India Justice Report | 2025

Tamil Nadu

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	3	2	2	5
Police	1	5	6	13
Prisons	10	6	1	1
Judiciary	1	1	1	3
Legal Aid	12	11	12	16

POLICE

Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

IJR 1	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4
1	5	6	13

IJR 4 Score (out of 10) 4.95

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	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4 NEW		
		Value	Value	Value	Value	Best value	Worst value
	Budgets						
1	Spend on police per person (Rs)	727	794	1,009	1,260	2,604 (PB)	774 (BH)
2	Share of training budget in police budget (%)	--	--	1.87	NA[4]	5.69 (BH)	0.03 (WB)
3	Training budget utilization (%)	--	--	86.0	NA[5]	98.7 (GJ)	34.2 (WB)
4	Spend on training per personnel (Rs)	--	2	11,493	NA[5]	20,530 (BH)	125 (WB)
5	Modernisation fund used (%)	18	25	NA[3]	NA[6]	99 (KA)	32 (WB)
	Human Resources						
6	Constables, vacancy (%)	-6.9	9.43	10.9	4.4	0.6 (UK)	40.7 (WB)
7	Officers, vacancy (%)	18.2	15.0	9.1	28.0	1.2 (KA)	51.8 (RJ)
8	Officers in civil police (%)	8.9	10.3	12.4	9.6	29.5 (WB)	9.6 (TN)
9	Admin staff vacancy in forensics (%)	--	--	--	31.3	0.0 (CH/KL)	88.9 (MP)
10	Scientific staff vacancy in forensics (%)	--	--	--	19.9	3.7 (KL)	91.0 (TS)
	Diversity						
11	Share of women in police (%)	12.9	18.5	19.1	20.7	23.7 (BH)	7.1 (MP)
12	Share of women in officers (%)	19.7	24.8	17.9	20.1	20.1 (TN)	2.7 (KL)
13	SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)	61	66.9	78.2	82	131 (GJ)	39 (UP)
14	SC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)	--	66	104	125	125 (TN)	69 (HR)
15	ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)	76	51.5	87	48	193 (KA)	0.1 (PB)
16	ST constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)	--	46	117	99	245 (BH)	0.02 (PB)
17	OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)	90	98.4	119	118	155 (PB)	26 (RJ)
18	OBC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)	--	67	112	126	188 (OD)	63 (WB)
	Infrastructure						
19	Population per police station (rural) (Number)	49,639	31,607	42,160	41,884	23,992 (KL)	301,130 (WB)
20	Population per police station (urban) (Number)	47,250	1,12,436	89,659	90,679	45,211 (OD)	283,301 (GJ)
21	Area per police station (rural) (Sq km)	155	101	137	137	85 (KL)	647 (RJ)
22	Area per police station (urban) (Sq km)	18.4	38.8	30.0	30.0	10.6 (TS)	64.9 (KL)
23	Services provided by state's citizen portals (%)	--	66.0	66.0	61.0	90.9 (GJ)	45.0 (BH)
24	Personnel per training institute (Number)	--	5,433	5,484	14,718	2,608 (TS)	38,882 (UP)
25	Police stations with CCTVs (%)	--	--	69	68.4	100 (Multiple)[1]	21.5 (JH)
26	Police stations with women help desks (%)	--	--	34.9	34.3	100 (Multiple)[2]	34.3 (TN)
	Workload						
27	Population per civil police (Number)	572	770	739	710	504 (PB)	1,522 (BH)
	Trends						
28	Women in total police (%)	-24.8	42.5	8.1	18.5	280.2 (AP)	-5.4 (KL)
29	Women officers in total officers (%)	12.3	47.2	-9.0	-7.2	287.7 (BH)	-39.5 (UK)
30	Constable vacancy (%)	-138.3	-47.9	-44.8	-63.3	-73.8 (KA)	320.7 (OD)
31	Officer vacancy (%)	-8.0	-51.2	-22.8	93.7	-95.0 (KA)	387.9 (UP)
32	Difference in spend: police vs state (pp)	-1.90	-0.45	-2.84	-0.95	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. 3. No modernisation grant received. 4. BPR&D shows 0 police training budget. 5. BPR&D shows police training budget and spend as blank. 6. Modernisation grant received but no spending

PRISONS

Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

IJR 1	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4
10	6	1	1

IJR 4 Score (out of 10) 7.02

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	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4 NEW		
	Budgets	Value	Value	Value	Value	Best value	Worst value
1	Spend per inmate (Rs)	28,844	41,531	37,474	45,602	267,673 (AP)	17,219 (MH)
2	Prison budget utilized (%)	95.0	93.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 (TN)	71.4 (BH)
	Human Resources						
3	Officers, vacancy (%)	50.8	9.0	11.0	11.4	8.8 (TS)	69.0 (UK)
4	Cadre staff, vacancy (%)	28.9	13.4	9.8	7.2	7.2 (TN)	64.8 (JH)
5	Correctional staff, vacancy (%)	45.7	33.7	15.0	19.6	0.0 (TS)	100.0 (HR, PB)
6	Medical staff, vacancy (%)	13.6	14.0	7.8	12.4	12.4 (TN)	65.1 (WB)
7	Medical officers, vacancy (%)	11.5	23.3	11.6	25.6	4.5 (AP)	90.0 (UK)
8	Personnel trained (%)	--	55.1	6.4	6.7	66.4 (KA)	0.8 (CH)
	Diversity						
9	Women in prison staff (%)	14.9	12.5	14.1	13.8	32.9 (KA)	1.8 (HR)
	Infrastructure						
10	Prison occupancy (%)	65.7	62.9	76.4	77	77 (TN)	183 (UK)
11	Share of jails with 150-250% occupancy (%)	--	--	--	3.5	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 (%)	--	--	6.8	7.6	6.6 (AP)	27.2 (HR)
14	Jails with V-C facility (%)	--	9	82	89	100 (Multiple)[2]	63 (RJ)
	Workload						
15	Inmates per officer (Number)	82	17	21	22	22 (TN)	409 (JH)
16	Inmates per cadre staff (Number)	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.2	5.5 (AP)	25.9 (JH)
17	Inmates per correctional staff (Number)	261	233	198	219	213 (OD)	24,659 (RJ)
18	Inmates per medical officer (Number)	--	--	474	588	345 (AP)	6,858 (UK)
19	Women inmates per woman medical officer (Number)	--	--	--	86	39 (AP)	2,405 (UP)
	Trends						
20	Officer vacancy (%)	280.9	-39.9	-56.7	-10.7	-69.3 (OD)	677.9 (TS)
21	Cadre staff vacancy (%)	205.0	-51.3	-3.3	-56.3	-56.3 (TN)	362.4 (OD)
22	Share of women in prison staff (%)	112.9	4.2	9.8	21.4	86.3 (UP)	-66.2 (HR)
23	Inmates per prison officer (%)	55.6	53.7	-12.5	3.4	-14.6 (KA)	11.7 (UK)
24	Inmates per cadre staff (%)	7.5	-4.0	2.4	5.4	-7.8 (KA)	13.6 (BH)
25	Share of undertrial prisoners (pp)	-0.14	1.19	2.06	0.92	0.01 (MP)	3.90 (PB)
26	Spend per inmate (%)	10.6	12.0	6.2	7.6	58.6 (UK)	-6.84 (WB)
27	Prison budget used (pp)	-0.60	-0.85	1.00	1.47	4.26 (KA)	-3.57 (TS)
28	Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp)	2.12	1.45	-3.03	-0.48	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.

JUDICIARY

Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

IJR 1	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4
1	1	1	3

IJR 4 Score (out of 10) 6.72

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	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4 NEW		
		Value	Value	Value	Value	Best value	Worst value
	Budgets						
1	Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs)	110	135	165	214	343 (PB)	101 (BH)
	Human Resources						
2	Population per High Court judge (Number)	15,61,595	12,62,498	14,48,870	12,15,954	802,933 (KL)	3,836,147 (BH)
3	Population per sub. court judge (Number)	76,488	84,424	71,351	75,579	43,046 (PB)	114,334 (WB)
4	High Court judge vacancy (%)	34.0	18.3	28.0	13.3	4.3 (KL)	50.6 (UP)
5	Sub. court judge vacancy (%)	9.6	22.2	19.2	25.3	9.4 (UK)	31.1 (GJ)
6	High Court staff vacancy (%)	28.60	34.8	13.7	17.2	4.1 (KL)	46.6 (GJ)
	Diversity						
7	Women judges (High Court) (%)	19.6	16.7	20.4	20.0	33.3 (TS)	0.0 (UK)
8	Women judges (sub. court) (%)	36.5	36.8	39.9	40.8	55.3 (TS)	20.8 (GJ)
9	SC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%)	--	--	93	86	111 (AP)	18 (OD)
10	ST judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%)	--	--	68	73	119 (TS)	0 (PB)
11	OBC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%)	--	--	122	113	168 (KA)	0 (WB)
	Infrastructure						
12	Courthall shortfall (%)	0.8	1.9	9.3	8.9	-11.0 (MH)	25.4 (HR)
	Workload						
13	Cases pending above 3 years (High Court) (%)	--	--	--	51.5	42.7 (KA)	71.0 (UP)
14	Cases pending above 3 years (sub. court) (%)	--	--	--	35.1	23.9 (PB)	70.7 (BH)
15	Case clearance rate (High Court) (%)	95	108	107	105	129 (JH)	75 (UK)
16	Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%)	102	97.0	98	100	113 (KL)	64 (WB)
	Trends						
17	Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%)	-5.6	-16.5	-1.5	-4.4	-11.5 (TS)	13.7 (UK)
18	Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%)	-6.1	-3.8	2.4	5.1	-1.3 (BH)	10.0 (WB)
19	Total cases pending (High Court) (%)	-6.9	-10.2	-0.7	-2.5	-4.4 (RJ)	8.9 (MH)
20	Total cases pending (sub. court) (%)	-1.7	-3.5	5.5	3.9	-0.1 (GJ)	12.1 (UK)
21	Judge vacancy (High Court) (%)	115.0	-34.3	15.0	-52.2	-82.1 (KL)	125.0 (UK)
22	Judge vacancy (sub. court) (%)	-6.6	80.8	-15.4	31.7	-33.6 (UK)	119.9 (WB)
23	Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp)	1.29	5.76	1.67	1.21	9.83 (AP)	-3.59 (UK)
24	Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp)	0.17	0.40	-0.62	0.74	5.78 (HR)	-5.08 (WB)
25	Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp)	-3.29	0.51	-1.08	-1.03	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
12	11	12	16

IJR 4 Score (out of 10) 4.27

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	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4 NEW		
		Value	Value	Value	Value	Best value	Worst value
	Budgets						
1	State's share in legal aid budget (%)	66.1	81.7	84.0	80.2	93.4 (UP)	55.8 (WB)
2	State legal aid budget utilized (%)	--	--	57	84	147 (RJ)	52 (UK)
3	NALSA fund utilized (%)	80.1	92.4	81.0	57.9	110.4 (PB)	18.7 (UP)
4	Per capita spend on legal aid (Rs)	--	--	--	4.3	16.0 (HR)	1.9 (WB)
	Human Resources						
5	DLSA secretary vacancy (%)	9.4	0.0	9.4	50.0	0.0 (Multiple)[1]	50.0 (TN)
6	PLVs per lakh population (Number)	5.4	3.7	1.4	1.4	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 (%)	14.6	14.6	24.40	23.6	48.6 (KL)	14.2 (OD)
9	Women PLVs (%)	39.8	25.5	48.7	46.9	63.3 (KL)	26.7 (RJ)
10	Women DLSA secretaries (%)	--	--	--	NA[4]	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)	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.88	1.97 (GJ)	0.68 (RJ)
14	Villages per legal services clinic (Number)	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	15.4 (KL)	19,567.0 (CH)
	Workload						
15	PLA cases: settled as % of received (%)	0.0	30.3	44.9	54.8	90.9 (CH)	0.0 (GJ)
16	SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%)	--	--	--	12.1	100.0 (AP)	1.8 (GJ)
17	SLSA LAs: Pending cases disposed (%)	--	--	--	27.9	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 on women secretaries not available.

Data sources

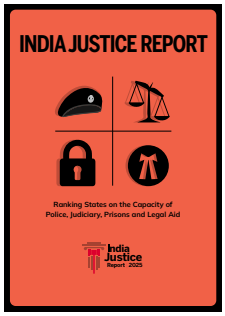
Police: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Union Budget documents; Digital Police Portal, Ministry of Home Affairs; National Commission on Population; Open Budgets India.

Prisons: 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; Open Budgets India; Finance Division of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Judiciary: National Commission on Population, 2019; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India for 2022-2023, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Finance Division of Ministry of Home Affairs; Department of Justice; Parliamentary questions; Supreme Court Annual Report (Volume 2 - High Courts) 2023-2024; National Judicial Data Grid.

Legal aid: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); National Commission on Population; State budget documents.

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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Data and design: How India Lives

Supported by: Ravi Venkatesan, LAL FAMILY FOUNDATION, Tree of Life Foundation, ROHINI NILEKANI philanthropies, TATA TRUSTS, Frappe, Cyrus Guzder, J.T. Pathak Trust