

## **West Bengal**

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	12	17	17	18				
Police	16	17	18	18				
Prisons	4	12	14	11				
Judiciary	10	16	18	18				
Legal Aid	13	17	15	15				

**READING THE DATA:** This page shows the state's performance

the 17 other large and mid-sized states. The state's position in

over 4 IJRs and how it compares, on each indicator, against

# POLICE

## Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states IJR 1 IJR 2 IJR 3 IJR 4 16 17 18 18

16 17 18 18 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		
	Budgets	Value	Value	Value	Value	Best value	Worst value
1	Spend on police per person (Rs)	546	570	909	NA <sup>3</sup>	2,604 (PB)	774 (BH)
2	Share of training budget in police budget (%)			0.04	0.03	5.69 (BH)	0.03 (WB)
3	Training budget utilization (%)			61.3	34.2	98.7 (GJ)	34.2 (WB)
4	Spend on training per personnel (Rs)		983	305	125	20,530 (BH)	125 (WB)
5	Modernisation fund used (%)	56	129	42	32	99 (KA)	32 (WB)
	Human Resources						
6	Constables, vacancy (%)	31.3	39.9	44.1	40.7	0.6 (UK)	40.7 (WB)
7	Officers, vacancy (%)	26.1	28.1	25.2	27.3	1.2 (KA)	51.8 (RJ)
8	Officers in civil police (%)	27.5	25.8	31.5	29.5	29.5 (WB)	9.6 (TN)
9	Admin staff vacancy in forensics (%)				58.8	0.0 (CH/KL)	88.9 (MP)
10	Scientific staff vacancy in forensics (%)				69.8	3.7 (KL)	91.0 (TS)
	Diversity						
11	Share of women in police (%)	7.6	9.7	9.95	9.6	23.7 (BH)	7.1 (MP)
12	Share of women in officers (%)	3.1	4.6	4.0	4.2	20.1 (TN)	2.7 (KL)
13	SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)	58	64	65	64	131 (GJ)	39 (UP)
14	SC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)		90	72	78	125 (TN)	69 (HR)
15	ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)	45	51	52	50	193 (KA)	0.1 (PB)
16	ST constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)		104	82	89	245 (BH)	0.02 (PB)
17	OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)	18	30.6	37	38	155 (PB)	26 (RJ)
18	OBC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)		62	55	63	188 (OD)	63 (WB)
	Infrastructure						
10		2 22 22 2	252470	2.00.000	2 04 420	22 222 44.	204 422 (14/5)
19	Population per police station (rural) (Number)	2,32,896	2,53,476	3,06,063	3,01,130	23,992 (KL)	301,130 (WB)
20	Population per police station (urban) (Number)	1,08,152	1,40,934	1,23,234	1,21,497	45,211 (OD)	283,301 (GJ)
21	Area per police station (rural) (Sq km)	313	337	408	402	85 (KL)	647 (RJ)
22	Area per police station (urban) (Sq km)	19.0	21.1	17.6	17.1	10.6 (TS)	64.9 (KL)
23	Services provided by state's citizen portals (%)		41.6	41.6	69.3	90.9 (GJ)	45.0 (BH)
24	Personnel per training institute (Number)		15,307	9,887	16,507	2,608 (TS)	38,882 (UP)
25	Police stations with CCTVs (%)			100	100.0	100 (Multiple) <sup>1</sup>	21.5 (JH)
26	Police stations with women help desks (%)			100.0	100.0	100 (Multiple) <sup>2</sup>	34.3 (TN)
	Workload						
27	Population per civil police (Number)	1,209	1,284	1,331	1,277	504 (PB)	1,522 (BH)
27	r opulation per civil police (Number)	1,200	1,204	1,551	1,277	304 (i b)	1,322 (511)
	Trends						
28	Women in total police (%)	174.6	-2.7	22.1	22.0	280.2 (AP)	-5.4 (KL)
29	Women officers in total officers (%)	140.5	74.3	28.5	9.8	287.7 (BH)	-39.5 (UK)
30	Constable vacancy (%)	-23.1	14.0	19.1	-2.9	-73.8 (KA)	320.7 (OD)
31	Officer vacancy (%)	-19.9	-14.7	-23.0	-13.2	-95.0 (KA)	387.9 (UP)
32	Difference in spend: police vs state (pp)	-3.92	-3.21	4.63	NA <sup>4</sup>	3.82 (WB)	-6.14 (OD)
32	Difference in spend: police vs state (pp)	-3.92	-3.21	4.63	NA <sup>4</sup>	3.82 (WB)	-6.14 (OE

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. Budget data for 2022-23 not available. 4. Budget data for 2021-22 and 2022-23 not available.

### PRISONS



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

IJR 1	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4			
4	12	14	11			
IJR 4 Score (out of 10) 4.69						

**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)	37,224	44,206	34,813	29,494	267,673 (AP)	17,219 (MH)
	Prison budget utilized (%)	98.7	98.7	96.7	92.6	100.0 (TN)	71.4 (BH)
	Human Resources						
3	Officers, vacancy (%)	18.1	13.9	24.3	20.5	8.8 (TS)	69.0 (UK)
	Cadre staff, vacancy (%)	20.1	27.8	19.2	21.8	7.2 (TN)	64.8 (JH)
	Correctional staff, vacancy (%)	32.8	29.5	31.3	30.4	0.0 (TS)	100.0 (HR, PB)
-	Medical staff, vacancy (%)	75.0	72.8	66.8	65.1	12.4 (TN)	65.1 (WB)
	Medical officers, vacancy (%)	85.0	85.0	77.3	73.5	4.5 (AP)	90.0 (UK)
	Personnel trained (%)		8.0	14.4	11.7	66.4 (KA)	0.8 (CH)
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L	Diversity						
9	Women in prison staff (%)	10.078	8.6	10.9	10.9	32.9 (KA)	1.8 (HR)
L	Infrastructure						
10	Prison occupancy (%)	109.7	106.1	120.0	134	77 (TN)	183 (UK)
11	Share of jails with 150-250% occupancy (%)				40.0	2.2 (OD)	42.1 (KL)
12	Share of jails with 250%-plus occupancy (%)				16.7	0.0 (Multiple) <sup>1</sup>	36.4 (UP)
13	Undertrials detained for 1-3 years (%)			24.6	24.3	6.6 (AP)	27.2 (HR)
14	Jails with V-C facility (%)		32	100	100	100 (Multiple) <sup>2</sup>	63 (RJ)
	Workload						
	Inmates per officer (Number)	118	112	134	142	22 (TN)	409 (JH)
	Inmates per cadre staff (Number)	7.7	8.5	8.5	9.8	5.5 (AP)	25.9 (JH)
	Inmates per correctional staff (Number)	560	537	560	600	213 (OD)	24,659 (RJ)
	Inmates per medical officer (Number)			1,031	1,066	345 (AP)	6,858 (UK)
19	Women inmates per woman medical officer (Number)				356	39 (AP)	2,405 (UP)
	Trends						
20	Officer vacancy (%)	-24.4	-41.4	74.6	47.8	-69.3 (OD)	677.9 (TS)
	Cadre staff vacancy (%)	-21.8	-31.5	-30.9	-21.5	-56.3 (TN)	362.4 (OD)
	Share of women in prison staff (%)	28.7	56.7	26.0	26.5	86.3 (UP)	-66.2 (HR)
	Inmates per prison officer (%)	2.1	0.4	2.7	5.1	-14.6 (KA)	11.7 (UK)
	Inmates per cadre staff (%)	1.7	0.2	2.6	3.6	-7.8 (KA)	13.6 (BH)
	Share of undertrial prisoners (pp)	-0.09	0.27	3.71	2.20	0.01 (MP)	3.90 (PB)
	Spend per inmate (%)	11.45	5.1	-0.04	-6.8	58.6 (UK)	-6.84 (WB)
27	Prison budget used (pp)	0.59	0.82	-0.39	-1.21	4.26 (KA)	-3.57 (TS)
28	Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp)	-6.39	-6.15	2.12	-0.96	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.



Rank among 1	8 larae	& mid-sized	states
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IJR 1	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4			
10	16	18	18			
IJR 4 Score (out of 10) 2.45						

**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	Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs)	52	58	75	NA <sup>2</sup>	343 (PB)	101 (BH)
	Human Resources						
2	Population per High Court judge (Number)	22.00.602	26,00,187	18.33.444	23,35,977	002 022 (KL)	2 026 147 (DLI)
3	Population per sub. court judge (Number)	1,01,643	1,03,869	1,07,412	1,14,334	802,933 (KL) 43,046 (PB)	3,836,147 (BH) 114,334 (WB)
4	High Court judge vacancy (%)	46.5	47.9	25.0	40.3	43,040 (FB) 4.3 (KL)	50.6 (UP)
5	Sub. court judge vacancy (%)	11.0	7.4	9.5	20.8	9.4 (UK)	31.1 (GI)
6	High Court staff vacancy (%)	31.1	39.5	31.5	33.4	4.1 (KL)	46.6 (GJ)
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	Diversity						
7	Women judges (High Court) (%)	17.9	13.2	14.8	14.0	33.3 (TS)	0.0 (UK)
8	Women judges (sub. court) (%)	28.5	36.4	35.9	42.4	55.3 (TS)	20.8 (GJ)
9	SC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%)			0	NA <sup>3</sup>	111 (AP)	18 (OD)
10	ST judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%)			0	NA <sup>3</sup>	119 (TS)	0 (PB)
11	OBC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (%)			0	0	168 (KA)	0 (WB)
	Infrastructure						
12	Courthall shortfall (%)	NA¹	NA¹	17.6	19.7	-11.0 (MH)	25.4 (HR)
12	Courthum shortium (70)	INA-	INA-	17.0	19.7	-11.0 (IVIH)	25.4 (HK)
	Workload						
13	Cases pending above 3 years (High Court) (%)				66.7	42.7 (KA)	71.0 (UP)
14	Cases pending above 3 years (sub. court) (%)				55.8	23.9 (PB)	70.7 (BH)
15	Case clearance rate (High Court) (%)	101	93	121	100	129 (JH)	75 (UK)
16	Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%)	91.3	86.5	80	64	113 (KL)	64 (WB)
	Trends						
17	Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%)	-6.8	-1.9	-4.7	-2.4	-11.5 (TS)	13.7 (UK)
18	Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%)	-2.8	-7.6	7.4	10.0	-1.3 (BH)	10.0 (WB)
19	Total cases pending (High Court) (%)	-8.4	-4.3	-1.0	-2.6	-4.4 (RJ)	8.9 (MH)
20	Total cases pending (sub. court) (%)	-0.0	-5.3	3.3	8.8	-0.1 (GJ)	12.1 (UK)
21	Judge vacancy (High Court) (%)	61.1	61.1	-28.1	-14.9	-82.1 (KL)	125.0 (UK)
22	Judge vacancy (sub. court) (%)	-8.4	-44.5	65.4	119.9	-33.6 (UK)	119.9 (WB)
23	Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp)	3.50	-6.66	5.20	-2.05	9.83 (AP)	-3.59 (UK)
24	Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp)	-3.32	-4.16	-13.67	-5.08	5.78 (HR)	-5.08 (WB)
25	Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp)	-9.66	-6.36	1.40	NA <sup>4</sup>	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.

State notes: 1. Excluded as the state's data on subordinate courts from Court News also included figures for Andaman & Nicobar Islands. 2. Budget data for 2022-23 not available. 3. Source data shows 0 SC and ST judges. 4. Budget data for 2021-22 and 2022-23 not available.



Rank among 18 large & mid-sized states

IJR 1	IJR 2	IJR 3	IJR 4
13	17	15	15
IJR 4 Score (ou	it of 10)		4.50

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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	State's share in legal aid budget (%)	58.6	18.1	62.6	55.8	93.4 (UP)	55.8 (WB)
2	State legal aid budget utilized (%)			89	97	147 (RJ)	52 (UK)
3	NALSA fund utilized (%)	77.2	89.1	79.2	75.7	110.4 (PB)	18.7 (UP)
4	Per capita spend on legal aid (Rs)				1.9	16.0 (HR)	1.9 (WB)
	Human Resources						
5	DLSA secretary vacancy (%)	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0 (Multiple) <sup>1</sup>	50.0 (TN)
6	PLVs per lakh population (Number)	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	7.6 (KA)	1.1 (UP)
7	Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%)	100	100	86	100	109 (MH)	93 (KL)
	Diversity						
8	Share of women in panel lawyers (%)	20.5	18.8	26.2	25.0	48.6 (KL)	14.2 (OD)
9	Women PLVs (%)	37.6	18.0	40.0	38.4	63.3 (KL)	26.7 (RJ)
10	Women DLSA secretaries (%)				65.2	69.2 (OD)	0.0 (RJ)
	Infrastructure						
11	DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%)	83	96	100	105	105 (WB)	100 (Multiple) <sup>2</sup>
12	Presence of front offices in DLSAs (%)			100	96	100 (Multiple) <sup>3</sup>	32 (TS)
13	Legal services clinic per jail (Number)	0.83	1.00	1.20	0.70	1.97 (GJ)	0.68 (RJ)
14	Villages per legal services clinic (Number)	64.3	50.6	55.3	78.2	15.4 (KL)	19,567.0 (CH)
	Workload						
15	PLA cases: settled as % of received (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA <sup>4</sup>	90.9 (CH)	0.0 (GJ)
16	SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%)				NA <sup>5</sup>	100.0 (AP)	1.8 (GJ)
17	SLSA LAs: Pending cases disposed (%)				NA <sup>6</sup>	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 received by PLAs. 5. Data shows 0 pre-litigation cases taken up by SLSAs. 6. Data shows 0 pending cases taken up by SLSAs.

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: Operatment 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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