Madhya Pradesh

Rank among 18 large and mid-sized states ▶

Overall	Police	Prisons	Judiciary	Legal aid
9th	15th	7th	6th	9th

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POLICE

RANK IN CATEGORY 15th

SCORE (Out of 10) 4.24

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 17 large and mid-sized 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.

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Budgets					
Modernisation fund used (%, 2016-17)	NA		3	80	NA
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	598		498	1,666	12
Human Resources					
Constables, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	10.2		53.0	-6.9	7
Officers, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	18.8		62.6	8.2	8
Officers in civil police (%, Jan 2017)	20.6		8.6	27.5	4
Diversity					
Share of women in police (%, Jan 2017)	4.4		2.5	12.9	15
Share of women in officers (%, Jan 2017)	6.4		1.5	19.7	5
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	54		32	120	14
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	56		0	172	7
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	29		18	169	13
Infrastructure					
Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	74,655		232,896	30,445	11
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	55,288		240,608	32,881	7
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	427		719	79	15
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	21		71	8	13
Workload					
Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	946		1,663	445	12
Trends					
Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.10		-0.65	1.33	13
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.68		-0.68	1.14	16
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.42		2.35	-4.14	12
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.72		3.39	-4.53	5
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-0.29		-6.11	6.04	2

The state was unable to meet diversity quotas, with an extremely low share of women in the police. Over 5 years, the share of women in police increased marginally.

The area covered per police station in rural areas was more than 20 times that of urban areas.

Over 5 years, constabulary vacancies increased, while officer vacancies decreased.

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

Notes: 1. Data for 'Jan 2017' is as of January 1, 2017. 2. SC: Scheduled castes; ST: Scheduled tribes; OBC: Other backward classes. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. 6. Civil police includes district armed reserve police. 7. Modernisation fund used: State contribution data was not available.

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	41,409		14,683	41,849	2
Prison budget utilised (%, 2016-17)	89		77	99	11

Human Resources

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	35.0		70.1	-0.5	8
Cadre staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	30.0		71.6	1.2	11
Correctional staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	17.5		100.0	0.0	2
Medical staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	42.3		85.6	0.0	13
Medical officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	82.5		100.0	0.0	16

> Prisons in the state had less than 20% medical officers working, against the sanctioned number.

Diversity

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Women in prison staff (%, Dec 2016)	10.1		2.3	18.7	8

Infrastructure

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Prison occupancy (%, Dec 2016)	136		190	66	11

> Prisons in the state were overcrowded by 36%. There were 10,000 inmates more than available prison capacity.

Workload

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	144		343	36	11
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	10		27	5	8
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	570		95,336	124	8

Trends

	State value		Worst value	Best value	State rank
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	4.40		7.91	-3.45	15
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	4.23		5.60	-7.26	14
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.76		-0.28	1.46	5
Inmates per prison officer (%, CY '12-'16)	1.9		55.6	-9.7	6
Inmates per cadre staff (%, CY '12-'16)	-0.4		14.4	-6.8	7
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.81		1.41	-0.77	10
Spend per inmate (%, FY '13-'17)	12.4		1.2	65.3	6
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	-1.79		-2.28	4.00	15
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-3.5		-21.8	26.3	6

> Prisons in the state had 30% and above vacancies at the officer and cadre staff levels. Over 5 years, vacancies increased substantially.

Data sources: Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); 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.

Notes: 1. Data for 'Dec 2016' is as of December 31, 2016. 2. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 3. NA: Not available. 4. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	85		52	201	13

Human Resources

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	2,060,335		3,558,956	963,181	7
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	57,789		113,080	46,056	6
High Court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	33.5		59.8	26.1	3
Sub. court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	21.5		44.0	4.5	9
High Court staff vacancy (%, 2016-17)	13.7		34.9	5.5	4

1 in 3 sanctioned judge posts vacant at the High Court level. Nearly 1 in 5 judge posts vacant at the subordinate court level.

Diversity

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Women judges (High Court) (%, Jun 2018)	9.7		0.0	19.6	7
Women judges (sub. court) (%, Jul 2017)	24.9		11.5	44.0	14

Infrastructure

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Courthall shortfall (%, 2016-17, Mar 2018)	12.9		35.1	0.0	6

Over 5 years, at the subordinate court level, the case clearance rate declined. On average, cases at this level remained pending for nearly 6 years.

Workload

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	7.04		24.04	0.99	4
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	1.08		16.57	0.11	5
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	2.6		4.3	1.7	4
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	5.9		9.5	3.7	10
Case clearance rate (High Court) (%, 2016-17)	91		70	102	5
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%, 2016-17)	95		87	129	5

Trends

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	5.3		17.1	-8.5	11
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	0.5		6.1	-7.9	12
Total cases pending (High Court) (%, FY '13-'17)	4.5		10.3	-9.5	11
Total cases pending (sub. court) (%, FY '13-'17)	2.0		7.5	-2.7	11
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	3.44		6.71	-1.66	9
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	2.02		3.75	-4.57	12
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.20		-4.84	4.75	5
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.84		-7.71	6.11	10
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-4.56		-12.59	6.77	7

At the High Court level, over 5 years, cases pending, cases pending per judge, and vacancies increased.

LEGAL AID

RANK IN CATEGORY **9th**

SCORE (Out of 10) **4.98**

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	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Budgets					
NALSA fund utilised (%, 2017-18)	68		50	98	15
State's share in legal aid spend (%, 2017-18)	74		0	89	5
Human Resources					
DLSA secretary vacancy (%, 2019)	31.4		34.8	0.0	6
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	8.7		1.6	13.8	4
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%, 2019)	102		100	103	1
Diversity					
Women panel lawyers (%, Jan 2019)	11.3		7.4	40.4	15
Women PLVs (%, Jan 2019)	38.5		22.3	65.7	6
Infrastructure					
DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%, 2019)	100		83	100	1
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	89.8		1,603.5	6.2	12
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.98		0.19	1.78	2
Workload					
PLA cases: settled as % of received (%, 2017-18)	54		0	85	6
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%, 2017-18) *	64.4		7.4	92.1	4
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (%, 2017-18) **	2.5		0.0	93.8	12

Amongst the lowest share of women panel lawyers.

Poor coverage of legal services clinics means that, on average, one clinic services nearly 90 villages.

About India Justice Report

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