# India Justice Report 2025

# Punjab

- 🟦 Best (Ranks 1-6)    🟩 Middle (Ranks 7-12)    🟨 Worst (Ranks 13-18)

### Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

| | IJR 1 (2019) | IJR 2 (2020) | IJR 3 (2022) | IJR 4 (2025) NEW |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Police | 3 | 12 | 13 | 7 |
| Prisons | 16 | 13 | 12 | 15 |
| Judiciary | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Legal Aid | 3 | 3 | 9 | 2 |

## POLICE

### Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

| IJR 1 | IJR 2 | IJR 3 | IJR 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 12 | 13 | 7 |

IJR 4 Score (out of 10)    5.26

**READING THE DATA:** This page shows the state's performance over 4 IJRs and how it compares, on each indicator, against the 17 other large and mid-sized states. The state's position in each indicator is also shown through 3 colour bands. The more the blue bands, the better. 'Best value' and 'worst value' are the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

| | Indicator | IJR 1 Value | IJR 2 Value | IJR 3 Value | IJR 4 Value | IJR 4 Best value | IJR 4 Worst value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Budgets** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Spend on police per person (Rs) | 1,666 | 1,786 | 2,055 | 2,604 | 2,604 (PB) | 774 (BH) |
| 2 | Share of training budget in police budget (%) | -- | -- | 1.232 | 1.03 | 5.69 (BH) | 0.03 (WB) |
| 3 | Training budget utilization (%) | -- | -- | 87.0 | 94.0 | 98.7 (GJ) | 34.2 (WB) |
| 4 | Spend on training per personnel (Rs) | -- | 7,937 | 9,479 | 9,722 | 20,530 (BH) | 125 (WB) |
| 5 | Modernisation fund used (%) | 25 | 0 | 33 | 44 | 99 (KA) | 32 (WB) |
| | **Human Resources** | | | | | | |
| 6 | Constables, vacancy (%) | 9.4 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 0.6 (UK) | 40.7 (WB) |
| 7 | Officers, vacancy (%) | 10.1 | 18.9 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 1.2 (KA) | 51.8 (RJ) |
| 8 | Officers in civil police (%) | 12.4 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 29.5 (WB) | 9.6 (TN) |
| 9 | Admin staff vacancy in forensics (%) | -- | -- | -- | 29.4 | 0.0 (CH/KL) | 88.9 (MP) |
| 10 | Scientific staff vacancy in forensics (%) | -- | -- | -- | 70.9 | 3.7 (KL) | 91.0 (TS) |
| | **Diversity** | | | | | | |
| 11 | Share of women in police (%) | 5.3 | 8.5 | 9.86 | 11.1 | 23.7 (BH) | 7.1 (MP) |
| 12 | Share of women in officers (%) | 4.29 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 20.1 (TN) | 2.7 (KL) |
| 13 | SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%) | 73.3 | 70 | 82 | 84 | 131 (GJ) | 39 (UP) |
| 14 | SC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%) | -- | 99 | 108 | 114 | 125 (TN) | 69 (HR) |
| 15 | ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 193 (KA) | 0.1 (PB) |
| 16 | ST constables, actual to reserved ratio (%) | -- | 0 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 245 (BH) | 0.02 (PB) |
| 17 | OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%) | 110 | 133 | 154 | 155 | 155 (PB) | 26 (RJ) |
| 18 | OBC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%) | -- | 141 | 149 | 161 | 188 (OD) | 63 (WB) |
| | **Infrastructure** | | | | | | |
| 19 | Population per police station (rural) (Number) | 70,793 | 70,134 | 74,479 | 75,113 | 23,992 (KL) | 301,130 (WB) |
| 20 | Population per police station (urban) (Number) | 70,264 | 94,727 | 89,155 | 89,257 | 45,211 (OD) | 283,301 (GJ) |
| 21 | Area per police station (rural) (Sq km) | 195 | 188 | 199 | 201 | 85 (KL) | 647 (RJ) |
| 22 | Area per police station (urban) (Sq km) | 17.0 | 19.6 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 10.6 (TS) | 64.9 (KL) |
| 23 | Services provided by state's citizen portals (%) | -- | 89.6 | 79.6 | 86.6 | 90.9 (GJ) | 45.0 (BH) |
| 24 | Personnel per training institute (Number) | -- | 16,050 | 14,222 | 14,221 | 2,608 (TS) | 38,882 (UP) |
| 25 | Police stations with CCTVs (%) | -- | -- | 99 | 97.2 | 100 (Multiple)[1] | 21.5 (JH) |
| 26 | Police stations with women help desks (%) | -- | -- | 90.7 | 100.0 | 100 (Multiple)[2] | 34.3 (TN) |
| | **Workload** | | | | | | |
| 27 | Population per civil police (Number) | 445 | 462 | 500 | 504 | 504 (PB) | 1,522 (BH) |
| | **Trends** | | | | | | |
| 28 | Women in total police (%) | -32.5 | 46.8 | 21.7 | 34.0 | 280.2 (AP) | -5.4 (KL) |
| 29 | Women officers in total officers (%) | 59.7 | 27.6 | 93.9 | 20.7 | 287.7 (BH) | -39.5 (UK) |
| 30 | Constable vacancy (%) | -63.0 | -43.3 | 95.7 | 100.1 | -73.8 (KA) | 320.7 (OD) |
| 31 | Officer vacancy (%) | -30.8 | 46.7 | 51.9 | 16.9 | -95.0 (KA) | 387.9 (UP) |
| 32 | Difference in spend: police vs state (pp) | 6.04 | -1.33 | -5.47 | -5.04 | 3.82 (WB) | -6.14 (OD) |

**Data period:** January 2023 except indicator 1 (2022-23), indicators 2 to 5 (2021-22), indicator 23 (2024), indicators 28 to 31 (CY '18-'22) and indicator 32 (FY '19-'23).

**General notes:** i. Indicators highlighted in yellow are new in IJR 4. ii. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). iii. NA: Not available. iv. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. v. SC: Scheduled castes; ST: Scheduled tribes; OBC: Other backward classes. vi. Civil police includes district armed reserve police. vii. In 'best value' and 'worst value' columns, state names have been abbreviated i.e BR for Bihar, GJ for Gujarat etc.

**State notes:** 1. BH/UK/WB. 2. PB/OD/WB.

# PRISONS

**READING THE DATA:** This page shows the state's performance over 4 IJRs and how it compares, on each indicator, against the 17 other large and mid-sized states. The state's position in each indicator is also shown through 3 colour bands. The more the blue bands, the better. 'Best value' and 'worst value' are the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

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

| # | Indicator | IJR 1 Value | IJR 2 Value | IJR 3 Value | IJR 4 Value | IJR 4 Best value | IJR 4 Worst value |
|---|-----------|------|------|------|------|------------|-------------|
| | **Budgets** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Spend per inmate (Rs) | 18,187 | 16,286 | 17,115 | 17,821 | 267,673 (AP) | 17,219 (MH) |
| 2 | Prison budget utilized (%) | 88.3 | 92.4 | 93.1 | 90.9 | 100.0 (TN) | 71.4 (BH) |
| | **Human Resources** | | | | | | |
| 3 | Officers, vacancy (%) | 39.3 | 41.2 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 8.8 (TS) | 69.0 (UK) |
| 4 | Cadre staff, vacancy (%) | 43.6 | 28.7 | 47.3 | 40.7 | 7.2 (TN) | 64.8 (JH) |
| 5 | Correctional staff, vacancy (%) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 (TS) | 100.0 (HR, PB) |
| 6 | Medical staff, vacancy (%) | 21.0 | -32.1 | 37.4 | 27.3 | 12.4 (TN) | 65.1 (WB) |
| 7 | Medical officers, vacancy (%) | 20.0 | -34.3 | 33.3 | 19.0 | 4.5 (AP) | 90.0 (UK) |
| 8 | Personnel trained (%) | -- | 3.4 | 20.2 | 9.3 | 66.4 (KA) | 0.8 (CH) |
| | **Diversity** | | | | | | |
| 9 | Women in prison staff (%) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 32.9 (KA) | 1.8 (HR) |
| | **Infrastructure** | | | | | | |
| 10 | Prison occupancy (%) | 100.3 | 102.9 | 98.5 | 116 | 77 (TN) | 183 (UK) |
| 11 | Share of jails with 150-250% occupancy (%) | -- | -- | -- | 23.1 | 2.2 (OD) | 42.1 (KL) |
| 12 | Share of jails with 250%-plus occupancy (%) | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 | 0.0 (Multiple)[1] | 36.4 (UP) |
| 13 | Undertrials detained for 1-3 years (%) | -- | -- | 20.5 | 26.3 | 6.6 (AP) | 27.2 (HR) |
| 14 | Jails with V-C facility (%) | -- | 96 | 92 | 88 | 100 (Multiple)[2] | 63 (RJ) |
| | **Workload** | | | | | | |
| 15 | Inmates per officer (Number) | 184 | 201 | 168 | 193 | 22 (TN) | 409 (JH) |
| 16 | Inmates per cadre staff (Number) | 13.7 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 5.5 (AP) | 25.9 (JH) |
| 17 | Inmates per correctional staff (Number) | NA[3] | NA[3] | NA[3] | NA[3] | 213 (OD) | 24,659 (RJ) |
| 18 | Inmates per medical officer (Number) | -- | -- | 934 | 906 | 345 (AP) | 6,858 (UK) |
| 19 | Women inmates per woman medical officer (Number) | -- | -- | -- | 1,560 | 39 (AP) | 2,405 (UP) |
| | **Trends** | | | | | | |
| 20 | Officer vacancy (%) | 9.3 | -18.7 | -22.6 | -30.1 | -69.3 (OD) | 677.9 (TS) |
| 21 | Cadre staff vacancy (%) | 27.2 | -27.6 | 65.2 | 41.8 | -56.3 (TN) | 362.4 (OD) |
| 22 | Share of women in prison staff (%) | 19.3 | 15.3 | 34.1 | 24.9 | 86.3 (UP) | -66.2 (HR) |
| 23 | Inmates per prison officer (%) | -9.7 | -7.8 | -0.84 | 0.5 | -14.6 (KA) | 11.7 (UK) |
| 24 | Inmates per cadre staff (%) | 10.7 | -3.8 | 3.6 | 7.8 | -7.8 (KA) | 13.6 (BH) |
| 25 | Share of undertrial prisoners (pp) | -0.38 | 1.30 | 3.75 | 3.90 | 0.01 (MP) | 3.90 (PB) |
| 26 | Spend per inmate (%) | 6.5 | -1.4 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 58.6 (UK) | -6.84 (WB) |
| 27 | Prison budget used (pp) | 1.89 | -0.54 | 0.95 | -0.66 | 4.26 (KA) | -3.57 (TS) |
| 28 | Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp) | 7.06 | -4.11 | -8.61 | -5.30 | 254.71 (UK) | -5.44 (AP) |

**Data period:** December 2022, except indicators 1 and 2 (2022-23), indicator 8 (2022), indicators 20 to 25 (CY '18-'22), and indicators 26 to 26 (FY '19-'23).
**General notes:** i. Indicators highlighted in yellow are new in IJR 4. ii. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). iii. NA: Not available. iv. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. v. In 'best value' and 'worst value' columns, state names have been abbreviated i.e BR for Bihar, GJ for Gujarat etc.
**State notes:** 1. AP/GJ/HR/KA/KL/OD/PB/TN/TS. 2. BH/CH/HR/UK/WB. 3. PSI shows 0 correctional staff.

# JUDICIARY

**Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states**

| IJR 1 | IJR 2 | IJR 3 | IJR 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |

IJR 4 Score (out of 10) � 5.48

**READING THE DATA:** This page shows the state's performance over 4 IJRs and how it compares, on each indicator, against the 17 other large and mid-sized states. The state's position in each indicator is also shown through 3 colour bands. The more the blue bands, the better. 'Best value' and 'worst value' are the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

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

| # | Indicator | IJR 1 Value | IJR 2 Value | IJR 3 Value | IJR 4 Value | IJR 4 Best value | IJR 4 Worst value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Budgets** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs) | 184 | 203 | 251 | 343 | 343 (PB) | 101 (BH) |
| | **Human Resources** | | | | | | |
| 2 | Population per High Court judge (Number) | 11,83,612 | 11,58,068 | 9,33,333 | 12,41,431 | 802,933 (KL) | 3,836,147 (BH) |
| 3 | Population per sub. court judge (Number) | 50,835 | 54,959 | 50,892 | 43,046 | 43,046 (PB) | 114,334 (WB) |
| 4 | High Court judge vacancy (%) | 46.2 | 39.1 | 22.4 | 40.0 | 4.3 (KL) | 50.6 (UP) |
| 5 | Sub. court judge vacancy (%) | 19.0 | 19.2 | 13.3 | 10.1 | 9.4 (UK) | 31.1 (GJ) |
| 6 | High Court staff vacancy (%) | 25.2 | 20.2 | 23.1 | 35.4 | 4.1 (KL) | 46.6 (GJ) |
| | **Diversity** | | | | | | |
| 7 | Women judges (High Court) (%) | 12.2 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 25.5 | 33.3 (TS) | 0.0 (UK) |
| 8 | Women judges (sub. court) (%) | 39.1 | 40.9 | 45.8 | 51.9 | 55.3 (TS) | 20.8 (GJ) |
| 9 | SC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%) | -- | -- | 83.2 | 92 | 111 (AP) | 18 (OD) |
| 10 | ST judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%) | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 119 (TS) | 0 (PB) |
| 11 | OBC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%) | -- | -- | 99.95 | 104 | 168 (KA) | 0 (WB) |
| | **Infrastructure** | | | | | | |
| 12 | Courthall shortfall (%) | 17.2 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 23.8 | -11.0 (MH) | 25.4 (HR) |
| | **Workload** | | | | | | |
| 13 | Cases pending above 3 years (High Court) (%) | -- | -- | -- | 67.3 | 42.7 (KA) | 71.0 (UP) |
| 14 | Cases pending above 3 years (sub. court) (%) | -- | -- | -- | 23.9 | 23.9 (PB) | 70.7 (BH) |
| 15 | Case clearance rate (High Court) (%) | 81 | 87 | 103 | 107 | 129 (JH) | 75 (UK) |
| 16 | Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%) | 99 | 96.6 | 100 | 103 | 113 (KL) | 64 (WB) |
| | **Trends** | | | | | | |
| 17 | Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%) | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | -11.5 (TS) | 13.7 (UK) |
| 18 | Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%) | -7.9 | -1.4 | 8.2 | 2.5 | -1.3 (BH) | 10.0 (WB) |
| 19 | Total cases pending (High Court) (%) | 4.46 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 2.0 | -4.4 (RJ) | 8.9 (MH) |
| 20 | Total cases pending (sub. court) (%) | -1.4 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 6.7 | -0.1 (GJ) | 12.1 (UK) |
| 21 | Judge vacancy (High Court) (%) | 23.1 | 18.1 | -3.0 | 12.4 | -82.1 (KL) | 125.0 (UK) |
| 22 | Judge vacancy (sub. court) (%) | 54.2 | -23.0 | -39.4 | -29.6 | -33.6 (UK) | 119.9 (WB) |
| 23 | Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp) | -1.95 | -1.18 | 4.93 | 3.96 | 9.83 (AP) | -3.59 (UK) |
| 24 | Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp) | -0.58 | -0.93 | 1.79 | 1.89 | 5.78 (HR) | -5.08 (WB) |
| 25 | Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp) | 6.77 | 0.75 | -3.32 | -1.67 | 6.13 (RJ) | -1.67 (PB) |

**Data period:** February 2025 except indicator 1 (2022-23), indicators 3, 5, 12, 13, 14 (January 2025), indicator 6 (June 2024), indicators 15 and 16 (2024), indicators 17 to 24: CY '20-'24, and indicator 25: FY '19-'23.
**General notes:** i. Indicators highlighted in yellow are new in IJR 4. ii. Sub. court: subordinate court. iii. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). iv. NA: Not available. v. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. vi. SC: Scheduled castes; ST: Scheduled tribes; OBC: Other backward classes. vii. States and UTs that share a High Court have been assigned identical values for High Court indicators. These are Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Mizoram and Nagaland; Kerala and Lakshadweep; Maharashtra, Goa, D&N Haveli & Daman & Diu; Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh; Tamil Nadu and Puducherry; West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands; Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. viii. In 'best value' and 'worst value' columns, state names have been abbreviated i.e BR for Bihar, GJ for Gujarat etc.

# LEGAL AID

**Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states**

| IJR 1 | IJR 2 | IJR 3 | IJR 4 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 2 |

IJR 4 Score (out of 10): 7.16

**READING THE DATA:** This page shows the state's performance over 4 IJRs and how it compares, on each indicator, against the 17 other large and mid-sized states. The state's position in each indicator is also shown through 3 colour bands. The more the blue bands, the better. 'Best value' and 'worst value' are the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

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

| | Indicator | IJR 1 Value | IJR 2 Value | IJR 3 Value | IJR 4 Value | IJR 4 Best value | IJR 4 Worst value |
|---|-----------|:-----------:|:-----------:|:-----------:|:-----------:|:----------------:|:-----------------:|
| | **Budgets** | | | | | | |
| 1 | State's share in legal aid budget (%) | 57.0 | 70.8 | 76.5 | 80.4 | 93.4 (UP) | 55.8 (WB) |
| 2 | State legal aid budget utilized (%) | -- | -- | 96 | 93 | 147 (RJ) | 52 (UK) |
| 3 | NALSA fund utilized (%) | 93.6 | 94.12 | 73.9 | 110.4 | 110.4 (PB) | 18.7 (UP) |
| 4 | Per capita spend on legal aid (Rs) | -- | -- | -- | 10.5 | 16.0 (HR) | 1.9 (WB) |
| | **Human Resources** | | | | | | |
| 5 | DLSA secretary vacancy (%) | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 (Multiple)[1] | 50.0 (TN) |
| 6 | PLVs per lakh population (Number) | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 7.6 (KA) | 1.1 (UP) |
| 7 | Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 109 (MH) | 93 (KL) |
| | **Diversity** | | | | | | |
| 8 | Share of women in panel lawyers (%) | 14.41 | 15.6 | 18.62 | 24.3 | 48.6 (KL) | 14.2 (OD) |
| 9 | Women PLVs (%) | 30.5 | 31.0 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 63.3 (KL) | 26.7 (RJ) |
| 10 | Women DLSA secretaries (%) | -- | -- | -- | 63.6 | 69.2 (OD) | 0.0 (RJ) |
| | **Infrastructure** | | | | | | |
| 11 | DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 105 (WB) | 100 (Multiple)[2] |
| 12 | Presence of front offices in DLSAs (%) | -- | -- | 100 | 100 | 100 (Multiple)[3] | 32 (TS) |
| 13 | Legal services clinic per jail (Number) | 1.23 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 1.97 (GJ) | 0.68 (RJ) |
| 14 | Villages per legal services clinic (Number) | 64.4 | 35.3 | 154.0 | 190.1 | 15.4 (KL) | 19,567.0 (CH) |
| | **Workload** | | | | | | |
| 15 | PLA cases: settled as % of received (%) | 65.1 | 83.9 | 49.9 | 67.2 | 90.9 (CH) | 0.0 (GJ) |
| 16 | SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%) | -- | -- | -- | NA[4] | 100.0 (AP) | 1.8 (GJ) |
| 17 | SLSA LAs: Pending cases disposed (%) | -- | -- | -- | 37.0 | 100.0 (GJ) | 1.8 (RJ) |

**Data period:** 2023-24 except indicators 1 to 4 (2022-23), indicators 5, 6 and 8 (March 2024), indicators 7, 9 and 10 (September 2024), and indicators 11 and 14 (December 2024).

**General notes:** i. Indicators highlighted in yellow are new in IJR 4. ii. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). iii. NA: Not available. iv. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. v. DLSA: District Legal Services Authority; LA: Lok Adalat; PLA: Permanent Lok Adalat; PLV: Para-Legal Volunteer; SLSA: State Legal Services Authority. vi. In 'best value' and 'worst value' columns, state names have been abbreviated i.e BR for Bihar, GJ for Gujarat etc.

**State notes:** 1. CH/GJ/HR/JH/KA/MH/PB/RJ/TS/UP/UK/WB. 2. AP/BH/CH/GJ/HR/JH/KA/KL/MH/OD/PB/RJ/TN/UP/UK. 3. AP/BH/CH/GJ/HR/JH/KA/KL/MH/OD/PB/RJ/TN/UK. 4. Data shows 0 pre-litigation cases taken up by SLSAs.
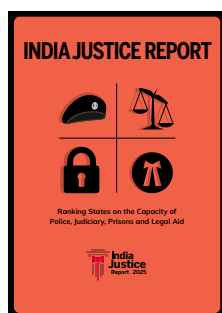
## About India Justice Report 2025

The India Justice Report (IJR) 2025 is India's first and only comprehensive quantitative index which uses government data to rank the capacity of 'pillars' of the formal justice system. First published in 2019, it continues to track 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 and legal aid, and Human Rights Commissions for all 36 states and UTs. The IJR is a collaborative effort undertaken 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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