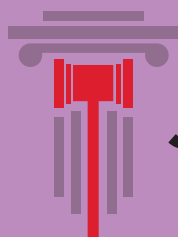


HOW DELHI FARES



**India
Justice**
Report | 2019

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Delhi's justice system serves a population comparable to several large states, however it did not lend itself to fair comparisons with states because of its unique status. It is neither a full-fledged state nor quite a Union Territory. At the same time, states with similar population levels have large hinterlands and rural habitations which Delhi—with its city-state look—does not. However, given the interest there is in how the nation's capital fares, we have placed Delhi's values on all the indicators we used against a median for the twenty-five other ranked states.

Police

	Delhi value	Median value *
Budgets		
Modernisation fund used (% , 2016-17)	NA ¹	38
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	3,283	934
Human resources		
Constables, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	-1.9	13.7
Officers, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	8.6	18.8
Officers in civil police (% , Jan 2017)	17.8	15.2
Diversity		
Share of women in police (% , Jan 2017)	8.6	6.9
Share of women in officers (% , Jan 2017)	9.8	5.3
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	92	71
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	98	63
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	16	70
Infrastructure		
Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	NA ²	69,673
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	95,725	54,208
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	NA ²	325
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	7	18
Workload		
Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	223	679
Trends		
Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.30	0.42
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.46	0.30
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-1.24	-0.31
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.75	0.66
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-3.63	-1.53

Delhi's **per capita spend** on police is ₹3,283—more than 3 times the median value of all ranked states.

10%: Delhi's share of **women** in police officers.

Prisons

	Delhi value	Median value *
Budgets		
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	52,141	29,275
Prison budget utilised (% , 2016-17)	96	90
Human resources		
Officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	55.5	37.8
Cadre staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	48.2	25.8
Correctional staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	75.9	42.9
Medical staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	39.2	30.3
Medical officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	51.5	34.5
Diversity		
Women in prison staff (% , Dec 2016)	15.2	10.1
Infrastructure		
Prison occupancy (% , Dec 2016)	180	102
Workload		
Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	78	100
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	13	8
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	2008	565
Trends		
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	7.54	1.21
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	4.50	0.52
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.30	0.24
Inmates per prison officer (% , CY '12-'16)	1.7	3.6
Inmates per cadre staff (% , CY '12-'16)	-0.6	1.7
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.87	0.30
Spend per inmate (% , FY '13-'17)	-1.96	11.38
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.80	0.12
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-7.07	0.86

Delhi's prisons have **higher levels of vacancies** than the median of all ranked states.

At 180%, Delhi has the third highest **occupancy rate**, nationally.

* Median value of 25 ranked states. Median is that value in a dataset where the number of entries above it equal the number of points below it.

¹ Both Central contribution and utilisation data not available.

² BPR&D shows 0 rural police stations.

Judiciary

	Delhi value	Median value*
Budgets		
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	453	110

Human resources

Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	472,900	2,060,335
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	34,366	66,300
High Court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	40.8	36.5
Sub. court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	38.2	21.7
High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)	29.7	18.1

Diversity

Women judges (High Court) (% , Jun 2018)	20.5	9.4
Women judges (sub. court) (% , Jul 2017)	33.8	33.3

Infrastructure

Courthall shortfall (% , 2016-17, Mar 2018)	39.0	16.8
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Workload

Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	6.24	10.99
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	0.79	2.89
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	3.4	2.8
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	3.9	5.4
Case clearance rate (High Court) (% , 2016-17)	91	87
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (% , 2016-17)	87	94

Trends

Cases pending (per High Court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	2.4	-3.3
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	-3.8	-2.8
Total cases pending (High Court) (% , FY '13-'17)	1.4	-1.6
Total cases pending (sub. court) (% , FY '13-'17)	-2.9	2.3
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	3.48	3.44
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	2.645	0.243
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-3.53	-1.95
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-7.35	-0.57
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-0.02	-3.08

Delhi has the **least population per HC Judge** (472,900) among states with a large population size.

Has the highest **shortfall of court halls** of any state with a large population size.

Legal Aid

	Delhi value	Median value*
Budgets		
NALSA fund utilised (% , 2017-18)	68	73
State's share in legal aid spend (% , 2017-18)	49	61

Human resources

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , 2019)	0.0	0.0
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	7.6	7.4
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , 2019)	100	100

Diversity

Women panel lawyers (% , Jan 2019)	27.3	16.1
Women PLVs (% , Jan 2019)	47.3	36.8

Infrastructure

DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (% , 2019)	100	100
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	NA ³	63.2
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	1.42	0.86

Workload

PLA cases: settled as % of received (% , 2017-18)	94	37
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (% , 2017-18)	31.0	44.0
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (% , 2017-18)	86.5	3.6

All Delhi prisons have functioning **legal aid clinics**.

Delhi used **less of its NALSA fund** than the median of all ranked states.

Data sources: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D); Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); Court News, Supreme Court of India; National Judicial Data Grid; eCourts Services; Websites of High Courts; Approaches to Justice in India: A Report by DAKSH; Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy; Department of Justice; National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); 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.

Abbreviations: CY: Calendar year; DLSA: District Legal Services Authority; FY: Financial year; LA: Lok Adalat; NA: Not available; OBC: Other backward classes; PLA: Permanent Lok Adalat; PLV: Para-Legal Volunteer; SC: Scheduled castes; SLSA: State Legal Services Authority; ST: Scheduled tribes

Notes: 1. Data for 'Jan 2017' is as of January 1, 2017; for 'Dec 2016' is as of December 31, 2016; for 'Aug 2018' is as of August 23, 2018; for 'Sep 2017' is as of September 19, 2017; for 'Aug 2017' is as of August 29, 2017. 2. Civil police includes district armed reserve police. 3. Sub. court: subordinate court. 4. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages).

* Median value of 25 ranked states. Median is that value in a dataset where the number of entries above it equal the number of points below it.

³ Delhi has no legal service clinics in villages.

The **India Justice Report** is a path-breaking endeavour consolidating the efforts of numerous individuals and organizations working towards the improvement of the Indian justice system. It ranks 18 large and mid-sized, and 7 small states according to their capacity to deliver justice to all. It uses government data to assess the budgets, infrastructure, human resources, workloads, diversity and 5 year trends of police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid in each state, against its own declared standards. This first of its kind study is an initiative of Tata Trusts undertaken in partnership with Centre for Social Justice, Common Cause, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, DAKSH, TISS-Prayas and Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy.



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