

* 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)	NA		45	100
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	3,672		788	5,933

The state had high levels of vacancies across ranks. One in 4 officer posts were vacant.

Human Resources

Constables, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	38.2		38.2	-12.5
Officers, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	25.7		25.7	6.1
Officers in civil police (% , Jan 2017)	22.3		10.0	22.3

Diversity

Share of women in police (% , Jan 2017)	8.1		3.0	8.1
Share of women in officers (% , Jan 2017)	7.5		2.4	7.7
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	133		45	133
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	59		46	74
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	19		19	108

Unable to meet ST or OBC quotas. Exceeded SC representation in the police. This reservation figure was stated as 2%.

Infrastructure

Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	38,144		132,708	24,694
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	34,756		37,728	28,548
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	418		1,842	287
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	7		14	7

Workload

Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	240		1,122	197
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Trends

Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.07		0.01	1.07
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.36		-0.36	0.34
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.84		2.22	-2.51
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-3.26		1.21	-3.26
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	4.25		-1.69	4.25

Over 5 years, female representation in the force improved but the share of women among officers reduced.

Data sources: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Open Budgets India.
Notes: 1. Data for 'Jan 2017' is as of January 1, 2017. 2. SC: Scheduled castes; ST: Scheduled tribes; OBC: Other backward classes. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. 6. Civil police includes district armed reserve police. 7. Modernisation fund used: State contribution and utilisation data were not available.



PRISONS

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	36,859		27,902	70,218
Prison budget utilised (% , 2016-17)	97		75	99

High vacancies: 1 in 2 prison officer posts vacant. Over 5 years, vacancies at these levels remained constant.

Human Resources

Officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	53.2		53.2	5.0
Cadre staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	29.7		29.7	0.2
Correctional staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	NA*		100.0	0.0
Medical staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	8.6		34.2	-1.6
Medical officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	11.1		61.3	0.0

Diversity

Women in prison staff (% , Dec 2016)	14.0		9.2	22.9
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Infrastructure

Prison occupancy (% , Dec 2016)	54		100	28
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Despite nearly 30% cadre staff vacancies, there is 1 cadre staff for every 2 inmates.

Workload

Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	30		79	11
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	2		13	1
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	NA		896	28

Trends

Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.00		2.77	0.00
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.00		1.66	0.00
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.16		-0.16	0.38
Inmates per prison officer (% , CY '12-'16)	-0.9		10.8	-3.3
Inmates per cadre staff (% , CY '12-'16)	-4.4		7.4	-5.0
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.73		2.73	-1.29
Spend per inmate (% , FY '13-'17)	7.4		5.6	28.0
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.33		-1.82	-0.10
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	0.0		-21.3	3.4

Over 5 years, large increase in UTPs, rising from 73% to 84%.

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. 5. Correctional staff, vacancy; inmates per correctional staff: PSI data shows 0 correctional staff.



JUDICIARY

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	130		61	144

Human Resources

Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	878,706		2,338,689	878,706
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	83,994		100,098	57,397
High Court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	35.0		44.1	35.0
Sub. court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	17.1		26.5	11.2
High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)	13.4		15.3	13.4

1 in 3 judge posts remained vacant at the High Court level.

Diversity

Women judges (High Court) (% , Jun 2018)	0.0		0.0	5.9
Women judges (sub. court) (% , Jul 2017)	26.9		18.6	37.9

There were no women judges in the High Court.

Infrastructure

Courthall shortfall (% , 2016-17, Mar 2018)	9.8		18.9	0.0
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Workload

Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	6.78		16.57	6.78
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	4.14		4.14	1.39
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	2.2		2.2	1.1
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	5.8		6.9	3.9
Case clearance rate (High Court) (% , 2016-17)	99		82	99
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (% , 2016-17)	102		89	102

Trends

Cases pending (per High Court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	-14.0		-4.4	-14.0
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	-10.2		-0.2	-10.2
Total cases pending (High Court) (% , FY '13-'17)	-5.0		-4.6	-8.8
Total cases pending (sub. court) (% , FY '13-'17)	-3.3		0.5	-6.5
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-3.75		3.54	-3.75
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-1.62		0.71	-1.62
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-9.26		-9.26	4.41
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	1.56		-7.91	1.56
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	19.80		-2.74	19.80

Over 5 years, in both courts, cases pending per judge, total cases pending and judge vacancies 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. 6. HC judge and cases data was not available for 2011-12. Hence, a 4-year trend has been computed for trend in cases pending (per HC judge), trend in total cases pending (HC), trend in judge vacancy (HC) and trend in case clearance rate (HC).



LEGAL AID

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
NALSA fund utilised (% , 2017-18)	95		69	95
State's share in legal aid spend (% , 2017-18)	15		0	58

Human Resources

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , 2019)	100.0		100.0	0.0
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	31.6		2.6	31.6
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , 2019)	56		0	100

About half DLSAs do not have a full-time secretary sanctioned. Against this sanctioned number, all posts are vacant.

Diversity

Women panel lawyers (% , Jan 2019)	39.1		11.9	52.7
Women PLVs (% , Jan 2019)	43.6		29.1	43.6

Infrastructure

DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (% , 2019)	129		100	129
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	38.7		173.8	15.7
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.40		0.35	1.00

On average, each of the 5 jails do not have a legal services clinic.

Workload

PLA cases: settled as % of received (% , 2017-18)	0		0	43
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (% , 2017-18) *	91.6		16.2	91.6
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (% , 2017-18) **	0.0		0	18.0

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.

Visit www.tatatrusts.org for the main report, ranking and methodology, data visualisations, related research and more.

Data and design: How India Lives