Assam*

India Justice Report | 2019
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POLICE

HOW TO READ THE DATA: Since each indicator has a different unit, to enable comparison, we rebased values to score the state's performance in a band of 1 to 10. The line graphs show how the state compares, on each indicator, against the other 3 conflict states. The longer the lines, the better the state is doing. 'Worst value' and 'best value' point to the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

Budgets	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Modernisation fund used (%, 2016-17)	NA		45	100
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	788		788	5,933

1 in 5 constable positions were vacant.

Human Resources				
Constables, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	20.5		38.2	-12.5
Officers, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	16.4		25.7	6.1
Officers in civil police (%, Jan 2017)	19.2		10.0	22.3

Diversity				
Share of women in police (%, Jan 2017)	5.5		3.0	8.1
Share of women in officers (%, Jan 2017)	3.4		2.4	7.7
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	98		45	133
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	74		46	74
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	108		19	108

The state had a mixed performance in meeting diversity quotas: exceeded OBC representation, however very poor share of women in police.

Infrastructure				
Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	132,708		132,708	24,694
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	33,322		37,728	28,548
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	382		1,842	287
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	10		14	7

Workload				
Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	1,122		1,122	197

Over 5 years, the share of women in police, and share of women officers increased.

Trends				
Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.87		0.01	1.07
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.34		-0.36	0.34
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.22		2.22	-2.51
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.21		1.21	-3.26
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-1.08		-1.69	4.25

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	29,729		27,902	70,218
Prison budget utilised (%, 2016-17)	86		75	99

Human Resources

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	22.9		53.2	5.0
Cadre staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	19.0		29.7	0.2
Correctional staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	100.0		100.0	0.0
Medical staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	34.2		34.2	-1.6
Medical officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	61.3		61.3	0.0

All sanctioned correctional staff positions remained vacant. No correctional officer for 8,611 inmates.

Diversity

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Women in prison staff (%, Dec 2016)	12.8		9.2	22.9

Infrastructure

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Prison occupancy (%, Dec 2016)	100		100	28

Prisons occupied to full capacity. Marginal decline in UTP population over 5 years.

Workload

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	69		79	11
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	13		13	1
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	NA		896	28

Trends

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.77		2.77	0.00
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.66		1.66	0.00
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.04		-0.16	0.38
Inmates per prison officer (%, CY '12-'16)	9.1		10.8	-3.3
Inmates per cadre staff (%, CY '12-'16)	3.5		7.4	-5.0
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.26		2.73	-1.29
Spend per inmate (%, FY '13-'17)	10.2		5.6	28.0
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.11		-1.82	-0.10
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-21.3		-21.3	3.4

Over 5 years, officer and cadre staff vacancies increased.

JUDICIARY

Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	61		61	144

Human Resources

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	2,338,689		2,338,689	878,706
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	100,098		100,098	57,397
High Court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	36.5		44.1	35.0
Sub. court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	26.5		26.5	11.2
High Court staff vacancy (%, 2016-17)	14.8		15.3	13.4

Nearly 1 in 4 subordinate court judge positions were vacant.

Diversity

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Women judges (High Court) (%, Jun 2018)	5.9		0.0	5.9
Women judges (sub. court) (%, Jul 2017)	37.9		18.6	37.9

At just 5.9%, has the best representation of women judges in High Courts in this cluster.

Infrastructure

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Courthall shortfall (%, 2016-17, Mar 2018)	18.9		18.9	0.0

Workload

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	9.46		16.57	6.78
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	1.39		4.14	1.39
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	2.0		2.2	1.1
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	3.9		6.9	3.9
Case clearance rate (High Court) (%, 2016-17)	82		82	99
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%, 2016-17)	94		89	102

Trends

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-4.4		-4.4	-14.0
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-4.0		-0.2	-10.2
Total cases pending (High Court) (%, FY '13-'17)	-8.8		-4.6	-8.8
Total cases pending (sub. court) (%, FY '13-'17)	0.2		0.5	-6.5
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	3.54		3.54	-3.75
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.29		0.71	-1.62
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-4.16		-9.26	4.41
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.21		-7.91	1.56
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-2.74		-2.74	19.80

Over 5 years, a significant reduction of total cases pending at the High Court level.

LEGAL AID

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	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value
Budgets				
NALSA fund utilised (%, 2017-18)	77		69	95
State's share in legal aid spend (%, 2017-18)	0		0	58
Human Resources				
DLSA secretary vacancy (%, 2019)	0.0		100.0	0.0
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	2.6		2.6	31.6
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%, 2019)	67		0	100
Diversity				
Women panel lawyers (%, Jan 2019)	34.5		11.9	52.7
Women PLVs (%, Jan 2019)	40.2		29.1	43.6
Infrastructure				
DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%, 2019)	122		100	129
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	173.8		173.8	15.7
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.35		0.35	1.00
Workload				
PLA cases: settled as % of received (%, 2017-18)	43		0	43
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%, 2017-18) *	16.2		16.2	91.6
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (%, 2017-18) **	1.8		0	18.0

Unable to completely utilise NALSA funds.

Permanent Lok Adalats were able to settle 43% of public utilities cases they received in 2017-18.

Data sources: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).
Notes: 1. DLSA: District Legal Services Authority; LA: Lok Adalat; PLA: Permanent Lok Adalat; PLV: Para-Legal Volunteer; SLSA: State Legal Services Authority.
Full indicators: * NLAs + SLSA LAs: Share of pre-litigation cases in disposed cases (%, 2017-18); ** SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed as % of total cases taken up (%, 2017-18).

About India Justice Report

The India Justice Report 2019 provides the first comprehensive quantitative index that ranks the capacity of the formal justice system operating in various states on their police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid. This ranking was supported and facilitated by Tata Trusts in partnership with DAKSH, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Common Cause, Centre for Social Justice, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy and TISS-Prayas.

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Data and design: How India Lives

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