# Manipur\*

\* Not part of India Justice Report ranking 2019



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HOW TO READ THE DATA: Since each indicator has a different unit, to enable

Budgets	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	🗂 The state had
Modernisation fund used (%, 2016-17)	NA		45	100	high levels of vacancies across ranks. One in 4 officer posts were vacant.
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16) Human Resources	3,672		788	5,933	
Constables, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	38.2	•	38.2	-12.5	
Officers, vacancy (%, Jan 2017)	25.7	-	25.7	6.1	
Officers in civil police (%, Jan 2017)	22.3	•	10.0	22.3	
Diversity					
Share of women in police (%, Jan 2017)	8.1	•	3.0	8.1	
Share of women in officers (%, Jan 2017)	7.5		2.4	7.7	<ul> <li>Unable to</li> </ul>
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	133	•	45	133	Meet ST or OBC quotas. Exceeded SC
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	59		46	74	
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (%, Jan 2017)	19	•	19	108	representation in the police. This reservation

#### Infrastructure

Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017) Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017) Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017) Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)

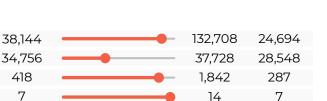


figure was stated as 2%.

#### Workload

Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	240		1,122	197	
					Over 5 years, female
Tuende					representation
Trends					in the force
Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.07		0.01	1.07	improved but
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.36	-	-0.36	0.34	the share of
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.84		2.22	-2.51	women among officers reduced.
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-3.26		1.21	-3.26	
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	4.25	•	-1.69	4.25	

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 and utilisation data were not available.

PRISONS

**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.

	State	State score	Worst	Best	
Budgets	value	(out of 10)	value	value	
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	36,859		27,902	70,218	- High vacancies:
Prison budget utilised (%, 2016-17)	97		75	99	1 in 2 prison
					officer posts vacant. Over 5 years, vacancies at these levels
Human Resources					remained
Officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	53.2	•	53.2	5.0	constant.
Cadre staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	29.7	•	29.7	0.2	
Correctional staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	NA*		100.0	0.0	
Medical staff, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	8.6		34.2	-1.6	
Medical officers, vacancy (%, Dec 2016)	11.1		61.3	0.0	
<b>Diversity</b> Women in prison staff (%, Dec 2016)	14.0		9.2	22.9	
Infrastructure	- /		100		Despite nearly 30% cadre staff vacancies, there is 1 cadre
Prison occupancy (%, Dec 2016)	54	•	100	28	staff for every 2
					inmates.
Workload					
Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	30		79	11	
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	2	•	13	1	
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	NA		896	28	

#### Trends

Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.00	•	2.77	0.00	0
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.00	•	1.66	0.00	Over 5 years, large increase
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.16	•	-0.16	0.38	in UTPs, rising
Inmates per prison officer (%, CY '12-'16)	-0.9	<b>——</b>	10.8	-3.3	from 73% to
Inmates per cadre staff (%, CY '12-'16)	-4.4	•	7.4	-5.0	84%.
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.73	•	2.73	-1.29	
Spend per inmate (%, FY '13-'17)	7.4	-	5.6	28.0	
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	-0.33	<b></b>	-1.82	-0.10	
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	0.0	•	-21.3	3.4	

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. 5. Correctional staff, vacancy; inmates per correctional staff: PSI data shows 0 correctional staff.

JUDICIARY

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Duducto	State	State score	Worst	Best	
Budgets	value	(out of 10)	value	value	
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	130	<b>——</b>	61	144	
Human Resources					1 in 3 judge posts remained
Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	878,706	•	2,338,689	878,706	vacant at the
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	83,994		100,098	57,397	High Court level.
High Court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	35.0		44.1	35.0	
Sub. court judge vacancy (%, 2016-17)	17.1		26.5	11.2	
High Court staff vacancy (%, 2016-17)	13.4		15.3	13.4	
Diversity					
Women judges (High Court) (%, Jun 2018)	0.0	•	0.0	5.9	1
Women judges (sub. court) (%, Jul 2017)	26.9	<b></b>	18.6	37.9	
Infrastructure					L There were no women judges
Courthall shortfall (%, 2016-17, Mar 2018)	9.8	<b></b>	18.9	0.0	in the High
					Court.
Workload					
Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	6.78	•	16.57	6.78	
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (%, Aug 2018)	4.14	•	4.14	1.39	
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	2.2	•	2.2	1.1	
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	5.8		6.9	3.9	
Case clearance rate (High Court) (%, 2016-17)	99		82	99	
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (%, 2016-17)	102	•	89	102	
Trends					
Cases pending (per High Court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-14.0	•	-4.4	-14.0	- Over 5 years,
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (%, FY '13-'17)	-10.2	•	-0.2	-10.2	in both courts, cases pending
Total cases pending (High Court) (%, FY '13-'17)	-5.0		-4.6	-8.8	per judge,
Total cases pending (sub. court) (%, FY '13-'17)	-3.3		0.5	-6.5	total cases
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-3.75	•	3.54	-3.75	pending and
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-1.62	•	0.71	-1.62	judge vacancies reduced.

Data sources: 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; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy; Open Budgets India; Department of Justice.

-9.26

-7.91

-2.74

4.41

1.56

19.80

-9.26

1.56

19.80

Notes: 1. Data 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. Sub. court: subordinate court. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. 6. HC judge and cases data was not available for 2011-12. Hence, a 4-year trend has been computed for trend in cases pending (per HC judge), trend in total cases pending (HC), trend in judge vacancy (HC) and trend in case clearance rate (HC).

Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)

Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)

Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)

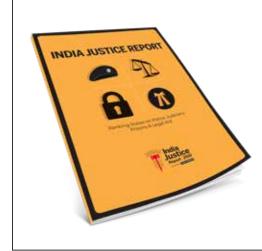
reduced.



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Budgets	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	
NALSA fund utilised (%, 2017-18)	95	<b></b>	69	95	
State's share in legal aid spend (%, 2017-18)	15		0	58	
Human Resources DLSA secretary vacancy (%, 2019)	100.0	•	100.0	0.0	About half DLSAs do not have a full- time secretary sanctioned.
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	31.6	•	2.6	31.6	Against this
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (%, 2019)	56	<b>—</b>	0	100	sanctioned
Diversity					number, all posts are vacant.
Diversity					
Women panel lawyers (%, Jan 2019)	39.1		11.9	52.7	
Women PLVs (%, Jan 2019)	43.6		29.1	43.6	
Infrastructure					
DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (%, 2019)	129	•	100	129	On average, each of the
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	38.7		173.8	15.7	5 jails do not
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.40		0.35	1.00	have a legal
Workload					services clinic.
				. –	
PLA cases: settled as % of received (%, 2017-18)	0	-	0	43	
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (%, 2017-18) *	91.6		16.2	91.6	
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (%, 2017-18) **	0.0		0	18.0	

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