

Glossary

POLICE

BUDGETS

1. Modernisation fund used (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Central + state expenditure on modernisation}}{\text{Central + state allocation on modernisation}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2016-17

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 21 states, 1 UT

Notes: Expenditure data not available for Andhra Pradesh. State government contribution not available for Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim. Both Central contribution and expenditure data not available for Meghalaya and all UTs (except Puducherry). Expenditure and state contribution figures not available for Manipur.

2. Spend on police per person (Rs)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Police expenditure}}{\text{State population}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (State population), 2015-16 (Police expenditure)

Data source: 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

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Police expenditure data of Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand

was sourced from Open Budgets India.

HUMAN RESOURCES

3. Constables, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual Head Constables + Constables}}{\text{Sanctioned Head Constables + Constables}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

4. Officers, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual officer strength}}{\text{Sanctioned officer strength}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Officers comprise DGP/Spl DGP + Addl. DGP + IGP + DIG + AIGP/SSP/SP/COMN + Addl.SP/Dy. COMN + ASP/DY.SP. + Inspector + SI + ASI.

5. Officers in civil police (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Officers in civil police}}{\text{Total civil police}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police

Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Civil police includes district armed reserve police. Officers comprise DGP/Spl DGP + Addl. DGP + IGP + DIG + AIGP/SSP/SP/COMN + Addl.SP/Dy. COMN + ASP/DY.SP. + Inspector + SI + ASI.

DIVERSITY

6. Share of women in police (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Women in police}}{\text{Total civil police}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Civil police includes district armed reserve police.

7. Share of women in officers (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Women police officers}}{\text{Total police officers}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Civil police includes district armed reserve police. Officers comprise DGP/Spl DG/ADGP + Additional DG. + IGP + DIG + AIGP/SS/SP/COM + ADLSP/Dy.COM + ASP/Dy SP/Asst.COM + Inspector + SA + ASI.

8. SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)

Formula:

Actual Scheduled Caste (SC) officers

$$\frac{\text{Actual Scheduled Caste (SC) officers}}{\text{(Sanctioned officer posts * SC reservation)}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 26 states, 5 UTs

Notes: Officers comprise Inspector + Sub Inspector + Assistant Sub Inspector + Deputy Superintendent of Police. BPR&D shows 0 SC police in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. For Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, BPR&D shows 0% reservation for SC police.

9. ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)

Formula:

Actual Scheduled Tribe (ST) officers

$$\frac{\text{Actual Scheduled Tribe (ST) officers}}{\text{(Sanctioned officer posts * ST reservation)}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 28 states, 5 UTs

Notes: Officers comprise Inspector + Sub Inspector + Assistant Sub Inspector + Deputy Superintendent of Police. BPR&D shows 0% reservation for Mizoram and Chandigarh. For Puducherry, data for ST police is not given and reservation is 0%.

10. OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%)

Formula:

Actual Other Backward Classes (OBC) officers

$$\frac{\text{Actual Other Backward Classes (OBC) officers}}{\text{(Sanctioned officer posts * OBC reservation)}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2017

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 25 states, 6 UTs

Notes: Officers comprise Inspector + Sub Inspector + Assistant Sub Inspector + Deputy Superintendent of Police. BPR&D shows 0% OBC reservation for Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Lakshadweep. For Tripura and Nagaland, data for OBC police is not given.

INFRASTRUCTURE

11. Population per police station (rural) (persons)

Formula:

Rural population

$$\frac{\text{Rural population}}{\text{Rural police stations}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (rural population), 1 January 2017 (rural police stations)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 4 UTs

Notes: BPR&D shows 0 rural police stations for Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, and Delhi.

12. Population per police station (urban) (persons)

Formula:

Urban population

$$\frac{\text{Urban population}}{\text{Urban police stations}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (urban population), 1 January 2017 (urban police stations)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 28 states, 6 UTs

Notes: BPR&D shows 0 urban

police stations for Telangana and Lakshadweep.

13. Area per police station (rural) (sq km)

Formula:

Rural area (sq km)

$$\frac{\text{Rural area (sq km)}}{\text{Rural police stations}}$$

Benchmark: 150 sq km or less

(National Police Commission report 1981)

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (rural area), 1 January 2017 (rural police stations)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 28 states, 4 UTs

Notes: BPR&D shows 0 rural police stations for Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, and Delhi. For Arunachal Pradesh, Primary Census Abstract doesn't give rural/urban area breakup.

14. Area per police station (urban) (sq km)

Formula:

Urban area (sq km)

$$\frac{\text{Urban area (sq km)}}{\text{Urban police stations}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (urban area), 1 January 2017 (urban police stations)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 28 states, 6 UTs

Notes: BPR&D shows 0 urban police stations for Telangana and Lakshadweep. For Arunachal Pradesh, Primary Census Abstract doesn't give rural/urban area breakup.

WORKLOAD

15. Population per civil police (persons)

Formula:

State population

$$\frac{\text{State population}}{\text{Total civil police}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (state population), 1 January 2017 (total civil police)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2017

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Civil police includes district armed reserve police.

TRENDS

16. Women in total police (percentage points)

Formula:

Women in total police – X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

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

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

17. Women officers in total officers (percentage points)

Formula:

Women officers in total officers – X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Data on Police

Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

18. Constable vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:

Constable vacancy – X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

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

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

19. Officer vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:

Officer vacancy – X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

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

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

20. Difference in spend: police vs state (percentage points)

Formula:

[5-year annual average of police expenditure (PE) – 5-year annual average of state expenditure (SE)]

2010-11	PE = X1	
2011-12	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2012-13	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2013-14	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2014-15	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2015-16	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$

PE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)

2010-11 SE = X1

2011-12	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2012-13	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2013-14	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2014-15	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2015-16	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
SE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Greater than zero

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2011-12 to 2015-16

Data source: Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Open Budgets India

Data availability: 29 states, 6 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. Revenue and capital expenditure for police was not available for 2010-11, and revenue expenditure for police was not available for 2015-16. Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand's police expenditure data was sourced from Open Budgets India.

PRISONS

BUDGETS

1. Spend per inmate (Rs)

Formula:

Prison expenditure

Total inmates

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 2016-17
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs
Notes: PSI shows 0 prison expenditure for Lakshadweep.

2. Prison budget utilised (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Prison expenditure}}{\text{Prison budget}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 2016-17
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs.
Notes: PSI shows 0 prison expenditure for Lakshadweep.

HUMAN RESOURCES

3. Officers, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual prison officers}}{\text{Sanctioned prison officers}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs
Notes: Officers comprise the following ranks: DG/ADDL.IG/IG/DIG.AIG/Superintendent + Deputy Superintendent/Jailor/Deputy Jailor/Assistant Jailor/Assistant Superintendent + Others. PSI shows 0 prison officers for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

4. Cadre staff, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual cadre staff}}{\text{Sanctioned cadre staff}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Cadre comprise the following ranks: Head Warders/Head Matron + Warder/Matron + Others. PSI shows 0 cadre staff for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

5. Correctional staff, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual correctional staff}}{\text{Sanctioned correctional staff}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs
Notes: Cadre comprise the following: Probation Officer/Welfare Officer + Psychologists/Psychiatrists + Social Worker/Others). PSI shows 0 correctional staff for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim and Telangana.

6. Medical staff, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual medical staff}}{\text{Sanctioned medical staff}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs
Notes: Medical staff comprises Resident Medical Officer/Medical Officer + Pharmacists + Lab Technician/Lab Attendant + Other Medical Staff. PSI shows 0 sanctioned medical staff for Sikkim, and 0 actual medical staff for Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

7. Medical officers, vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Actual resident medical officer and medical officer}}{\text{Sanctioned resident medical officer and medical officer}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%
Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs
Notes: PSI shows 0 sanctioned medical officers for Sikkim, and 0 actual medical officers for Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

DIVERSITY

8. Women in prison staff (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Women prison staff}}{\text{Total prison staff}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 5 UTs
Notes: PSI shows 0 women staff for Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

INFRASTRUCTURE

9. Prison occupancy (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Inmate population}}{\text{Total Available prison capacity}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Below 100%
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

WORKLOAD

10. Inmates per officer (persons)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Inmate population}}{\text{Officer}}$$

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 31 December 2016
Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Officer comprises Superintendent + Deputy Superintendent + Assistant Superintendent + Jailor + Deputy Jailor + Assistant Jailor + Other Officers. PSI shows 0 officer staff for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

11. Inmates per cadre staff (persons)

Formula:

Inmate population

Cadre staff

Benchmark: Up to 6

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Cadre staff comprises Head Warders/Head Matron + Warder/Matron + Others. PSI shows 0 cadre staff for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

12. Inmates per correctional staff (persons)

Formula:

Inmate population

Correctional staff

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Correctional staff comprises Probation officer/Welfare Officer + Psychologists/Psychiatrists + Social Worker/Others). PSI shows 0 correctional staff for Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura.

TRENDS

13. Officer vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:

Officer vacancy (%) – X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$

2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 6 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. PSI shows 0 officers in Dadra & Nagar Haveli for 3 of 5 years considered for trends. PSI shows 0 for all prison staff in Lakshadweep.

14. Cadre staff vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:

Cadre staff vacancy (%) – X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 6 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. PSI shows 0 cadre staff in Dadra & Nagar Haveli for 3 of 5 years considered for trends. PSI shows 0 for all prison staff in Lakshadweep.

15. Share of women in prison staff (percentage points)

Formula:

Share of women in prison staff (%) = X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 5 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. PSI shows 0 women for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

16. Inmates per prison officer (%)

Formula:

Inmates per prison officer = X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 5 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. PSI shows 0 officers in Dadra & Nagar Haveli for 3 of 5 years considered for trends. PSI shows 0 for all prison staff in Lakshadweep.

17. Inmates per cadre staff (%)

Formula:

Inmates per cadre staff = X

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 5 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. PSI shows 0 cadre staff in Dadra & Nagar Haveli for 3 of 5 years considered for trends. PSI shows 0 for all prison staff in Lakshadweep.

18. Share of undertrial prisoners (percentage points)

Formula:

Share of UTPs (%) (X) = (UTPs/total inmates*100)

2011	X1	
2012	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Calendar year 2012 to 2016

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

19. Spend per inmate (%)

Formula:

Spend per inmate = X

2011-12	X1	
2012-13	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016-17	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

20. Prison budget used (percentage points)

Formula:

Budget used = X

2011-12	X1	
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2012-13	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2016-17	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Prison Statistics of India

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

21. Difference in spend: prisons vs state (percentage points)

Formula: [5-year annual average of prisons expenditure (PE) – 5-year annual average of state expenditure (SE)]

2010-11	PE = X1	
2011-12	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2012-13	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2013-14	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2014-15	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2015-16	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
PE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)		

2010-11	SE = X1	
2011-12	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2012-13	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2013-14	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2014-15	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2015-16	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
SE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Greater than zero

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2011-12 to 2015-16

Data source: Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Prison Statistics of India
Data availability: 27 states, 6 UTs

Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately. For Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 4-year trend has been taken as 2010-11 state expenditure data was not available.

JUDICIARY

BUDGETS

1. Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs)

Formula:

Judiciary expenditure (Rs)

State Population

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (population), 2015-16 (judiciary expenditure)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India for 2015-16, Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Data availability: 29 states, 2 UTs

HUMAN RESOURCES

2. Population per High Court judge (Persons)

Formula:

State Population

High Court judges

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (population), 2016-17 (High Court judges)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Population of states and UTs that share a High Court have been combined, and hence they share the same value. These are Kerala and Lakshadweep; West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands; Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh; Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh; Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu; Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

3. Population per subordinate court judge (Persons)

Formula:

State Population

Subordinate court judges

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (State population), 2016-17 (Subordinate court judges)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Court News gives combined figures for subordinate courts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands; and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. Hence, their populations are combined, and they share the same value.

4. High Court judge vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Working High Court Judges}}{\text{Sanctioned High Court judges}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

5. Subordinate court judge vacancy (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Working subordinate court judges}}{\text{Sanctioned subordinate court judges}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

6. High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Working High Court staff}}{\text{Sanctioned High Court staff}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme

Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

DIVERSITY

7. Women judges (High Court) (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Women High Court judges}}{\text{Total High Court judges}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Date: June 2018

Data source: Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

8. Women judges (subordinate court) (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Women subordinate court judges}}{\text{Total subordinate court judges}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: July 2017

Data source: Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy

Data availability: 28 states, 6 UTs.

Data was not available for Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep

INFRASTRUCTURE

9. Courthall shortfall (%)

Formula:

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Number of courthalls}}{\text{Sanctioned subordinate court judges}} * 100 \right)$$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: March 2018 (courthalls), 2016-17 (judges)

Data source: Department of Justice (courthalls); Court News, Supreme Court of India (judges)

Data availability: 26 states, 4 UTs

Notes: Court News gives combined figures for subordinate court judges of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands; and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and

Daman & Diu. Hence, these states and UTs are excluded from the ranking.

WORKLOAD

10. Cases pending (5-10 years) (subordinate court) (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Cases pending for 5-10 years in subordinate courts}}{\text{Total cases pending in subordinate courts}} * 100$$

Total cases pending in subordinate courts

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 23 August 2018

Data source: Data from National Judicial Data Grid scraped by Daksh

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs. Data not available for Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

11. Cases pending (10+ years) (subordinate court) (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Subordinate court cases pending for above 10 years}}{\text{Total cases pending in subordinate courts}} * 100$$

Total cases pending in subordinate courts

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 23 August 2018

Data source: Data from National Judicial Data Grid scraped by Daksh

Data availability: 27 states, 7 UTs. Data not available for Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland

12. Average High Court pendency (years)

Formula:

For each pending case in High Court:
(As on 19 September 2017 – Date of case filed) = Case pending for X days
Xn = Sum of X days for each case pending in a state
n = total pending cases
Average pendency in High Court (years) = $\frac{(X1+X2+X3+.....+Xn)}{n} * 12/365$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 19 September 2017
Data source: eCourt India Services; Approaches to Justice in India: A Report by DAKSH
Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

13. Average subordinate court pendency (years)

Formula:

For each pending case in subordinate courts
 (As on 29 Aug 2017 – Date of case filed)
 = Case pending for X days

X_n = Sum of X days for each case pending in a state
 n = total pending cases
 Average pendency in subordinate courts (years) =

$$\frac{(X_1+X_2+X_3+\dots+X_n)}{n} * 12/365$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 29 August 2017

Data source: eCourt India Services; Approaches to Justice in India: A Report by DAKSH

Data availability: 28 states, 5 UTs. Due to paucity of data, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep were not considered.

14. Case clearance rate (High Court) (%)

Formula:

High Court cases disposed (civil + criminal)

$$\frac{\text{High Court cases disposed (civil + criminal)}}{\text{High Court cases filed (civil + criminal)}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

15. Case clearance rate (subordinate court) (%)

Formula:

Subordinate court cases disposed (civil + criminal)

$$\frac{\text{Subordinate court cases disposed (civil + criminal)}}{\text{Subordinate court cases filed (civil + criminal)}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

TRENDS

16. Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%)

Formula:

Cases pending (High Court judge) – X

2011-12	X1	
2012-13	X2	$((X_2/X_1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X_3/X_2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X_4/X_3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X_5/X_4)-1)*100 = d$
2016-17	X6	$((X_6/X_5)-1)*100 = e$

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: For Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, data was not available for 2011-12. Hence, a 4-year trend has been computed for them.

17. Cases pending (per subordinate court judge) (%)

Formula:

Cases pending (subordinate court judge) – X

2011-12	X1	
2012-13	X2	$((X_2/X_1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X_3/X_2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X_4/X_3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X_5/X_4)-1)*100 = d$
2016-17	X6	$((X_6/X_5)-1)*100 = e$

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

18. Total cases pending (High Court) (%)

Formula:

Average High Court pending cases

(civil + criminal) – X

2011-12	X1	
2012-13	X2	$((X_2/X_1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X_3/X_2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X_4/X_3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X_5/X_4)-1)*100 = d$
2016-17	X6	$((X_6/X_5)-1)*100 = e$

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: For Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, data was not available for 2011-12. Hence, a 4-year trend has been computed for them.

19. Total cases pending (subordinate court) (%)

Formula:

Average subordinate court pending cases (civil + criminal) – X

2011-12	X1	
2012-13	X2	$((X_2/X_1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X_3/X_2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X_4/X_3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X_5/X_4)-1)*100 = d$
2016-17	X6	$((X_6/X_5)-1)*100 = e$

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

20. Judge vacancy (High Court) (percentage points)

Formula:

Judge vacancy =
 Working High Court Judges

$$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Sanctioned High Court judges}}{\text{Working High Court Judges}} * 100 \right)$$

Judge vacancy (High Court) – X

2011-12	X1	
2012-13	X2	$((X_2/X_1)-1)*100 = a$
2013-14	X3	$((X_3/X_2)-1)*100 = b$
2014-15	X4	$((X_4/X_3)-1)*100 = c$
2015-16	X5	$((X_5/X_4)-1)*100 = d$

2016-17 X6 $\frac{((X6/X5)-1)*100}{5}$ = e
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: For Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, data was not available for 2011-12. Hence, a 4-year trend has been computed for them.

21. Judge vacancy (subordinate court) (percentage points)

Formula:

Judge vacancy (X) =
Working Subordinate
Court Judges

$100 - \left(\frac{\text{Sanctioned Subordinate Court judges}}{\text{Working Subordinate Court judges}} \right) * 100$

Sanctioned Subordinate
Court judges

2011-12 X1

2012-13 X2 $\frac{((X2/X1)-1)*100}{5}$ = a

2013-14 X3 $\frac{((X3/X2)-1)*100}{5}$ = b

2014-15 X4 $\frac{((X4/X3)-1)*100}{5}$ = c

2015-16 X5 $\frac{((X5/X4)-1)*100}{5}$ = d

2016-17 X6 $\frac{((X6/X5)-1)*100}{5}$ = e

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

22. Case clearance rate (High Court) (percentage points)

Formula:

Case clearance rate (X) =
High Court cases disposed
(civil + criminal)

$\frac{\text{High Court cases filed (civil + criminal)}}{\text{High Court cases disposed (civil + criminal)}} * 100$

2011-12 X1

2012-13 X2 $\frac{((X2/X1)-1)*100}{5}$ = a

2013-14 X3 $\frac{((X3/X2)-1)*100}{5}$ = b

2014-15 X4 $\frac{((X4/X3)-1)*100}{5}$ = c

2015-16 X5 $\frac{((X5/X4)-1)*100}{5}$ = d

2016-17 X6 $\frac{((X6/X5)-1)*100}{5}$ = e

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: For Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, data was not available for 2011-12. Hence, a 4-year trend has been computed for them.

23. Case clearance rate (subordinate court) (percentage points)

Formula:

Case clearance rate (X) =
Subordinate court cases disposed
(civil + criminal)

$\frac{\text{Subordinate court cases filed (civil + criminal)}}{\text{Subordinate court cases disposed (civil + criminal)}} * 100$

Subordinate court cases filed
(civil + criminal)

2011-12 X1

2012-13 X2 $\frac{((X2/X1)-1)*100}{5}$ = a

2013-14 X3 $\frac{((X3/X2)-1)*100}{5}$ = b

2014-15 X4 $\frac{((X4/X3)-1)*100}{5}$ = c

2015-16 X5 $\frac{((X5/X4)-1)*100}{5}$ = d

2016-17 X6 $\frac{((X6/X5)-1)*100}{5}$ = e

5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

24. Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (percentage points)

Formula: [5-year annual average of judiciary expenditure (JE)] - [(5-year annual average of state expenditure (SE))]

2010-11 JE = X1

2011-12 X2 $\frac{((X2/X1)-1)*100}{5}$ = a

2012-13 X3 $\frac{((X3/X2)-1)*100}{5}$ = b

2013-14 X4 $\frac{((X4/X3)-1)*100}{5}$ = c

2014-15 X5 $\frac{((X5/X4)-1)*100}{5}$ = d

2015-16 X6 $\frac{((X6/X5)-1)*100}{5}$ = e

PE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)

2010-11 SE = X1

2011-12 X2 $\frac{((X2/X1)-1)*100}{5}$ = a

2012-13 X3 $\frac{((X3/X2)-1)*100}{5}$ = b

2013-14 X4 $\frac{((X4/X3)-1)*100}{5}$ = c

2014-15 X5 $\frac{((X5/X4)-1)*100}{5}$ = d

2015-16 X6 $\frac{((X6/X5)-1)*100}{5}$ = e

SE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Greater than zero

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2011-12 to 2015-16

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

Data availability: 29 states, 2 UTs

Notes: Judiciary expenditure data was not available for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

LEGAL AID

BUDGETS

1. NALSA fund utilised (%)

Formula:

NALSA funds utilised
 $\frac{\text{NALSA funds utilised}}{\text{NALSA funds utilised + unutilised}} * 100$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2017-18

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

2. State's share in legal aid spend (%)

Formula:

Allocation by state for legal aid
 $\frac{\text{Allocation by state for legal aid}}{\text{Expenditure from NALSA funds}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2017-18

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Note: State's share comprises budget allocation from the state government for administrative functions (including salaries, infrastructure, etc) and grants released by the state government to the State Legal Aid Fund to carry out legal services programmes under Section 16 (1) (b) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

HUMAN RESOURCES

3. DLSA secretary vacancy (%)

Formula:

Actual DLSA secretaries
 $100 - \frac{\text{Sanctioned DLSA secretaries}}{\text{Total sanctioned DLSAs}} * 100$

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2019

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Note: DLSA is District Legal Services Authority

4. PLVs per lakh population (persons)

Formula:

Para legal volunteers (PLVs)
 $\frac{\text{Total para legal volunteers}}{\text{State population}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: January 2019

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

5. Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%)

Formula:

Sanctioned DLSA secretaries
 $\frac{\text{Sanctioned DLSA secretaries}}{\text{Total sanctioned DLSAs}} * 100$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019

Data source: National Legal Services Authority

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Note: DLSA is District Legal Services Authority

DIVERSITY

6. Women panel lawyers (%)

Formula:

Women panel lawyers
 $\frac{\text{Women panel lawyers}}{\text{Total panel lawyers}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: January 2019

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

7. Women PLVs (%)

Formula:

Women para legal volunteers (PLVs)
 $\frac{\text{Women para legal volunteers (PLVs)}}{\text{Total para legal volunteers}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: January 2019

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

INFRASTRUCTURE

8. DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%)

Formula:

Total DLSAs
 $\frac{\text{Total DLSAs}}{\text{Judicial districts}} * 100$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Note: DLSA is District Legal Services Authority

9. Villages per legal services clinic (number)

Formula:

Inhabited villages
 $\frac{\text{Inhabited villages}}{\text{Legal service clinics in villages}}$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (villages), 2017-18 (legal service clinics)

Data source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Note: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Lakshadweep did not have any legal service clinics in villages.

10. Legal services clinic per jail (number)

Formula:

Legal service clinics in jails
 $\frac{\text{Legal service clinics in jails}}{\text{Total jails}}$
Benchmark: 1 per jail

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: December 2016 (total jails), 2017-18 (legal service clinics)

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2016; National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

WORKLOAD

11. PLA cases: settled as % of received (%)

Formula:

Cases settled by Permanent Lok Adalats (PLAs)
 $\frac{\text{Cases settled by Permanent Lok Adalats (PLAs)}}{\text{Cases received by Permanent Lok Adalats}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2017-18

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

12. Total Lok Adalats: Share of pre-litigation cases in disposed cases (%)

Formula:

Pre-litigation cases disposed by Lok Adalats
 $\frac{\text{Pre-litigation cases disposed by Lok Adalats}}{\text{Total cases disposed by Lok Adalats}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2017-18

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs

Notes: Lok Adalats comprise National Lok Adalats and those run by State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs)

13. SLSA Lok Adalats: Pre-litigation cases disposed as % of total cases taken up (%)

Formula:

Pre-litigation cases disposed by State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)
 $\frac{\text{Pre-litigation cases disposed by State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)}}{\text{Total cases taken up by State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)}} * 100$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2017-18

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Data availability: 29 states, 7 UTs