

Police: High vacancy in 'general' category, women's share stagnates at 6%

India Justice Report (IJR)' analysis of the data on police vacancies in Madhya Pradesh reveals a marked improvement in the share of Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC) between 2008 and 2021 in police, while the representation of Scheduled Castes (SC) reduced marginally. The share of 'general' category remains at 51%, although it has come down from 56% in 2008. In the subordinate judiciary¹ in Madhya Pradesh, of the 1,539 judges, more than 50% (830) are from the 'general' category, followed by 17% (254) OBC judges and 15% each of SC and ST judges.

The analysis is based on Data on Police Organisations Reports released by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Department of Justice dashboards. The India Justice Report (IJR) was initiated by Tata Trusts in 2019, the partners include Centre for Social Justice, Common Cause, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, DAKSH, TISS-Prayas, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy and How India Lives.

IJR Ranking

Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

	IJR 1 (2019)	IJR 2 (2020)	IJR 3 (2022)
Overall	9	16	8 NEW
Police	15	18	7
Prisons	7	8	7
Judiciary	6	11	10
Legal Aid	9	12	14

■ Best (Ranks 1-6) ■ Middle (Ranks 7-12) ■ Worst (Ranks 13-18)

This factsheet presents analysis of police and judiciary strength in Madhya Pradesh from 2008 to 2021 and 2018 to 2022, respectively.

The state provides a reservation of 16%, 20% and 14% for SC/ST/OBC respectively and 33% for women.

For Madhya Pradesh the key highlights are:

Police

Between 2008 and 2021, the sanctioned strength² of the police almost doubled from but vacancies increased threefold. As of 2021, the total number of vacant posts stood at 21,000.

- Vacancies within OBC/SC/ST stood at 52% while there was a 48% vacancy among the 'general' category.
- Vacancies for general category increased from '0' to 17% during this period.
- In 2021, SCs met their quotas among officers³ for the first time since 2008.
- Women represent only 11% of the total police, with 11% among officers and 6% among the constabulary.

Judiciary

Between 2018 and 2022, the sanctioned strength for Madhya Pradesh High Court remained unchanged at 53 whereas, for subordinate courts, it increased from 1882 to 2,021 in the same period.

- High Court judge vacancies increased from 35% to 41%; while subordinate court vacancies dropped to 24% from 26% in the same period.
- In 2022, 60% of the judge vacancies in subordinate courts are among OBC/SC/STs.
- The share of women judges at the High court remained stagnant at 9% while it increased from 27% to 35% at the subordinate court level.

1. The present analysis is based on Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India and Parliamentary questions (July 2022) (cited in India Justice Report -3).
 2. Sanctioned strength and vacancies have been calculated for officers and constables only.
 3. Officers include the ranks of Deputy Superintendent (Dy.SP), Inspector, Sub-Inspector (SI) and Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI). Constabulary include the ranks of Head-Constables and Constables.

The present analysis is based on Data on Police Organisations Reports released by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Department of Justice dashboard between 2008 and 2022.

Figure 1: Rank-wise vacancies in Madhya Pradesh Police

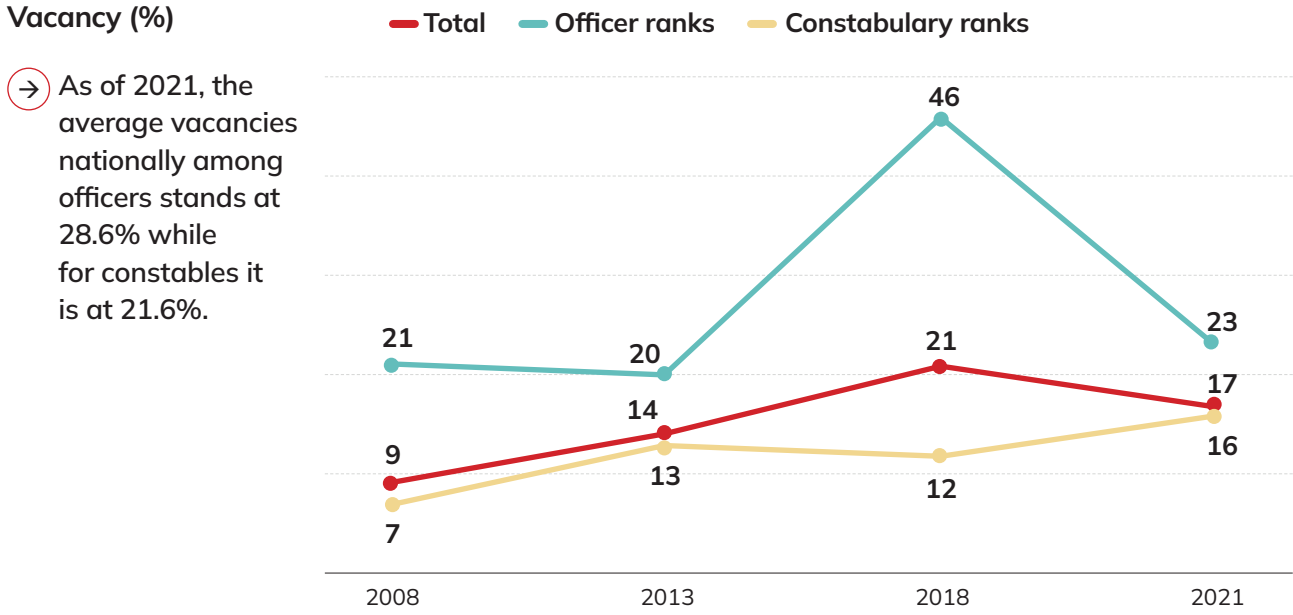


Figure 2: Police: Representation of OBC/SC/ST



Figure 3: Police: Vacancies among OBC/SC/ST

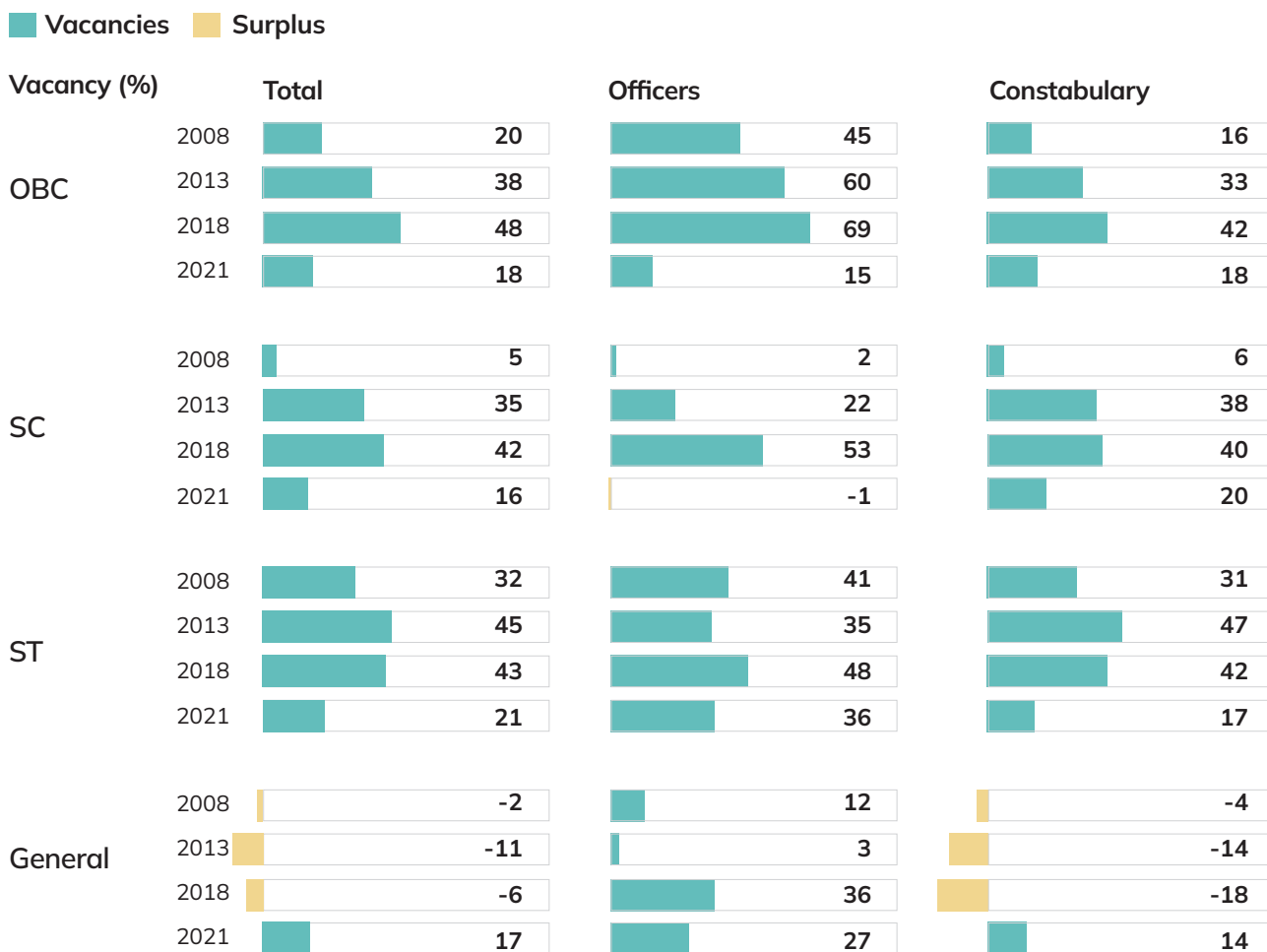
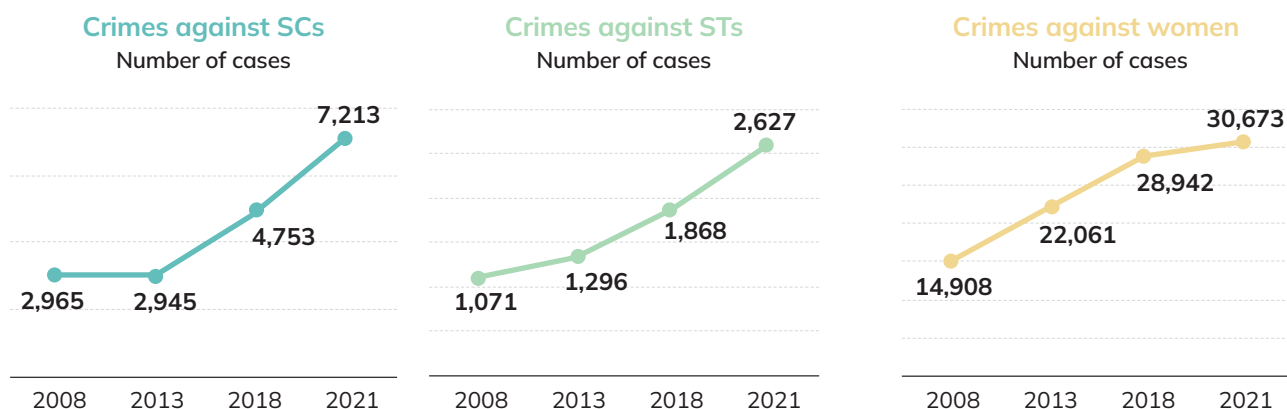


Figure 4: Crimes against SCs, STs and women

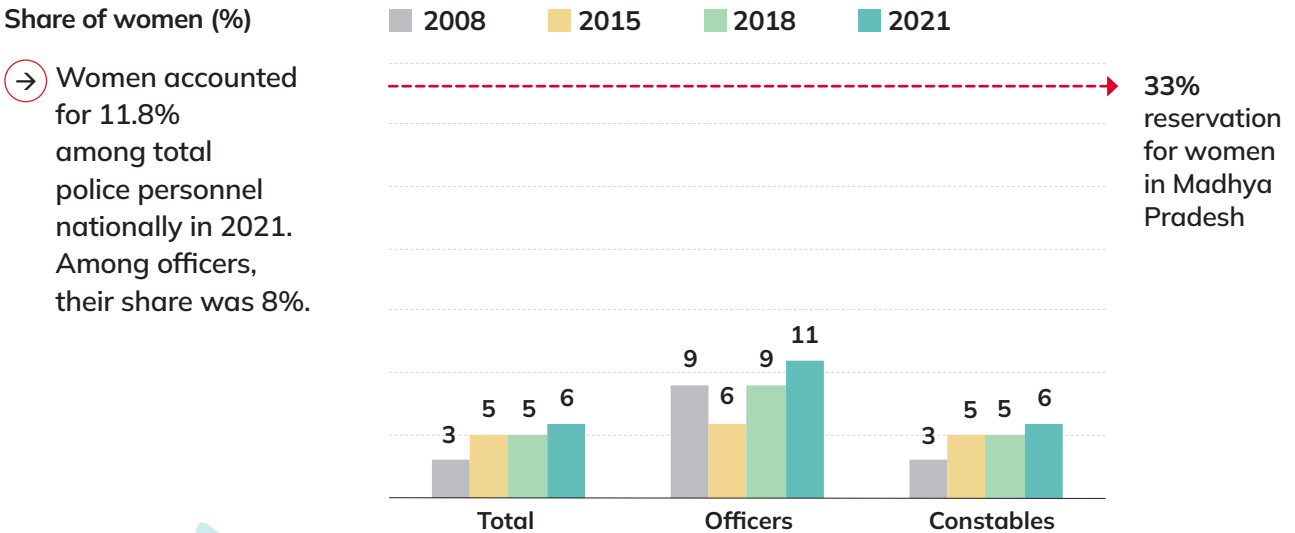
→ As of 2021, Madhya Pradesh records the highest crime rate against Scheduled Castes at 63% and 17% against Scheduled Tribes following Kerala (26%) and Rajasthan (22%) respectively.

Total cases	2008	2013	2018	2021
	2,06,556	2,27,345	4,05,129	4,75,918



Note: Crimes include IPS and SLL crimes.
Source: Crime in India, published by National Crime Records Bureau between 2008 and 2021.

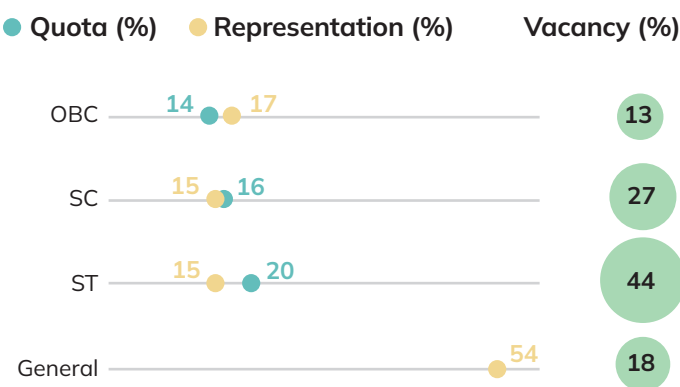
Figure 5: Share of women in police



→ As of 2021, Madhya Pradesh needs 5,623 more women officers and 27,151 more constables to fulfill 33% reservation. At the current rate of recruitment, Madhya Pradesh will take 43 years to fulfill the 33% reservation quota for women.

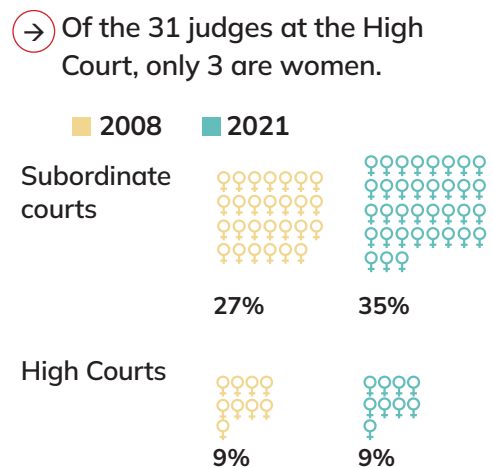
Source: India Justice Report, 2022; pg 16.

Figure 6: Judiciary: Representation of OBC/SC/ST in subordinate courts



Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India and Parliamentary questions (July 2022)

Figure 7: Women In Madhya Pradesh Courts



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