

# Meghalaya

Rank among 7 small-sized states ▶

Overall  
5<sup>th</sup>

Police  
5<sup>th</sup>

Prisons  
2<sup>nd</sup>

Judiciary  
4<sup>th</sup>

Legal aid  
6<sup>th</sup>



## POLICE

RANK IN CATEGORY

5<sup>th</sup>

SCORE (out of 10)



3.53

**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 6 small-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.

### Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Modernisation fund used (% , 2016-17)	NA		1	59	NA
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	1,859		1,117	4,869	6

### Human Resources

Constables, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	15.5		20.5	1.9	5
Officers, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	8.8		21.6	-11.1	2
Officers in civil police (% , Jan 2017)	19.6		10.7	33.0	3

### Diversity

Share of women in police (% , Jan 2017)	4.3		4.3	12.2	7
Share of women in officers (% , Jan 2017)	5.6		3.5	20.2	5
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	178		63	178	1
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	77		54	125	3
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	184		20	184	1

### Infrastructure

Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	91,209		91,209	19,042	7
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	39,697		113,352	11,335	5
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	852		852	181	6
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	19		100	5	4

### Workload

Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	441		679	181	6
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### Trends

Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.47		0.33	0.85	4
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.00		0.00	1.55	7
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.21		3.35	-4.45	4
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-1.51		2.07	-3.76	2
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	1.85		-4.82	6.50	1

The state had the lowest share of women in the police. Exceeded its SC and OBC reservation quotas.

Though a much smaller state, rural police stations served a population larger than their counterparts in states such as Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

The share of women in police is less than in much larger states like Haryana, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Over 5 years, no positive change in share of women officers.

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: Neither contribution nor utilisation data was available.



# PRISONS

RANK IN CATEGORY

2<sup>nd</sup>

SCORE (Out of 10)



5.24

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## Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	32,413		22,354	95,982	4
Prison budget utilised (% , 2016-17)	88		55	100	3

## Human Resources

Officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	15.8		50.0	11.1	2
Cadre staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	8.8		28.3	8.8	1
Correctional staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	NA*		100.0	42.9	NA
Medical staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	-10.0		33.3	-10.0	1
Medical officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	0.0		60.0	0.0	1

Had low to lowest levels of vacancies, amongst small states, particularly at the level of medical staff and officers.

## Diversity

Women in prison staff (% , Dec 2016)	17.1		2.2	18.8	3
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Very high share of UTPs. Over 5 years, UTP population increased from 87% to 89%. This perhaps led to an overcrowding by 32 percentage points.

## Infrastructure

Prison occupancy (% , Dec 2016)	132		132	37	5
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## Workload

Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	60		100	20	6
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	5		7	2	1
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	NA		1,161	548	NA

## Trends

Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.82		7.34	-0.18	3
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.75		4.49	-0.04	5
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.79		-1.50	0.79	1
Inmates per prison officer (% , CY '12-'16)	13.8		41.1	-1.7	5
Inmates per cadre staff (% , CY '12-'16)	4.8		33.0	0.3	3
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.07		3.69	-4.92	6
Spend per inmate (% , FY '13-'17)	18.7		2.7	84.4	3
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	6.04		-7.05	6.04	1
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	105.2		-9.4	113.0	1

High increase in prison expenditure against increase in state expenditure.

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

RANK IN CATEGORY

4<sup>th</sup>

SCORE (Out of 10)



3.74

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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)	94		78	464	6

## Human Resources

Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	988,963		2,338,689	244,231	4
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	78,076		81,396	30,386	6
High Court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	25.0		36.5	16.7	3
Sub. court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	42.0		52.0	6.5	6
High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)	19.5		19.5	6.2	6

31 of 42 subordinate judges were women, the highest amongst small states. No women judges at the High Court level.

## Diversity

Women judges (High Court) (% , Jun 2018)	0.0		0.0	33.3	4
Women judges (sub. court) (% , Jul 2017)	73.8		20.8	73.8	1

## Infrastructure

Courthall shortfall (% , 2016-17, Mar 2018)	42.0		46.0	0.0	5
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## Workload

Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	15.25		15.25	0.28	6
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	10.78		10.78	0.14	6
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	1.3		3.0	1.3	1
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	2.7		6.3	2.7	1
Case clearance rate (High Court) (% , 2016-17)	88		75	110	2
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (% , 2016-17)	92		57	106	6

Cases in the state remained pending for the least number of years on average amongst small states.

## Trends

Cases pending (per High Court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	-9.5		15.4	-19.2	2
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	8.4		21.4	-4.5	6
Total cases pending (High Court) (% , FY '13-'17)	-10.1		22.2	-17.9	2
Total cases pending (sub. court) (% , FY '13-'17)	40.4		40.4	2.3	7
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	6.25		6.52	-5.00	5
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-6.88		5.68	-6.88	1
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	4.86		-4.16	4.86	1
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	2.06		-9.45	2.06	1
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	21.33		-3.08	36.00	1

Overall, at the subordinate court level, the number of cases pending per judge and total cases pending registered high increases.

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.

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).



# LEGAL AID

RANK IN CATEGORY

6<sup>th</sup>

SCORE (Out of 10)



3.03

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## Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
NALSA fund utilised (% , 2017-18)	7		7	95	7
State's share in legal aid spend (% , 2017-18)	23		13	48	5

## Human Resources

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , 2019)	72.7		100.0	0.0	3
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	14.3		13.4	84.3	5
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , 2019)	100		0	100	1

## Diversity

Women panel lawyers (% , Jan 2019)	53.7		15.4	53.7	1
Women PLVs (% , Jan 2019)	27.1		27.1	66.3	7

The state had an uneven presence of women legal-aid providers: highest share of panel lawyers and lowest share in PLVs amongst small states.

## Infrastructure

DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (% , 2019)	157		63	157	1
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	62.1		141.7	2.5	5
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.80		0.00	2.50	3

Improved coverage of legal services clinics required.

## Workload

PLA cases: settled as % of received (% , 2017-18)	0		0	83	4
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (% , 2017-18) *	50.6		3.0	96.8	3
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (% , 2017-18) **	0.0		0.0	27.7	7

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