

# Uttar Pradesh

Rank among 18 large and mid-sized states ▶

Overall  
**18<sup>th</sup>**

Police  
**18<sup>th</sup>**

Prisons  
**14<sup>th</sup>**

Judiciary  
**17<sup>th</sup>**

Legal aid  
**18<sup>th</sup>**



## POLICE

RANK IN CATEGORY

**18<sup>th</sup>**

SCORE (out of 10)



**2.98**

**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 17 large and mid-sized 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.

### Budget

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Modernization fund used (% , 2016-17)	23		3	80	11
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2016-17)	591		498	1,666	14

More than half the sanctioned constable posts remain vacant. Officers functioned with 40% of sanctioned strength.

### Human Resources

Constables, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	53.0		53.0	-6.9	17
Officers, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	62.6		62.6	8.2	18
Officers in civil police (% , 2016-17)	10.6		8.6	27.5	14

### Diversity

Share of women in police (% , 2016-17)	3.8		2.5	12.9	17
Share of women in officers (% , 2016-17)	3.1		1.5	19.7	14
SC officers: actual to reserved ratio (% , 2016-17)	32		32	120	17
ST officers: actual to reserved ratio (% , 2016-17)	30		0	172	13
OBC officers: actual to reserved ratio (% , 2016-17)	33		18	169	12

Poor overall diversity representation in its police force. Less than 4% of the police force made up of women.

### Infrastructure

Population per police station (rural) (2016-17)	151,825		232,896	30,445	17
Population per police station (urban) (2016-17)	101,125		240,608	32,881	13
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, 2016-17)	228		719	79	6
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, 2016-17)	17		71	8	7

### Workload

Population per civil police (numbers, 2016-17)	1,157		1,663	445	15
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### Trends

Women in total police (pp, 2012-16)	0.46		-0.65	1.33	5
Women officers in total officers (pp, 2012-16)	-0.14		-0.68	1.14	14
Constable vacancy (pp, 2012-16)	-0.80		2.35	-4.14	8
Officer vacancy (pp, 2012-16)	1.53		3.39	-4.53	10
Change in pillar spend to state spend (pp, 2012-16)	-4.84		-6.11	6.04	12

Over 5 years, the share of women in total police had improved, though the share of women officers declined.

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

RANK IN CATEGORY

14<sup>th</sup>

SCORE (Out of 10)



4.42

**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 17 large and mid-sized 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.

## Budget

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	25,992		14,683	41,849	13
Prison budget used (% , 2016-17)	94		77	99	6

Though it had 0 correctional staff vacancies, only one sanctioned correctional staff post was sanctioned for a prison population of 95,000 inmates.

## Human Resources

Officers, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	49.8		70.1	-0.5	12
Cadre staff, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	38.5		71.6	1.2	13
Correctional staff, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	0.0		100.0	0.0	1
Medical staff, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	37.0		85.6	0.0	11
Medical officers, vacancy (% , 2016-17)	38.8		100.0	0.0	11

## Diversity

Women in prison staff (% , 2016-17)	5.9		2.3	18.7	13
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## Infrastructure

Prison occupancy (% , 2016-17)	164		190	66	12
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Prisons in Uttar Pradesh were overcrowded by 64 percentage points i.e. there were 37,000 inmates more than available capacity.

## Workload

Inmates per officer (persons, 2016-17)	304		343	36	17
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, 2016-17)	18		27	5	14
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, 2016-17)	95,336		95,336	124	14

## Trends

Officer vacancy (pp, 2013-17)	0.56		7.91	-3.45	10
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, 2013-17)	1.05		5.60	-7.26	11
Share of women in prison staff (pp, 2013-17)	0.01		-0.28	1.46	13
Inmates per prison officer (% , 2013-17)	7.2		55.6	-9.7	14
Inmates per cadre staff (% , 2013-17)	5.0		14.4	-6.8	12
Share of UTPs (pp, 2013-17)	1.23		1.41	-0.77	15
Spend per inmate (% , 2013-17)	15.8		1.2	65.3	4
Prison budget used (pp, 2013-17)	4.00		-2.28	4.00	1
Change in pillar spend to state spend (pp, 2012-16)	-4.4		-21.8	26.3	7

The state had made the most improvement in utilising its prison budget over a 5 year period.

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

RANK IN CATEGORY

17<sup>th</sup>

SCORE (Out of 10)



3.70

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## Budget

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	75		52	201	15

## Human Resources

Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	2,459,229		3,558,956	963,181	13
Population per subordinate court judge (2016-17)	113,080		113,080	46,056	17
High Court judge vacancies (% , 2016-2017)	49.2		59.8	26.1	13
Subordinate Court judge vacancies (% , 2016-17)	30.9		44.0	4.5	14
High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)	26.7		34.9	5.5	10

High vacancies of judges. Nearly 1 in 2 High Court judge posts vacant.

## Diversity

Women judges (High Court) (% , 2017)	6.1		0.0	19.6	10
Women judges (subordinate courts) (% , 2017)	21.4		11.5	44.0	15

## Infrastructure

Courthall shortfall (% , 2016, March 2018)	14.3		35.1	0.0	7
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At the lower court level, nearly 1 in 4 cases has been pending for 5 to 10 years.

## Workload

Pendency (5-10 years) (subordinate courts) (% , 2018)	24.04		24.04	0.99	17
Pendency (10+ years) (subordinate courts) (% , 2018)	13.78		16.57	0.11	15
High Court pendency (years, 2017)	4.3		4.3	1.7	11
Subordinate court pendency (years, 2018)	6.8		9.5	3.7	14
Case clearance rate (High Court) (% , 2016-17)	100		70	102	1
Case clearance rate (subordinate courts) (% , 2016-17)	90		87	129	13

## Trends

Cases pending (High Court judge) (% , 2012-17)	-4.6		17.1	-8.5	6
Cases pending (subordinate court judge) (% , 2012-17)	2.0		6.1	-7.9	14
Pendency in High Court (% , 2012-17)	-1.6		10.3	-9.5	6
Pendency in subordinate courts (% , 2012-17)	0.9		7.5	-2.7	8
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, 2012-17)	-1.66		6.71	-1.66	1
Judge vacancy (subordinate courts) (pp, 2012-17)	3.75		3.75	-4.57	16
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, 2012-17)	2.91		-4.84	4.75	3
Case clearance rate (subordinate courts) (pp, 2012-17)	-0.65		-7.71	6.11	9
Change in pillar spend to state spend (pp, 2011-16)	-7.38		-12.59	6.77	11

Overall, over 5 years, subordinate courts affected by rising pendency and vacancies and a decline in case clearance rate.

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

RANK IN CATEGORY

18<sup>th</sup>

SCORE (Out of 10)



2.50

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## Budget

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
NALSA fund utilized (% , 2017-18)	54		50	98	17
State's share in legal aid spend (% , 2017-18)	89		0	89	1

## Human Resources

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , Sep 2018)	28.2		34.8	0.0	5
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	1.6		1.6	13.8	18
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , 2017-18)	100		100	103	1

Lowest volunteer to population ratios in the country.

## Diversity

Women panel lawyers (% , Jan 2019)	7.4		7.4	40.4	18
Women PLVs (% , Jan 2019)	24.2		22.3	65.7	17

## Infrastructure

DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (% , Sep 2018)	95		83	100	2
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	1,603.5		1,603.5	6.2	18
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.19		0.19	1.78	15

Poorest representation of women among legal aid providers.

## Workload

PLA cases: settled as % of received (% , 2017-18)	37		0	85	12
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (% , 2017-18)*	35.1		7.4	92.1	11
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (% , 2016-17)**	8.0		0.0	93.8	6

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