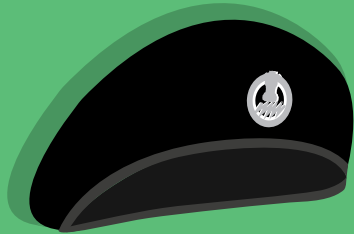
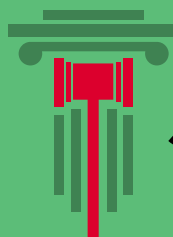


INDIA JUSTICE REPORT



Ranking States on Police, Judiciary,
Prisons & Legal Aid

National Factsheet



**India
Justice**
Report | 2022

India Justice Report: Ranking States on Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Legal Aid

Published in April 2023

The **India Justice Report** is a first of its kind national periodic reporting that ranks the capacity of states to deliver justice.

Through the filters of human resources, infrastructure, budgets, workload and diversity it assesses the capacity of 4 core pillars of the justice system to deliver to mandate: police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid. Importantly, by comparing data over a five-year period, the IJR assesses efforts governments make year on year to improve the administration of justice. This 'trend' analysis helps discern each state's **intention** to improve the delivery of justice and match it with the needs on the ground.

By bringing previously siloed data all in one place the IJR provides policy makers with an easy but comprehensive tool. On the one hand having the data all in one place, provides a jumping off point on which to base holistic policy frameworks while on the other hand, the itemisation of the data into budgets, human resources, infrastructure, workload and diversity helps to pinpoint low hanging fruit which, if tackled early on can set up a chain reaction reformative of the whole.

The findings of the report are important for governments, civil society and the business community as well because it provides important stakeholders with objective data around which to fashion their own recommendations. It allows for participatory dialogues between governments and active citizens of disparate ideologies to be underpinned by objective facts rather than premised in opinion. This enhances the chances for reforms through consensus building.

After all, justice is the business of us all.

For more information, please visit
<https://indiajusticereport.org>

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Foreword

It is my honour to write this foreword to the 3rd edition of the India Justice Report. The IJR, as it has come to be known, is an eagerly awaited assessment of the capacity of Indian states to deliver justice. It is brought to us by a collective of dedicated researchers, advocates, and specialists committed to improving the justice delivery system. It serves as a valuable resource for active citizens, the media and most importantly for government agencies tasked with the onerous responsibility of delivering justice effectively to all.

By deconstructing the data on budgets, infrastructure, human resources, workload and by measuring changes across time in each sub-system in each state and bringing it all together in one place, the IJR provides us an important tool for evaluating the delivery of justice holistically.

In recent times, technology has helped in putting out more data into the public domain and the report's periodic ranking of states' performance and progress relies entirely on the government's own data. This self-imposed restriction lends authenticity to the report even as it holds up a mirror to justice delivery mechanisms. Yet, even while it evidences the value of data as an

objective foundation for analysis it unconsciously brings out many imperfections that plague analysis based on government data alone.

One of the attributes of the report is that it consciously abjures making judgments about performance or even about why chronic frailties and easy to repair elements remain unaddressed over decades. It lets the time series data—such as the slow pace of inclusion of women and traditionally discriminated segments of society to find a place within the system—speak for itself. But the truth of its finding compels early measures to repair.

This third edition of the India Justice Report (IJR) comes at a time when the need for justice—both in the sense of accessible dispute resolution and fostering equity and equality in society—is outpacing the capacity to deliver it to the satisfaction of our people.

I would like to urge all agencies involved in the justice system to take heed of the IJR's findings and insights. Report like this are a testament to our democratic ways of participatory functioning and must be welcomed as contributions of active citizens to their own governance.



[Uday Umesh Lalit]
14 February 2023

Introduction

Every system is perfectly designed to get the results it gets.

W. Edwards Deming

The 2022 India Justice Report continues to assess and rank each state's progress in capacitating its major justice delivery mechanisms—the judiciary, police, prisons and legal aid—to deliver justice to all. A new section in the report measures the capacity of State Human Rights Commissions, which are a specialised means of accessing justice and exist in 25 states. Thousands access them every day. How well-equipped they are to satisfy their mandates merits attention. The report also deepens its 4 pillar assessments with the addition of 17 new indicators.¹

This 3rd edition comes after 24 months in which the entire justice system has had to grapple with exceptional and unprecedented circumstances created by the Covid-19 pandemic and consequent lockdown. Together, the pandemic and lockdown created severe disruptions where both access and delivery of justice suffered.

Each subsystem across every geography entered this unforeseen time with chronic infirmities: long-standing underfunding, human resource and infrastructural deficits, and workloads that evidence the challenge of delivering to reasonable standards of public service.

Nevertheless, a much pared down force, despite their own lack of experience in dealing with this scale of adversity, ill health, family concerns and fatalities, functioned as best they could. During this period, 2.35 crore cases were heard online.²

Decongestion efforts could bring down prison occupancy in most states.³ Despite a faltering beginning, police personnel gained public appreciation for their assistance

and legal aid authorities went beyond their traditional mandates to provide humanitarian assistance to thousands.

Rankings

Pulling out from this extraordinary time, several states have seen dramatic changes in rank. Some for the better, others for the worse. Karnataka, 14th in 2020, jumped thirteen spots to the top. Madhya Pradesh went from 16th to 8th and Andhra Pradesh from 12th to 5th. Among small states, Sikkim moved from 2nd to 1st place and Arunachal Pradesh from 5th to 2nd.

Contrary wise, Maharashtra lost out, moving from top position in both IJR 2019 and IJR 2020 to 11th. Punjab dropped eight ranks from 4th to 12th. Rajasthan five places to 15th and Goa dropped from 3rd to last place amongst small states. While Tamil Nadu and Telangana maintained second and third place amongst large and mid-sized states, Uttar Pradesh remained at the bottom of the table for the third time in a row.

A close examination of place change once again demonstrates that even small yet consistent improvements can lead to quite dramatic rises. Improvements in one indicator, such as filling a vacancy or building more diversity into a system, have a positive ripple effect on other indicators and cumulatively affect overall rankings. Illustratively, Gujarat's rise in the prison pillar is attributable to its efforts to reduce vacancies and improve caste and gender diversity. This had the knock-on effect of reducing workloads and increased utilisation of allocated budgets, all of which contributed to the state's rise in rank.

Downward shifts, though, are not necessarily attributable to in-state deterioration but can come about because other states have improved and positions shifted relative one to the other. Equally, retaining a

¹ Refer to the essay on methodology for more information.

² Newsletter, e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, December 2020 and November 2021:

³ Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Responding to the Pandemic: Prisons and Overcrowding, (States' Decongestion Efforts), 2020. Available at <https://humanrightsinitiative.org/download/Responding%20to%20the%20Pandemic%20Prisons%20&%20Overcrowding%20Vol%201.pdf>

positive rank sometimes has to do not only with a state's own improvements but also on the slow pace of capacity improvement in the other states.

Overall, on a scale of 1 to 10, scores across the board improved. Maharashtra, the best scoring state in IJR 2020, came in with a score of 5.77 while Karnataka, top of the table in IJR 2022, has scored 6.38. Even the worst scorers showed improvements, going from 3.15 to 3.78.

Nevertheless, decades of continuing disrepair is intensifying the justice delivery system's incapability to deliver timely justice—with the heaviest toll falling on the justice user.

Budgets

States' expenditure on police and judiciary has kept pace with overall state expenditure. Prisons, the poor child of the neighbourhood, which had earlier seen a dip in allocations, saw an improvement in funds between 2020 and 2021. Legal aid too recently saw increased infusions from the Centre and state exchequers.

If funds are tight, what is available is frequently left underutilized. In 2020-2021 only 47 per cent of the Centre's modernisation grant could be used. Too often the coils of procedure, conditionality, timing, over-centralisation in planning, and mismatch between need and grant ensure that what there is, cannot be rationally spent or fully utilised. While looking at underutilization in the context of central allocations the 123rd report of the Departmental Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice emphasized the need to identify bottlenecks and develop measures that have long needed the "rationalisation of systems that have outlasted their usefulness."⁴ The decentralized planning at the level of local self-government practiced in Kerala can serve as a useful example of dealing with some of these issues.⁵

Human Resources

Vacancies continue to plague all areas of the justice system and can touch 83 per cent, as among prison staff

in Ladakh. No jurisdiction has the benefit of working with full judge strength in both high court and district courts. The actual number of judges now stands at 15 per million (ten lakh) population.⁶

Gaps between "sanctioned strength" and actual personnel availability remain a perennial problem. Though sanctioned strength ought to be readjusted every year to chime with the needs on the ground, it changes little from year to year and often lags behind reality. Illustratively, though sanctioned police strength between January 2021 and January 2022 increased from 26.3 lakh to 26.9 lakh, there were 20.9 lakh personnel on the ground.⁷

Left unaddressed, chronic shortages in critical areas become dangerously acute and a far cry from the ideal. Between 2020 and 2021 the actual numbers of prison doctors dropped drastically, taking vacancies to nearly 50 per cent or one doctor for 842 inmates, instead of the one for 300 inmates' benchmark. These vacancies are not evenly distributed. National statistics do not indicate whether medical officers are permanent, resident, full-time or exclusive to just one jail, or whether they are available only on contract or available on a periodic or part-time basis, or only in attendance when called.

Attempts to fill vacancies are mixed. DLSAs made considerable headway filling secretary vacancies and some like Bihar reduced prison officer vacancies quite dramatically, from 66 per cent to 26 per cent. But others like Punjab which had more medical staff than sanctioned in 2019, increased vacancies in this critical area to 37 per cent.

Diversity

Diversity and representation in all spheres of state endeavour is an essential feature of our plural democracy. The justice sector in particular has an ethical duty to showcase this principle.

⁴ Department related parliamentary standing committee report on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. Available at: https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/Committee_site/Committee_File/ReportFile/18/171/123_2022_12_12.pdf_page_15_Para_2.1

⁵ 'Budgeting for the police', *Live Mint*, 11 April 2017. Available at: <https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/DR8kPY8V/KUDyMkR2OHUfM/Budgeting-for-the-police.html>

⁶ Refer to the essay on judiciary.

⁷ Bureau of Police Research and Development, Data on Police Organisation, 2021 and 2022.

Available data indicates levels of commitment to implementing this. Traditionally, data takes account only of caste and gender diversities. Years of advocacy by active citizens has seen a welcome enumeration of disabled and transgender persons. But the diversity listing still abjures enumeration of religious, language or regional diversities. Official data also restricts itself to assessing caste and gender more readily at the lower echelons rather than parsing it across all levels of the hierarchy.

Each state has its benchmarks and its realities—the IJR captures what the data allows. Whether it is caste or gender, everywhere there is a shortfall in inclusion and the pace of repair remains glacial. Despite decades of heated debate, while individual states may meet one or other category, no state meets all three quotas across all subsystems. Nor are women anywhere near parity. It has taken fifteen years, from January 2007 to January 2022, for the share of women personnel in police to move from 3.3 per cent⁸ to 11.8 per cent.

Both caste and gender hit up against the glass ceiling. Illustratively, there are 35 per cent women in subordinate courts while just 13 per cent in high courts. Similarly, the share of women in police at the officer level is 8 per cent as opposed to 12 per cent at the constabulary level. The share of SC, ST and OBC police at the officer level is 15 per cent, 10 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, much lower than the 16 per cent, 12 per cent and 32 per cent within the constabulary.

The distance from the principles of representation and equality is perhaps best exemplified by the composition of states' human rights commissions. Women make up just 17 per cent of the entire SHRC cohort. Only 3 of 25 commissions have one woman member each. The others have none.

Infrastructure

Over the past decade and even between reports, infrastructure to support justice delivery has slowly but steadily improved, particularly for the judiciary and police and perhaps more at the upper reaches than at the first-responder level. Even though local shortages persist,⁹ at present there are enough court halls for judges nationwide. The decade has added nearly a quarter more police stations across the country, though on average 1 serves just over 78,000 people with a coverage of 187 sq km. In 72 per cent of all police stations, there are now women's help desks.

Prison infrastructure though remains wholly inadequate. Of the 1,314 prisons 391 are overcrowded by more than 50 per cent. Facilities for mandated educational improvement, vocational training and assistance in rehabilitation remain rudimentary. After a short hiatus of efforts at rapid decongestion during the pandemic, prisons have been allowed to get overfull again—mostly with undertrials.

Ways of accessing and delivering justice through technology, connectivity, computerisation, digitisation are being strongly relied on to make up for shortfalls in physical infrastructure and personnel, and these efforts have gained pace as never before. There is also a steady rise in online access to information and services through a variety of citizen centric portals, including e-payments and e-sewa kendras.

Courts have adopted new technologies via video conferencing facilities, electronic summons and tracking apps like National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP). More prisons have increased video conferencing facilities and after the Paramvir judgement, CCTVs to monitor activities inside police stations are making an appearance.

There remain issues of purpose, security, privatisation, localisation, integration, up-skilling, rationalisation of old environments, formats and forms, resistance

⁸ January 2007 figures do not include Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. As actual police personnel data was not provided by states/UTs.

⁹ Refer to the essay on judiciary.

and acceptance of changes. Not least is the question of reach—whether technology will widen the justice availability gap or create more enclaves of privilege and exclusion.

In Conclusion

Five-year assessments of subsystems have thrown up trends and patterns. Too many, like vacancies and accumulations of court cases, consistently point downwards, but others like better case clearance rates and the achingly slow but constant improvements in gender ratios and response, signpost determination to improve against all odds. Overall, financing has grown modestly. Significant financial infusions and experimentation into legal aid promise an uptick in legal representation to the needy.

During the pandemic, the challenge before the justice delivery system was to find ways of working through an unprecedented situation and evolve innovative responses even as every subsystem was under tremendous strain. Post-pandemic, this challenge continues in exacerbated form.

Overcrowding went up from 120 per cent to 130 per cent. At 77 per cent, more undertrial prisoners make up the inmate population than ever before—on average spending more time incarcerated than ever before. Legal aid institutions, even with best efforts, could reach

only a fraction of their potential clientele. Beneath the eye-watering figure of nearly 5 crore (50 million) total pending cases lies the dismaying one that records the ever-increasing length of time it takes to reach resolution.

Clearly this state of permacrisis, where functionaries are expected to deliver at impossible levels and from which justice seekers need have little expectation, cries out for urgent repair.

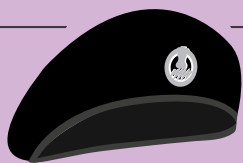
With its comparisons and trend analyses the report is intended to urge those with their hands on the tiller to discern from it directions for immediate repair, set priorities, examine the possibility of strategic reinvestment and redeployment of resources, and assess their own efforts in delivering justice speedily and inexpensively, especially into the most remote and vulnerable communities. Every month of delay makes solutions harder.

In its international commitments under Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals, India is committed to “promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” The deadline is 2030. Much more importantly, the promise of abiding democracy at home is underpinned by the assurance that quality justice—fair and accessible—will be unfailingly to hand for everyone. There is little time to lose.

Maja Daruwala

Editor and Convenor, India Justice Report

National Deficits



Police

SC/ST/OBCs

Every state has statutorily mandated quotas for SC, ST and OBC. In the police, **only Karnataka** has been able to fulfil these reservations.

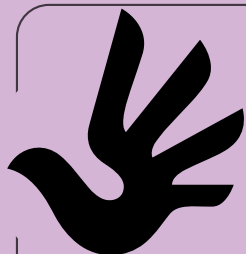
Women

Not a single state/UT meets their own reserved quotas for women in police.

Rural-Urban Divide

In 19 states/UTs **urban police stations** serve greater populations than their rural counterparts.

Kerala's urban police stations serve ten times the population of a rural one and Gujarat's four times.



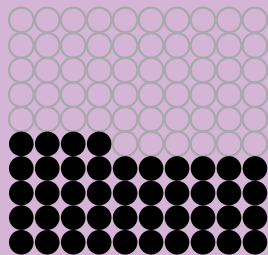
SHRC

33,312

Total number of **pending cases** across all 25 State Human Rights Commissions in March 2021

44%

National average vacancy across 25 SHRCs



CCTVs

Compliance of Supreme Court judgment on installation of CCTVs

Only Arunachal Pradesh reports having CCTV cameras in all 14 spots (as directed by the apex court) in all its 24 police stations. Only 8 states/UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Ladakh, Tripura, Karnataka, Delhi, Goa) reported having night vision-equipped CCTVs.

National Deficits



Judiciary

Judge vacancy

No court works with a full complement of judges except the High Court of Sikkim and the district courts in Chandigarh.

SC/ST/OBC

At the district court level **no state/UT could fully meet** all its Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes quotas. Data on SC/ST/OBC judges is not available for High Courts.

Case Clearance Rate

Among the 18 large and mid-sized states, **only Kerala could achieve case clearance rates of 100 per cent** and more at both High Court and subordinate court levels.



Legal Aid

9,417

The **reduction in the number of Legal services clinics** dropping to 4,742 (2022) from 14,159 (2020)

₹7,322 crore

The total **value of settlement by National Lok Adalats** between 2021-2022



Prisons



32 states where **share of undertrials** is more than 60%



24 states/UTs that **provided education** to less than 5% inmates during 2021



5 states that **didn't provide any vocational training** to inmates in 2021

Overall ranking*

Color guide

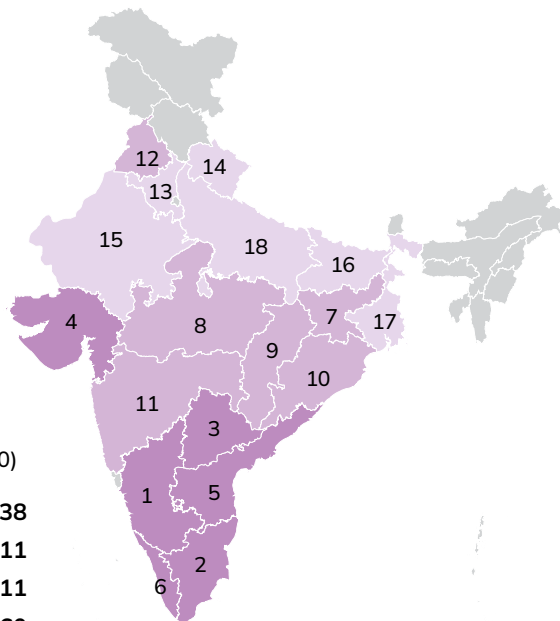
Best Middle Worst

Clusters

- I. 18 large and mid-sized states (population above 10 million)
- II. 7 small-sized states (population up to 10 million)

Indicators
(in IJR 3)

102



Map 1: Large and mid-sized states

Rank (out of 18)

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
6	14	1
3	2	2
11	3	3
8	6	4
13	12	5
2	5	6
16	8	7
9	16	8
10	7	9
7	11	10
1	1	11
4	4	12
5	9	13
15	15	14
14	10	15
17	13	16
12	17	17
18	18	18

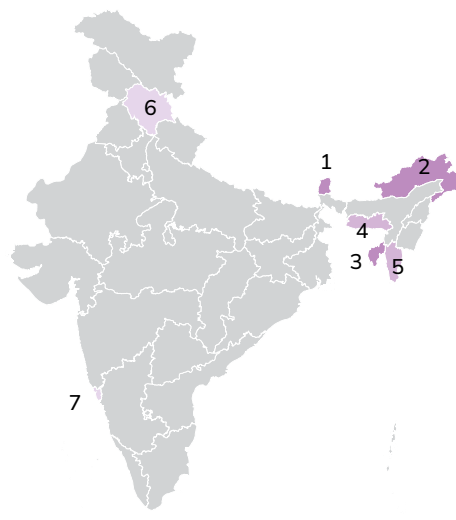
State	Score (out of 10)
Karnataka	6.38
Tamil Nadu	6.11
Telangana	6.11
Gujarat	5.60
Andhra Pradesh	5.41
Kerala	5.36
Jharkhand	5.26
Madhya Pradesh	5.25
Chhattisgarh	5.20
Odisha	5.16
Maharashtra	5.16
Punjab	5.10
Haryana	4.79
Uttarakhand	4.46
Rajasthan	4.36
Bihar	4.32
West Bengal	3.88
Uttar Pradesh	3.78

Map 2: Small states

Rank (out of 7)

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
2	2	1
6	5	2
7	1	3
5	7	4
4	6	5
3	4	6
1	3	7

State	Score (out of 10)
Sikkim	5.01
Arunachal Pradesh	4.28
Tripura	4.02
Meghalaya	3.97
Mizoram	3.85
Himachal Pradesh	3.72
Goa	3.42



* Composite ranking across police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid

Note: Scores are shown up to 2 decimals. While they both show the same score, Tamil Nadu is ranked above Telangana on the third decimal (6.112 versus 6.105) and Odisha above Maharashtra (5.159 versus 5.157).

How each ranked state fared in its cluster across the 4 pillars of justice

Table 1: Rank and score for large and mid-sized states

■ Ranks 1 to 6 ■ Ranks 7 to 12 ■ Ranks 13 to 18

	Overall rank IJR 3 2022	Police			Prisons			Judiciary			Legal aid		
		IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022	IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022	IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022	IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
Karnataka	1	6	1	2	3	14	2	16	12	2	7	16	2
Tamil Nadu	2	1	5	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	12	11	12
Telangana	3	11	10	1	13	2	3	11	6	5	4	6	5
Gujarat	4	12	8	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	6	9	3
Andhra Pradesh	5	5	4	3	15	7	5	13	14	11	10	14	13
Kerala	6	13	14	17	1	5	4	5	3	4	1	7	6
Jharkhand	7	9	6	11	18	15	14	14	9	7	14	4	1
Madhya Pradesh	8	15	18	7	7	8	7	6	11	10	9	12	14
Chhattisgarh	9	10	2	9	8	11	12	12	4	6	8	15	11
Odisha	10	7	3	4	5	9	11	9	15	13	15	8	10
Maharashtra	11	4	13	10	2	4	10	4	5	12	5	1	7
Punjab	12	3	12	13	16	13	15	2	2	3	3	3	9
Haryana	13	8	9	12	11	16	16	3	7	14	2	5	4
Uttarakhand	14	2	7	5	17	18	18	15	13	8	17	10	8
Rajasthan	15	17	16	14	12	1	8	8	10	17	11	13	17
Bihar	16	14	11	16	6	3	9	18	18	16	16	2	16
West Bengal	17	16	17	18	4	12	13	10	16	18	13	17	15
Uttar Pradesh	18	18	15	15	14	17	17	17	17	15	18	18	18

States arranged in descending order of overall rank in IJR 3.

Table 2: Rank and score for small states

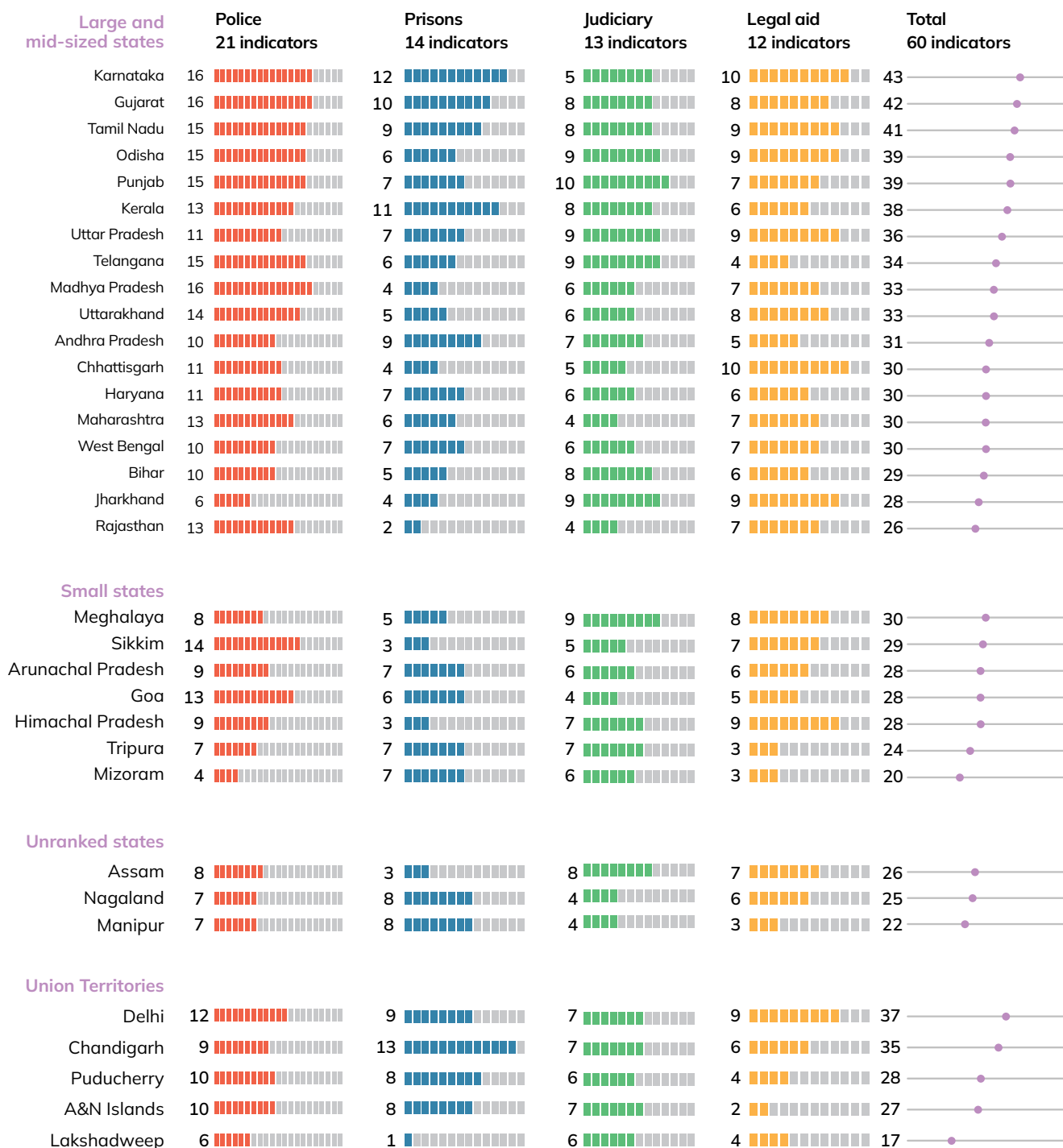
■ Ranks 1 to 3 ■ Ranks 4 to 5 ■ Ranks 6 to 7

	Overall rank IJR 3 2022	Police			Prisons			Judiciary			Legal aid		
		IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022	IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022	IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022	IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
Sikkim	1	1	1	1	7	6	4	1	1	1	4	3	1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	4	2	3	3	1	7	5	4	7	7	7
Tripura	3	4	5	7	5	2	5	6	6	2	5	2	4
Meghalaya	4	5	3	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	6	5	3
Mizoram	5	7	6	4	4	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	6
Himachal Pradesh	6	6	2	5	6	1	2	3	2	6	3	6	5
Goa	7	3	7	6	1	4	7	2	4	7	1	1	2

States arranged in descending order of overall rank in IJR 3.

Figure 1: The improvement scorecard between IJR 2020 and IJR 2022

Of the 60 static indicators common to this and IJR 2020, in how many did a state/UT improve?



Methodology: Count of indicators on which a state has improved over IJR 2. Only non-trend and comparable indicators present in both IJR 2 and IJR 3 have been considered. For indicators with benchmarks, if a state met the benchmark, it was marked as an improvement even if its value declined within the benchmark. If a state didn't meet the benchmark but its value improved, it was marked as an improvement. Where an indicator value was not available for one or both years, that indicator was not considered. Given the change in their administrative status, values for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are not comparable with those from IJR 2, and hence they have not been considered here.

Ranking human resources*

Color guide

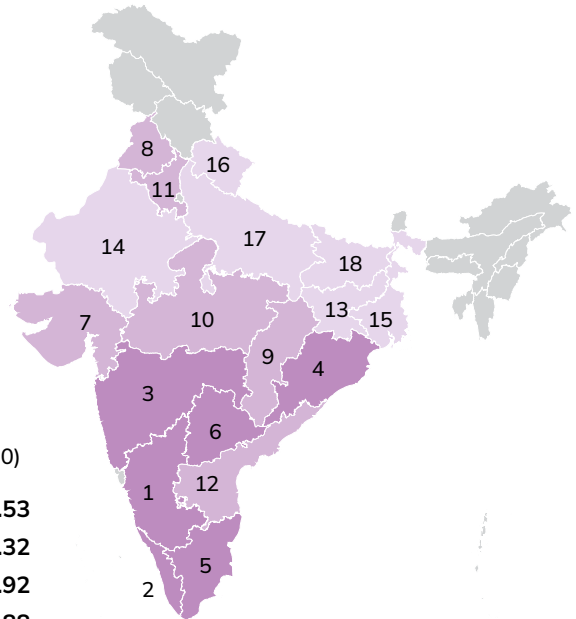
Best Middle Worst

Indicators
(in IJR 3)

17

Clusters

- I. 18 large and mid-sized states
(population above 10 million)
- II. 7 small-sized states
(population up to 10 million)

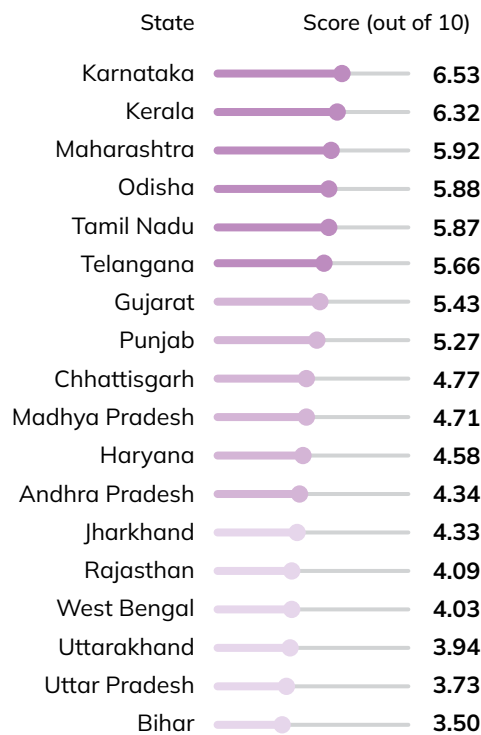


Map 5: Large and mid-sized states

Rank (out of 18)

NEW

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
6	11	1
1	3	2
2	1	3
3	4	4
4	2	5
12	5	6
10	8	7
7	6	8
14	14	9
5	9	10
9	12	11
13	16	12
16	10	13
8	7	14
11	17	15
15	13	16
18	18	17
17	15	18

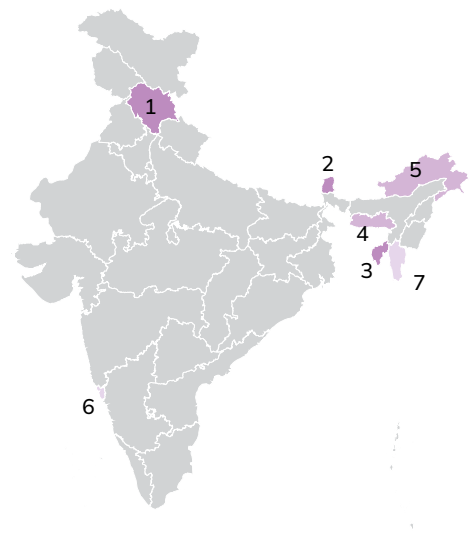
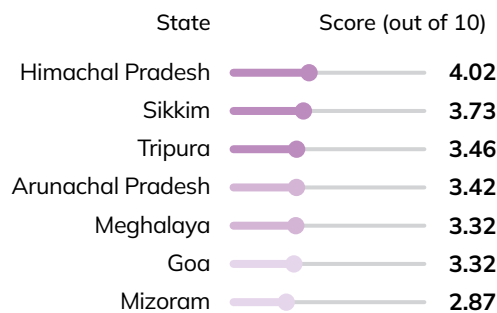


Map 6: Small states

Rank (out of 7)

NEW

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
1	1	1
4	3	2
5	4	3
6	2	4
3	5	5
2	7	6
7	6	7



* How do states fare on 17 human resources indicators across police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid? Indicators listed on Page 27.

Note: Scores are shown up to 2 decimals. While they both show the same score, Meghalaya is ranked above Goa on the third decimal (3.324 versus 3.320).

Figure 7: Vacancy across pillars

We looked at vacancies on 11 key personnel ranks across the 4 pillars. Many states, of all sizes, have vacancies that exceed 25% of the state's own sanctioned strength.

■ Up to 25% ■ 25% to 50% ■ Above 50%

	Police vacancy (%)		Judiciary vacancy (%)		
	Constables Jan 2022	Officers Jan 2022	High Court judges Dec 2022	Subordinate court judges Jul 2022	High Court staff 2021-22
Large and mid-sized states					
Andhra Pradesh	20.0	9.8	18.9	20.4	51.2
Bihar	30.0	53.8	35.8	30.7	52.8
Chhattisgarh	21.2	26.0	36.4	8.9	32.6
Gujarat	26.9	22.1	46.2	23.0	24.3
Haryana	32.0	25.3	22.4	39.0	23.1
Jharkhand	23.9	32.8	16.0	13.6	16.9
Karnataka	12.0	10.8	21.0	21.9	26.0
Kerala	4.6	23.9	21.3	16.0	17.3
Madhya Pradesh	13.9	20.8	41.5	23.8	14.6
Maharashtra	28.2	25.3	29.8	11.4	11.3
Odisha	13.3	28.4	33.3	20.7	28.5
Punjab	12.6	22.4	22.4	13.3	23.1
Rajasthan	8.3	45.6	48.0	20.1	37.0
Tamil Nadu	10.9	9.1	28.0	19.2	13.7
Telangana	26.1	7.1	21.4	19.7	33.8
Uttar Pradesh	26.0	42.5	37.5	31.0	21.1
Uttarakhand	6.4	7.2	36.4	9.4	21.1
West Bengal	44.1	25.2	25.0	9.5	31.5
Small states					
Arunachal Pradesh	27.8	34.7	0.0	14.6	7.9
Goa	17.2	23.6	29.8	20.0	11.3
Himachal Pradesh	5.1	16.0	41.2	7.4	15.0
Meghalaya	16.9	21.2	25.0	48.5	13.2
Mizoram	34.2	26.6	0.0	36.9	7.9
Sikkim	4.6	-4.2	0.0	25.0	11.5
Tripura	23.7	40.1	40.0	10.7	5.3

Note: 1. States ranked in alphabetical order within cluster.

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development, Data on Police Organisation, January 2022; National Crime Records Bureau, Prison Statistics India, December 2021; Department of Justice; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2116, dated 29 July 2022 and National Legal Services Authority.

Figure 7: Vacancy across pillars

We looked at vacancies on 11 key personnel ranks across the 4 pillars. Many states, of all sizes, have vacancies that exceed 25% of the state's own sanctioned strength. Highest vacancies are seen among HC judges, correctional staff in prisons and least are seen among DLSA secretaries.

■ Up to 25% ■ 25% to 50% ■ Above 50%

	Prisons vacancy (%)					Legal Aid vacancy (%)
	Officers Dec 2021	Cadre staff Dec 2021	Correctional staff Dec 2021	Medical staff Dec 2021	Medical officers Dec 2021	DLSA secretary Mar 2022
Large and mid-sized states						
Andhra Pradesh	23.2	26.8	NA ²	26.7	13.6	0.0
Bihar	25.8	41.4	32.9	49.8	62.4	0.0
Chhattisgarh	64.7	27.7	49.5	51.7	56.5	0.0
Gujarat	30.0	34.0	44.4	14.7	12.5	12.5
Haryana	34.6	28.8	100.0	50.5	47.2	0.0
Jharkhand	67.6	60.3	66.7	59.7	83.7	0.0
Karnataka	14.5	21.3	20.7	61.3	66.7	0.0
Kerala	6.9	11.4	3.6	23.5	16.7	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	41.4	15.4	18.8	47.2	72.4	31.4
Maharashtra	22.0	11.2	46.0	27.0	20.5	0.0
Odisha	23.3	21.3	41.6	46.3	61.7	0.0
Punjab	29.3	47.3	100.0	37.4	33.3	0.0
Rajasthan	37.3	22.8	87.5	22.9	35.1	0.0
Tamil Nadu	11.0	9.8	15.0	7.8	11.6	9.4
Telangana	8.0	13.5	0.0	53.4	45.5	18.2
Uttar Pradesh	36.1	19.4	37.1	52.3	36.0	28.2
Uttarakhand	77.1	37.1	NA ²	56.3	90.0	0.0
West Bengal	24.3	19.2	31.3	66.8	77.3	0.0
Small states						
Arunachal Pradesh	43.8	3.1	NA ²	10.0	0.0	100.0
Goa	29.6	31.5	100.0	84.6	83.3	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	36.4	17.1	69.2	52.2	50.0	0.0
Meghalaya	31.6	25.5	NA ²	10.0	0.0	72.7
Mizoram	45.9	25.5	NA ²	40.0	100.0	100.0
Sikkim	40.7	56.2	NA ²	28.6	50.0	100.0
Tripura	65.6	38.4	0.0	29.4	0.0	60.0

Note: 1. States ranked in alphabetical order within cluster. 2. For states where correctional staff data is not available, it's because PSI shows 0 sanctioned and actual correctional staff.
Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development, Data on Police Organisation, January 2022; National Crime Records Bureau, Prison Statistics India, December 2021; Department of Justice; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2116, dated 29 July 2022 and National Legal Services Authority.

Ranking diversity*

Color guide

Best Middle Worst

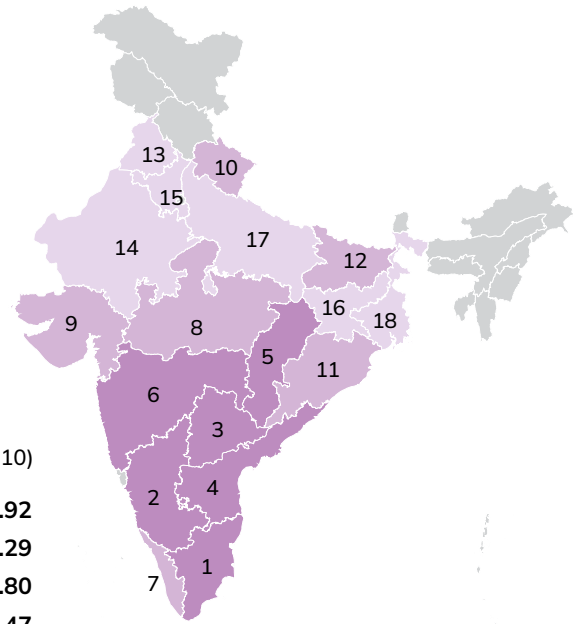
Clusters

- I. 18 large and mid-sized states (population above 10 million)
- II. 7 small-sized states (population up to 10 million)

Indicators
(in IJR 3)

16

Map 3: Large and mid-sized states



Rank (out of 18)

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
1	7	1
2	1	2
11	9	3
6	4	4
13	5	5
4	8	6
3	2	7
12	17	8
8	6	9
7	14	10
5	3	11
17	10	12
10	12	13
16	15	14
14	11	15
15	13	16
18	18	17
9	16	18

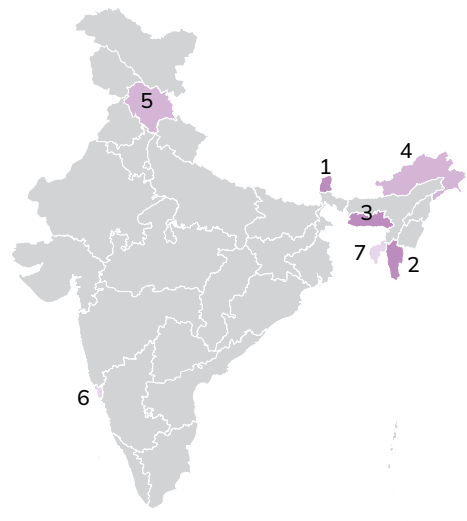
State	Score (out of 10)
Tamil Nadu	7.92
Karnataka	7.29
Telangana	6.80
Andhra Pradesh	6.47
Chhattisgarh	6.07
Maharashtra	5.96
Kerala	5.76
Madhya Pradesh	5.54
Gujarat	5.51
Uttarakhand	5.13
Odisha	4.96
Bihar	4.87
Punjab	4.42
Rajasthan	4.10
Haryana	4.05
Jharkhand	3.98
Uttar Pradesh	3.63
West Bengal	2.83

Map 4: Small states

Rank (out of 7)

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
1	2	1
2	1	2
4	6	3
5	5	4
6	3	5
3	4	6
7	7	7

State	Score (out of 10)
Sikkim	5.98
Mizoram	5.14
Meghalaya	4.25
Arunachal Pradesh	4.01
Himachal Pradesh	3.77
Goa	2.64
Tripura	2.08



* How do states fare on 16 diversity indicators across police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid? Indicators listed on Page 27.

Figure 13: SC, ST, OBC vacancies in police



Notes: 1. Combined SC/ST/OBC reservation figures for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu not available. 2. SC reservation data not available for Andaman & Nicobar Islands. 3. No specific reservation approved for SCs in Meghalaya. 4. BPR&D shows 0% SC reservation for Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Nagaland. 5. BPR&D shows 0 SC officer figures for Ladakh. 6. BPR&D shows 0% ST reservation for Mizoram, Chandigarh and Haryana. 7. BPR&D shows 0% OBC reservation for Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Tripura. 8. OBC reservation data not available for Jammu & Kashmir. 9. No specific reservation approved for OBCs in Meghalaya.
Source: Data on Police Organizations, 2020, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

Figure 3: Share of women across pillars

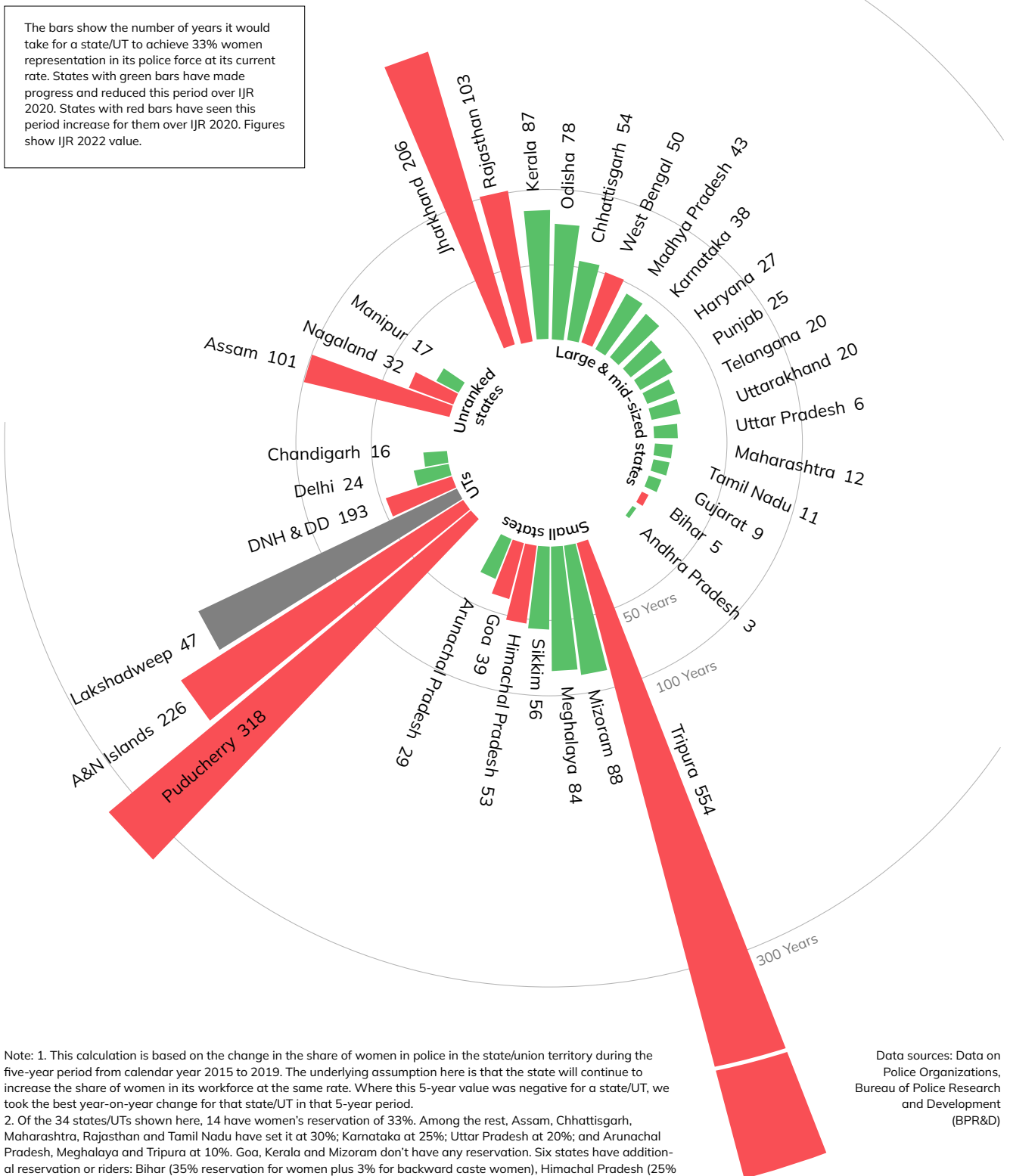
The share of women remains uneven, and their representation is concentrated in the lower ranks.

	Police		Prisons	Judiciary		Legal Aid	
	Women in total police staff (%)	Women in police officers (%)	Women in total prison staff (%)	Women judges (High Court) (%)	Women judges (Sub. court) (%)	Women in panel lawyers (%)	Women PLVs (%)
National average	11.8	8	13.8	13.1	35.1	40.3	24.7
Large and mid-sized states							
Andhra Pradesh	21.8	5.4	8.4	6.7	46.2	16.1	38.0
Bihar	21.2	10.6	21.5	0.0	24.2	18.6	26.6
Chhattisgarh	7.1	9.3	10.4	7.1	41.7	14.9	40.6
Gujarat	16.3	10.0	7.2	21.4	19.5	24.4	43.5
Haryana	8.2	12.2	6.2	19.7	38.4	21.5	41.4
Jharkhand	6.2	4.3	9.3	4.8	23.0	15.6	32.9
Karnataka	8.6	6.4	32.0	10.2	33.6	38.8	58.4
Kerala	7.8	2.4	10.0	16.2	43.1	42.4	62.6
Madhya Pradesh	7.4	11.5	18.6	9.7	34.8	15.1	35.6
Maharashtra	17.8	7.7	14.8	12.1	30.8	28.2	40.8
Odisha	10.5	12.9	12.5	4.5	44.4	26.1	37.6
Punjab	9.9	8.3	9.4	19.7	45.8	18.6	37.1
Rajasthan	10.4	6.8	19.4	7.7	40.2	8.6	27.1
Tamil Nadu	19.1	17.9	14.1	20.4	39.9	24.4	48.7
Telangana	8.5	7.5	10.5	27.3	52.8	18.2	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	10.7	5.1	9.9	7.0	31.7	10.5	24.9
Uttarakhand	12.8	18.1	3.6	0.0	39.1	21.8	44.2
West Bengal	9.9	4.0	10.9	14.8	35.9	26.2	40.0
Small states							
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	5.7	18.2	16.7	34.3	22.1	46.3
Goa	10.6	15.6	1.8	12.1	70.0	45.3	59.3
Himachal Pradesh	14.0	4.9	8.4	20.0	34.0	24.9	27.2
Meghalaya	6.0	8.5	14.8	0.0	62.7	60.4	41.7
Mizoram	7.1	21.4	25.0	16.7	51.2	37.8	32.6
Sikkim	9.0	7.5	23.2	33.3	52.4	44.7	76.0
Tripura	5.3	5.9	5.4	0.0	34.9	28.7	24.7

Note: 1. States ranked in alphabetical order within cluster. 2. Data as of January 2022 for police indicators; December 2021 for prisons indicators; August 1, 2022, for High Court judges and July 25, 2022, for subordinate court judges; June 2022 for legal aid indicators. Bureau of Police Research and Development, Data on Police Organisation, January 2022; National Crime Records Bureau, Prison Statistics India, December 2021; Department of Justice; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2116, dated 29 July 2022 and National Legal Services Authority.

Figure 4: How long will it take for women’s share in police staff to reach 33%?

Compared to IJR 2020, 23 states and Union Territories have improved the representation of women in their police force in IJR 2022. Even on the basis of their 5-year average, the time it would take for women’s share to reach 33% has improved for 21 states and UTs.



Note: 1. This calculation is based on the change in the share of women in police in the state/union territory during the five-year period from calendar year 2015 to 2019. The underlying assumption here is that the state will continue to increase the share of women in its workforce at the same rate. Where this 5-year value was negative for a state/UT, we took the best year-on-year change for that state/UT in that 5-year period.
 2. Of the 34 states/UTs shown here, 14 have women’s reservation of 33%. Among the rest, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have set it at 30%; Karnataka at 25%; Uttar Pradesh at 20%; and Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura at 10%. Goa, Kerala and Mizoram don’t have any reservation. Six states have additional reservation or riders: Bihar (35% reservation for women plus 3% for backward caste women), Himachal Pradesh (25% vacancies in constables), Punjab (33% in direct recruitment), Telangana (33.3% for Civil, 10% for District Armed Reserve and 0% for State Armed Reserve), Uttarakhand (30% horizontal) and West Bengal (nil, progressively will reach 33%). Data for Mizoram was not available.

Data sources: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

Ranking intention*

Color guide

Best Middle Worst

Clusters

- I. 18 large and mid-sized states (population above 10 million)
- II. 7 small-sized states (population up to 10 million)

Indicators
(in IJR 3)

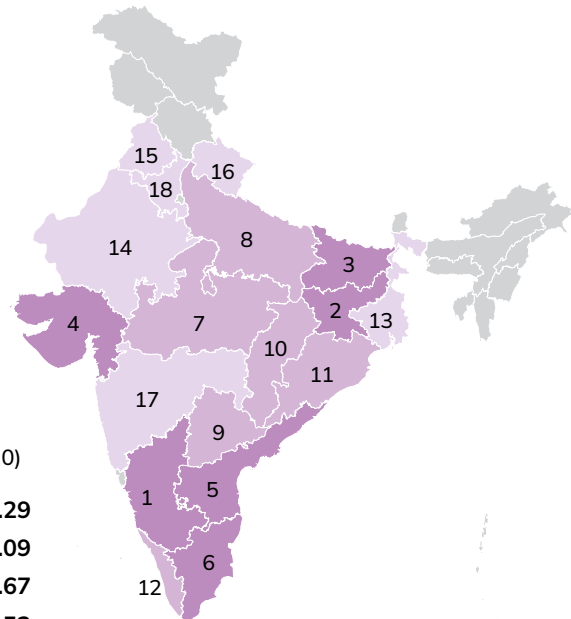
23

Map 7: Large and mid-sized states

Rank (out of 18)

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
14	16	1
15	7	2
13	4	3
3	3	4
NA	6	5
7	1	6
11	17	7
9	12	8
NA	18	9
6	2	10
8	11	11
12	15	12
1	10	13
10	5	14
5	8	15
16	13	16
2	9	17
4	14	18

State	Score (out of 10)
Karnataka	6.29
Jharkhand	6.09
Bihar	5.67
Gujarat	5.52
Andhra Pradesh	5.26
Tamil Nadu	5.14
Madhya Pradesh	5.13
Uttar Pradesh	5.08
Telangana	4.93
Chhattisgarh	4.68
Odisha	4.53
Kerala	4.48
West Bengal	4.26
Rajasthan	4.04
Punjab	3.97
Uttarakhand	3.96
Maharashtra	3.69
Haryana	3.34

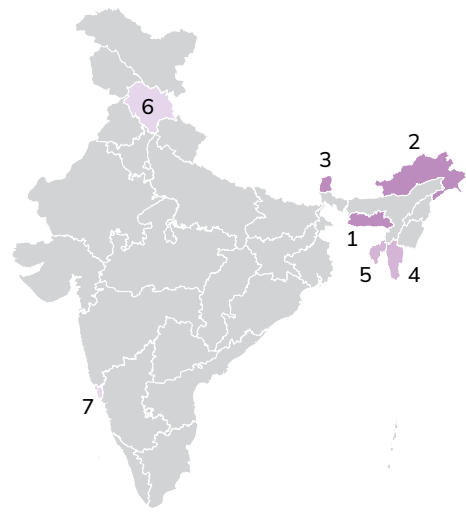


Map 8: Small states

Rank (out of 7)

IJR 1 2019	IJR 2 2020	IJR 3 2022
2	7	1
7	4	2
4	5	3
6	6	4
5	3	5
3	1	6
1	2	7

State	Score (out of 10)
Meghalaya	5.05
Arunachal Pradesh	4.87
Sikkim	4.36
Mizoram	4.33
Tripura	3.95
Himachal Pradesh	3.93
Goa	3.02



* What the trends show based on 5-year data for 23 indicators across police, prisons and judiciary. Indicators listed on Page 27.
Note: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were not included in 2019 as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

Figure 8: Budgets for the justice system

The graphic below shows the 5-year average growth in budgetary allocations to police, prisons and judiciary, and whether they have kept pace with the increase in the total state spend. Among the 25 ranked states, the increase in police budgets trails the increase in total budget in 12 states, prisons in 17 states and judiciary in 10 states.



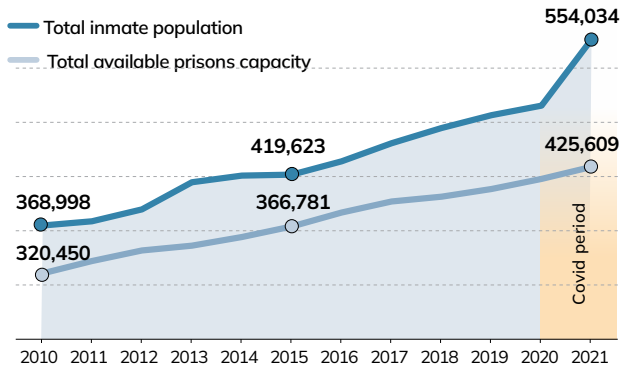
Note: States arranged in alphabetical order within cluster.

Source: Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India

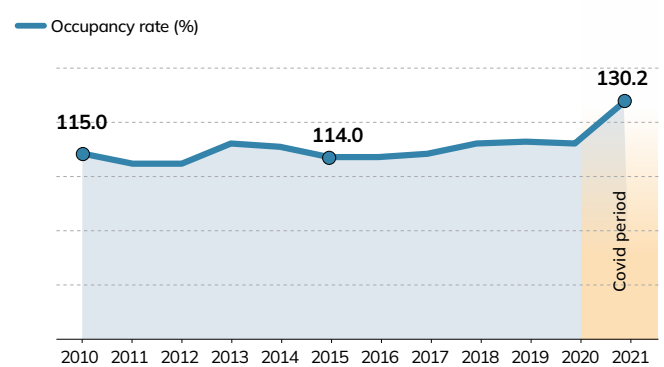
Figure 19: Occupancy rate in Indian prisons

The following graphs shows the rising prison populations across states and the inevitably rising national occupancy rates over the decade.

19a. India: Prisons capacity and population

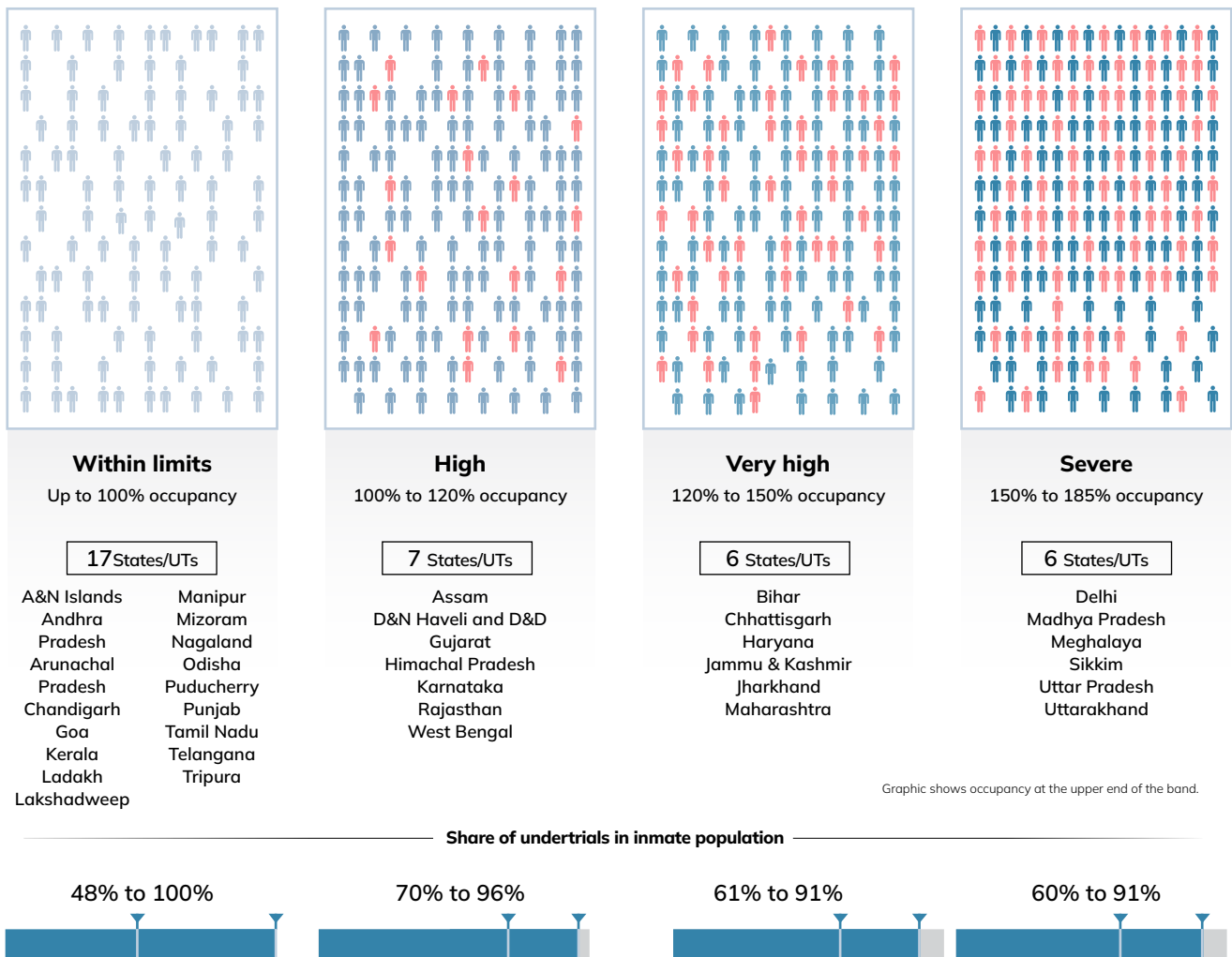


19b. National prison occupancy



19c. Prison occupancy and undertrials as of December 2021

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) classifies 120% overcrowding as 'critical' and 150% as 'extreme.' This table maps the occupancy across prisons in the country. The bars below reflect the high share of undertrials in the the different ranges of occupancy across states.



SHRC Ranking

Assessment of 25 State Human Rights Commissions on 7 capacity metrics.

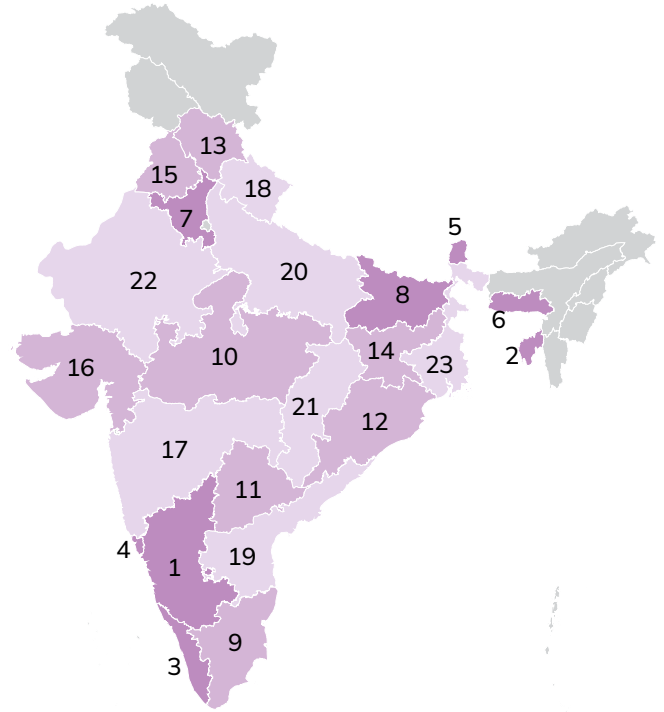
Indicators

7

Color guide

- Best (Ranks 1 to 8)
- Middle (Ranks 9 to 16)
- Worst (Ranks 17 to 23)

Rank	State	Score (out of 10)
1	Karnataka	5.99
2	Tripura	5.83
3	Kerala	5.75
4	Goa	5.70
5	Sikkim	5.52
6	Meghalaya	5.51
7	Haryana	5.35
8	Bihar	5.33
9	Tamil Nadu	5.31
10	Madhya Pradesh	5.23
11	Telangana	4.89
12	Odisha	4.44
13	Himachal Pradesh	4.40
14	Jharkhand	3.79
15	Punjab	3.64
16	Gujarat	3.43
17	Maharashtra	3.39
18	Uttarakhand	3.28
19	Andhra Pradesh	3.16
20	Uttar Pradesh	2.94
21	Chhattisgarh	2.46
22	Rajasthan	2.45
23	West Bengal	2.10

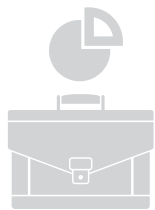


9 states working with 50% and more vacancies among members.



Only 6 states have women in their executive staff.

In 2020-21, budget for protection of human rights was Rs 105 crore.



50% SHRCs have only 1-5 maximum as investigative staff.

*Commissions in Assam and Manipur have been excluded from the ranking due to the long-term presence of the long-term presence of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA).

Figure 38: Cases received and disposed by SHRC over three years

Information provided by states was patchy. The average national case clearance rate over three years (2018-2021) stands at 75% while in 2020-21 it stands at 68%.

Case clearance rate ■ 100% and above ■ 70% to 100% ■ Below 70%

	Cases received			Cases disposed			Case clearance rate ⁴		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Andhra Pradesh ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam	302	310	304	476	370	270	158	119	89
Bihar	8,062	6,105	6,828	7,676	6,475	6,777	95	106	99
Chhattisgarh	1,326	1,120	1,294	1,425	1,046	1,219	107	93	94
Goa	289	159	279	286	97	163	99	61	58
Gujarat	3,210	3,087	NR	3,201	3,031	NR	100	98	NA
Haryana	2,405	2,823	2,501	1,939	3,707	2,109	81	131	84
Himachal Pradesh ²	NA	NA	1,381	NA	NA	1,300	NA	NA	94
Jharkhand	944	639	719	838	608	594	89	95	83
Karnataka	5,570	4,545	4,704	6,527	6,547	4,429	117	144	94
Kerala	10,847	9,689	8,803	10,379	7,536	5,868	96	78	67
Madhya Pradesh	9,422	9,651	8,677	10,291	9,842	9,014	109	102	104
Maharashtra	6,770	4,659	3,763	5,368	3,559	1,083	79	76	29
Manipur	89	126	216	31	21	67	35	17	31
Meghalaya	21	23	32	16	18	9	76	78	28
Odisha	4,246	3,540	4,442	2,633	5,191	2,137	62	147	48
Punjab	12,046	11,100	11,121	10,987	10,193	5,884	91	92	53
Rajasthan	5,647	5,544	2,154	3,846	3,199	652	68	58	30
Sikkim	11	7	6	11	6	5	100	86	83
Tamil Nadu	13,701	13,408	11,999	10,429	10,311	7,253	76	77	60
Telangana ³	NA	NA	4,319	NA	NA	2,873	NA	NA	67
Tripura	65	66	55	64	53	43	98	80	78
Uttar Pradesh	29,375	22,635	22,989	13,995	7,672	12,023	48	34	52
Uttarakhand	2,201	1,921	1,893	2,068	1,594	1,290	94	83	68
West Bengal	4,013	3,896	4,129	1,877	2,858	4,234	47	73	103
All India	120,562	105,053	102,608	94,363	83,934	69,296	78	80	68

Notes: 1. AP SHRC, Kurmool constituted w.e.f. 21.03.2021. 2. SHRC constituted w.e.f. 01.07.2020. 3. T 3. SHRC was constituted and started functioning w.e.f. 19.12.2019.

4. Cases disposed for every 100 cases received.

NA: Not available. NR: No response.

Source: RTI applications filed by the IJR team

Recommendations

1 Ensure **24*7 legal guidance and representation** at police stations and courts at first instance.

6 Give training pride of place and prioritise human and financial **resources in all training facilities.**

Fully implement the Supreme Court's Paramvir Singh Saini judgement, mandating every police station to be **equipped with CCTV cameras** to check abuse.

Ensure **UTRCs guidelines of 14 categories of prisoners** to be considered for release.

3 Fill **vacancies** on an urgent footing.

8 UTRCs and all those officially mandated to visit jails, including judges, must be made accountable and their visits must be **linked to their own performance review.**

Prioritise increased **resources for first responders.**

9 **SHRCs must be full-resourced** and reach out to the community proactively.

5 Increase **diversity of caste, gender and the specially abled** across subsystems.

10 Designate the justice delivery system as an essential service and enhance, enlarge and equip it as a **first responder able to provide effective justice delivery** at all times.



About the Partners

- **Centre for Social Justice (IDEAL)** is an organisation fighting for the rights of the marginalised and the vulnerable, principally in the sphere of access to justice. Inspired by Freirean thought, CSJ has been active in more than eight states across India, creating human rights interventions, using law as a key strategy through an intimate engagement with grassroots realities. Central to CSJ's efforts are its institutional interventions in legal reform and research, which bridge and symbiotically combine grassroots activism, law and policy-making on a wide gamut of issues concerning the rights of women, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities and other socially vulnerable groups.
- **Common Cause** is dedicated to championing public causes, campaigning for probity in public life and the integrity of institutions. It seeks to promote democracy, good governance and public policy reforms through advocacy and democratic interventions. Common Cause is especially known for the difference it has made through a large number of Public Interest Litigations (PILs), such as recent ones on the cancellation of the entire telecom spectrum; cancellation of arbitrarily allocated coal blocks; and the Apex Court's recognition of an individual's right to die with dignity.
- **Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)** is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation working for the practical realisation of human rights through research, strategic advocacy and capacity building within the Commonwealth. CHRI specialises in the areas of access to justice (police and prison reforms) and access to information. It also works to advance freedom of expression, media rights and the eradication of contemporary forms of slavery. CHRI is a Commonwealth Accredited Organisation and has a Special Consultative Status with the UN ECOSOC.
- **DAKSH** is a Bengaluru based civil society organisation working on judicial reforms at the intersection of data science, public policy, and operations research. Under the Rule of Law Project initiated in 2014 they undertake research and activities to promote accountability and better governance in India.
- **TISS-Prayas** is a social work demonstration project of the Center for Criminology and Justice, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, established in 1990. Prayas's focus is on service delivery, networking, training, research and documentation, and policy change with respect to the custodial/institutional rights and rehabilitation of socio-economically vulnerable individuals and groups. Their mission is to contribute knowledge and insight to the current understanding of aspects of the criminal justice system policy and process, with specific reference to socio-economically vulnerable and excluded communities, groups and individuals who are at greater risk of being criminalised or exposed to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- **Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy** is an independent think-tank doing legal research to make better laws, and improve governance for the public good. Vidhi engages with ministries and departments of the Indian government, as well as state governments, and also collaborates with other relevant stakeholders within public institutions, and civil society members, to assist and better inform the laws and policies being effectuated. The Centre also undertakes, and freely disseminates, independent research in the areas of legal reform, which it believes is critical to India's future.

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Ranking Intention

Police

Women in total police (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Constable vacancy (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Officer vacancy (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '17-'21)

Prisons

Officer vacancy (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Inmates per prison officer (% , CY '17-'21)
 Inmates per cadre staff (% , CY '17-'21)
 Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '17-'21)
 Spend per inmate (% , FY '18-'22)
 Prison budget used (pp, FY '18-'22)
 Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '17-'21)

Judiciary

Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%,'18-'22)
 Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%,'18-'22)
 Total cases pending (High Court) (%,'18-'22)
 Total cases pending (sub. court) (%,'18-'22)
 Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp,'18-'22)
 Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp,'18-'22)
 Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp,'18-'22)
 Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp,'18-'22)
 Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '17-'21)

Ranking Human Resources

Police

Constables, vacancy (% , Jan 2022)
 Officers, vacancy (% , Jan 2022)
 Officers in civil police (% , Jan 2022)

Prisons

Officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2021)
 Cadre staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2021)
 Correctional staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2021)

Medical staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2021)
 Medical officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2021)
 Personnel trained (% , Dec 2021)

Judiciary

Population per High Court judge (Number, Dec 2022)
 Population per sub. court judge (Number, Jul 2022)
 High Court judge vacancy (% , Dec 2022)
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 High Court staff vacancy (% , 2021-22)

Legal aid

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , Mar 2022)
 PLVs per lakh population (Number, Jun 2022)
 Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , Mar 2022)

Ranking Diversity

Police

Share of women in police (% , Jan 2022)
 Share of women in officers (% , Jan 2022)
 SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2022)
 SC constables, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2022)
 ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2022)
 ST constables, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2022)
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 OBC constables, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2022)

Prisons

Women in prison staff (% , Dec 2021)

Judiciary

Women judges (High Court) (% , Dec 2022)
 Women judges (sub. court) (% , Jul 2022)
 SC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (% , Jul 2022)
 ST judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (% , Jul 2022)
 OBC judges, actual to reserved (sub. court) (% , Jul 2022)

Legal aid

Share of women in panel lawyers (% , Jun 2022)
 Women PLVs (% , Jun 2022)

About India Justice Report 2022

The India Justice Report (IJR) 2022 remains the only comprehensive quantitative index using government's own statistics to rank the capacity of the formal justice system operating in various states. This 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. First published in 2019, the third edition of the IJR adds an assessment of the capacity of State Human Rights Commissions. 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 for all 36 states and UTs.

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