

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: 2019-20

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

Notes: Data, as described by BP&RD, is "tentative".

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: 2019 (State population), 2017-18 (Police expenditure)

Data source: Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; National Commission on Population, 2019; India budget documents

3. Spend on training per personnel (Rs)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Training expenditure}}{\text{Total police}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police

Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

Notes: Data, as described by BP&RD, is "tentative".

HUMAN RESOURCES

4. 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 2020

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

5. 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 2020

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

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

6. 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 2020

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police

Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

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./Asstt. COMN + Inspector/RI + SI/RSI + ASI/ARSI.

DIVERSITY

7. Share of women in police (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 1 January 2020

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

8. 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 2020

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

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

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

Formula:

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

(Sanctioned officer posts * SC reservation)

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Officers comprise ASP/DY.SP./Asstt. COMN + Inspector/RI + SI/RSI + ASI/ARSI.

10. SC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Constables include head constables.

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Officers comprise ASP/DY.SP./Asstt. COMN + Inspector/RI + SI/RSI + ASI/ARSI.

12. ST constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020

Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Constables include head constables.

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Officers comprise ASP/DY.SP./Asstt. COMN + Inspector/RI + SI/RSI + ASI/ARSI.

14. OBC constables, actual to reserved ratio (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Constables include head constables.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 2019 (rural population), 1 January 2010 (rural police stations)
Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police

Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 2019 (urban population), 1 January 2020 (urban police stations)
Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 150 sq km or less (National Police Commission report 1981)
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 2011 (rural area), 1 January 2019 (rural police stations)
Data source: Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 2011 (urban area), 1 January 2020 (urban police stations)
Data source: Census 2011; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

19. Services provided by state police citizen portals (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Services provided (out of 10)}}{10} * 100$$

10

Benchmark: 100%
Scoring guide: Higher, the better
Period/Date: June to October 2020
Data source: <https://digitalpolice.gov.in/>
Notes: Quantitative assessment of state police citizen portals on 10 counts: whether they include each of the 9 services listed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and whether the portal was available in a state language (other than English).

20. Personnel per training institute (number)

Formula:
 Sanctioned total police

Number of training institutes

Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 1 January 2020
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020

WORKLOAD

21. Population per civil police (persons)

Formula:
 State population

Total civil police
Benchmark: Not available
Scoring guide: Lower, the better
Period/Date: 2019 (state population), 1 January 2020 (total civil police)
Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), January 2020
Notes: Civil police includes district armed reserve police.

TRENDS

22. Women in total police (percentage points)

Formula:
 Women in total police – X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$

2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

23. Women officers in total officers (percentage points)

Formula:
 Women officers in total officers – X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)
Notes: Calculation for 2016 is repeated for 2017 as BPR&D did not provide rank-wise data for women district armed reserve police for 2017.

24. Constable vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:
 Constable vacancy – X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2014 to 2019
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

25. Officer vacancy (percentage points)

Officer vacancy – X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019
Data source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

26. 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)]

2012-13	PE = X1	
2013-14	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2014-15	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2015-16	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2016-17	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2017-18	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
PE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)		
2012-13	SE = X1	
2013-14	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2014-15	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2015-16	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2016-17	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2017-18	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 2013-14 to 2017-18
Data source: Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Open Budgets India; India budget documents
Notes: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not included in trends as 5-year data for these states was not available separately.

PRISONS

BUDGETS

1. Spend per inmate (Rs)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Prison expenditure}}{\text{Total inmates}}$$

Total inmates

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

2. Prison budget utilised (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Officers comprise the following ranks: DG/ADDL.DG/IG + DIG + AIG+ Superintendent + Deputy Superintendent + Assistant Superintendent + Jailor + Deputy Jailor + Assistant Jailor + Others.

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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Cadre comprise the following

ranks: Head Warders + Head Matrons + Warders + Matrons + Others.

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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Correctional staff comprise the following: Probation Officer/Welfare Officer + Psychologists/Psychiatrists + Social Worker/Others.

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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Medical staff comprises Resident Medical Officer/Medical Officer + Pharmacists + Lab Technician/Lab Attendant + Others.

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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

8. Personnel trained (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Prison staff trained}}{\text{Actual prison staff}} * 100$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

DIVERSITY

9. 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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

INFRASTRUCTURE

10. 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 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

11. Jails with video-conferencing facilities (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Jails with V-C facility}}{\text{Total jails}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

WORKLOAD

12. Inmates per officer (persons)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Officer comprises Superintendent + Deputy Superintendent + Assistant Superintendent + Jailor + Deputy Jailor

+ Assistant Jailor + Other Officers.

13. Inmates per cadre staff (persons)

Formula:

Inmate population

Cadre staff

Benchmark: Up to 6

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Cadre staff comprises Head Warder/Head Matron + Warder/Matron + Others.

14. Inmates per correctional staff (persons)

Formula:

Inmate population

Correctional staff

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 31 December 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019

Notes: Correctional staff comprises Probation officer/Welfare Officer + Psychologists/Psychiatrists + Social Worker/Others).

TRENDS

15. Officer vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:

Officer vacancy (%) – X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India

16. Cadre staff vacancy (percentage points)

Formula:

Cadre staff vacancy (%) – X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India

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

Formula:

Share of women in prison staff (%) = X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India

18. Inmates per prison officer (%)

Formula:

Inmates per prison officer = X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India

Notes: Officer comprises Deputy Superintendent + Assistant Superintendent + Jailor + Deputy Jailor + Assistant Jailor + Other Officers.

19. Inmates per cadre staff (%)

Formula:

Inmates per cadre staff = X

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$

2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India

20. Share of undertrial prisoners (percentage points)

Formula:

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

2014	X1	
2015	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019	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 2015 to 2019

Data source: Prison Statistics India

21. Spend per inmate (%)

Formula:

Spend per inmate = X

2014-15	X1	
2015-16	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016-17	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017-18	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018-19	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019-20	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 2015-16 to 2019-20

Data source: Prison Statistics India

22. Prison budget used (percentage points)

Formula:

Budget used = X

2014-15	X1	
2015-16	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2016-17	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2017-18	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2018-19	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2019-20	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 2015-16 to 2019-20

Data source: Prison Statistics India

23. 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)]

2012-13	PE = X1	
2013-14	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2014-15	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2015-16	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2016-17	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2017-18	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
PE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)		

2012-13	SE = X1	
2013-14	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2014-15	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2015-16	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2016-17	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2017-18	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 2013-14 to 2017-18

Data source: Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; India budget documents; Prison Statistics India

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

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: 2019 (population), 2017-18 (judiciary expenditure)

Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India for 2015-16, Comptroller and Auditor General of India

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: 2019 (population); 2018-19, average of four quarters (High Court judges)

Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; Court News, Supreme Court of India

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; 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: 2019 (State population); 2018-19, average of four quarters (Subordinate court judges)

Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; Court News, Supreme Court of India

4. High Court judge vacancy (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

5. Subordinate court judge vacancy (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

6. High Court staff vacancy (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2018-19

Data source: Annual report, Supreme Court of India

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: August 2020

Data source: Department of Justice

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: November 2019

Data source: Application under Right

to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy

INFRASTRUCTURE

9. Courthall shortfall (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: January 2020

(courthalls); 2018-19, average of four quarters (judges)

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

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: 1 July 2020

Data source: National Judicial Data Grid

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: 1 July 2020

Data source: National Judicial Data Grid

12. Average subordinate court pendency (years)

Formula:

For each pending case in subordinate courts

(Date on which data was scraped – 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 subordinate courts (years) =

$$\frac{(X1+X2+X3+.....+Xn)}{n} * 365$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: June 2018 to September 2020

Data source: eCourt India Services; DAKSH Database. The DAKSH database is based on data collected from eCourts for a sample set of districts across India

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

Formula:

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

High Court cases filed (civil + criminal)

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2018-19

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

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

Subordinate court cases filed (civil + criminal)

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2018-19

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

TRENDS

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

Formula:

Cases pending (High Court judge) – X

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$\frac{X2}{X1} - 1 * 100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$\frac{X3}{X2} - 1 * 100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$\frac{X4}{X3} - 1 * 100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$\frac{X5}{X4} - 1 * 100 = d$
2018-19	X6	$\frac{X6}{X5} - 1 * 100 = e$

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

Cases pending (subordinate court judge) – X

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$\frac{X2}{X1} - 1 * 100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$\frac{X3}{X2} - 1 * 100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$\frac{X4}{X3} - 1 * 100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$\frac{X5}{X4} - 1 * 100 = d$
2018-19	X6	$\frac{X6}{X5} - 1 * 100 = e$

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

Average High Court pending cases (civil + criminal) – X

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$\frac{X2}{X1} - 1 * 100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$\frac{X3}{X2} - 1 * 100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$\frac{X4}{X3} - 1 * 100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$\frac{X5}{X4} - 1 * 100 = d$
2018-19	X6	$\frac{X6}{X5} - 1 * 100 = e$

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

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

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2018-19	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

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

Judge vacancy (High Court) – X

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2018-19	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)		

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

Judge vacancy (X) =
 Working Subordinate
 Court Judges
 $100 - \left(\frac{\text{Sanctioned Subordinate Court judges}}{\text{Working Subordinate Court Judges}} \right) * 100$

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$

2018-19 X6 $((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
 5-year average (a,b,c,d,e)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: Financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19, average of four quarters

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

Case clearance rate (X) =
 High Court cases disposed
 (civil + criminal)
 $\frac{\text{High Court cases disposed (civil + criminal)}}{\text{High Court cases filed (civil + criminal)}} * 100$

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2018-19	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 2014-15 to 2018-19

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

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

Formula:

Case clearance rate (X) =
 Subordinate court cases disposed
 (civil + criminal)
 $\frac{\text{Subordinate court cases disposed (civil + criminal)}}{\text{Subordinate court cases filed (civil + criminal)}} * 100$

2013-14	X1	
2014-15	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2015-16	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2016-17	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2017-18	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2018-19	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 2014-15 to 2018-19

Data source: Court News, Supreme Court of India

Court of India

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))]

2012-13	JE = X1	
2013-14	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2014-15	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2015-16	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2016-17	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2017-18	X6	$((X6/X5)-1)*100 = e$
PE = Average (a,b,c,d,e)		

2012-13	JE = X1	
2013-14	X2	$((X2/X1)-1)*100 = a$
2014-15	X3	$((X3/X2)-1)*100 = b$
2015-16	X4	$((X4/X3)-1)*100 = c$
2016-17	X5	$((X5/X4)-1)*100 = d$
2017-18	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 2013-14 to 2017-18

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

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: 2019-20

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

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

Formula:

Allocation by state for legal aid
 $\frac{\text{Allocation by state for legal aid}}{\text{Total allocation}} * 100$

Allocation by state for legal aid + Expenditure from NALSA funds

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

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:

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

Benchmark: 0%

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 31 March 2020

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Note: DLSA is District Legal Services Authority

4. PLVs per lakh population (persons)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Para legal volunteers (PLVs)}}{\text{State population}}$$

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019 (Population); 31 March 2020 (PLVs)

Data source: National Commission on Population, 2019; National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

5. Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 March 2020

Data source: National Legal Services

Authority (NALSA)

Note: DLSA is District Legal Services Authority

6. Panel lawyers trained (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Panel lawyers trained in year}}{\text{Total panel lawyers}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20 (Panel lawyers trained); 31 March 2020 (Panel lawyers)

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

DIVERSITY

6. Women panel lawyers (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 March 2020

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

7. Women PLVs (%)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 March 2020

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 March 2020

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Note: DLSA is District Legal Services Authority

9. Villages per legal services clinic (number)

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Lower, the better

Period/Date: 2011 (villages), 31 March 2020 (legal service clinics)

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

10. Legal services clinic per jail (number)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Legal service clinics in jails}}{\text{Total jails}}$$

Benchmark: 1 per jail

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: December 2019 (total jails), 31 March 2020 (legal service clinics)

Data source: Prison Statistics India, 2019; National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

10. Present of front offices in LSIs (%)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total front offices}}{\text{Total LSIs}} * 100$$

Benchmark: 100%

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 31 March 2020

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Notes: NLSIs are legal services institutes. They comprise SLSAs (state level), DLSAs (district level), TLSCs (taluka level) and HCLSCs (High Court level).

WORKLOAD

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

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

Formula:

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

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

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)

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

Total cases taken up by State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)

Benchmark: Not available

Scoring guide: Higher, the better

Period/Date: 2019-20

Data source: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

