34
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.23		2.22	-2.51
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.34		1.21	-3.26
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	1.46		-1.69	4.25

Urban police stations more accessible than rural stations in terms of least area coverage in this cluster.

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

PRISONS

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	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Budgets				
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	27,902		27,902	70,218
Prison budget utilised (%, 2016-17)	75		75	99
Human Resources				
Officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	30.8		53.2	5.0
Cadre staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	26.4		29.7	0.2
Correctional staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	93.8		100.0	0.0
Medical staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	-1.6		34.2	-1.6
Medical officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	27.8		61.3	0.0
Diversity				
Women in prison staff (%, Dec 2016)	9.2		9.2	22.9
Infrastructure				
Prison occupancy (%, Dec 2016)	90		100	28
Workload				
Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	79		79	11
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	4		13	1
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	896		896	28
Trends				
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.39		2.77	0.00
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.32		1.66	0.00
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.38		-0.16	0.38
Inmates per prison officer (%, CY '12-'16)	10.8		10.8	-3.3
Inmates per cadre staff (%, CY '12-'16)	7.4		7.4	-5.0
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	-1.29		2.73	-1.29
Spend per inmate (%, FY '13-'17)	28.0		5.6	28.0
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	-1.82		-1.82	-0.10
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-2.9		-21.3	3.4

High vacancies across staff categories. More medical staff than sanctioned. Only 3 of 48 sanctioned correctional staff available.

Low representation of women in prison staff.

Over 5 years, officer and cadre staff vacancies increased.

Data sources: Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Open Budgets India.
Notes: 1. Data for 'Dec 2016' is as of December 31, 2016. 2. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 3. NA: Not available.
4. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.

JUDICIARY

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	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Budgets				
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	127		61	144
Human Resources				
Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	1,320,137		2,338,689	878,706
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	57,397		100,098	57,397
High Court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	44.1		44.1	35.0
Sub. court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	11.2		26.5	11.2
High Court staff vacancy (%, 2016-17)	15.3		15.3	13.4
Diversity				
Women judges (High Court) (%, Jun 2018)	0.0		0.0	5.9
Women judges (sub. court) (%, Jul 2017)	18.6		18.6	37.9
Infrastructure				
Courthall shortfall (%, 2016-17, Mar 2018)	17.9		18.9	0.0
Workload				
Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	16.57		16.57	6.78
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	3.09		4.14	1.39
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	1.1		2.2	1.1
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	6.9		6.9	3.9
Case clearance rate (High Court) (%, 2016-17)	85		82	99
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%, 2016-17)	89		89	102
Trends				
Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-6.8		-4.4	-14.0
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-9.1		-0.2	-10.2
Total cases pending (High Court) (%, FY '13-'17)	-4.6		-4.6	-8.8
Total cases pending (sub. court) (%, FY '13-'17)	-6.5		0.5	-6.5
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	0.61		3.54	-3.75
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	0.59		0.71	-1.62
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	4.41		-9.26	4.41
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.98		-7.91	1.56
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-1.82		-2.74	19.80

A high level of vacancies in the High Court: judges and non-judicial staff.

Less than 20% of lower court judges were women. There were no women High Court judges.

Over 5 years, cases pending per judge and total cases pending in the High Court and in subordinate courts reduced.

Data sources: Court News, Supreme Court of India; National Judicial Data Grid; eCourts Services; Websites of High Courts; Approaches to Justice in India: A Report by DAKSH; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy; Open Budgets India; Department of Justice.
Notes: 1. Data for 'Aug 2018' is as of August 23, 2018; for 'Sep 2017' is as of September 19, 2017; for 'Aug 2017' is as of August 29, 2017. 2. Sub. court: subordinate court. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.

LEGAL AID

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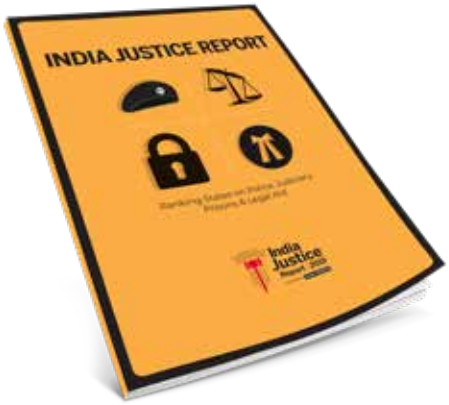
	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Budgets				
NALSA fund utilised (%, 2017-18)	69		69	95
State's share in legal aid spend (%, 2017-18)	58		0	58
Human Resources				
DLSA secretary vacancy (%, 2019)	40.9		100.0	0.0
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	4.5		2.6	31.6
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%, 2019)	100		0	100
Diversity				
Women panel lawyers (%, Jan 2019)	11.9		11.9	52.7
Women PLVs (%, Jan 2019)	35.6		29.1	43.6
Infrastructure				
DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%, 2019)	100		100	129
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	45.9		173.8	15.7
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	1.00		0.35	1.00
Workload				
PLA cases: settled as % of received (%, 2017-18)	0		0	43
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%, 2017-18) *	57.3		16.2	91.6
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (%, 2017-18) **	18.0		0	18.0

Significant state contribution towards legal aid though the state is unable to utilise its NALSA budget.

All DLSAs have a sanctioned full-time secretary, but there were vacancies against these posts.

Data sources: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).
Notes: 1. DLSA: District Legal Services Authority; LA: Lok Adalat; PLA: Permanent Lok Adalat; PLV: Para-Legal Volunteer; SLSA: State Legal Services Authority.
Full indicators: * NLAs + SLSA LAs: Share of pre-litigation cases in disposed cases (%, 2017-18); ** SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed as % of total cases taken up (%, 2017-18).



About India Justice Report

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

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Data and design: How India Lives