

# 2026

## LOK SABHA REPLIES

**1st Part of BUDGET SESSION,  
2026.**

**7<sup>th</sup>SESSION OF 18<sup>th</sup>LOK SABHA**

**[28<sup>th</sup>January,2026**

**to**

**13<sup>th</sup> February,2026]**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1169  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**Establishing Benches of Supreme Court in Southern States**

JSC(App'ts)  
✓1169. **Shri Ve Vaithilingam:**

Will the Minister of **Law and Justice** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of establishing permanent benches of the Supreme Court of India in southern States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry, for improving access to justice and reducing hardships to litigants;
- (b) if so, the details of consultations held by the Government with the Supreme Court, High Courts concerned Bar Councils and advocates' associations on the above proposal; and
- (c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for evaluating regional case-load, logistical requirements and legal steps for placing a reasoned proposal before the competent authorities?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY  
OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) to (c): Article 130 of the Constitution of India provides that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

The Eleventh Law Commission in its 125<sup>th</sup> Report titled “The Supreme Court – A Fresh Look”, submitted in 1988, reiterated the recommendations made by Tenth Law Commission in its 95<sup>th</sup> Report for splitting the Supreme Court into two namely (i) Constitutional Court at Delhi and (ii) Court of appeal or Federal Court sitting in North, South, East, West and Central India. The Eighteenth Law Commission in its 229<sup>th</sup> Report had also suggested that a Constitutional Bench be set up at Delhi and four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region at Delhi, Southern region at Chennai/Hyderabad, Eastern region at Kolkata and Western region at Mumbai.

The matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who has informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, found no justification for setting up of benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi.

In Writ Petition WP(C) No. 36/2016 on establishment of National Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 13.07.2016 deemed it proper to refer the aforementioned issue to Constitutional Bench for authoritative pronouncement. The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1174**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 6<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**CORRUPTION COMPLAINTS AGAINST HIGH COURT JUDGES**

*JSC Appnts)*  
✓ **1174. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any corruption complaint against former Acting Chief Justice T. Raja of Madras High Court, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of complaint, including the names of Judges against whom complaints were received by the Government against sitting High Court Judges from 2018 to date, and forwarded to the Supreme Court for appropriate action; and
- (c) the number of complaints or grievances received by the Government through various modes including CPGRAMS portal that are transferred to Supreme Court for appropriate action as per in-house procedure from 2014 till date?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF  
LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (c): The complaints received against Judges and Chief Justices of the High Courts are handled by the judiciary through an "in-house mechanism". The Supreme Court of India, on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1997, adopted two Resolutions namely (i) "The Restatement of Values of Judicial Life" which lays down certain judicial standards and principles to be observed and followed by the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and (ii) "in-house procedure' for taking suitable remedial action against judges who do not follow universally accepted values of Judicial life including those included in the Restatement of Values of Judicial life.

As per the established "In-house procedure' for the Higher Judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges. In view of the independence of the Judiciary enshrined in the Constitution of India, the complaints/representations received are forwarded to the Chief Justice of India or to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, as the case may be.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1183  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**SUICIDE INCIDENT IN SAKET COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

*JSS-II)*  
✓ **1183. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:  
SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted an inquiry into the reasons for the suicide committed by a person with disability by jumping from the Saket Court Complex in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said individual was subjected to any administrative, official or workplace pressure;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any suicide note was recovered from the said individual;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the number of such incidents that have come to the notice of the Government during the last five years; and
- (h) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) and (b):** Yes, an investigation is being conducted at Police Station (PS) Saket in the matter. As per information received from the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, on 09.01.2026 at about 10:23 hours, a PCR call was received regarding a person having fallen from the terrace of the main building of Saket Court Complex. The local police immediately reached the spot and found that the injured person, Harish Singh Mahar (Ahlmad in digital traffic court no. 27) s/o Laxman Singh, Age- about 43 years r/o H. No. B-921, IInd floor,

Greenfield Colony, Faridabad, had already been shifted to Pushpawati Singhania Research Institute, Malviya Nagar, Delhi, where he was declared brought dead.

The scene of crime was inspected by the Crime team, various samples and exhibits were taken into possession, and photographs were taken. The post-mortem examination was conducted at AIIMS, New Delhi. CCTV footage was examined and statements of relevant persons were recorded. No foul play came to light.

**(c) to (f):** As per information provided by the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, a suicide note was recovered from the pocket of the deceased by the attending doctor. As per the contents of the note, the deceased mentioned work-related pressure as the reason for committing suicide and stated that no person should be held responsible for the incident. The deceased, who was 60% physically handicapped by birth, requested that light duties be assigned to persons with disabilities.

**(g):** The Government does not maintain a database of suicides within court complexes specifically.

**(h):** The safety and security of all stakeholders in the court complexes is a matter of utmost priority for the government. Court security and day-to-day management of court complexes fall within the domain of the State Government/UT in coordination with the respective High Court. However, the Central government remains committed to working with all stakeholders to continuously improve the court infrastructure, including digital infrastructure so as to make the working conditions in the court better, while ensuring the efficient functioning of the courts.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1223  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**ARBITRATION COUNCIL OF INDIA**

ADR CELL  
(DLA)

✓ 1223. Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.:  
Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was a provision of Arbitration Council of India (ACI) in the Arbitration Act in 2019 to ensure predictability, transparency and efficiency in dispute resolution, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether even after six-years, ACI is yet to constitute;
- (c) if so, whether India can emerge as a hub of international arbitration without the constitution of ACI, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not expediting the constitution of the council;
- (d) whether non-establishment of the ACI is adversely affecting efforts to make India a hub of international arbitration, if so, the steps taken to ensure the establishment of the ACI at the earliest;
- (e) whether the Government plans to regulate or promote institutional arbitration in the absence of mandated oversight body, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the reasons for the prolonged transition of corporates and PSUs from ad-hoc to institutional arbitration and the role played by the Government in facilitating this shift?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) and (b)** Section 10 of the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019, *vide* which Part IA has been inserted in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, provides for the establishment of a seven member body called the Arbitration Council of India, *inter-alia* for framing policies governing the grading of arbitral institutions, recognizing professional institutes providing accreditation of arbitrators and holding training, workshops and courses in the area of arbitration. The Arbitration Council of India has not been constituted as yet.

**(c) to (f)** During the past decade, the Government of India has taken various initiatives with a view to develop India as a hub of arbitration. These include amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 carried out in the years 2015, 2019 and 2021. These amendments aim at ensuring timely conclusion of arbitration proceedings, neutrality of arbitrators, minimizing judicial intervention in the arbitral process and quick enforcement of arbitral awards. The amendments are further aimed at promoting institutional arbitration, updating the law to reflect best global practices and resolve ambiguities thereby establishing an arbitration ecosystem where arbitral institutions can flourish.

The India International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019, has been enacted, leading to the establishment of the India International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous body for facilitating institutional arbitration including for international commercial arbitration. The Centre is providing world class arbitration related services at its facilities in a cost effective manner, including reputed empanelled arbitrators and requisite administrative support for the smooth conduct of arbitral proceedings. The Centre is envisaged to become a model arbitral institution in the country, thereby paving the way for enhancing the quality of institutional framework for arbitration.

Further, continuous steps are being taken for creating awareness about and promoting institutional arbitration in the country. In the month of June 2025, a conference was organised by the Department of Legal Affairs in collaboration with India International Arbitration Centre and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, a Central Public Sector Enterprise, to raise awareness about the benefits of institutional arbitration among Central Public Sector Enterprises. The Conference served as a dynamic platform for dialogue on institutional arbitration and the importance of adopting institutional arbitration under the aegis of India International Arbitration Centre.

In September, 2025, India International Arbitration Centre hosted an Oxford-Style Debate at the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on the topic of Institutional Arbitration and the debate witnessed compelling arguments led by eminent speakers. Following this, in the month of September 2025, a webinar on the

theme Institutional Arbitration was also organised by the India International Arbitration Centre, in collaboration with Federation of Indian Exports Organisation which brought together the exporters to understand the importance of institutional arbitration in resolving commercial disputes.

India International Arbitration Centre has also launched the inaugural edition of its annual magazine, for dissemination of knowledge of law and procedures on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The magazine contains articles from amongst others, notable national and international arbitration practitioners.

In the financial year 2024-25, certain Central Public Sector Enterprises being Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, Gas Authority of India Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, have adopted India International Arbitration Centre as the designated arbitral institution in their dispute resolution clauses.

India International Arbitration Centre also continues to take steps for disseminating the advantages of institutional arbitration.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1258  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY - 06/02/2026

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL AID AND NALSA SCHEMES

JSCLAPJ  
V1258. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress achieved under NALSA schemes such as SPRUHA 2025, Veer Parivar Sahayata Yojana, JAGRITI 2025 and the Human-Wildlife Conflict Victims Scheme during 2025-26, including the number of beneficiaries covered (over 1.12 crore persons provided legal advice through Tele-Law), and financial utilization from the Department of Justice allocations;
- (b) the actions taken to address issues of unequal access and delays in legal aid amid reports of federalism-related challenges; and
- (c) the manner in which these initiatives align with the World Bank's emphasis on inclusive growth through improved access to justice and the IMF 2025 concerns regarding strengthening social safety and judicial systems for resilient development?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) The Scheme such as SPRUHA, 2025; Veer Parivar Sahayata Yojana, 2025; JAGRITI 2025; and the Human-Wildlife Conflict Victims Scheme are implemented by NALSA as legal aid Schemes, whereas Tele-Law is a program under the Central Sector Scheme named Designing Innovative Solution for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) of the Department of Justice through which 1.12 crore beneficiaries have been rendered pre-litigation advice till date.

The NALSA SPRUHA (Supporting Potential and Resilience of the Unseen, Held-back and Affected) Scheme, 2025 is a newly introduced initiative to provide comprehensive legal and social support to prisoners, undertrial inmates, and their dependents, with

emphasis on rehabilitation and reintegration. It addresses legal, social, and economic vulnerabilities through free legal aid, counselling, bail and parole assistance, linkage with welfare schemes, coordination with prison and district authorities, legal awareness, and post-release support to reduce recidivism and promote social reintegration.

The NALSA Veer Parivar Sahayata Yojana, 2025, launched in July 2025, aims to ensure timely free legal aid to defence personnel, ex-servicemen, and their dependents, particularly for property, family, consumer, and succession matters. Between July 2025 and September 2025, 5,219 beneficiaries were assisted through 417 Legal Aid Clinics at Zila Sainik Boards. During this period, 692 legal aid and outreach activities were conducted with the support of 525 Para Legal Volunteers and 355 Panel Lawyers, reflecting rapid operationalisation and expanding outreach.

The NALSA (JAGRITI – Justice Awareness for Grassroots Information and Transparency Initiative) Scheme, 2025, aims to strengthen grassroots legal awareness by integrating Legal Services Institutions with Local Self-Government bodies and community infrastructure. Between July 2025 and December 2025, 690 District Units and 2,129 Taluk Units were established, and over 35,000 Permanent Legal Aid Clinics were set up. A total of 35,24,711 persons were made aware of legal aid and welfare schemes. The Scheme focused largely on issues such as POCSO, child marriage, and domestic violence, reflecting a strong focus on protection of women and children.

The NALSA Scheme for Victims of Human–Wildlife Conflict, 2025 aims to address legal, social, and economic challenges faced by affected individuals in forest-fringe and tribal areas by facilitating legal aid, awareness, compensation, and allied reliefs in line with Articles 21 and 48A of the Constitution.

The details of funds allocated by the Government for implementation of various legal aid services and programmes framed under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, during the financial year viz. 2025-26 (upto December 2025) is as under:

Rs. in Crore	
Grants to NALSA	Grants Utilised by NALSA
200.00 (Grants-in-aid)	144.65
195.84 (under LADCS Scheme)	194.17

(b) and (c): The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to coordinate, monitor, and strengthen the implementation of legal aid across the country. NALSA operates through a decentralized institutional framework comprising 37 State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), 707 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and 2,440 Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs) and works in close coordination with all States and Union Territories, in the spirit of cooperative federalism, to address issues of unequal access and delays in legal aid and to ensure uniform, timely, and equitable delivery of legal services, particularly to marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.

All legal aid activities and schemes formulated by NALSA are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987. Accordingly, all eligible beneficiaries under the Act are provided access to justice through the various legal aid programmes and activities undertaken by NALSA which aims to remove economic and social barriers in access to justice for marginalized communities.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1269**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE COLLEGIUM SYSTEM**

35 (APPTs)  
†1269. **Shri Murari Lal Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Law and Justice** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that about 33 per cent of the Supreme Court and 50 per cent of the Judges of High Court belong to the family members who have previously held high positions in the judiciary, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the above situation has arisen mainly due to the collegium system under which judges are appointed by judges themselves, if so, whether it adversely affects the principles of transparency and equal opportunity, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any official data regarding the generational (first generation/second generation) background of judges appointed to the High Courts and the Supreme Court, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure transparency, fairness and equal opportunities to ST, SC and OBC advocates in the judicial appointment process?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY  
OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (d): Appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124, 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, category-wise data

pertaining to representation of any caste or class of persons among the Judges of Supreme Court and the High Courts is not centrally available. Since 2018, the recommendees for the post of High Court Judges are required to provide details regarding their social background in the prescribed format (prepared in consultation with the Supreme Court). As per the information provided by the recommendees, out of 848 Judges appointed from 2018 till 02.02.2026, 33 belong to SC category, 17 belong to ST category, 104 belong to OBC category and 46 belong to the minority category. 130 women were appointed as Judges in various High Courts during the same period.

As per the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP), the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. However, the Government is committed to enhancing social diversity in judiciary and has been requesting the Chief Justices of High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women to ensure social diversity in the appointment of Judges in High Courts. Only those persons who are recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium, are appointed as Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1274  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 6<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**APPOINTMENT OF AD-HOC JUDGES IN HIGH COURTS**

*JSL(Appt's)*  
✓1274. **SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the Supreme Court's proposal to appoint ad-hoc judges in High Courts with high pendency of criminal appeals under Article 224A of the Constitution, if so, the action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the total number of criminal appeals pending in High Courts across the country, along with a breakup for the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to address judicial vacancies and expedite disposal of criminal appeals; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering a formal policy to institutionalise the appointment of ad-hoc judges in High Courts to reduce the backlog of cases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF  
LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (d): The Supreme Court vide judgment dated 20.04.2021 in W.P. (C) No. 1236 of 2019 had stipulated guidelines for such appointments. Supreme Court Bench vide its orders dated 30.01.2025 and 18.12.2025 has partially amended the aforesaid judgment dated 20.04.2021 and has, inter-alia, directed that each High Court may take recourse to Article 224A of the Constitution of India for appointment of ad-hoc Judges, between 2 and 5 in number but not exceeding 10% of the sanctioned strength of the High Court. It has also been directed that the procedure for appointment of ad-hoc Judges, as given in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of High Court Judges is applicable for such appointments.

As per the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 7,63,539 criminal appeals are pending in various High Courts.

As per the MoP, the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, in consultation with two senior-most puisne Judges of the High Court. As per the MoP, the High Courts are required to make recommendations at least 06 months before the occurrence of a vacancy. However, this time limit is rarely observed. For appointments to the High Courts, the views of concerned State Government are obtained in accordance with the MoP. The recommendations also have to be considered in the light of such other reports as may be available to the Government in respect of the names under consideration. The recommendations of the High Court Collegium, the State Governments and the Government of India are then forwarded to the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC) for advice.

Appointment of Judges in the higher judiciary is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process between the executive and the judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at State and Central level. Only those persons whose names have been recommended by the SCC are appointed as Judges of the High Courts.

Pendency of cases in courts arise due to several factors which inter alia, include complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders viz. Bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and proper application of rules and procedures to monitor, track and bunch hearing of cases. Furthermore, pendency of cases and vacancy position of judges in High Courts are not necessarily directly related.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1276**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**WOMEN JUDGES IN JUDICIARY**

JSC (App'ts)  
✓1276. **Km. Sudha R:**

Will the Minister of **Law and Justice** be pleased to state:

- (a) the data on the number of women judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the persistent gender gap in country's higher judiciary, where women judges constitute very minimal;
- (c) the reasons for this disparity, including systemic issues, if any;
- (d) the details of variations across States and whether this reflects inadequate pools of qualified women candidates or structural barriers, particularly that could benefit from diverse judicial perspectives in cases involving women's rights and social justice; and
- (e) the steps being taken to accelerate gender parity, including timelines for increasing women's representation in the higher judiciary, support for women lawyers?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY  
OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (e): The information is at **Annexure**.

Appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124, 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons.

As per the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP), the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. However, the Government is committed to enhancing social diversity in judiciary and has been requesting the Chief Justices of High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women to ensure social diversity in the appointment of Judges in High Courts. Since 2014, 170 Women Judges have been appointed in the High Courts, including 96 in the last five years and 06 in the Supreme Court. Only those persons who are recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium, are appointed as Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

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**Details of Women Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts  
(As on 02.02.2026)**

Sl. No.	Court(s)	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	No. of Women Judges
A.	Supreme Court	34	33	1
B.	High Court			
1	Allahabad	160	110	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	32	5
3	Bombay	94	80	12
4	Calcutta	72	43	8
5	Chhattisgarh	22	15	1
6	Delhi	60	44	10
7	Gauhati	30	25	5
8	Gujarat	52	35	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	12	1
10	J & K and Ladakh	25	14	2
11	Jharkhand	25	14	1
12	Karnataka	62	46	9
13	Kerala	47	40	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	42	1
15	Madras	75	53	10
16	Manipur	5	3	0
17	Meghalaya	4	4	1
18	Orissa	33	19	1
19	Patna	53	38	2
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	61	18
21	Rajasthan	50	39	4
22	Sikkim	3	3	1
23	Telangana	42	28	7
24	Tripura	5	4	0
25	Uttarakhand	11	10	0
Total		1122	814	116

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1291  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY - 06/02/2026

LEGAL AID SERVICES AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN TELANGANA

✓ 1291. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries provided legal aid in Telangana during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) the number of legal services clinics, Lok Adalats and mediation centres conducted and the outcomes thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed improvements in access to justice in rural and disadvantaged regions;
- (d) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (e) whether any special expansion of legal aid infrastructure is proposed for Telangana, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) The details of beneficiaries provided legal aid in Telangana during the last five years, are at **Annexure-A**.
- (b) The number of Legal Services Clinics functional and persons provided legal assistance in the State of Telangana during the last five financial years are as follows: -

Year	Number of Legal Service Clinics	Number of Persons provided Legal Assistance
2021-22	383	3,307
2022-23	383	8,406
2023-24	234	13,486
2024-25	234	21,141
2025-26 (upto November, 2025)	314	11,424

Details of cases disposed of through Lok Adalats (including National and State Lok Adalats) in the State of Telangana during the last five years are as follows: -

Year	Pre-litigation Cases	Pending Cases	Total Cases Disposed of
2021	78,666	2,80,686	3,59,352
2022	64,185	15,57,067	16,21,252
2023	37,87,275	19,93,608	57,80,883
2024	1,24,96,322	22,60,797	1,47,57,119
2025	35,11,386	27,85,154	62,96,540

Details of cases settled through Mediation in the State of Telangana during the last five years are as follows: -

Year	Number of cases settled through Mediation
2021	627
2022	618
2023	650
2024	699
2025	1,245

(c) to (e): The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is a statutory body established under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987. NALSA regularly conducts review meetings with State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) to assess the impact of legal aid services. Simultaneously, all-India meetings of legal services authorities are held to evaluate the overall functioning of legal services institutions. During these meetings, officials from State and District Legal Service Authorities provide valuable feedback on the effectiveness of legal aid services.

The Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme across the Country including Telangana through NALSA with an aim to provide free legal aid in criminal matters to the beneficiaries eligible under Section 12 of the LSA Act, 1987. As on 30<sup>th</sup> December 2025, Legal Aid Defense Aid Counsel (LADC) offices are functional in 33 districts in the State of Telangana with 141 full time Defence Counsels to provide dedicated legal representation from early stages of criminal cases till the appellate stage.

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Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1291 for answer on 06.02.2026 regarding – Legal Aid Services and Access to Justice in Telangana.

Statement showing the number of persons benefitted through Legal Aid in the State of Telangana during the years 2021 to 2025.							
Sl. No	District Legal Services Authority	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
1	Adilabad	129	157	156	266	1,007	1,715
2	Bhadradi Kothagudem	0	0	647	843	1,015	2,505
3	Bhupalapally	0	0	0	0	11	11
4	Bhuvanagiri	0	0	81	84	112	277
5	City Civil Courts Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad	511	711	827	959	723	3,731
6	Hanamkonda	0	0	45	34	74	153
7	High Court Legal Services Committee, Hyderabad.	506	793	628	1,591	1,490	5,008
8	Jagtial	0	0	10	6	23	39
9	Jangaon	0	0	49	24	27	100
10	Jogulamaba Gadwal	0	0	3	4	20	27
11	Kamareddy	0	0	62	68	99	229
12	Karimnagar	1,185	1,579	905	1,074	948	5,691
13	Khammam	309	1,332	1,506	2,837	2,236	8,220
14	Kumurambheem Asifabad	0	0	36	74	127	237
15	Mahabubabad	0	0	39	45	72	156
16	Mahabubnagar	0	0	3,041	2,984	4,557	10,582
17	Mancherial	0	0	30	44	45	119
18	Medak	835	1,353	96	231	413	2,928
19	Medchal Malkajgiri	0	0	104	197	267	568
20	MLSA, Hyderabad	410	4,063	1,276	339	737	6,825
21	Mulugu	0	0	42	28	14	84
22	Nagarkurnool	0	0	162	100	138	400
23	Nalgonda	179	274	267	243	238	1,201
24	Narayanpet	0	0	7	60	51	118
25	Nirmal	0	0	96	160	239	495
26	Nizamabad	94	159	211	142	656	1,262
27	Peddapalli	0	0	41	96	108	245

28	Ranga Reddy	1,257	846	1,979	1,027	1,168	6,277
29	Sanga Reddy	0	0	712	1,075	1,291	3,078
30	Siddipet	0	0	19	109	364	492
31	Sircilla	0	0	28	125	180	333
32	Suryapet	0	0	36	78	330	444
33	Vikarabad	0	0	66	65	146	277
34	Wanaparthy	0	0	35	165	496	696
35	Warangal	75	176	75	65	778	1,169
	Total	5,490	11,443	13,317	15,242	20,200	65,692

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1308  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**DELAYS IN E-COURT MISSION MODE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

*JSL(e-courts)*  
**✓1308. Shri Malaiyarasan D:**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of delays in the implementation of the e-Court Mission Mode Project across various courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delays in completing key components such as digital case records, e-filing, virtual courtrooms and inter-connectivity of courts;
- (c) the current status of implementation of Phase II and Phase III of the e-Court Project, State-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu and the progress made in district and subordinate courts in Kallakurichi constituency;
- (d) whether inadequate infrastructure, shortage of technical manpower or financial constraints have affected the timely implementation of the project; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the rollout of e-Courts and ensure that district and subordinate courts benefit from digital judicial services at the earliest, especially in Kallakurichi constituency?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (e): The e-Courts Mission Mode Project is being implemented in a phased manner across the country with the objective of strengthening the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the judicial system. The Department of Justice in close coordination with

eCommittee of Supreme Court of India is implementing the e-Courts Project in a decentralized manner through the respective High Courts.

Phase I (2011 – 2015) of the project primarily focused on basic computerization and internal connectivity in courts. Phase II (2015 – 2023), having financial outlay of Rs. 1670 crore, focused on ICT facilitation of judicial services to citizens. High Court-wise details of funds released under Phase-II of the eCourts Project are at **Annexure-I**. The components included computer hardware, computerization of District and State Legal Services Authorities, Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity, trainings of stakeholders, establishment of eSewa Kendra, etc. An advanced Case Information System (CIS) software, National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and systems for digital filing and payments were developed, which revolutionized the way public accessed the services provided by the judiciary.

Phase III (2023-2027) of the eCourts project envisions transforming Indian courts into digital and paperless courts by digitizing legacy and current case records, expanding video conferencing to all courts, jails, and selected hospitals, extending online courts beyond traffic violations and strengthening e-filing and e-payments systems. Further, the project aims at creation of eSewa Kendras in all court complexes, creation of a state-of-the-art cloud-based data repository for storing digitized court records and applications, and deployment of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) for case analysis and forecasting. Phase III has financial outlay of Rs. 7210 crore, out of which Rs 2740.86 crore have been released to High Courts and other Agencies till date. The High Court-wise details of funds released are at **Annexure-II**. The details of digitization of records, virtual courts, video conferencing and e-filing, as provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, High Court-wise and District Court-wise are at **Annexure-III**.

Currently, over 618.36 crore pages of court records including legacy records have been digitized. Approximately 1.03 crore cases have been filed electronically through the e-filing platform. 29 Virtual Courts have been established to enable online adjudication of traffic challans, and live streaming of court proceeding is operational in 11 High Courts. Video Conferencing facilities have been expanded across 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 jails, and over 3.93 crore hearings have been conducted through video conferencing. The Wide Area Network (WAN) Project under e-Courts project is aimed at connecting all District and Subordinate court complexes, spread across the country using various technologies like Optical Fiber Cable (OFC),

Radio Frequency (RF) and Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) etc. So far, 99.5% court complexes have been connected with 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps bandwidth speed. This forms the backbone for the eCourts project, ensuring data connectivity in courts across the length and breadth of the country. Further, all district court websites have been migrated to the Secure, Scalable, and Suganya Website as a Service (S3WAAS) platform.

Under the software development component of the eCourts Project, manpower is engaged through NIC and outsourced resources as per Government norms. It includes software developers, system analysts, database administrators, cybersecurity and project management professionals at Central and High Court level to support development, maintenance, up-gradation and secure operation of eCourts applications across the judiciary. A Centre of Excellence (CoE) has also been established with adequate technical manpower for providing technical assistance to the High Courts. The project is being supported through adequate financial allocation, ongoing training of technical manpower, provision of funds to High Courts for infrastructure augmentation and connectivity, and continued coordination with the High Courts to facilitate effective and timely implementation.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, the e-Courts project is being implemented under the guidance of the Madras High Court, in all district and subordinate courts, including those in Kallakurichi constituency. During Phase II of the project, Kallakurichi was not constituted as a separate district and existed only as a taluk. It was subsequently established as a district during Phase III.

During Phase II and Phase III of the eCourts project, a wide range of initiatives have been implemented aimed at strengthening ICT infrastructure and improving access to judicial services under the Madras High Court. All district courts were computerized and ICT infrastructure was provided to 1,161 courts, 259 court complexes and 41 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs)/ Taluka Legal Services Committees (TLSCs). 14 court complexes were equipped with solar power plants. Citizen-centric services were enhanced through the installation of 2 Justice Clocks, 317 e-Sewa Kendras, 105 Help Desk Counters and 259 information kiosks. Virtual hearings were facilitated by establishing 140 video conferencing cabins with broadband connectivity in 236 court complexes and 111 jails, and 20.1 lakh virtual hearings have been conducted till 31.12.2025. E-filing and e-payments systems were implemented across all courts. Over 33.93 crore pages of court records have been digitized so far. For effective service of summons, 2,906 smartphones were provided under the National Service and Tracking of

Electronic Processes (NSTEP) initiative to senior bailiffs and process servers. Further, WAN connectivity was extended to 267 court complexes to provide robust, high-speed, and secure connectivity to remote and underserved court complexes. The Madras High Court has made substantial progress in the implementation of the e-Courts project. Further, a tripartite agreement has been executed among the Madras High Court, the State Government of Tamil Nadu, and the Government of India on the matter.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 1308 FOR 06.02.2026 REGARDING DELAYS IN E-COURT MISSION MODE  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**Details of funds released under Phase II of the e-Courts project, High court-wise:**

S. No.	High Court	Total (in Rs. crore)
1	Allahabad	109.48
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.96
3	Bombay	125.24
4	Calcutta	37.09
5	Chhattisgarh	27.31
6	Delhi	26.80
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	12.90
8	Gauhati (Assam)	70.77
9	Gauhati (Mizoram)	7.87
10	Gauhati (Nagaland)	7.99
11	Gujarat	72.82
12	Himachal Pradesh	11.19
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	18.98
14	Jharkhand	24.25
15	Karnataka	65.38
16	Kerala	37.61
17	Madhya Pradesh	74.05
18	Madras	70.15
19	Manipur	9.27
20	Meghalaya	13.17
21	Orissa	46.41
22	Patna	55.82

S. No.	High Court	Total (in Rs. crore)
23	Punjab & Haryana	54.13
24	Rajasthan	74.56
25	Sikkim	7.58
26	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh*	70.29
27	Telangana	1.79
28	Tripura	17.86
29	Uttarakhand	11.65
<b>Total (in Cr.)</b>		<b>1164.37</b>

\* Funds released to erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and Telangana High Court; shared in the ratio of 58:42 respectively.

**Note:** In addition to the funds released to High Courts, Rs 180.57 crore were released to NIC for providing technical support, Rs 293.68 crore to BSNL for WAN (Wide Area Network) connectivity, Rs 13.50 crore to eCommittee, SCI under Change Management and Rs 16.31 crore for miscellaneous expenditure (salary, office expenses, publicity, etc).

## Annexure- II

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 1308 FOR 06.02.2026 REGARDING DELAYS IN E-COURT MISSION MODE  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Details of funds released under Phase III of the e-Courts project, High court-wise and year-wise:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	High Court	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Allahabad	95.87	51.78	119.92
2	Andhra Pradesh	25.44	31.74	15.81
3	Bombay	69.54	83.19	92.41
4	Calcutta	16.73	27.65	9.50
5	Chhattisgarh	16.27	24.17	39.11
6	Delhi	17.89	48.19	17.90
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	2.03	9.76	1.79
8	Gauhati (Assam)	24.97	33.85	3.65
9	Gauhati (Mizoram)	3.12	6.22	1.99
10	Gauhati, Kohima (Nagaland)	1.79	3.91	3.41
11	Gujarat	27.72	73.21	48.89
12	Himachal Pradesh	6.06	6.89	7.63
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	6.52	14.53	12.81
14	Jharkhand	10.59	29.22	7.65
15	Karnataka	32.37	67.40	48.22
16	Kerala	15.40	32.62	51.60
17	Madhya Pradesh	22.90	77.31	48.58
18	Madras	90.69	91.75	113.20
19	Manipur	11.12	7.54	2.16
20	Meghalaya	3.33	8.50	3.83
21	Orissa	6.77	53.24	16.09
22	Patna	32.43	89.55	57.61
23	Punjab And Haryana	14.58	26.01	10.01

S. No.	High Court	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
24	Rajasthan	19.80	34.72	60.88
25	Sikkim	1.71	8.98	2.51
26	Telangana	22.03	28.57	28.91
27	Tripura	0.53	7.05	8.79
28	Uttarakhand	13.68	19.95	29.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>611.88</b>	<b>997.49</b>	<b>864.43*</b>

\* As on 04.02.2026

**Note:** In addition to the funds released to High Courts, Rs. 185.06 crore have been released to NIC for providing technical support, Rs 54.79 crore to BSNL for WAN (Wide Area Network) connectivity, Rs 17.51 crore to eCommittee, SCI under Change Management, Rs 0.28 crore to IIT Madras for development of e-Learning platform, and Rs 9.42 crore for miscellaneous expenditure (salary, office expenses, publicity, etc.).

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1308 FOR 06.02.2026 REGARDING DELAYS IN E-COURT MISSION MODE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**A. Details of digitization of court records in High Courts and District Courts till 31.12.2025:**

S. No.	High Court	Total Pages Digitized in High Court	Total Pages Digitized in District Courts
1	Allahabad	57,74,41,007	1,68,69,63,743
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,41,11,865	17,28,50,732
3	Bombay	8,90,63,956	22,07,485
4	Calcutta	5,95,17,135	0
5	Chhattisgarh	24,26,800	1,91,84,603
6	Delhi	23,46,18,073	10,48,83,922
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	5,06,407	1,26,322
8	Gauhati – Assam	2,97,53,593	15,58,31,203
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	12,31,287	20,97,820
10	Gauhati – Nagaland	0	0
11	Gujarat	16,98,629	11,64,409
12	Himachal Pradesh	79,15,775	11,81,757
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	4,11,76,756	2,50,11,814
14	Jharkhand	3,01,84,408	96,24,854
15	Karnataka	5,14,20,668	4,63,47,270
16	Kerala	8,17,95,531	1,71,13,720
17	Madhya Pradesh	24,62,88,505	66,68,95,995
18	Madras	20,76,93,848	13,16,62,142
19	Manipur	58,56,075	57,36,785
20	Meghalaya	11,56,596	38,20,961
21	Orissa	5,33,13,761	17,36,02,357
22	Patna	2,40,49,339	2,39,56,123
23	Punjab & Haryana	29,46,04,020	62,82,06,241
24	Rajasthan	13,44,36,567	3,50,10,815
25	Sikkim	11,73,135	54,15,378
26	Telangana	12,85,86,477	7,61,42,250
27	Tripura	54,39,454	5,62,558
28	Uttarakhand	2,41,91,236	1,33,14,115
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,36,96,50,903</b>	<b>4,00,89,15,374</b>

(Source: eCommittee, SCI)

**B. Details of virtual court establishments and challans, state-wise till 31.12.2025:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Virtual Court Establishment Name</b>	<b>Number of Challans Received</b>	<b>Challan Amount (In Rs.)</b>
1	Assam (Assam Traffic Department)	2,52,352	3,10,25,201
2	Chandigarh (Virtual Court Chandigarh)	18,14,186	24,49,08,810
3	Chhattisgarh (Traffic Department)	1,29,303	82,60,701
4	Chhattisgarh (Transport Department)	49,572	3,30,500
5	Delhi (Notice Department)	2,62,11,142	2,18,20,23,706
6	Delhi (Traffic Department)	1,10,92,663	2,15,46,13,153
7	Gujarat (Traffic Department)	74,86,237	41,16,95,656
8	Gujarat (Transport Department)	8,10,340	33,05,10,865
9	Haryana (Traffic Department)	51,63,782	26,95,79,801
10	Himachal Pradesh (Traffic Department)	8,89,304	5,33,29,353
11	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (Jammu Traffic Department)	14,59,411	12,12,00,646
12	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (Kashmir Traffic Department)	14,20,148	14,98,72,014
13	Karnataka (Traffic Department)	1,27,657	1,10,16,14,350
14	Kerala (Police Department)	50,16,507	17,63,55,442
15	Kerala (Transport Department)	15,24,588	28,09,68,711
16	Madhya Pradesh (Traffic Department)	21,09,341	5,75,54,610
17	Maharashtra (Transport Department)	56,569	31,49,705
18	Maharashtra (Nashik Traffic Department)	22	2
19	Manipur (Virtual Court – Traffic)	19,671	7,96,000
20	Manipur (Virtual Court – Transport)	6,436	4,34,500
21	Meghalaya (Traffic Department)	6,472	1,00,501
22	Odisha (Traffic CTC-BBSR Commissionerate)	8,80,783	7,63,59,501
23	Rajasthan (Traffic Department)	3,17,077	2,16,07,070
24	Tamil Nadu (Traffic Department)	2,53,972	1,17,54,41,050
25	Tripura (Traffic Department)	2,69,894	42,48,726
26	Uttar Pradesh (Traffic Department)	2,99,56,401	82,72,27,444
27	Uttarakhand (Traffic Department)	1,66,141	1,85,93,902
28	Uttarakhand (Transport Department)	1,43,967	2,30,60,042
29	West Bengal (Traffic Department)	4,83,932	76,88,452
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,81,17,870</b>	<b>973,25,50,414</b>

(Source: eCommittee, SCI)

**C. Number of cases heard through video conferencing in High Courts and District Courts till 31.12.2025:**

S. No.	High Court	High Courts	District Courts
1	Allahabad	2,49,060	66,73,818
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,21,307	14,57,401
3	Bombay	94,493	3,10,408
4	Calcutta	1,81,591	1,85,189
5	Chhattisgarh	1,05,175	4,59,698
6	Delhi	3,22,201	75,03,131
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	3,574	8,779
8	Gauhati – Assam	2,67,767	5,47,962
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	4,294	13,268
10	Gauhati – Nagaland	1,477	1,278
11	Gujarat	4,20,087	2,34,667
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,86,350	2,02,660
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	2,65,337	5,98,259
14	Jharkhand	2,25,235	7,45,304
15	Karnataka	12,78,460	1,92,285
16	Kerala	2,80,384	6,93,555
17	Madhya Pradesh	6,97,374	11,72,912
18	Madras	15,31,620	4,79,195
19	Manipur	55,160	18,811
20	Meghalaya	6,930	77,483
21	Orissa	3,59,593	3,66,450
22	Patna	2,78,212	32,75,264
23	Punjab & Haryana	6,53,089	37,34,523
24	Rajasthan	2,54,597	2,66,506
25	Sikkim	926	17,890
26	Telangana	15,31,472	2,01,818
27	Tripura	22,535	42,737
28	Uttarakhand	91,252	51,892
<b>Total</b>		<b>97,89,552</b>	<b>2,95,33,143</b>

(Source: eCommittee, SCI)

**D. Number of cases e-filed in High Courts and District Courts till 31.12.2025:**

S. No.	State Name	High Court/ District Court	Total Cases e-filed		
			HC	DC	Total
1.	Allahabad*	District Court	0	12,255	12,255
2.	Andhra Pradesh	High Court	22,909	27	22,936
3.	Bombay	Both Court	3,98,448	24,92,723	28,91,171
4.	Calcutta	High Court	11,847	2,453	14,300
5.	Chhattisgarh	Both Court	853	3,018	3,871
6.	Delhi*	District Court	0	16,06,202	16,06,202
7.	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	Both Court	0	0	0
8.	Gauhati – Assam	Both Court	38,890	47,601	86,491
9.	Gauhati – Mizoram	Both Court	0	0	0
10.	Gauhati - Nagaland	Both Court	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	High Court	64,582	10,043	74,625
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Both Court	3,584	1,07,244	1,10,828
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Both Court	29,823	2,03,856	2,33,679
14.	Jharkhand	Both Court	57	1,316	1,373
15.	Karnataka	Both Court	9,908	3,90,352	4,00,260
16.	Kerala*	District Court	0	10,92,893	10,92,893
17.	Madhya Pradesh*	District Court	0	15,470	15,470
18.	Madras	Both Court	1,40,187	21,96,967	23,37,154
19.	Manipur	High Court	7,287	28,204	35,491
20.	Meghalaya	Both Court	39	1	40
21.	Odisha	Both Court	33,464	76,584	1,10,048
22.	Patna	Both Court	7,20,738	49,417	7,70,155
23.	Punjab & Haryana	Both Court	1,16,033	1,25,647	2,41,680
24.	Rajasthan	Both Court	1,22,607	6,997	1,29,604
25.	Sikkim	Both Court	3,887	6,724	10,611
26.	Telangana	Both Court	10,269	47,694	57,963
27.	Tripura	Both Court	4,425	34,356	38,781
28.	Uttarakhand	Both Court	312	98,527	98,839
<b>Total</b>			<b>17,40,149</b>	<b>86,56,571</b>	<b>1,03,96,720</b>

(Source: eCommittee, SCI)

*Note: \*Allahabad, Delhi, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh are using their own e-filing application for respective High Courts.*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1312  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**TIME TAKEN TO SERVE NOTICE IN DISTRICT COURTS**

JSCNMJR-I)

✓1312. Shri Arun Govil:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been long delays in serving notices to the other party in some cases filed in the District Courts of the country, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the time taken to serve such notice to the other party can be reduced; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) to (c) The data regarding delays in serving notices to the other party in cases filed in the District Courts of the country is not centrally maintained. However, the Government of India, under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, has introduced e-Summons platform, under the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), for faster and more reliable communication of court notices and summons. Further, National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) application has been developed for technology enabled process serving and issuing of summons and notices. A GPS-enabled device is given to the Bailiff for the service of summons leading to greater transparency and speedy delivery of processes. NSTEP provides real time status update of service of summons and notices besides tracking of geographical coordinates of the process server at the time of serving. Currently, 22,789 bailiffs have been on-boarded on NSTEP across 672 districts and 19.34 lakh processes have been served in the year 2025.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1316  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**VACANCIES AND PENDENCY IN SUBORDINATE COURTS IN JHARKHAND**

✓ 1316. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of judicial officers in the district and subordinate courts of Jharkhand as on 31 March 2024, cadre-wise;
- (b) the number of districts in the State where judicial vacancies exceed 25 per cent and the average duration for which such vacancies have remained unfilled;
- (c) the case pendency per judicial officer in districts with high vacancy levels, as compared to the State average; and
- (d) the timelines communicated by the Union Government to the State for filling existing vacancies and operationalizing sanctioned courts during Financial Year 2024–25?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) As per the information available on Nyaya Vikas Portal of Department of Justice, the details regarding the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of judicial officers in the district and subordinate courts of Jharkhand as on 31.03.2024, cadre-wise, is given below:

Judicial Officer	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
District Judge	240	202	38
Civil Judge (Junior Division)	311	139	172
Civil Judge (Senior Division)	156	155	1
Total	707	496	211

- (b) to (d) The data regarding number of districts in the State where judicial vacancies exceed 25 per cent and the average duration for which such vacancies have remained unfilled and the case pendency per judicial officer in districts with high vacancy levels, as compared to the State average is not centrally maintained. The filling of vacancies of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of the respective High Courts and State Governments. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order

passed in January 2007 in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case, has inter-alia stipulated certain timelines, which are to be followed by the States and the respective High Courts for recruitment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts. The Government of India has, from time to time, requested the State Governments and High Courts, for filling existing vacancies. The setting up of District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the State/UT in consultation with the respective High Court, as per its need and availability of resources. As per the extant provision under Article(s) 227 and 235 of the Constitution of India, the power of superintendence and control over all district courts and courts subordinate thereto under its jurisdiction is vested in the respective High Courts.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1323**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**DEFICIENCIES IN E-COURTS SERVICE SYSTEM**

*JS(e-corts)*  
✓1323. **SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Court Orders and other documents are not being uploaded in a timely manner in the e-Courts Service system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the deficiencies in e-Courts Service system and the States where such documents are not being uploaded on time; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the concerned officials and the States showing laxity in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (d): Department of Justice is implementing eCourts Project in close coordination with the eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, in a decentralized manner, through the respective High Courts for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of the Indian Judiciary. Under the Project, emphasis is placed on the timely uploading of judgments, orders and related judicial data. The concerned courts by and large carry out timely uploading of judgments and orders as well as publication of cause lists and daily proceedings, which can be accessed through various service delivery channels of the eCourts project as well as on the website of respective High Courts. Till date 1.73 crore judgements and orders are available on the eCourts website. The e-Courts Project has facilitated in timely upload of judgments, orders and judicial data through following initiatives:

- i. The core application, viz. Case Information System (CIS), provides facilities for publication of cause lists and daily proceedings for information of litigants and

- citizens. Case Information System (CIS) 4.0 is implemented in all courts, with a user manual published online for uniform adoption.
- ii. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides public access to case data, statistics of courts across the country and has been upgraded with an improved dashboard, functioning as a monitoring tool, to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases.
  - iii. Real-time digital services have expanded significantly, with more than 4 lakh SMS and more than 6 lakh emails being issued daily and 35 lakh daily hits on the e-Courts portal. Courts have sent more than 14 crore SMS to litigants and advocates.
  - iv. The e-Courts Services mobile app (3.54 crore downloads) provides the lawyers and litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.
  - v. Over 618.36 crore pages of court records including legacy records have been digitized across Courts to ensure faster retrieval, secure storage and seamless digital workflows.
  - vi. E-filing and e-payments systems have been implemented to allow online filing of cases and digital payment of court fees and fines, reducing physical interfaces and procedural bottlenecks. Approximately 1.03 crore cases have been filed electronically through the e-filing platform and the e-payments system has processed transactions for court-fee worth Rs. 1,234 crore and fine worth Rs. 63 crore.
  - vii. e-Sewa Kendras have been operationalised as One-Stop Digital Centres to assist litigants and advocates with e-filing, case updates, and documentation. 48 e-Sewa Kendras are functional across all High Courts and 2283 e-Sewa Kendras across District Courts.
  - viii. The Open Application Programming Interface (Open API) has been developed by e-Committee, Supreme Court of India for sharing its data with other government departments. Open API is being used to track cases centrally at institutional level, monitor readiness of the case, manage pendency and compliances.

Judicial administration, implementation and supervision of court staff fall within the domain of the respective High Courts, under whose guidance the courts function. To further strengthen timeliness and consistency, measures have been undertaken including capacity building and training of court staff, strengthening of digital infrastructure, and

continued engagement with the High Courts for effective utilisation of the e-Courts Services platform. The training under eCourts Project Phase-III follows a six-tier national, state, and regional model, ensuring uniform digital readiness across the system. The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India has conducted 910 training programmes and has trained 3,22,740 stakeholders, including judges, litigants, advocates and court staffs.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1326  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**STIPEND SCHEME TO JUNIOR LAWYERS**

3B (Imp/Cell)  
(DLA)  
✓ 1326. Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Jharkhand, have implemented stipend schemes for junior lawyers, whereas no such scheme has been implemented in Maharashtra so far, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has considered the recommendation of the Bar Council of India suggesting a monthly stipend of Rs. 20,000/- for junior lawyers in urban areas and Rs. 15,000/- for junior lawyers in rural areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a fixed income, junior lawyers face economic insecurity, including difficulties related to housing, travel and study materials, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to implement a stipend scheme for junior lawyers in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (d):** As Informed by the Bar Council of India, states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have introduced stipend and/or financial assistance measures for junior advocates through State Government schemes, State Bar Council welfare mechanisms and/or structured programmes of Bar Associations. In so far as Maharashtra is concerned, any State-wide stipend scheme would typically require an implementation framework at the level of the State Bar Council and/or a State Government supported programme, including budgetary backing, eligibility criteria, verification and audit.

The Bar Council of India is aware that early-career income challenges are faced by a large segment of junior advocates. It therefore, vide Circular No.BCI:D:5383/2024 dated 15.10.2024

addressed to all State Bar Councils and Bar Associations on the subject "Minimum Stipend for Junior Advocates associated with assisting Advocates/Senior Advocates/Law Firms" has inter alia, recommended for a minimum monthly stipend benchmark of Rs.20,000/- per month for junior advocates in urban areas and Rs.15,000/- per month for junior advocates in rural areas.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1351  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS (FTSCS) IN UTTAR PRADESH**

✓1351. SHRI RAMASHANKAR VIDHARTHI RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of currently operational Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) in Uttar Pradesh specifically dedicated to cases related to POCSO and other sexual offences, district-wise;
- (b) the updated number of pending rape and POCSO cases in these FTSCs, district-wise;
- (c) the status of sanctioned posts and vacancies in FTSCs including judicial officers, public prosecutors and supporting staff, district-wise;
- (d) the number of posts filled so far along with the current status of the process for filling up the remaining vacancies; and
- (e) whether the Government has initiated measures to improve infrastructure, augment human resources, strengthen digital case-management systems and monitoring mechanisms in FTSCs to reduce pendency of cases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) & (b): As per the information received from the High Court of Allahabad, 218 FTSCs including 74 exclusive POCSO courts are functional in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The district wise details of functional FTSCs along with pendency of rape and POCSO cases in these courts, are placed at **Annexure -I**.

(c): As per the guidelines of the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) Scheme, each FTSC is to be staffed with one Presiding Officer and seven support staff.

As per the information received from the High Court of Allahabad, 218 posts of Additional District & Sessions Judges and 1,526 posts of supporting staff were sanctioned for 218 FTSCs, including 74 exclusive POCSO Courts, under the Scheme. The break-up of total sanctioned strength is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Post	Number of Sanctioned posts
1.	Additional District & Sessions Judges	218
2.	Stenographer Grade-I	218
3.	Munsrim, Reader	218
4.	Senior Assistant (Suits Clerk, Session Clerk, Misc. Clerk)	218
5.	Junior Assistant (Copyist)	218 (Outsourcing)
6.	Orderly (Peon)	436 (Outsourcing)
7.	Daftari	218 (Outsourcing)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1744</b>

The district-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies for judicial officers and supporting staff in FTSCs, are place at **Annexure -II**.

The High Court of Allahabad has further informed that 218 posts of Junior Assistant (Copyist), 436 posts of Orderly/Peon and 218 posts of Daftari were initially proposed to be filled through outsourcing. However, the Hon'ble Committee constituted for Monitoring the Expeditious Disposal of Rape and POCSO Act Cases resolved that staff attached to POCSO Courts handle sensitive judicial records and such important documents have to be handled only by regular cadre.

(d): As regards the recruitment of judges/prosecutors and staff in courts, filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in District and Subordinate courts including the FTSCs, is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments and the concerned High Courts. As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State/UT Government in consultation with the respective High Court frames the rules regarding the recruitment and appointment of Judicial Officers.

(e): The Central Government has taken several steps to support infrastructure, strengthen digital case-management systems and monitoring mechanisms in FTSCs to reduce pendency of cases:

(i) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Judicial Infrastructure supplements efforts of the States in building court halls, residential units, lawyers' halls, toilet

complexes, and digital computer rooms for District and Subordinate Courts including FTSCs. Total central assistance of Rs. 1,756.41 crore (as on 31.12.2025) has been provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh since the inception of the Scheme, out of which Rs. 1,205.11 crore has been provided since FY 2014-15. As on 31.12.2025, State of Uttar Pradesh has 2,923 court halls.

(ii) The Government of India is implementing e-Courts Project Phase-III, in close coordination with the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India through the respective High Courts. To strengthen digital case management, Case Information Software (CIS) 4.0 has been implemented in all court complexes; the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides public access to case information; electronic case management tools such as the eCourts Services Mobile App for litigants and lawyers and the JustIS Mobile App for Judicial Officers are operational, with 3,54,86,435 and 22,090 downloads respectively as on 31.12.2025; Digital Courts 2.1 has been developed to enable paperless courts and is under pilot implementation. In addition, an AI-based tool called Legal Research Analysis Assistant (LegRAA) has been developed to support judicial research and analysis.

(iii) In order to strengthen functioning of FTSCs, regular review meetings are held via Video Conferencing with the States/UTs and the High Courts. The Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice has written to Hon'ble Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts regarding need for timely action and strict compliance with timelines under the POCSO Act and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. In addition, the performance of FTSCs is a regular agenda item in the Inter-State Zonal Council meetings to improve inter-governmental coordination and expedite justice delivery.

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**Annexure -I**

**District-wise details of functional FTSCs in the State of Uttar Pradesh along with pendency of rape and POCSO cases in these FTSCs as on 31.12.2025**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Total No. of functional FTSCs</b>	<b>Pendency of Rape and POCSO cases in FTSCs</b>
1	Agra	4	2334
2	Aligarh	4	2000
3	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	4	2113
4	Ambedkar Nagar	3	1058
5	Auraiya	2	1035
6	Azamgarh	3	2514
7	Bagpat	2	667
8	Bahraich	3	1937
9	Ballia	3	1326
10	Balrampur	3	659
11	Banda	2	1073
12	Barabanki	3	1299
13	Bareilly	4	3443
14	Basti	3	1019
15	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	2	113
16	Bijnor	2	641
17	Budaun	4	1304
18	Bulandshahr	4	2167
19	Chandauli	2	570
20	Chitrakoot	2	436
21	Deoria	3	1469
22	Etah	3	761
23	Etawah	2	513
24	Faizabad (Ayodhya)	3	725
25	Farrukhabad	3	926
26	Fatehpur	3	1733
27	Firozabad	4	1010
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3	1525
29	Ghaziabad	4	2653
30	Ghazipur	3	1757
31	Gonda	2	698
32	Gorakhpur	4	2760
33	Hamirpur	3	1134
34	Panchsheel Nagar district (Hapur)	3	625
35	Hathras	2	459
36	Hardoi	4	1789
37	Jalaun	2	796

Sr. No	Districts	Total No. of functional FTSCs	Pendency of Rape and POCSO cases in FTSCs
38	Jaunpur	3	1758
39	Jhansi	2	1110
40	Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	3	446
41	Kannauj	2	873
42	Ramabai Nagar (Kanpur Dehat)	3	1937
43	Kanpur	3	2295
44	Kasganj	2	844
45	Kaushambi	4	980
46	Kushinagar	4	2029
47	Lakhimpur Kheri	3	840
48	Lalitpur	2	543
49	Lucknow	4	2827
50	Maharajganj	3	1618
51	Mahoba	2	402
52	Mainpuri	3	1065
53	Mathura	3	1041
54	Mau	3	617
55	Meerut	4	1971
56	Mirzapur	2	899
57	Moradabad	3	1396
58	Muzaffarnagar	3	1446
59	Pilibhit	3	867
60	Pratapgarh	3	1565
61	Raebareli	4	2224
62	Rampur	3	478
63	Saharanpur	3	1132
64	Sambhal	2	972
65	Sant Kabir Nagar	3	970
66	Shahjahanpur	3	1672
67	Shamli	2	615
68	Shravasti	2	192
69	Siddharth Nagar	3	1008
70	Sitapur	4	1945
71	Sonbhadra	2	643
72	Sultanpur	3	1583
73	Unnao	3	1602
74	Varanasi	4	2011
	<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>95457</b>

Source: As per data provided by the High Court.

**The district-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies in FTSCs**

Sr.No	Districts	Judicial Officers in FTSCs		7 support staff for each FTSC	
		Total Sanctioned strength	Vacant	Total Sanctioned strength	Vacant
1	Agra	4		28	9
2	Aligarh	4		28	11
3	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	4		28	10
4	Ambedkar Nagar	3	2	21	7
5	Auraiya	2	1	14	6
6	Azamgarh	3		21	9
7	Bagpat	2	1	14	2
8	Bahraich	3	1	21	6
9	Ballia	3	2	21	5
10	Balrampur	3	2	21	7
11	Banda	2		14	5
12	Barabanki	3		21	8
13	Bareilly	4		28	11
14	Basti	3	2	21	6
15	Bhadohi	2	1	14	6
16	Bijnor	2		14	5
17	Budaun	4		28	11
18	Bulandshahr	4		28	11
19	Chandauli	2	1	14	6
20	Chitrakoot	2	1	14	5
21	Deoria	3	2	21	8
22	Etah	3	1	21	8
23	Etawah	2		14	5
24	Faizabad (Ayodhya)	3	1	21	8
25	Farrukhabad	3	1	21	9
26	Fatehpur	3	2	21	5
27	Firozabad	4		28	8
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3		21	9
29	Ghaziabad	4		28	12
30	Ghazipur	3	2	21	9
31	Gonda	2	1	14	4
32	Gorakhpur	4		28	11
33	Hamirpur	3	2	21	9
34	Hapur	3	2	21	9
35	Hathras	2	1	14	4
36	Hardoi	4	3	28	9
37	Jalaun	2		14	5

Sr.No	Districts	Judicial Officers in FTSCs		7 support staff for each FTSC	
		Total Sanctioned strength	Vacant	Total Sanctioned strength	Vacant
38	Jaunpur	3		21	9
39	Jhansi	2		14	5
40	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	3		21	9
41	Kannauj	2	1	14	4
42	Kanpur Dehat	3		21	8
43	Kanpur	3		21	8
44	Kasganj	2	1	14	6
45	Kaushambi	4	3	28	12
46	Kushinagar	4	3	28	7
47	Lakhimpur Kheri	3	2	21	3
48	Lalitpur	2	1	14	5
49	Lucknow	4		28	11
50	Maharajganj	3	2	21	8
51	Mahoba	2	1	14	4
52	Mainpuri	3		21	9
53	Mathura	3		21	9
54	Mau	3	2	21	8
55	Meerut	4		28	10
56	Mirzapur	2	1	14	4
57	Moradabad	3		21	9
58	Muzaffarnagar	3		21	7
59	Pilibhit	3		21	8
60	Pratapgarh	3	2	21	6
61	Raebareli	4		28	10
62	Rampur	3		21	9
63	Saharanpur	3		21	8
64	Sambhal	2	1	14	4
65	Sant Kabir Nagar	3	2	21	7
66	Shahjahanpur	3		21	8
67	Shamli	2	1	14	4
68	Shravasti	2	1	14	6
69	Siddharthnagar	3	2	21	2
70	Sitapur	4	2	28	11
71	Sonbhadra	2	1	14	6
72	Sultanpur	3	2	21	5
73	Unnao	3		21	8
74	Varanasi	4		28	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>546</b>

Source: As per data provided by the High Court.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1362**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**FILLING THE VACANT POSTS IN COURTS**

✓1362. Shri Amra Ram:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sanctioned and vacant posts from the subordinate courts level to the Supreme Court level;
- (b) the reasons for not filling the vacant posts on time and the proposal to resolve the same;
- (c) whether the department proposes to recruit High Court and Supreme Court judges either through UPSC or a Tribunal; and
- (d) if so, the timeline by which it would be completed, and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) to (d) The details of number of sanctioned and vacant posts from the subordinate courts level to the Supreme Court level, is as below:

Name of Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Supreme Court (as on 19.01.2026)	34	33	01
High Court (as on 19.01.2026)	1122	816	306
District and Subordinate Court (as on 05.02.2026)	25,894	21,046	4,848

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124, 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India and according to the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998 (Third Judges case). As per the MoP, the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, in consultation with two senior-most puisne Judges of the High Court.

Filling up of the vacancy in the higher Judiciary is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process between the executive and the judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at State and Central level which are obtained in accordance with the MoP. The recommendations also have to be considered in the light of such other reports as may be available to the Government in respect of the names under consideration. The recommendations of the High Court Collegium, the State Governments and the Government of India are then forwarded to the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC) for advice. Only those persons whose names have been recommended by the SCC are appointed as Judges of the High Courts.

Further, filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in District and Subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under the proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the rules and regulations regarding the appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order passed in January 2007 in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case, has inter-alia stipulated certain timelines, which are to be followed by the States and the respective High Courts for recruitment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 1372**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY – 06/02/2026

**LEGAL AID SERVICES TO DIVYANGJANS**

JS(LAP)

✓ 1372. SHRI TAPIR GAO:  
SMT. HIMADRI SINGH:  
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:  
SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:  
SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:  
SMT. APARAJITA SARANGI:  
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:  
SMT. MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:  
SHRI NALIN SOREN:  
SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:  
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:  
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:  
SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:  
SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:  
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the legal aid services available for Divyangjans including the nature of assistance provided and the coverage thereof, particularly in the Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and for those residing in the tribal areas of Odisha;
- (b) the manner in which the specialized Legal Services Units established for persons with mental illness and intellectual disabilities are functioning and the status of their availability especially in the tribal areas of Odisha;
- (c) the details regarding the accessibility standards prescribed for judicial infrastructure, including Judgment Halls, Courtrooms, digital accessibility, assistive technologies and inclusive design standards, etc. and the extent of their compliance in Court Complexes located in the tribal areas of Odisha;

- (d) whether e-Courts Phase III includes enhanced accessibility features for Divyangjans, especially for those in tribal regions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) & (b): The Government has undertaken several measures to make available affordable, quality and speedy legal services to the common man, including Divyangjans. The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 provides for free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including Divyangjans. As per Section 12(d) of the LSA Act, 1987, a person with disability is entitled to legal services.

NALSA is implementing a specific Scheme for Divyangjans named NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme, 2024. This Scheme is implemented throughout the Country including Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand, UT of Jammu & Kashmir and tribal areas of Odisha. Special campaign were launched on two occasions, one from 13.07.2024 to 26.08.2024 and another from 06.07.2025 to 20.07.2025 throughout the State of Jharkhand including the Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency for children with disability.

In alignment with the mandate of the NALSA, the J&K Legal Services Authority has adopted a right based and inclusive approach towards legal aid delivery for persons with disabilities through District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), Panel Advocates, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) and specialized legal services units. During the year 2025, a total of 468 persons with disabilities were benefitted through different modes of legal services in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. A total of 144 awareness programs were organized which were attended by 7,211 persons. In addition, 121 door-to-door awareness programs were also conducted by Para Legal Volunteers to reach persons with disabilities and their families at the grassroot level.

In the State of Odisha, immediate steps are taken by the Orissa High Court Legal Services Committee (OHCLSC), District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs) to provide legal aid services to people of tribal areas including Divyangians on receipt of applications. Legal literacy/ awareness programs are also organized for creating awareness about various schemes of Central/ State Government particularly for the Divyangians. Village Legal Care and Support Centres are also functioning in the tribal areas such as Koraput, Malkangiri, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Phulban, Rayagada and Sundargarh. That apart, Mobile Legal Aid Van are also being deployed in the tribal areas of the aforesaid districts for creating awareness.

As per the clause 5.1 of NALSA (Legal Services to Persons with Mental Illness and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme, 2024, Odisha has constituted Legal Services Units: 'Manonyay' in all the 30 districts and taluk level of the State for persons with mental illness and intellectual disabilities. More than 8,870 persons of the tribal areas have benefited through 65 legal awareness programs organized in the State of Odisha.

- (c): The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the District and Subordinate Courts by augmenting the resources of the State Governments/UTs for construction of Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Hall, Digital Computer Rooms and Toilet Complexes. As per guidelines of the Scheme, the States/UTs ensures that the proposed infrastructure have disabled-friendly design. The building design are in conformity with the requisite norms/accessibility standards as laid down by Central Public Works Department, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, from time to time.
- (d) & (e): Under eCourts Project Phase III, there are 24 components that have several significant measures devised to foster the creation of a robust and accessible digital infrastructure for citizens including Persons with Disabilities. Provision has been made for providing enhanced accessible ICT enabled facilities to persons with disabilities, at a budgetary outlay of Rs. 27.54 crore, migration of websites of 752 Courts (including High Courts) to S3WaaS platform (Secure, Scalable and Suganya Website as a Service) that makes the website friendly for Persons with Disabilities. S3WaaS platform has features for easy visibility of content for partially and completely visually challenged citizens.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 205**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUDGES**

✓ 205. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- JSL(APPT'S)
- (a) whether the Government is aware of any mechanism used by the Supreme Court to maintain records or database of complaints regarding corruption, sexual misconduct or other serious impropriety received against judges of the High Courts or the Supreme Court;
  - (b) if so, the number of such complaints received by the Supreme Court during the last ten years and the action taken thereon, year-wise and if not, the reasons for not maintaining such systematic records despite the existence of the in-house procedure for judicial accountability;
  - (c) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines or take steps to ensure systematic recording, monitoring and accountability of complaints against members of the higher judiciary in the public interest, if so, the details thereof; and
  - (d) whether the Government has any other mechanism, apart from CPGRAMS to collect complaints against judges and forward them to the Supreme Court/High Courts, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (d):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 205 FOR REPLY ON 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026 REGARDING COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUDGES ASKED BY SHRI MATHESWARAN V S.**

(a) to (d): Independence of Judiciary is enshrined in the Constitution of India. The complaints received against Judges and Chief Justices of the High Courts are handled by the judiciary through an "in-house mechanism". The Supreme Court of India, on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1997, adopted two Resolutions namely (i) "The Restatement of Values of Judicial Life" which lays down certain judicial standards and principles to be observed and followed by the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and (ii) "In-house procedure" for taking suitable remedial measure against Judges who do not follow the universally accepted values of judicial life including those in the Restatement of values of Judicial Life. As per the established "In-house procedure" for the Higher Judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges. Complaints against members of the Higher Judiciary received vide CPGRAMS or in any other form are forwarded to the Chief Justice of India or Chief Justices of High Courts competent to receive such complaints.

As per the information received from the Supreme Court of India, the complaints received in the office of the Chief Justice of India against sitting Judges during the last ten years, are hereunder:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Complaint received</b>
2016	729
2017	682
2018	717
2019	1037
2020	518
2021	686
2022	1012
2023	977
2024	1170
2025	1102

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2312  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**ADDITIONAL BENCHES OF PATNA HIGH COURT IN BIHAR**

*JSC(Apptts)*  
✓ **2312. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Bihar, with an area of 94,163 sq. km. and a population of over 13 crore across 38 districts, is the country's second most populous State;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that Bihar has only one Bench of the Patna High Court at Patna and that other States like Tamil Nadu, MP, UP and Assam have more Benches;
- (c) if so, the number of pending cases and the average disposal rate of the High Courts;
- (d) the sanctioned strength of judges and existing vacancies, State and High Court Bench wise details;
- (e) whether the Government has set a timeframe to fill all vacancies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether any proposal has been received or any plan exists to establish new Benches at Sasaram (Shahabad–Magadh), Darbhanga (Mithila–Koshi), and Purnea (Seemanchal-Ang Pradesh), and if so, the details and current status, if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY  
OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) and (b):** Yes Sir.

(c) to (f): The number of pending cases and the disposal rate of the High Courts as on 10.02.2026 is at **Annexure-I**. The sanctioned strength & vacancies across various High Courts is at **Annexure-II**.

Appointment of Judges to High Courts is made under Articles 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India and according to the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998 (Third Judges case). As per the MoP, the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, in consultation with two senior-most puisne Judges of the High Court. As per the MoP, the High Courts are required to make recommendations at least 06 months before the occurrence of a vacancy. However, this time limit is rarely observed. For appointments to the High Courts, the views of concerned State Government are obtained in accordance with the MoP. The recommendations also have to be considered in the light of such other reports as may be available to the Government in respect of the names under consideration. The recommendations of the High Court Collegium, the State Governments and the Government of India are then forwarded to the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC) for advice.

Filling up of the vacancy in the higher Judiciary is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process between the executive and the judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at State and Central level which are obtained in accordance with the MoP. The recommendations also have to be considered in the light of such other reports as may be available to the Government in respect of the names under consideration. The recommendations of the High Court Collegium, the State Governments and

the Government of India are then forwarded to the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC) for advice. Only those persons whose names have been recommended by the SCC are appointed as Judges of the High Courts.

Pendency of cases in courts arise due to several factors which inter alia, include complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders, viz., bar, investigation agencies, witness and litigants, the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff, etc. besides the shortage of judges. The disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. However, the Central Government is committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution and has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary.

High Court Benches are established in accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P. (C) No. 379 of 2000 and after due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government which has to provide necessary expenditure and infrastructural facilities and the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court who is required to look after the day-to-day administration of the High Court. The proposal to be complete should also have the consent of the Governor of the concerned State.

At present there is no complete proposal pending with the Government of India to establish High Court Bench(es) in Bihar.

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**ANNEXURE - I****Pending Cases & Disposal Rates of Various High Courts as on 10.02.2026**

High Court	No. of Pending Cases	Cases Instituted since 2018	Cases Disposed since 2018	Disposal Rate (%)
Allahabad	1207325	2535189	2228638	87.91
Andhra Pradesh	249222	439550	355722	80.93
Bombay	665754	1331691	1136940	85.38
Calcutta	195918	491020	525331	106.99
Chhattisgarh	75990	340675	324536	95.26
Delhi	126114	395486	341293	86.30
Gauhati	64076	234078	207042	88.45
Gujarat	174537	625241	553320	88.50
Himachal Pradesh	104139	400796	330469	82.45
Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	43291	112470	135986	120.91
Jharkhand	73000	333927	349607	104.70
Karnataka	329810	744467	633042	85.03
Kerala	249495	727259	660138	90.77
Madhya Pradesh	481480	1131327	961057	84.95
Madras	549937	2502092	2484699	99.30
Manipur	5933	22375	21001	93.86
Meghalaya	1760	11391	10605	93.10
Orissa	162205	761193	764499	100.43
Patna	219597	944381	867846	91.90
Punjab & Haryana	413963	1141947	1083928	94.92
Rajasthan	670681	1587045	1652106	104.10
Sikkim	295	1449	1363	94.06
Telangana	235767	511580	464608	90.82
Tripura	1390	18904	20308	107.43
Uttarakhand	60497	157050	128582	81.87

**Source: National Judicial Data Grid**

**ANNEXURE-II**

**Sanctioned strength, working strength, vacancies of Judges in High Courts (As on 09.02.2026)**

<b>B.</b>	<b>High Court</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>Working Strength</b>	<b>Vacancy</b>
1	Allahabad	160	109	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	32	5
3	Bombay	94	80	14
4	Calcutta	72	43	29
5	Chhattisgarh	22	15	7
6	Delhi	60	44	16
7	Gauhati	30	25	5
8	Gujarat	52	35	17
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	12	5
10	J & K and Ladakh	25	14	11
11	Jharkhand	25	14	11
12	Karnataka	62	46	16
13	Kerala	47	40	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	42	11
15	Madras	75	53	22
16	Manipur	5	3	2
17	Meghalaya	4	4	0
18	Orissa	33	19	14
19	Patna	53	38	15
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	61	24
21	Rajasthan	50	39	11
22	Sikkim	3	3	0
23	Telangana	42	28	14
24	Tripura	5	4	1
25	Uttarakhand	11	10	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>309</b>

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2316**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**SAMVAD SCHEME – ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ADIVASIS AND  
DENOTIFIED/NOMADIC TRIBES**

JSCLAP)

✓2316. **SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**  
**SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**  
**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**  
**SMT. VIJAYLAKSHMI DEVI:**  
**SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:**  
**SHRI P C MOHAN:**  
**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**  
**SMT. MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**  
**DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**  
**SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**  
**SMT. SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives and key components of the SAMVAD Scheme, 2025;
- (b) the manner in which this scheme seeks to strengthen legal awareness, access and delivery of legal services for the marginalized, vulnerable tribal and Denotified/Nomadic tribal communities, particularly in Karnataka;
- (c) the number of States/Union Territories covered under the said scheme during the year 2025 and the number of Samvad Units established, legal awareness programmes organized and beneficiaries provided assistance in this regard during the said period, especially in Karnataka;
- (d) the details of the monitoring framework adopted for the scheme, reporting timelines and the proposed future roadmap for expanding it and bridging region-specific justice delivery gaps;
- (e) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised, State-wise, with specific information relating to Maharashtra; and
- (f) whether any district or constituency-level interventions are planned or implemented under the Scheme in Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency and, if so, the monitoring framework, reporting timelines and future roadmap to scale up the Scheme and address region-specific justice delivery gaps?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) :** The NALSA (SAMVAD-Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and De-Notified/ Nomadic Tribes) Scheme, 2025 launched by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in April 2025 has been formulated to ensure effective access to justice for Scheduled Tribes (STs), Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and De-Notified/ Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) who face systemic barriers in accessing legal remedies and welfare entitlements.

The Scheme provides for the creation of dedicated SAMVAD Units at the District level, identification of tribal communities in each Taluk, preparation of annual action plans, deployment of trained panel lawyers and para-legal volunteers from tribal areas, and provision of legal assistance in matters relating to land and forest rights, displacement, rehabilitation, documentation, welfare schemes, and social security.

**(b) and (c):** The Scheme adopts a community-based and outreach-driven approach to improve legal awareness and delivery of services in remote and tribal areas. SAMVAD Units conduct legal awareness programmes in tribal habitations, door-to-door outreach, legal literacy sessions in local languages, legal services camps, and coordination with Gram Sabhas and local institutions. The Scheme also focuses on early legal intervention, assistance in documentation and entitlement claims, and facilitation of access to government welfare schemes, thereby ensuring last-mile delivery of legal services in culturally sensitive and geographically inaccessible areas. A total of 690 SAMVAD Units have been constituted at the district level. This has enabled nationwide institutional coverage of the Scheme through State and District Legal Services Authorities.

With regard to Karnataka, the Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, has successfully operationalized the scheme across all 31 districts. As per the NALSA SAMVAD biennial (half-yearly) data from July 2025 to December 2025, the State has identified diverse tribal communities, including the Siddi, Yerava, Hakki Pikki, Gond, Jenu Kuruba, Kadu Kuruba, Soliga, and Koraga. 158 awareness programmes have been conducted, reaching a total of 9680 beneficiaries through localized methods like Nukkad Nataks and door-to-door campaigns. To

ensure culturally sensitive delivery, 60 panel lawyers have been appointed under the SAMVAD framework, and 120 Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) has been trained and deployed under the Scheme at the grassroots level.

- (d): The Scheme provides a structured monitoring and reporting framework under which quarterly reports are submitted by Taluk Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities, and State Legal Services Authorities in standardized formats prescribed under the Scheme. These reports are consolidated and reviewed by NALSA at the national level to ensure uniform implementation and accountability. NALSA has also issued a revised roadmap for consolidated biennial reports from all State Legal Services Authorities.

The future roadmap includes strengthening data-driven monitoring, capacity building of SAMVAD Unit functionaries, enhanced outreach in PVTG and DNT dominated regions, and targeted interventions to address region-specific justice delivery gaps.

- (e) : The State-wise details of funds allocated/released along with Maharashtra SLSA is placed as **Annexure-A.**

- (f) : District-level interventions under the SAMVAD Scheme have been implemented in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency. As per information provided by the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Jalgaon, the SAMVAD Unit has undertaken coordinated outreach through legal awareness camps, community needs assessments, and identification of tribal settlements across talukas, with support from Taluka Legal Services Committees and Para-Legal Volunteers drawn from tribal communities. The interventions also include facilitation of access to welfare schemes, appointment of tribal lawyers on legal aid panels, and coordination with concerned government departments to address basic service delivery gaps.

Periodic reports submitted by District and State Legal Services Authorities are consolidated and reviewed at the national level by NALSA to ensure uniform implementation, accountability, and scaling up of the Scheme to address region-specific justice delivery gaps, including in Jalgaon constituency.

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**Annexure-A**

**Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2316 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding 'SAMVAD Scheme – Access to Justice for Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes.**

(Amount in Rupees)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT Authority	Grants Allocatted & Released from National Legal Aid Fund	Amount Utilized (till 04.02.2026)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27,00,000	15,56,383
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,95,00,000	2,31,04,250
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,60,00,000	4,78,58,028
4	Assam	3,60,00,000	1,80,70,000
5	Bihar	7,25,00,000	5,83,00,000
6	Chandigarh	17,00,000	17,00,000
7	Chhattisgarh	80,00,000	59,40,813
8	Delhi	14,25,00,000	11,44,69,262
9	Goa	8,00,000	38,05,900
10	Gujarat	19,05,00,000	13,04,68,151
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,75,00,000	40,70,525
12	Haryana	6,75,00,000	5,09,83,423
13	Jammu & Kashmir	6,60,00,000	3,61,73,870
14	Jharkhand	12,75,00,000	7,74,86,858
15	Karnataka	8,30,00,000	5,80,65,927
16	Kerala	11,80,00,000	11,14,30,000
17	Ladakh	82,00,000	57,30,000
18	Lakshadweep	20,00,000	7,27,496
19	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>2,50,00,000</b>	<b>1,32,71,342</b>
20	Manipur	6,70,00,000	4,20,57,621
21	Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee	1,00,00,000	41,44,838
22	Meghalaya	3,57,00,000	1,10,99,501
23	Mizoram	7,90,00,000	5,98,61,275
24	Nagaland	2,80,00,000	2,04,98,925

S.No.	Name of the State/UT Authority	Grants Allocatted & Released from National Legal Aid Fund	Amount Utilized (till 04.02.2026)
25	Odisha	3,90,00,000	3,19,30,040
26	Puducherry	30,00,000	29,98,940
27	Punjab	9,00,00,000	4,99,99,834
28	Rajasthan	8,00,00,000	3,42,43,119
29	Sikkim	75,00,000	53,83,673
30	Supreme Court Legal Services Committee	3,50,00,000	2,54,99,133
31	Tamil Nadu	90,00,000	62,93,778
32	Telangana	60,00,000	48,96,742
33	Tripura	4,00,00,000	3,76,41,662
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,50,00,000	3,89,73,979
35	Uttarakhand	8,50,00,000	6,50,00,000
36	West Bengal	12,00,00,000	10,77,15,199
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,91,14,50,000</b>	<b>1,31,14,50,487</b>

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2327**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM THROUGH DIGITIZATION**

JS(N/MJR-I)

✓ 2327. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of pendency of cases in courts across the country, including High Courts and subordinate courts;
- (b) the concrete steps taken by the Government to reduce judicial delays and ensure timely delivery of justice, especially for economically weaker sections of society;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to modernize the justice delivery system through digitization and use of technology;
- (d) if so, the progress made under e-courts and related initiatives; and
- (e) the manner in which these measures have improved transparency and efficiency in the judicial process?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a): As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the number of pending cases in courts across the country, including High Courts and subordinate courts, as on 10.02.2026, is as follows:

<b>Name of Court</b>	<b>No. of pending cases</b>
Supreme Court	92,320
High Courts	63,62,174
District & Subordinate Courts	4,81,60,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,46,15,374</b>

**(b):** The disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. 774 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including 398 exclusive e-POCSO Courts have been established for time-bound trial and disposal of cases relating to rape and offence under the Protection Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, as on 31.12.2025. As per Article 39A of the Constitution of India and as a part of the preventive and strategic legal aid, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) has undertaken several legal services activities in the country to ensure that legal aid reach the economically weaker sections of society.

**(c) to (e):** To modernize the justice delivery system through through digitization and use of technology, the Government of India, in collaboration with the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, has introduced the eCourts Mission Mode Project. As on 31st December, 2025, significant achievements have been made under the eCourts Project, inter alia:

- i. A total of 3,93,22,695 cases were dealt with (virtual hearings) on video conferencing in High Courts and District Courts.
- ii. Video Conferencing Rules has been implemented in all the High Courts and District Courts
- iii. Rules of eFiling, facility of ePayments and ICJS have been implemented in almost all the High Courts
- iv. A total of 94,55,288 challans have been paid through 29 Virtual Courts functioning across the country, resulting in collection of Rs. 9,73,25,50,414 as Challan Amount.
- v. 1,03,96,720 cases have been submitted through e-filing in High Courts and District Courts.
- vi. The number of downloads of the eCourts Services Mobile App is 3,54,86,435, while downloads of the eCourts Services JustIS app stand at 22,090.
- vii. 2,36,96,50,903 pages have been digitized in High Courts, and 4,00,89,15,374 pages have been digitized in District Courts.
- viii. Justice Clocks have been installed in 37 High Courts, and 30 District Courts.
- ix. A total of 2,331 e-Sewa Kendras are functioning in High Courts and District Courts across the country benefiting a large number of litigants.
- x. The CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all court complexes and the eCommittee has also released a User Manual on CIS 4.0.
- xi. As part of the e-Courts initiative, seven platforms have been set up to provide near real-time updates on case status, cause lists, judgments and more. These updates are being sent to lawyers and litigants through SMS Push and Pull (over 4 lakh SMS sent daily), email (over 6 lakh sent daily), the multilingual e-Courts services portal (with 35 lakh hits daily), Judicial Service Centres (JSCs) and Info Kiosks.

- xii. Live streaming of court proceedings has been introduced in several High Courts, including those in Gujarat, Gauhati, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Calcutta allowing media and other interested parties to participate in the proceedings.
- xiii. A total of 96.1% of the target for installing solar power facilities in Court Complexes has been achieved.
- xiv. The Electronic Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (e-MACT) platform to facilitate expeditious, online and asynchronous dealing of Motor Accidents Claim Petitions has been developed. The testing of the eMACT project in the live environment commenced from 07.05.2025 in the pilot court.
- xv. NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) has been upgraded with an improved dashboard, functioning as a monitoring tool, to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases. It also provides information regarding the reasons for delay in disposal of the cases which are categorized on various attributes.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2336**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**JUDICIAL VACANCIES IN MAHARASHTRA**

*JSL/MJR-I*  
✓ 2336. Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi:  
Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil:  
Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde:  
Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the reasons for vacancies of judicial officers in district and subordinate courts of Maharashtra that have remained stagnant at approximately 250 since 2021, and whether any specific advisory has been issued to the State to expedite recruitment;
- (b) the details of the 4,855 vacant posts of judges in district courts across India and the number of cases pending for over 30 years in the Bombay High Court and district courts; and
- (c) the details of the budgetary allocation for e-Courts Phase III for the financial year 2025-26, including the actual fund utilization and the progress made in establishing "Digital Courts" in rural districts?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a): The details of vacancies of judicial officers in district and subordinate courts of Maharashtra since 2021 is as below:

Strength	31.12.2021 to 11.02.2026
Sanctioned Strength	2190
Working Strength	1940
Vacancies	250
Source: Nyaya Vikas Portal	

Filling up of vacant positions of judges in District and Subordinate courts is the responsibility of the

High Courts and State Governments concerned. As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under the proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the rules and regulations regarding the appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers in the respective State Judicial Service. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order passed in January 2007 in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case, has *inter-alia*, stipulated certain timelines, which are to be followed by the States and the respective High Courts, for the recruitment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts. The Government of India has, from time to time, requested the State Governments and the respective High Courts to fill up the existing vacancies, and recently a D.O. letter dated 04.02.2026 has been addressed to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

(b): As per information available on Nyaya Vikas Portal, the details of the vacant posts of judges in district courts across India, as on 11.02.2026, are at **Annexure**.

The number of cases pending for over 30 years in the Bombay High Court and District Courts is as follows:

Sr. No.		Civil	Criminal	Total
1.	<b>Bombay High Court</b>	3,838	9	<b>3,847</b>
2.	<b>District Courts, Maharashtra</b>	2,204	10,530	<b>12,734</b>

(c): Under eCourts Phase-III, the Department of Justice, Government of India has allocated ₹92,40,95,320/- to the High Court of Bombay for the financial year 2025-26. Out of the allocated amount, an expenditure of ₹63,11,48,890/- has been incurred till date. As a part of the project implementation progress, the High Court of Bombay has identified a total of 72 Online Courts, two courts at each District Headquarters, to function as Online Courts. The requisite hardware as provisioned by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India has been provided to these courts.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2336 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026  
REGARDING 'JUDICIAL VACANCIES IN MAHARASHTRA'

Details of vacant posts of judges in District & Subordinate Courts across India, as on 11.02.2026

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Subordinate Judicial Service						Higher Judicial Service			Total		
		Civil Judge (Junior Division) Sanctioned Strength	Civil Judge (Junior Division) Working Strength	Civil Judge (Junior Division) Vacancy	Civil Judge (Senior Division) Sanctioned Strength	Civil Judge (Senior Division) Working Strength	Civil Judge (Senior Division) Vacancy	District Judge Sanctioned Strength	District Judge Working Strength	District Judge Vacancy	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength	Total Vacancy
1	Andhra Pradesh	329	275	54	138	137	1	176	160	16	643	572	71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	13	7	19	15	4	14	11	3	53	39	14
3	Assam	206	205	1	148	139	9	131	117	14	485	461	24
4	Bihar	886	732	154	421	316	105	718	617	101	2025	1665	360
5	Chandigarh	18	18	0	2	2	0	10	9	1	30	29	1
6	Chhattisgarh	239	164	75	158	132	26	266	169	97	663	465	198
7	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1
8	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
9	Delhi	361	329	32	121	109	12	415	398	17	897	836	61
10	Goa	25	19	6	14	12	2	11	9	2	50	40	10
11	Gujarat	646	441	205	554	482	72	520	262	258	1720	1185	535
12	Haryana	395	301	94	132	133	-1	254	212	42	781	646	135
13	Himachal Pradesh	80	69	11	48	47	1	60	56	4	188	172	16
14	Jammu and Kashmir	143	102	41	88	79	9	91	89	2	322	270	52
15	Jharkhand	311	139	172	156	155	1	240	202	38	707	496	211
16	Karnataka	560	386	174	440	413	27	395	330	65	1395	1129	266
17	Kerala	270	259	11	94	82	12	247	236	11	611	577	34
18	Ladakh	8	2	6	6	4	2	3	3	0	17	9	8
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	768	462	306	514	503	11	746	674	72	2028	1639	389
21	Maharashtra	1118	920	198	518	510	8	554	510	44	2190	1940	250
22	Manipur	22	18	4	20	13	7	20	18	2	62	49	13
23	Meghalaya	26	15	11	25	21	4	48	21	27	99	57	42
24	Mizoram	41	13	28	17	17	0	16	15	1	74	45	29
25	Nagaland	12	7	5	8	5	3	14	12	2	34	24	10
26	Odisha	490	380	110	288	267	21	266	214	52	1044	861	183
27	Puducherry	19	15	4	10	5	5	9	6	3	38	26	12
28	Punjab	435	363	72	138	136	2	239	200	39	812	699	113
29	Rajasthan	567	577	-10	439	381	58	692	531	161	1698	1489	209
30	Sikkim	13	4	9	7	5	2	15	14	1	35	23	12
31	Tamil Nadu	650	574	76	371	364	7	365	296	69	1386	1234	152
32	Telangana	245	218	27	142	92	50	173	135	38	560	445	115
33	Tripura	53	43	10	40	39	1	40	37	3	133	119	14
34	Uttar Pradesh	1203	757	446	806	706	100	1691	1168	523	3700	2631	1069
35	Uttarakhand	108	91	17	88	83	5	102	96	6	298	270	28
36	West Bengal												
	Andaman and Nicobar	430	354	76	337	246	91	338	275	63	1105	875	230
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,700</b>	<b>8,268</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>8,882</b>	<b>7,104</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>25,894</b>	<b>21,027</b>	<b>4,867</b>

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2356  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**DISPOSAL OF CASES UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988**

JSLAP)

✓2356. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the data on the number of motor vehicle and traffic-related cases taken up in Lok Adalats during the last three years, the total amount of penalties involved and the amount actually realised through such settlements, State and year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government maintains State-wise data on the percentage share of traffic-related cases disposed of through Lok Adalats as compared to those disposed of through regular courts during the same period, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any assessment has been undertaken to examine the impact of such settlements on compliance behaviour, including trends in repeat violations and delayed payment of challans, and if so, the findings thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has examined the implications of reduced settlement amounts on deterrence and enforcement under the Motor Vehicles Act; and
- (e) whether any policy guidelines exist or are proposed to regulate compromises in traffic-related matters during Lok Adalat proceedings, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) and (b): Lok Adalat is organised across the country as per the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 read with National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009 for the subject matters as prescribed under the said Act and Regulations in the Courts and Tribunals as defined under Section 2 (aaa) of the said Act. In Lok Adalat, the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 recognizing its efficacy as an expeditious, cheaper and speedier system of administration of

justice. The award made by Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against the Award before any court.

State/UTs- wise number of cases settled through National, State and Permanent Lok Adalats by the Legal Services Institutions during the last three calendar/financial years are annexed as **Annexure – A1-A3, B1-B3 and C1-C3** respectively.

(c) to (e): Regular assessments and measures are undertaken to reduce traffic challans with focus on both improving compliance through stricter, technology-driven enforcement and providing legal avenues to reduce or settle existing heavy penalties. One such measure include organizing Special Lok Adalats facilitating citizens to settle pending, compoundable challans at significantly reduced rates.

NALSA has framed National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009. The Legal Services Institutions organises Lok Adalats as per the provisions of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009.

No policy guidelines have been framed to regulate compromising in traffic related matters during Lok Adalat proceedings, and presently, there is no such proposal. However, the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and NALSA (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009 provide that all type of Civil and Compoundable Criminal cases as permissible under the Act/Regulations are taken up in Lok Adalat for amicable settlement, and the Lok Adalat shall proceed to dispose of the case or matter and arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties and shall be guided by the principles of justice, equity, fair play and other legal principles.

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Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.										
Disposal of cases in National Lok Adalat held in 2025 (All Types of Cases)										
S. No.	Name of State/UT Authority	Pre-litigation Cases			Pending Cases			Total		
		Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,043	402	5,58,56,019	2,729	2,026	35,59,300	7,772	2,428	5,94,15,319
2	Andhra Pradesh	91,585	34,491	75,09,50,786	8,21,653	6,27,709	13,71,44,69,156	9,13,238	6,62,200	14,46,54,19,942
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,301	543	4,10,45,655	3,298	1,198	5,22,35,886	9,599	1,741	9,32,81,541
4	Assam	5,84,723	70,696	1,51,93,26,714	1,40,895	41,139	3,83,79,69,957	7,25,618	1,11,835	5,35,72,96,671
5	Bihar	19,14,201	1,83,167	7,14,65,80,283	5,66,048	1,37,703	3,19,77,23,705	24,80,249	3,20,870	10,34,43,03,988
6	Chandigarh	34,022	22,327	1,02,91,265	72,354	62,860	8,21,03,65,377	1,06,376	85,187	8,22,06,56,642
7	Chhattisgarh	1,81,02,841	1,70,67,004	26,41,43,20,878	5,91,324	5,30,940	7,11,81,15,220	1,86,94,165	1,75,97,944	33,53,24,36,098
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,539	984	4,52,66,316	1,163	121	4,02,25,305	8,702	1,105	8,54,91,621
9	Daman and Diu	7,538	2,476	1,98,94,818	702	86	4,35,14,332	8,240	2,562	6,34,09,150
10	Delhi	33,408	1,810	41,80,42,789	7,92,780	6,19,748	35,43,07,08,052	8,26,188	6,21,558	35,84,87,50,841
11	Goa	9,311	331	1,92,19,876	17,356	4,443	13,58,59,074	26,667	4,774	15,50,78,950
12	Gujarat	42,19,938	22,38,837	3,82,88,42,477	19,73,834	15,88,273	66,75,52,20,765	61,93,772	38,27,110	70,58,40,63,242

13	Haryana	10,61,961	9,40,697	81,54,71,060	14,67,978	11,09,222	9,37,87,07,851	25,29,939	20,49,919	10,19,41,78,911
14	Himachal Pradesh	34,008	4,896	6,35,72,117	4,69,084	2,76,837	3,85,48,03,793	5,03,092	2,81,733	3,91,83,75,910
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4,36,247	3,51,333	68,28,36,848	3,59,109	3,04,421	1,78,20,80,381	7,95,356	6,55,754	2,46,49,17,229
16	Jharkhand	73,31,244	73,30,694	25,07,73,85,824	6,04,485	6,03,213	10,79,05,08,755	79,35,729	79,33,907	35,86,78,94,579
17	Karnataka	3,21,91,480	3,05,07,296	43,96,44,53,507	15,76,238	11,14,134	79,27,51,36,649	3,37,67,718	3,16,21,430	1,23,23,95,90,156
18	Kerala	2,61,004	36,550	2,52,88,18,414	78,169	17,485	6,30,36,80,432	3,39,173	54,035	8,83,24,98,846
19	Ladakh	730	464	1,98,56,948	2,159	1,865	5,42,08,025	2,889	2,329	7,40,64,973
20	Lakshadweep	227	85	18,43,500	37	5	90,000	264	90	19,33,500
21	Madhya Pradesh	16,83,697	4,08,822	5,76,88,75,804	2,37,244	1,64,399	18,47,07,92,174	19,20,941	5,73,221	24,23,96,67,978
22	Maharashtra	78,57,762	26,30,388	15,94,58,71,795	26,23,241	7,05,603	75,90,63,61,487	1,04,81,003	33,35,991	91,85,22,33,282
23	Manipur	1,305	1,202	12,26,58,541	202	45	1,13,38,000	1,507	1,247	13,39,96,541
24	Meghalaya	1,715	517	3,47,22,021	1,403	240	2,81,79,567	3,118	757	6,29,01,588
25	Mizoram	6,973	976	21,70,43,043	281	65	11,28,01,731	7,254	1,041	32,98,44,774
26	Nagaland	2,501	1,121	12,56,48,588	101	54	2,28,90,197	2,602	1,175	14,85,38,785
27	Odisha	4,98,618	31,125	93,87,57,918	12,43,562	9,66,333	6,98,56,39,593	17,42,180	9,97,458	7,92,43,97,511
28	Puducherry	12,275	444	3,48,63,997	10,285	5,740	36,27,31,700	22,560	6,184	39,75,95,697
29	Punjab	16,87,566	15,16,256	2,40,04,16,061	3,27,918	2,35,508	28,81,69,23,812	20,15,484	17,51,764	31,21,73,39,873
30	Rajasthan	1,99,31,637	1,77,98,522	10,30,45,72,704	37,94,182	29,70,929	33,81,02,09,004	2,37,25,819	2,07,69,451	44,11,47,81,708

31	Sikkim	163	111	1,00,25,675	65	18	1,76,78,145	228	129	2,77,03,820
32	Tamil Nadu	1,47,464	29,961	3,18,30,87,592	6,61,568	3,78,704	28,92,43,50,865	8,09,032	4,08,665	32,10,74,38,457
33	Telangana	35,49,797	35,05,055	2,65,18,14,205	27,71,272	27,52,700	31,53,66,75,163	63,21,069	62,57,755	34,18,84,89,368
34	Tripura	26,435	2,618	8,57,64,677	85,175	57,692	3,89,37,790	1,11,610	60,310	12,47,02,467
35	Uttarakhand	34,098	34,089	76,05,20,780	99,417	99,394	2,42,05,64,549	1,33,515	1,33,483	3,18,10,85,329
36	Uttar Pradesh	5,08,66,256	4,14,64,346	27,26,72,74,064	82,13,304	50,69,253	24,07,87,92,798	5,90,79,560	4,65,33,599	51,34,60,66,862
37	West Bengal	5,95,980	3,68,899	20,18,48,71,330	14,54,379	13,85,410	16,34,35,06,604	20,50,359	17,54,309	36,52,83,77,934
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,32,37,593</b>	<b>12,65,89,535</b>	<b>2,03,46,06,64,889</b>	<b>3,10,64,994</b>	<b>2,18,35,515</b>	<b>5,17,86,75,55,194</b>	<b>18,43,02,587</b>	<b>14,84,25,050</b>	<b>7,21,32,82,20,083</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

Disposal of cases in National Lok Adalat held in 2024 (All Types of Cases)

S. No.	Name of State/UT Authority	Pre-litigation Cases			Pending Cases			Total		
		Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,670	516	7,67,26,840	2,924	2,460	9,83,850	7,594	2,976	7,77,10,690
2	Andhra Pradesh	80,026	20,937	71,94,77,332	4,17,291	2,41,512	12,99,15,73,814	4,97,317	2,62,449	13,71,10,51,146
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,746	852	6,82,99,416	2,282	919	2,56,16,346	8,028	1,771	9,39,15,762
4	Assam	8,74,911	1,06,770	2,08,26,96,768	2,04,417	72,555	3,85,95,28,182	10,79,328	1,79,325	5,94,22,24,950
5	Bihar	24,94,217	2,26,540	7,46,55,27,322	6,89,206	1,29,060	3,88,69,38,376	31,83,423	3,55,600	11,35,24,65,698
6	Chandigarh	21,471	7,208	1,76,93,559	38,040	29,535	5,70,65,87,879	59,511	36,743	5,72,42,81,438
7	Chhattisgarh	47,51,174	43,50,860	9,10,35,84,707	3,89,927	2,83,770	5,94,71,06,076	51,41,101	46,34,630	15,05,06,90,783
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,714	567	2,75,14,872	1,514	157	7,16,30,906	8,228	724	9,91,45,778
9	Daman and Diu	22,554	8,159	3,64,59,970	817	75	5,88,31,920	23,371	8,234	9,52,91,890
10	Delhi	43,979	1,945	26,56,34,372	8,08,388	6,63,947	1,02,67,49,81,858	8,52,367	6,65,892	1,02,94,06,16,230
11	Goa	9,510	338	2,28,03,601	17,306	3,714	17,12,41,664	26,816	4,052	19,40,45,265
12	Gujarat	29,50,706	11,87,177	3,38,18,18,286	14,59,497	9,73,856	49,13,60,12,360	44,10,203	21,61,033	52,51,78,30,646

13	Haryana	7,53,576	6,26,294	71,39,35,470	10,80,506	7,50,192	6,29,80,08,879	18,34,082	13,76,486	7,01,19,44,349
14	Himachal Pradesh	38,683	6,436	7,65,18,889	3,27,312	1,75,588	3,46,15,37,367	3,65,995	1,82,024	3,53,80,56,256
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2,10,248	1,83,733	40,01,16,439	5,17,727	4,96,259	1,83,02,47,605	7,27,975	6,79,992	2,23,03,64,044
16	Jharkhand	48,81,758	47,35,211	36,38,68,89,366	4,93,570	4,36,066	11,29,80,51,439	53,75,328	51,71,277	47,68,49,40,805
17	Karnataka	1,45,17,174	1,34,06,840	37,41,07,58,503	14,08,352	9,62,224	60,90,53,75,233	1,59,25,526	1,43,69,064	98,31,61,33,736
18	Kerala	2,23,807	35,959	2,70,71,33,735	87,426	23,061	6,76,87,02,133	3,11,233	59,020	9,47,58,35,868
19	Ladakh	1,156	523	63,59,427	1,870	1,627	2,64,30,805	3,026	2,150	3,27,90,232
20	Lakshadweep	123	38	12,03,333	60	4	46,41,000	183	42	58,44,333
21	Madhya Pradesh	25,89,124	3,43,863	4,33,15,30,036	8,00,366	1,56,025	19,35,16,20,310	33,89,490	4,99,888	23,68,31,50,346
22	Maharashtra	5,57,10,235	39,84,495	13,38,59,94,145	23,75,975	6,90,769	1,32,28,21,89,056	5,80,86,210	46,75,264	1,45,66,81,83,201
23	Manipur	956	880	9,84,88,593	205	123	1,45,55,534	1,161	1,003	11,30,44,127
24	Meghalaya	3,041	643	2,93,39,674	1,465	272	2,52,46,799	4,506	915	5,45,86,473
25	Mizoram	6,512	1,110	18,58,61,882	233	120	2,76,78,404	6,745	1,230	21,35,40,286
26	Nagaland	2,854	976	13,75,02,504	57	45	2,79,30,800	2,911	1,021	16,54,33,304
27	Odisha	3,90,919	22,677	68,46,26,056	9,32,594	7,36,028	5,86,45,84,714	13,23,513	7,58,705	6,54,92,10,770
28	Puducherry	17,387	788	6,93,46,789	8,110	3,543	20,13,55,378	25,497	4,331	27,07,02,167
29	Punjab	10,99,665	8,23,311	3,28,02,99,757	4,25,276	3,38,558	33,06,84,99,879	15,24,941	11,61,869	36,34,87,99,636
30	Rajasthan	1,17,74,689	1,01,62,940	7,68,57,48,657	34,13,609	21,40,177	43,36,57,03,238	1,51,88,298	1,23,03,117	51,05,14,51,895

31	Sikkim	214	109	95,64,434	32	20	11,94,400	246	129	1,07,58,834
32	Tamil Nadu	1,94,020	61,682	3,14,06,91,469	5,75,942	2,76,838	22,48,67,20,629	7,69,962	3,38,520	25,62,74,12,098
33	Telangana	1,24,94,902	1,24,67,737	3,09,43,80,869	22,55,937	22,26,077	15,76,16,12,809	1,47,50,839	1,46,93,814	18,85,59,93,678
34	Tripura	17,658	1,999	5,55,13,109	61,707	40,911	3,43,19,839	79,365	42,910	8,98,32,948
35	Uttarakhand	46,347	38,564	72,83,75,087	52,219	48,249	3,95,29,08,329	98,566	86,813	4,68,12,83,416
36	Uttar Pradesh	4,12,81,003	3,41,36,001	29,27,83,22,839	68,56,473	43,51,329	21,85,01,74,380	4,81,37,476	3,84,87,330	51,12,84,97,219
37	West Bengal	4,13,045	64,381	2,66,83,22,368	13,25,987	12,51,395	7,79,57,14,089	17,39,032	13,15,776	10,46,40,36,457
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,79,34,774</b>	<b>8,70,19,059</b>	<b>1,69,83,50,60,475</b>	<b>2,70,34,619</b>	<b>1,75,07,060</b>	<b>5,81,23,60,36,279</b>	<b>18,49,69,393</b>	<b>10,45,26,119</b>	<b>7,51,07,10,96,754</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.										
Disposal of cases in National Lok Adalat held in 2023 (All Types of Cases)										
S. No.	Name of State/UT Authority	Pre-litigation Cases			Pending Cases			Total		
		Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,326	433	5,91,11,205	1,607	1,103	37,13,360	5,933	1,536	6,28,24,565
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,61,979	59,813	65,68,30,956	8,20,800	6,11,799	8,56,43,99,030	9,82,779	6,71,612	9,22,12,29,986
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,373	593	3,73,79,917	1,464	397	3,36,35,585	6,837	990	7,10,15,502
4	Assam	7,46,524	75,368	1,33,72,27,186	2,17,220	89,077	3,25,35,27,617	9,63,744	1,64,445	4,59,07,54,803
5	Bihar	24,57,222	2,50,317	7,97,10,62,951	4,11,770	1,07,448	2,55,83,31,542	28,68,992	3,57,765	10,52,93,94,493
6	Chandigarh	20,563	122	67,62,938	76,015	63,642	9,00,63,79,998	96,578	63,764	9,01,31,42,936
7	Chhattisgarh	18,54,947	14,93,021	3,16,56,34,502	2,50,789	1,71,216	4,75,78,49,031	21,05,736	16,64,237	7,92,34,83,533
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,842	729	4,04,00,661	1,614	253	10,98,21,669	8,456	982	15,02,22,330
9	Daman and Diu	42,925	19,584	7,39,94,353	654	66	2,64,04,949	43,579	19,650	10,03,99,302
10	Delhi	55,200	1,610	20,13,62,993	7,62,132	6,69,668	82,62,35,93,827	8,17,332	6,71,278	82,82,49,56,820
11	Goa	8,022	189	1,61,91,334	14,996	3,316	16,40,49,620	23,018	3,505	18,02,40,954
12	Gujarat	25,79,853	10,35,224	2,81,70,35,589	13,46,585	8,27,953	53,69,40,20,093	39,26,438	18,63,177	56,51,10,55,682

13	Haryana	4,59,786	3,80,821	8,66,07,84,854	8,83,834	6,04,829	5,89,88,63,711	13,43,620	9,85,650	14,55,96,48,565
14	Himachal Pradesh	54,140	17,102	19,54,46,045	3,14,090	1,33,079	2,98,23,62,073	3,68,230	1,50,181	3,17,78,08,118
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2,10,390	1,12,692	63,26,63,881	3,19,942	2,91,973	1,83,40,51,522	5,30,332	4,04,665	2,46,67,15,403
16	Jharkhand	27,26,497	25,51,436	25,86,71,37,462	3,26,986	2,71,511	11,97,85,95,114	30,53,483	28,22,947	37,84,57,32,576
17	Karnataka	1,57,25,382	1,39,63,932	15,78,62,03,656	14,70,199	8,76,520	47,31,66,92,030	1,71,95,581	1,48,40,452	63,10,28,95,686
18	Kerala	1,81,579	31,191	2,95,15,21,987	1,03,793	26,535	5,76,73,37,258	2,85,372	57,726	8,71,88,59,245
19	Ladakh	1,191	383	97,89,388	1,605	1,398	4,53,39,584	2,796	1,781	5,51,28,972
20	Lakshadweep	78	38	13,000	29	3	-	107	41	13,000
21	Madhya Pradesh	25,61,947	3,80,178	4,10,76,65,389	9,27,545	1,55,927	16,34,71,10,213	34,89,492	5,36,105	20,45,47,75,602
22	Maharashtra	2,51,14,722	29,38,342	12,59,62,65,416	23,29,292	6,05,394	72,61,86,35,367	2,74,44,014	35,43,736	85,21,49,00,783
23	Manipur	513	403	3,09,43,006	123	34	1,76,59,891	636	437	4,86,02,897
24	Meghalaya	2,572	403	1,59,98,654	1,705	277	1,67,74,899	4,277	680	3,27,73,553
25	Mizoram	10,504	4,000	21,51,36,373	253	87	2,49,34,530	10,757	4,087	24,00,70,903
26	Nagaland	2,459	717	9,78,05,805	107	84	4,91,34,000	2,566	801	14,69,39,805
27	Odisha	4,17,009	19,979	72,24,57,023	4,81,158	3,28,309	5,38,00,86,542	8,98,167	3,48,288	6,10,25,43,565
28	Puducherry	10,315	738	7,68,85,509	12,925	5,559	35,50,07,525	23,240	6,297	43,18,93,034
29	Punjab	6,64,004	3,88,257	3,11,36,31,130	4,76,070	3,72,455	26,85,77,85,665	11,40,074	7,60,712	29,97,14,16,795
30	Rajasthan	1,76,61,082	1,55,85,434	5,81,42,38,213	22,09,254	10,00,637	43,10,72,78,316	1,98,70,336	1,65,86,071	48,92,15,16,529

31	Sikkim	180	84	63,44,368	83	42	1,00,01,600	263	126	1,63,45,968
32	Tamil Nadu	1,79,711	73,252	3,77,61,42,649	5,25,037	2,82,510	22,74,82,11,887	7,04,748	3,55,762	26,52,43,54,536
33	Telangana	37,32,716	37,03,684	1,67,53,67,440	19,01,389	18,88,165	6,90,17,41,753	56,34,105	55,91,849	8,57,71,09,193
34	Tripura	21,713	2,385	6,60,72,767	28,922	13,339	4,25,14,340	50,635	15,724	10,85,87,107
35	Uttarakhand	77,407	52,141	88,99,42,712	39,265	32,891	4,61,04,70,512	1,16,672	85,032	5,50,04,13,224
36	Uttar Pradesh	4,00,54,814	2,78,36,426	31,59,44,81,252	72,95,801	38,08,168	18,46,35,69,810	4,73,50,615	3,16,44,594	50,05,80,51,062
37	West Bengal	3,02,529	51,959	3,41,53,34,350	11,42,941	10,63,573	9,09,15,33,053	14,45,470	11,15,532	12,50,68,67,403
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,81,17,016</b>	<b>7,10,32,980</b>	<b>1,38,70,12,66,914</b>	<b>2,46,97,994</b>	<b>1,43,09,237</b>	<b>4,67,26,14,17,516</b>	<b>14,28,15,010</b>	<b>8,53,42,217</b>	<b>6,05,96,26,84,430</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

Statement showing the number of State Lok Adalats held and cases settled by State Legal Services Authorities (other than National Lok Adalats) during the period from April, 2025 to December, 2025

S.No.	Name of State/UT Authority	No. of Lok Adalats Held	Pre-Litigation Cases			Pending Cases in Courts			Total		
			Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	1,323	84	1,12,39,542	665	448	7,48,300	1,988	532	1,19,87,842
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	208	1,39,382	1,29,585	8,33,94,003	79	48	31,45,00,000	1,39,461	1,29,633	39,78,94,003
10	Goa	7	2	1	1,50,000	1,126	188	98,48,449	1,128	189	99,98,449

11	Gujarat	2,680	29,008	5,620	2,45,27,164	15,888	12,724	2,42,13,44,019	44,896	18,344	2,44,58,71,183
12	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	40	-	-	-	2,448	1,926	22,81,700	2,448	1,926	22,81,700
14	Jammu & Kashmir	70	1,004	848	1,86,67,856	2,285	1,247	10,13,21,150	3,289	2,095	11,99,89,006
15	Jharkhand	1,226	2,04,533	2,01,509	1,14,84,37,936	67,575	61,744	2,18,15,60,737	2,72,108	2,63,253	3,32,99,98,673
16	Karnataka	36	148	148	87,11,22,887	4,380	726	15,01,01,758	4,528	874	1,02,12,24,645
17	Kerala	746	97,394	8,794	69,83,74,597	17,856	3,974	1,15,97,65,025	1,15,250	12,768	1,85,81,39,622
18	Lakshadweep	5	156	60	-	1	-	-	157	60	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	738	31	20	6,65,000	4,287	970	8,56,05,805	4,318	990	8,62,70,805
20	Maharashtra	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
21	Manipur	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	28	4,461	754	15,46,56,001	352	104	12,12,94,582	4,813	858	27,59,50,583
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Puducherry	15	5,531	237	1,39,97,827	-	-	-	5,531	237	1,39,97,827

27	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan	1,049	1,858	387	9,01,392	34,119	1,803	4,38,11,218	35,977	2,190	4,47,12,610
29	Sikkim	104	871	567	82,55,196	76	66	1,61,53,445	947	633	2,44,08,641
30	Tamil Nadu	347	50,303	3,878	33,87,50,371	-	-	-	50,303	3,878	33,87,50,371
31	Telangana	2,201	2,456	1,635	6,63,97,359	29,743	29,581	1,44,22,73,372	32,199	-31,216	1,50,86,70,731
32	Tripura	19	178	44	7,61,679	16,213	11,475	25,51,600	16,391	11,519	33,13,279
33	U. T. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	149	9,085	4,881	2,84,83,516	3,51,159	2,21,644	30,55,182	3,60,244	2,26,525	3,15,38,698
35	Uttarakhand	55	-	-	-	5,402	2,758	57,22,300	5,402	2,758	57,22,300
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,757</b>	<b>5,47,732</b>	<b>3,59,053</b>	<b>3,46,87,82,326</b>	<b>5,53,654</b>	<b>3,51,426</b>	<b>8,06,19,38,642</b>	<b>11,01,386</b>	<b>7,10,479</b>	<b>11,53,07,20,968</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

Statement showing the number of State Lok Adalats held and cases settled by State Legal Services Authorities (other than National Lok Adalats) during the period from April,2024 to March, 2025											
S.No.	Name of State/UT Authority	No. of Lok Adalats Held	Pre-Litigation Cases			Pending Cases in Courts			Total		
			Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	186	1,675	1,358	5,20,47,935	1,49,288	1,41,984	1,53,73,518	1,50,963	1,43,342	6,74,21,453

10	Goa	9	2	-	-	2,177	378	1,21,75,668	2,179	378	1,21,75,668
11	Gujarat	3,466	15,000	868	3,06,50,026	20,272	12,488	2,46,97,80,706	35,272	13,356	2,50,04,30,732
12	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	47	-	-	-	1,815	1,780	38,16,000	1,815	1,780	38,16,000
14	Jammu & Kashmir	329	9,765	6,807	13,67,72,945	57,963	54,218	27,89,31,526	67,728	61,025	41,57,04,471
15	Jharkhand	1,463	9,80,607	7,23,908	5,07,37,90,008	1,33,147	96,489	2,94,26,05,118	11,13,754	8,20,397	8,01,63,95,126
16	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Kerala	928	1,44,209	29,846	2,16,96,01,677	41,598	10,539	2,47,20,38,059	1,85,807	40,385	4,64,16,39,736
18	Lakshadweep	2	22	8	-	1	-	-	23	8	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,218	4,545	779	90,33,785	4,866	1,732	12,45,10,508	9,411	2,511	13,35,44,293
20	Maharashtra	6	36	2	-	-	-	-	36	2	-
21	Manipur	26	615	578	4,34,50,180	108	47	75,75,000	723	625	5,10,25,180
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	70	3,642	766	20,87,46,741	128	33	24,14,308	3,770	799	21,11,61,049
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

26	Puducherry	29	10,530	408	3,41,12,415	-	-	-	10,530	408	3,41,12,415
27	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan	1,040	1,678	438	4,86,140	32,737	541	1,06,03,176	34,415	979	1,10,89,316
29	Sikkim	143	1,333	708	94,63,851	101	55	39,89,100	1,434	763	1,34,52,951
30	Tamil Nadu	565	90,949	6,943	91,51,99,612	-	-	-	90,949	6,943	91,51,99,612
31	Telangana	2,682	51,708	32,296	36,67,15,569	35,230	34,472	1,75,56,73,910	86,938	66,768	2,12,23,89,479
32	Tripura	35	24	18	10,00,000	19,774	13,062	23,88,225	19,798	13,080	33,88,225
33	U. T. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	226	-	-	-	3,41,901	1,63,036	5,65,111	3,41,901	1,63,036	5,65,111
35	Uttarakhand	86	-	-	-	17,667	8,229	1,22,18,854	17,667	8,229	1,22,18,854
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,556</b>	<b>13,16,340</b>	<b>8,05,731</b>	<b>9,05,10,70,884</b>	<b>8,58,773</b>	<b>5,39,083</b>	<b>10,11,46,58,787</b>	<b>21,75,113</b>	<b>13,44,814</b>	<b>19,16,57,29,671</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

Statement showing the number of State Lok Adalats held and cases settled by State Legal Services Authorities (other than National Lok Adalats) during the period from April, 2023 to March, 2024

S.No.	Name of State/UT Authority	No. of Lok Adalats Held	Pre-Litigation Cases			Pending Cases in Courts			Total		
			Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	80	42	42	14,60,449	3,469	1,783	81,83,45,525	3,511	1,825	81,98,05,974
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	198	5,131	4,933	16,31,06,514	1,26,047	1,18,218	1,07,05,91,827	1,31,178	1,23,151	1,23,36,98,341

10	Goa	13	41	1	31,119	1,068	244	1,64,51,215	1,109	245	1,64,82,334
11	Gujarat	12	11,272	205	2,40,342	39	39	23,41,125	11,311	244	25,81,467
12	Haryana	92	-	-	-	37,733	29,196	69,21,41,655	37,733	29,196	69,21,41,655
13	Himachal Pradesh	59	-	-	-	2,968	2,880	49,88,300	2,968	2,880	49,88,300
14	Jammu & Kashmir	134	982	214	41,17,839	30,590	27,956	35,98,29,825	31,572	28,170	36,39,47,664
15	Jharkhand	1,495	23,803	21,255	11,11,18,741	15,882	12,463	44,84,99,973	39,685	33,718	55,96,18,714
16	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Kerala	657	67,318	14,250	92,04,55,219	41,576	11,981	1,65,87,49,217	1,08,894	26,231	2,57,92,04,436
18	Lakshadweep	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,472	48,452	44,379	14,55,89,437	11,973	4,617	65,94,97,670	60,425	48,996	80,50,87,107
20	Maharashtra	38	464	27	-	5,968	553	39,54,52,433	6,432	580	39,54,52,433
21	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	12	259	88	3,55,36,950	14	6	41,68,281	273	94	3,97,05,231
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	3	-	-	-	2,84,068	2,44,230	52,38,45,151	2,84,068	2,44,230	52,38,45,151

26	Puducherry	38	10,764	486	4,26,25,949	6	6	54,27,000	10,770	492	4,80,52,949
27	Punjab	154	-	-	-	6,133	2,268	1,13,42,23,974	6,133	2,268	1,13,42,23,974
28	Rajasthan	1,086	1,933	353	-	38,818	686	1,02,43,567	40,751	1,039	1,02,43,567
29	Sikkim	143	1,009	697	58,92,118	102	87	3,52,000	1,111	784	62,44,118
30	Tamil Nadu	1,336	1,26,530	15,306	1,72,09,88,531	69,785	19,438	6,49,84,29,356	1,96,315	34,744	8,21,94,17,887
31	Telangana	2,474	81,264	75,979	14,78,10,186	95,918	95,838	2,40,43,12,699	1,77,182	1,71,817	2,55,21,22,885
32	Tripura	62	226	29	6,87,814	38,795	25,608	91,02,768	39,021	25,637	97,90,582
33	U. T. Chandigarh	32	4,685	1,413	-	770	-	-	5,455	1,413	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	172	54,062	39,572	-	9,65,961	3,72,369	94,28,87,232	10,20,023	4,11,941	94,28,87,232
35	Uttarakhand	102	-	-	-	37,193	17,407	2,06,10,840	37,193	17,407	2,06,10,840
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>4,38,239</b>	<b>2,19,230</b>	<b>3,29,96,61,208</b>	<b>18,14,876</b>	<b>9,87,873</b>	<b>17,68,04,91,633</b>	<b>22,53,115</b>	<b>12,07,103</b>	<b>20,98,01,52,841</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.							
Statistical information in respect of Permanent Lok Adalats (Established u/s 22-B of LSA Act)							
During the period from April, 2025 to December, 2025							
S. No	Name of State/UT Authority	PLAs Functioning	Sitting during the year	Cases pending as on the beginning of the year	Cases received	Cases settled	Settlement Amount (in Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	1,205	1,585	1,060	1,038	8,39,48,836
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	12	106	98	42	32	9,29,500
5	Bihar	33	1,244	-	3,947	660	47,20,586
6	Chhattisgarh	5	787	1,102	60,248	60,143	33,89,645
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	3	599	1,531	14,410	14,386	41,95,14,343
10	Goa	2	4	-	627	128	4,35,380
11	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Haryana	21	2,666	9,013	58,289	59,513	41,13,67,667
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jharkhand	24	4,227	25,820	20,708	18,107	1,90,19,15,853
16	Karnataka	6	1,139	9,679	15,288	3,553	12,30,60,65,118
17	Kerala	3	225	22,023	544	328	78,19,576
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	51	361	166	125	105	6,01,000
20	Maharashtra	4	589	1,359	412	312	10,15,49,684
21	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-

22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	22	1,088	2,708	1,809	1,767	17,23,67,240
26	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	22	4,056	11,000	15,027	43,132	53,02,45,702
28	Rajasthan	36	3,555	10,589	6,677	3,366	61,86,14,923
29	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Tamil Nadu	32	941	365	375	340	8,30,600
31	Telangana	6	86	12,533	6,520	8,765	15,29,68,915
32	Tripura	8	81	69	149	156	8,22,966
33	U. T. Chandigarh	1	178	407	8,701	8,722	5,78,02,428
34	Uttar Pradesh	71	2,708	16,142	1,496	1,677	33,69,44,431
35	Uttarakhand	7	635	808	745	369	7,39,34,199
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>1,26,997</b>	<b>2,17,199</b>	<b>2,26,599</b>	<b>17,18,67,88,592</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of the under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988							
Statistical information in respect of Permanent Lok Adalats (Established u/s 22-B of LSA Act)							
During the period from April, 2024 to March, 2025							
S. No	Name of State/UT Authority	PLAs Functioning	Sitting during the year	Cases pending as on the beginning of the year	Cases received	Cases settled	Settlement Amount (in Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	1,333	1,687	1,311	1,413	7,50,00,778
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5	2	-
4	Assam	13	146	103	53	28	20,000
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	5	1,158	677	25,971	25,546	40,76,989
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	3	773	921	24,973	24,363	92,51,54,079
10	Goa	2	5	-	814	113	21,07,404
11	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Haryana	21	3,602	19,568	82,711	82,977	51,94,56,968
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jharkhand	24	5,313	21,942	42,007	41,638	1,10,80,62,489
16	Karnataka	6	1,411	11,369	6,096	7,786	1,03,89,29,150
17	Kerala	3	346	22,155	397	486	5,38,38,718
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	50	864	130	188	275	75,07,100

20	Maharashtra	4	985	1,782	952	1,375	46,55,53,238
21	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	22	1,153	2,422	2,188	1,894	30,54,78,269
26	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	22	5,026	10,482	24,044	23,300	88,44,31,635
28	Rajasthan	36	5,071	9,760	5,481	4,585	65,92,01,748
29	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Tamil Nadu	32	1,067	308	488	409	1,23,94,627
31	Telangana	6	78	12,920	10,066	10,454	14,09,81,801
32	Tripura	8	118	20	305	272	26,88,977
33	U. T. Chandigarh	1	239	637	19,283	8,511	3,21,79,154
34	Uttar Pradesh	71	3,574	15,859	1,926	1,930	14,85,91,119
35	Uttarakhand	4	717	582	849	623	22,09,55,739
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>32,979</b>	<b>1,33,324</b>	<b>2,50,108</b>	<b>2,37,980</b>	<b>6,60,66,09,982</b>

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2356 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding Disposal of cases under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.							
Statistical information in respect of Permanent Lok Adalats (Established u/s 22-B of LSA Act)							
During the period from April, 2023 to March, 2024							
S. No	Name of State/UT Authority	PLAs Functioning	Sitting during the year	Cases pending as on the beginning of the year	Cases received	Cases settled	Settlement Amount (in Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	1,349	1,342	1,479	1,134	5,04,14,348
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	19	195	118	133	97	20,71,673
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	5	1,174	527	6,899	6,749	40,16,289
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	3	781	576	19,682	19,337	70,53,49,293
10	Goa	1	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	-	-	6	-	-	-
12	Haryana	21	3,659	22,497	1,01,318	1,07,362	54,04,39,095
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jharkhand	24	5,826	23,895	29,779	35,715	1,07,43,29,864
16	Karnataka	6	603	10,850	4,709	4,190	65,68,96,518
17	Kerala	3	415	23,608	262	1,527	4,42,45,637
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	50	1,071	203	264	409	46,43,039

20	Maharashtra	4	1,023	1,495	779	485	4,95,39,757
21	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	22	1,041	2,940	1,344	1,891	4,79,67,993
26	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	22	4,969	8,663	21,521	20,279	84,62,76,803
28	Rajasthan	36	4,230	10,161	5,382	5,799	53,83,78,150
29	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Tamil Nadu	32	1,119	340	439	427	1,24,14,380
31	Telangana	6	104	13,534	12,136	12,746	23,72,91,903
32	Tripura	7	97	82	152	157	31,51,412
33	U. T. Chandigarh	1	239	826	11,322	11,511	4,02,48,371
34	Uttar Pradesh	71	4,476	15,535	2,713	2,516	10,99,61,180
35	Uttarakhand	4	649	603	411	432	7,53,73,057
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>33,020</b>	<b>1,37,801</b>	<b>2,20,724</b>	<b>2,32,763</b>	<b>5,04,30,08,762</b>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2361  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026

PERSONALITY RIGHTS AND AI

JSC(MMJA-I)  
✓2361. SMT. SATABDI ROY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether guidelines exist for providing civil remedies and interim relief in cases of AI-generated personality rights violations, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such cases admitted by courts in the last two years;
- (c) whether model procedural rules for courts are being considered to handle such cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): These matters are dealt with by the Court(s) concerned in accordance with law keeping in view the existing legal provisions, facts and circumstances of each case. All matters, including civil remedies and interim relief in cases of AI-generated personality rights violations are listed as per Supreme Court Rules, 2013 and guidelines in Supreme Court of India, Handbook on Practice and Procedure and Office Procedure 2017 and general and specific directions of the Competent Authority. The Supreme Court Rules, 2013 and 'Supreme Court of India. Handbook on Practice and Procedure and Office Procedure 2017' are available in public domain on the website of the Supreme Court of India, viz. <https://www.sci.gov.in> under the tab Publication and then 'Supreme Court Rules and Practice and Procedure respectively. There is no such specific 'Subject Category' in database pertaining to AI-generated personality rights violations cases. The data pertaining to such cases is not centrally maintained.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2362  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**PENDENCY OF CASES**

*JSC(NMJR-I)*  
✓2362. **Shri Deepender Singh Hooda:**  
**Shri Karti P Chidambaram:**  
**Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy:**  
**Shri Laxmikant Pappu Nishad:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the present number of pending cases before the Supreme Court, various High Courts and subordinate courts across the country as of December, 2025, along with the rise in pendency, if any, during the last three years;
- (b) the number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) established to deal with cases involving women, children and other sensitive matters, along with their current disposal rates;
- (c) the number of sanctioned, working and vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and district judiciary, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the sanctioned strength of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts to address rising pendency, if so, the details thereof and the expected timeline for implementation;
- (e) the budgetary, legislative and administrative measures taken or proposed during 2024–25 to reduce pendency, fill vacancies in a time-bound manner, strengthen legal aid and improve court infrastructure including e-Courts in Uttar Pradesh;
- (f) the number of sanctioned, working and vacant posts of Judges in the Allahabad High Court (including Lucknow Bench) and in district and subordinate courts of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (g) the comprehensive steps taken or proposed by the Government to reduce judicial delays and improve case management across all levels of the judiciary?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a): As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the present number of pending cases before the Supreme Court, various High Courts and subordinate courts across the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025, along with the rise in pendency, during the last three years is at **Annexure-I & II**.

(b): 774 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including 398 exclusive e-POCSO Courts have been established for time-bound trial and disposal of cases relating to rape and offences under the Protection of

Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, as on 31.12.2025. The current disposal rate (January'25–December'25) in these Courts is 46.20%.

(c): As per data available on Nyaya Vikas Portal, the number of sanctioned, working and vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and district judiciary, State-wise is at **Annexure-III & IV**.

(d): The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 was amended to increase the sanctioned strength of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India from 30 to 33 (excluding CJI). The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019 came into force w.e.f. 09.08.2019. The sanctioned strength of Judges of High Court has been increased from 906 in 2014 to 1122 as on 06.02.2026.

(e): The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124, 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India and according to the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998 (Third Judges case). As per the MoP, the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Court vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, in consultation with two senior-most puisne Judges of the High Court. Further filling up of vacant positions of judges in District and Subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned.

As per Article 39A of the Constitution of India and as a part of the preventive and strategic legal aid, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) has undertaken several legal services activities in the country to ensure that legal aid reach the poor. To strengthen the criminal court based legal services, the Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme has been introduced as a Central Sector Scheme by the Department of Justice, which involves full time engagement of Legal Aid Defense Counsels (LADCs) with supporting staff at district level. As on December 2025, Legal Aid Defense Counsel (LADC) offices are functional in 680 districts across the country. LADCS Scheme has been approved for the period of 3 financial years 2023-24 to 2025-26) with a total financial outlay of Rs. 998.43 crore and up to January 2026, Rs. 643.755 crore has been released to NALSA for LADCS Scheme. The details of criminal cases assigned and disposed of by LADCs during the last three years are as follows: -

Financial Year	Criminal Cases assigned	Criminal Cases disposed	Disposal Rate
2023-24	3,36,830	2,12,505	63%
2024-25	5,32,413	3,72,750	70%
2025-26 (Dec. 2025)	3,93,614	2,86,326	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,62,857</b>	<b>8,71,581</b>	<b>69%</b>

To augment the resources of the State Governments/UTs, the Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94, by providing financial assistance in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States/UTs. Total Central assistance of Rs.1,756.41 crore (as on 31.01.2026) has been provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh since inception of the Scheme. During the FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs.174.12 Crore has been released to the State of Uttar Pradesh. As on 31.01.2026, State of Uttar Pradesh has 2,930 Court Halls and 2,524 Residential Units for Judicial Officers.

The Phase-III of the eCourts Project (2023-2027) approved on 13.09.2023 with an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore to make justice delivery progressively more robust, easy and accessible. As on date, 226.44 crore pages have been digitized across courts of Uttar Pradesh. Around 69,22,878 cases have been heard through video conferencing facilities available with the courts in Uttar Pradesh. There are 113 eSewa Kendras (facilitation centres) across Uttar Pradesh courts. For the FY 2024-2025, a total fund of Rs. 79.26 crore has been released for implementation of the eCourts project in Uttar Pradesh.

(f): The number of sanctioned, working and vacant posts of Judges in the Allahabad High Court and in district and subordinate courts of Uttar Pradesh, is as below:

<b>Court</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>Working Strength</b>	<b>Vacancy</b>
<b>Allahabad High Court</b>	160	109	51
<b>District &amp; Subordinate Court</b>	3700	2631	1069
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>1,119</b>

However, the details of sanctioned, working and vacant posts of Judges in district and subordinate courts is not centrally maintained district-wise.

(g): The disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. However, the Central Government is committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution and has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary:

- i. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011, with the twin objectives of increasing access to justice by reducing delays in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities.
- ii. Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts and the District Courts as well to clear cases pending for more than five years.
- iii. The Government has also amended The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018 with a view to reduce pendency.
- iv. Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have been promoted. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 was amended in August, 2018 making Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) mandatory in case of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- v. Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common

people, where the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Under The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against it before any court. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.

- vi. The Government launched the Tele-Law program in 2017, which provides an effective and reliable e-interface platform connecting the needy and disadvantaged sections seeking legal advice and consultation with panel lawyers via video conferencing, telephone and chat facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in Gram Panchayats and through Tele-Law mobile App. Pro bono culture and pro bono lawyering have been institutionalized in the country. Pro Bono Panel of advocates has been established in 23 High Courts. Pro Bono Clubs have been started in 109 Law Schools to instill Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers.

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**ANNEXURE-I****STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2362 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026 REGARDING 'PENDENCY OF CASES'****Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts, along with increase in pendency, for last 3 years**

		31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	Increase in Pendency (%)
<b>Supreme Court of India</b>		82674	82496	92101	11.40
Sr No.	High Court				
1	Allahabad High Court	1066757	1139977	1207240	13.17
2	Bombay High Court	667961	695578	664979	-0.45
3	Calcutta High Court	202840	204924	198868	-1.96
4	Gauhati High Court	60463	61674	63867	5.63
5	High Court for the State of Telangana	231975	230337	233866	0.82
6	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	247854	245675	249016	0.47
7	High Court of Chhattisgarh	90515	84620	76434	-15.56
8	High Court of Delhi	113391	118672	124978	10.22
9	High Court of Gujarat	167258	171211	175486	4.92
10	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	88355	93922	102503	16.01
11	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	42925	43280	42964	0.09
12	High Court of Jharkhand	85728	74350	72170	-15.82
13	High Court of Karnataka	284592	298404	328153	15.31
14	High Court of Kerala	255054	251341	250858	-1.65
15	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	448927	467821	471183	4.96
16	High Court of Manipur	4663	5282	5792	24.21
17	High Court of Meghalaya	1125	1253	1739	54.58
18	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	444114	434480	422112	-4.95
19	High Court of Rajasthan	602269	618831	687595	14.17
20	High Court of Sikkim	180	207	272	51.11
21	High Court of Tripura	1280	1056	1429	11.64
22	High Court of Uttarakhand	50393	55616	59658	18.39
23	Madras High Court	574517	559738	546387	-4.90
24	Orissa High Court	146502	145163	158865	8.44
25	Patna High Court	197462	202250	219609	11.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,77,100</b>	<b>62,05,662</b>	<b>63,66,023</b>	<b>4.75</b>

Source-National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

**ANNEXURE-II****STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2362 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026 REGARDING 'PENDENCY OF CASES'****Pending cases in District & Subordinate Courts, along with increase in pendency, for last 3 years**

Sr No.	State	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	Increase in Pendency (%)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	9070	8514	8329	-8.17
2	Andhra Pradesh	895282	921948	915398	2.25
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10671	9784	10665	-0.06
4	Assam	451138	496819	564945	25.23
5	Bihar	3608014	3660802	3700012	2.55
6	Chandigarh	91078	104194	100498	10.34
7	Chhattisgarh	418688	420661	452049	7.97
8	Delhi	1229806	1452717	1587493	29.08
9	Goa	63159	60895	61285	-2.97
10	Gujarat	1556371	1503763	1590844	2.21
11	Haryana	1524118	1446433	1521463	-0.17
12	Himachal Pradesh	593875	646753	590988	-0.49
13	Jammu and Kashmir	310486	311925	345785	11.37
14	Jharkhand	560102	547977	564410	0.77
15	Karnataka	1987983	2113569	2237391	12.55
16	Kerala	1897469	1783932	1788680	-5.73
17	Ladakh	1244	1407	1583	27.25
18	Lakshadweep	492	518	539	9.55
19	Madhya Pradesh	2055620	2054704	2098396	2.08
20	Maharashtra	5326823	5612876	5926999	11.27
21	Manipur	13286	12857	13931	4.85
22	Meghalaya	16068	15178	16343	1.71
23	Mizoram	3983	6298	6875	72.61
24	Nagaland	3201	3357	3856	20.46
25	Odisha	1687827	1741306	1793888	6.28
26	Puducherry	37477	35381	36495	-2.62
27	Punjab	876134	864524	914711	4.40
28	Rajasthan	2525123	2496501	2542253	0.68
29	Sikkim	1819	1727	1962	7.86
30	Tamil Nadu	1508744	1520258	1735167	15.01
31	Telangana	920101	947417	976399	6.12
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	7314	7750	8346	14.11
33	Tripura	44490	44085	58295	31.03
34	Uttar Pradesh	11444974	11648631	11345328	-0.87
35	Uttarakhand	350474	350069	300614	-14.23
36	West Bengal	2996527	3380587	3835113	27.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,50,29,031</b>	<b>4,62,36,117</b>	<b>4,76,57,328</b>	<b>5.84</b>

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2362 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026 REGARDING 'PENDENCY OF CASES'****Details of sanctioned strength, working strength and vacant post in Supreme Court & High Courts, as on 11.02.2026**

		Total Sanctioned Strength			Total Working Strength			Total Vacancy		
A.	Supreme Court	34			33			1		
B.	High Court	Permanent	Additional	Total	Permanent	Additional	Total	Permanent	Additional	Total
1	Allahabad	119	41	160	109	0	109	10	41	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	9	37	26	6	32	2	3	5
3	Bombay	71	23	94	53	27	80	18	-4	14
4	Calcutta	54	18	72	32	11	43	22	7	29
5	Chhattisgarh	17	5	22	10	5	15	7	0	7
6	Delhi	45	15	60	44	0	44	1	15	16
7	Gauhati	22	8	30	18	7	25	4	1	5
8	Gujarat	39	13	52	35	0	35	4	13	17
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	4	17	12	0	12	1	4	5
10	J & K and Ladakh	19	6	25	14	0	14	5	6	11
11	Jharkhand	20	5	25	14	0	14	6	5	11
12	Karnataka	47	15	62	42	4	46	5	11	16
13	Kerala	35	12	47	28	12	40	7	0	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	38	4	42	2	9	11
15	Madras	56	19	75	50	3	53	6	16	22
16	Manipur	4	1	5	3	0	3	1	1	2
17	Meghalaya	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
18	Orissa	24	9	33	19	0	19	5	9	14
19	Patna	40	13	53	38	0	38	2	13	15
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	45	16	61	19	5	24
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	33	6	39	5	6	11
22	Sikkim	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
23	Telangana	32	10	42	20	8	28	12	2	14
24	Tripura	4	1	5	4	0	4	0	1	1
25	Uttarakhand	9	2	11	8	2	10	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>309</b>

**ANNEXURE-IV****STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2362 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026 REGARDING 'PENDENCY OF CASES'****Details of sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position in District & Subordinate Courts**

Sl. No.	High Courts	Total		
		Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength	Total Vacancy
1	Allahabad	3700	2631	1069
2	Andhra Pradesh	643	572	71
3	Bombay	2247	1986	261
4	Chhattisgarh	663	465	198
5	Delhi	897	836	61
6	Gujarat	1720	1185	535
7	Guwahati	646	569	77
8	Himachal Pradesh	188	172	16
9	Jammu & Kashmir	322	270	52
10	Jharkhand	707	496	211
11	Karnataka	1395	1129	266
12	Kerala	615	581	34
13	Kolkata	1105	875	230
14	Ladakh	17	9	8
15	Madhya Pradesh	2028	1639	389
16	Madras	1424	1260	164
17	Manipur	62	49	13
18	Meghalaya	99	57	42
19	Odisha	1044	861	183
20	Patna	2025	1665	360
21	Punjab & Haryana	1623	1374	249
22	Rajasthan	1699	1490	209
23	Sikkim	35	23	12
24	Telangana	560	445	115
25	Tripura	133	119	14
26	Uttarakhand	298	270	28
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,895</b>	<b>21,028</b>	<b>4,867</b>

Source-Nyaya Vikas Portal

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2373  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**DISHA SCHEME**

JSL(A2J)  
✓ **2373. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key details regarding the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India (DISHA) scheme, including the total financial outlay across various components of the scheme, the number of registered advocates, the number of beneficiaries and other relevant performance details;
- (b) whether the Government has under taken any assessment of the implementation of the DISHA scheme, including its impact, performance against predefined targets, efficiency of delivery and other outcome-based indicators and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the plans of the Government regarding the DISHA scheme upon the conclusion of its current period in 2026, including whether any proposal exists to extend or restructure the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (c):** The Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA), with a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores for a period of five years (2021-2026). It aims to provide a comprehensive, integrated solution on Access to Justice at a pan India level through the components of Tele-Law, Nyaya Bandhu, Nyaya Mitra (discontinued in 2023) and Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programmes. It is citizen-centric, inclusive, and leverages

technology for ensuring ease of justice to the beneficiaries. The Component wise breakup of the total financial outlay is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Financial Outlay of DISHA Scheme (2021-26)
1.	Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached.	194.52
2.	Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) Programme (Citizen Centric Legal Services)	5.34
3.	Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness (LLLAP)	23.38
4.	Nyaya Mitra Programme	10.4
5.	Programme Management Unit	5.00
6.	Contingency Cost	2.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250.00</b>

Under the DISHA scheme, Tele Law connects citizens with the lawyers through Mobile App and Toll Free No. 14454 for rendering pre-litigation advice through the use of video/Tele conferencing facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs)/Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) at the Panchayat level. Under the Tele Law outreach programme, Nyaya Sahayaks are active as community based legal facilitators in the aspirational blocks of the country. They play a critical role in creating awareness about legal rights and entitlements through door-to-door outreach, community interactions and local campaigns. A total of 269 panel lawyers are registered under Tele-Law Program as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2026.

Under the Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) programme, interested Pro Bono Advocates are registered and connected to the beneficiaries (who are entitled for free legal aid under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987) through the Nyaya Bandhu Application (available iOS/Android/UMANG Platform). A panel of Pro Bono Advocates has also been constituted in 23 High Courts to strengthen institutional mechanisms for delivering pro bono legal services to the beneficiary. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2026, 10,133 advocates have volunteered and registered on Nyaya Bandhu platform. Further, to instil the spirit of pro bono work among law students and nurture a long-term commitment to legal services, Pro Bono Clubs have been constituted across 109 law colleges in the country.

Under the erstwhile Nyaya Mitra programme, focus was to facilitate the disposal of 10 year old or more pending cases at the District Level. Under the Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme, institutional collaboration is done with reputed Government and private organisations to prepare information and communication (IEC) materials in the form of books, training modules, workshops, etc., to promote legal literacy and awareness.

The DISHA Scheme has a sunset date of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2026, as it is aligned with XV Finance Commission Cycle. M/s. Quality Council of India (QCI) has done the Third-Party Evaluation and Impact Assessment of DISHA Scheme and highlighted the relevance of the Scheme.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2384  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**SHORTAGE OF OFFICIAL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR JUDICIAL  
OFFICERS IN BIHAR**

JSCNMJR-II  
✓ 2384. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the persistent shortage of official residential accommodation for judicial officers in the district courts/lower courts in Bihar, which adversely impacts their working conditions and personal well-being, if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the specific accommodation requirements of women judicial officers, including safety, privacy and proximity to court complexes, if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds or initiate any special scheme to ensure adequate and gender-sensitive residential accommodation for all judicial officers, especially women, in the district/lower courts in Bihar, if so, the timeline and specific measures proposed in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve overall judicial infrastructure in Bihar with emphasis on ensuring safe, adequate and gender-responsive housing for women judicial officers?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (d): The primary responsibility for development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts rests with the State Governments/UTs. However, to augment the resources of the State Governments/UTs, the Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District

and Subordinate courts since 1993-94, by providing financial assistance to them in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States. In the case of State of Bihar, it is in the ratio of 60:40. There are five components covered under the scheme viz. Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyer's Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms.

As informed by the Registrar (Administration), High Court of Judicature at Patna, the Judicial Infrastructure facility including Residential Units for Judicial Officers is monitored by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. Further, the State Government of Bihar take necessary measures to provide security arrangements in the Residential Complexes in coordination with the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

An amount of Rs.651.22 crore (upto 31.01.2026) has been released to the State of Bihar under CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate since inception of the scheme, out of which Rs.595.62 crore has been released since 2014-15. For financial year 2025-26, a sum of Rs.62.98 crore has been released to the State Government of Bihar (as on 31.01.2026). As per Nyaya Vikas portal, the State of Bihar has 1,290 Residential Units against working strength of 1,665 as on 31.01.2026. Further, 346 Residential Units are under construction as on 31.01.2026.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2396  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS IN GUJARAT**

**✓2396. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) functional in Gujarat for cases relating to rape and offences under the POCSO Act, district-wise;
- (b) the number of cases pending in these Fast Track Special Courts in Valsad district; and
- (c) the disposal rate of cases by Fast Track Special Courts in Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a): As per the information received from the High Court of Gujarat, 54 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) are functional in the State to deal with cases relating to rape and offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Out of these, 35 FTSCs, including 24 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts, are functioning under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to set up Fast Track Special Courts. The district-wise details of functional FTSCs in Gujarat are placed at **Annexure-I**.

(b): As per the information made available by the High Court of Gujarat, 81 cases under the POCSO Act are pending in Valsad District as on 31.12.2025.

(c): As per the information received from the High Court of Gujarat, the year-wise disposal of rape and POCSO cases by Fast Track Special Courts in the State during the last three years is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of cases disposed of</b>
2023	3493
2024	3562
2025	3494

**District-wise number of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) in Gujarat for cases relating to rape and offences under the POCSO Act**

Sl. No	Districts	No. of courts exclusive/dedicated for POCSO Act cases	No. of FTSCs to primarily try rape cases along with POCSO Act cases
1.	Ahmedabad (Rural)	2	1
2.	Anand	2	1
3.	Aravalli at Modasa	1	0
4.	Banaskantha at Palanpur	2 (Including 01 at Dessa)	0
5.	Botad	1	0
6.	Bharuch	1	0
7.	Bhavnagar	2 (Including 01 at Mahuva)	1
8.	Chhotaudepur	1	0
9.	Dahod	2 (Including 01 at Limkheda)	0
10.	Gandhinagar	1	0
11.	Jamnagar	1	0
12.	Kachchh at Bhuj	1	0
13.	Kheda at Nadiad	1	0
14.	Mehsana	2 (Including 01 at Visnagar)	1
15.	Morbi	1	0
16.	Navsari	1	0
17.	Panchmahals at Godhra	2 (Including 01 at Halol)	0
18.	Patan	1	0
19.	Porbandar	1	0
20.	Rajkot	2 (Including 01 at Gondal)	1
21.	Sabarkantha at Himmatnagar	2 (Including 01 at Idar)	0
22.	Surat	4	2
23.	Surendranagar	1	1
24.	Vadodara	2	1
25.	Valsad	1 (at Vapi)	0
26.	City Civil Court, Ahmedabad	5	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2398  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS AND MEASURES FOR EXPEDITED RELEASE**

*JS(LLAP)*  
✓ 2398. **DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

**SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of undertrial prisoners lodged in jails for periods of up to three years, three to five years and more than five years, category-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the initiatives undertaken to reduce prolonged undertrial detention, along with details of funds allocated, released and utilised therefor;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by Undertrial Review Committees during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise, with district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, including Kakinada;
- (d) the number of undertrial prisoners recommended for release by UTRCs and the number actually released during the said period;
- (e) the steps taken to operationalise bail reforms under recent judicial directions; and
- (f) whether any technology-based systems have been adopted for identification, tracking and timely release of eligible undertrial prisoners and if so, the details thereof, including funding and inter-agency coordination mechanisms?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by the States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication

“Prison Statistics India”. As per the latest published data for the year 2023, State/UT wise number of undertrial prisoners confined upto three years, three to five years and more than five years in the jails of the country as on 31.12.2023 are attached as given at **Annexure – A** (Category Wise) and **Annexure – B** (State Wise). These data are readily available on National Crime Records Bureau website: <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/uploads/files/PSI-20231.pdf>.

**(b) and (c):** ‘Prisons and Prisoners’ is a State-list subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons and prisoners is the responsibility of respective State Governments. Central Government has also been supplementing the efforts of State Governments in this regard.

With the objective of providing financial assistance to poor prisoners, who are unable to pay the fine imposed on them or are unable to secure bail due to financial constraints, the Government is implementing a scheme named “Support to Poor Prisoners”. The guidelines and SOP for implementation of the Scheme, has provision for bail assistance amounting upto Rs. 1 lakh, prescribing timelines for case processing, and simplification of procedures for drawal and utilisation of funds.

For implementation of the Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had provided an annual financial outlay of Rs. 20 crore for three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26. As on 10.02.2026, funds amounting to Rs. 71,71,476/- have already been utilized by States and UTs, providing benefit of the Scheme to 273 eligible prisoners.

Further, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has taken initiatives for establishment of Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) in all the districts to recommend for release of eligible undertrial prisoners and convicts. Quarterly meetings are held by UTRCs across the country. NALSA allocates funds to the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) and the SLSAs allocate funds to the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and High Court Legal Services Committees (HCLSCs). NALSA does not maintain DLSA/HCLSC and scheme wise details of funds allocation and utilisation.

(d) to (f): The number of undertrial prisoners recommended by UTRCs and released during last five years are as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of UTPs/ Convicts recommended for bail/ release</b>	<b>No. of inmates released pursuant to UTRCs recommendations</b>
<b>2021</b>	36,983	17,020
<b>2022</b>	70,780	35,480
<b>2023</b>	73,274	34,232
<b>2024</b>	53,594	25,982
<b>2025</b>	40,434	22,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,75,065</b>	<b>1,35,237</b>

Several initiatives are undertaken by the Government to operationalize bail reforms. Section 479 (1) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) provides that “Where a person has, during the period of investigation, inquiry or trial under this Sanhita of an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death or life imprisonment has been specified as one of the punishments under that law) undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence under that law, he shall be released by the Court on bail.”

The Proviso under Section 479 (1) of the BNSS provides further relief to first time offenders/undertrial prisoners and provides that “where such person is a first-time offender (who has never been convicted of any offence in the past), he shall be released on bond by the Court, if he has undergone detention for the period extending up to one-third of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for such offence under that law.” Further, technology based alerts are generated through the ePrisons portal under Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and are sent to concerned officials for taking appropriate action for timely release of undertrial prisoners.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2398 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding 'Undertrial Prisoners and Measures for Expedited Release'

State/UT-wise and Category-wise number of Undertrial Prisoners lodged in jails as on 31st December, 2023						
S. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1089	1453	1908	1118	5568
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9	124	48	7	188
3	ASSAM	863	898	2434	3351	7546
4	BIHAR	8549	1514	26411	10055	46529
5	CHHATTISGARH	2100	3648	4025	1747	11520
6	GOA	44	61	59	312	476
7	GUJARAT	1409	1719	5353	3068	11549
8	HARYANA	5868	1564	5920	5940	19292
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	537	35	161	1094	1827
10	JHARKHAND	2398	3765	5488	1933	13584
11	KARNATAKA	2627	1237	6888	971	11723
12	KERALA	1115	428	3353	1168	6064
13	MADHYA PRADESH	4385	4891	9279	4409	22964
14	MAHARASHTRA <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	-	32438
15	MANIPUR	15	142	104	155	416
16	MEGHALAYA	102	643	48	88	881
17	MIZORAM	77	1168	1	1	1247
18	NAGALAND	25	318	58	31	432
19	ODISHA	4374	3961	3982	2461	14778
20	PUNJAB	7389	2134	3659	11321	24503

21	RAJASTHAN	3636	2767	7240	3620	17263
22	SIKKIM	30	36	89	16	171
23	TAMIL NADU	3887	308	7906	250	12351
24	TELANGANA	831	501	1429	1038	3799
25	TRIPURA	144	185	87	431	847
26	UTTAR PRADESH	20534	3489	31596	17872	73491
27	UTTARAKHAND	1369	298	1284	1447	4398
28	WEST BENGAL	2437	840	2442	14575	20294
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	4	17	147	168
30	CHANDIGARH	267	2	168	281	718
31	DNH & DAMAN DIU	22	16	37	59	134
32	DELHI	3838	383	5753	7860	17834
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	165	432	187	3784	4568
34	LADAKH	0	20	6	16	42
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	3	0	0	3
36	PUDUCHERRY	57	0	245	2	304
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80192</b>	<b>38987</b>	<b>137665</b>	<b>100628</b>	<b>389910</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> As per data provided by States/UTs			\$ Maharashtra did not provide breakup.			

Source: Prison Statics India 2023 Report by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

## Annexure-B

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2398 for answer on 13/02/2026 regarding 'Undertrial Prisoners and Measures for Expedited Release'

State/UT-wise number of Undertrial prisoners lodged in jails for period of up to three years, three to five years and above five years as on 31st December, 2023				
S. No.	State/UT	Upto 3 years	3 to 5 Years	Above 5 Years
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5529	36	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	171	14	3
3	ASSAM	7263	136	147
4	BIHAR	45035	1198	296
5	CHHATTISGARH	10975	501	44
6	GOA	390	64	22
7	GUJARAT	10219	866	464
8	HARYANA	18098	778	416
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1645	125	57
10	JHARKHAND	12172	931	481
11	KARNATAKA	10867	630	226
12	KERALA	6030	26	8
13	MADHYA PRADESH	21792	1057	115
14	MAHARASHTRA	26402	3823	2213
15	MANIPUR	393	5	18
16	MEGHALAYA	802	55	24
17	MIZORAM	1235	12	0
18	NAGALAND	409	11	12
19	ODISHA	13480	884	414
20	PUNJAB	23270	1050	183
21	RAJASTHAN	15523	1276	464
22	SIKKIM	167	4	0
23	TAMIL NADU	12199	106	46
24	TELANGANA	3769	21	9
25	TRIPURA	847	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	65378	5474	2639
27	UTTARAKHAND	4099	251	48
28	WEST BENGAL	17128	1921	1245
29	A & N ISLANDS	150	16	2
30	CHANDIGARH	679	30	9
31	DNH & DAMAN DIU	102	22	10
32	DELHI	16286	1051	497
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3667	626	275

34	LADAKH	36	4	2
35	LAKSHADWEEP	3	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	302	2	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>356512</b>	<b>23006</b>	<b>10392</b>

*Source: Prison Statics India 2023 Report by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2403  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**STREAMLINING OF JUDICIAL FUNCTIONING**

*JSC/MJR-I)*  
✓ 2403. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the major legal reforms and initiatives undertaken by the Government during the last five years to improve access to justice and reduce barriers in the legal and judicial processes;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to streamline judicial functioning, reduce pendency of cases, strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms including Lok Adalats and enhance legal literacy and awareness among citizens across the country;
- (c) the manner in which the Government proposes to fulfil its constitutional obligation under Article 39A of the Constitution by providing free and effective legal services to economically weaker, socially marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society; and
- (d) the details of coverage, implementation status, outcomes and measurable impact of programmes and institutions such as the National Legal Services Authority, Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice, Legal Aid Defence Counsel System and Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) in achieving equitable access to justice, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (d): The Government of India has undertaken various initiatives in last five years to improve access to justice and reduce barriers in the legal and judicial processes with the aim to fulfil the obligation under Article 39A of the Indian Constitution.

The Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice

(DISHA), with a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores for a period of five years (2021-2026). It aims to provide a comprehensive, integrated solution on Access to Justice at a pan India level through the components of Tele-Law, Nyaya Bandhu, and Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programmes. It is a citizen-centric, inclusive, and leverages technology for ensuring ease of justice to the beneficiaries. The Tele-Law programme provides free pre-litigation legal advice to citizens through video and telephonic consultations at Common Service Centres (CSCs), the Tele-Law Mobile Application and the dedicated toll-free helpline number 14454. Tele-Law is operational in 2,50,000 lakh CSCs across 776 districts in 36 States/UTs, including 112 Aspirational Districts and 500 Aspirational Blocks of the country. To strengthen last-mile delivery, Nyaya Sahayaks have been engaged since 2024 to provide door-to-door pre-litigation legal assistance in 500 Aspirational Blocks. As on 31st January, 2026, more than 1.12 crore pre-litigation advices have been provided across the country.

Under the Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) programme, interested Pro Bono Advocates are registered and connected to the beneficiaries (who are entitled for free legal aid under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987) through the Nyaya Bandhu Application (available iOS/Android/UMANG Platform). A panel of Pro Bono Advocates has also been constituted in 23 High Courts to strengthen institutional mechanisms for delivering pro bono legal services to the beneficiary. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2026, 10,133 advocates have volunteered and registered on Nyaya Bandhu platform. Further, to instil the spirit of pro bono work among law students and nurture a long-term commitment to legal services, Pro Bono Clubs have been constituted across 109 law colleges in the country. Under the Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme, institutional collaboration is done with reputed Government and private organisations to prepare information and communication (IEC) materials in the form of books, training modules, workshops, etc. to promote legal literacy and awareness. This Programme has outreached more than 1.20 crore beneficiaries as on 31 January 2026.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) Scheme, 774 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 398 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are functional across 29 States/UTs for the expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act, and have collectively disposed of 3,66,124 cases since their inception, as on 31.12.2025. The financial outlay under the scheme is Rs. 1952.23 crore with Rs. 1207.24 crore as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund on the CSS pattern. The Central Government, as on 05.02.2026, has released a total amount of Rs. 1,156.99 crore to States/UTs for the operationalization of FTSCs since the inception of the Scheme in 2019.

The Government has set up National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society as covered under Section 12 of the Act, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizens by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunities. For this purpose, the legal services institutions have been setup from the Taluk Court level to the Supreme Court. The activities/programmes undertaken by Legal Services Authorities include Legal Aid and advice;

Legal Awareness Programmes; Legal Services/Empowerment camps; Legal Service Clinics; Legal Literacy Clubs; Lok Adalats and implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme.

Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people, where the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. Under The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against it before any court. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date. The details of the cases disposed of in Lok Adalats from 2016 to Dec 2025 are as under:

<b>Lok Adalat</b>	<b>Pre-litigative cases settled</b>	<b>Pending cases settled</b>
<b>National Lok Adalat</b>	33,80,76,089	8,45,59,866
<b>State Lok Adalats</b>	39,33,548	67,03,159
<b>Permanent Lok Adalats (cases relating to public utility service)</b>	14,58,389	-

As per Article 39A of the Constitution of India and as a part of the preventive and strategic legal aid, NALSA through the State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) has undertaken several legal services activities in the country to ensure that legal aid reach the poor. To strengthen the criminal court based legal services, the Department of Justice is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme, which involves full time engagement of Legal Aid Defense Counsels (LADCs) with supporting staff at district level. As on December 2025, Legal Aid Defense Counsel (LADC) offices are functional in 680 districts across the country. LADCS Scheme has been approved for the period of 3 financial years (2023-24 to 2025-26) with a total financial outlay of Rs. 998.43 crore and up to January 2026, Rs. 643.755 crore has been released to NALSA for LADCS Scheme. The details of criminal cases assigned and disposed of by LADCs during the last three years are as follows: -

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Criminal Cases assigned</b>	<b>Criminal Cases disposed</b>	<b>Disposal Rate</b>
2023-24	3,36,830	2,12,505	63%
2024-25	5,32,413	3,72,750	70%
2025-26 (Dec. 2025)	3,93,614	2,86,326	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,62,857</b>	<b>8,71,581</b>	<b>69%</b>

The Phase-III of the eCourts Project (2023-2027) approved on 13.09.2023 with an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore to make justice delivery progressively more robust, easy and accessible. As on

31st December, 2025, significant achievements have been made under the eCourts Project, inter alia:

- i. A total of 3,93,22,695 cases were dealt with (virtual hearings) on video conferencing in High Courts and District Courts.
- ii. Video Conferencing Rules has been implemented in all the High Courts and District Courts
- iii. Rules of eFiling, facility of ePayments and ICJS have been implemented in almost all the High Courts
- iv. A total of 94,55,288 challans have been paid through 29 Virtual Courts functioning across the country, resulting in collection of Rs. 9,73,25,50,414 as Challan Amount.
- v. 1,03,96,720 cases have been submitted through e-filing in High Courts and District Courts.
- vi. The number of downloads of the eCourts Services Mobile App is 3,54,86,435, while downloads of the eCourts Services JustIS app stand at 22,090.
- vii. 2,36,96,50,903 pages have been digitized in High Courts, and 4,00,89,15,374 pages have been digitized in District Courts.
- viii. Justice Clocks have been installed in 37 High Courts, and 30 District Courts.
- ix. A total of 2,331 e-Sewa Kendras are functioning in High Courts and District Courts across the country benefiting a large number of litigants.
- x. The CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all court complexes and the eCommittee has also released a User Manual on CIS 4.0.
- xi. As part of the e-Courts initiative, seven platforms have been set up to provide near real-time updates on case status, cause lists, judgments and more. These updates are being sent to lawyers and litigants through SMS Push and Pull (over 4 lakh SMS sent daily), email (over 6 lakh sent daily), the multilingual e-Courts services portal (with 35 lakh hits daily), Judicial Service Centres (JSCs) and Info Kiosks.
- xii. Live streaming of court proceedings has been introduced in several High Courts, including those in Gujarat, Gauhati, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Calcutta allowing media and other interested parties to participate in the proceedings.
- xiii. A total of 96.1% of the target for installing solar power facilities in Court Complexes has been achieved.
- xiv. The Electronic Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (e-MACT) platform to facilitate expeditious, online and asynchronous dealing of Motor Accidents Claim Petitions has been developed. The testing of the eMACT project in the live environment commenced from 07.05.2025 in the pilot court.
- xv. NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) has been upgraded with an improved dashboard, functioning as a monitoring tool, to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases. It also provides information regarding the reasons for delay in disposal of the cases which are categorized on various attributes.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2414  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH NOTARY PORTAL**

Notary Cell  
LOJ/A

✓ 2414. SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the various services being provided through the Notary Portal under the Notaries Act, 1952;
- (b) the total number of digitally signed Certificates of Practice issued so far;
- (c) the various measures adopted to ensure transparency and efficiency in this regard;
- (d) whether additional digital modules are proposed to expand the scope of the said portal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (e):** The Government has launched the Notary Portal as a dedicated platform for providing online services for the works related to the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956. It is intended to provide an online interface between the Notaries and the Government for various services like submission of applications for appointment as Notaries, verification of eligibility for appointment as Notaries, issuance of digitally signed Certificate of Practice as a Notary, renewal of Certificate of Practice, change of practice area, submission of annual return etc. The Notary Portal provides a faceless, paperless, transparent and efficient system. Presently, only the module related to verification of documents and eligibility and issuance of digitally signed Certificate of Practice to the newly appointed Notaries is live. Prior to launch of the Notary Portal, Certificate of Practice used to be issued physically to the Notaries. As on 09.02.2026, more than 36,000 digitally signed Certificates of Practice have been issued to the newly appointed Notaries for various States and Union Territories through the Notary Portal.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2418  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

JSL APPTS)  
**REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE JUDICIARY**

✓2418. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current number and percentage of women judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts; and;
- (b) the comparative percentage of male and female judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) and (b):** In the Supreme Court, out of the total strength of 34 Judges including the Chief Justice of India, 33 Judges are working including one woman Judge. One woman Judge of the Supreme Court retired in June, 2025.

In High Courts, out of the total strength of 1122, 813 Judges are working as on 10.02.2026. The number of women Judges working in the High Courts is 116. As on date, 14.27% of the Judges working in High Courts are women. Since 2018, 5 women Judges were appointed in the Supreme Court and 130 women Judges were appointed in various High Courts.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2423  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

ADR Cell

**MEDIATION COUNCIL OF INDIA**

**2423. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made towards the operationalization of the Mediation Council of India (MCI), including the current status of key appointments;
- (b) the measures taken to ensure the continued recognition and quality assurance of mediation service providers and training institutes during the transitional phase;
- (c) whether the Government proposes any interim guidelines to facilitate 'Community Mediation' through District Legal Services Authorities to ensure rural access, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken to standardize Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) mechanisms and the expected timeline for the full functioning of the Council?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a):** The Mediation Act, 2023, lays down the statutory framework for mediation to be adopted by parties to a dispute, especially institutional mediation, wherein various stakeholders have also been identified to establish a robust and efficacious mediation ecosystem in the country. As provided under section 1 (3) of the Mediation Act, 2023, some provisions of the Act have been notified *vide* gazette notification dated 09.10.2023. Pursuant thereto various rules as required to be framed under the Mediation Act, 2023, being the Mediation Council of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2024, Mediation Council of India (Traveling and other Allowances for Part-time Chairperson and Part-time Members) Rules, 2024 and Mediation Council of India (Forms and Manner of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2024, have been notified on 13.06.2024.

Section 32 of the Mediation Act, 2023, envisages Mediation Council of India as a seven member body including a Chairperson, one member having experience in law related to mediation or alternative dispute resolution, one member having experience in research or teaching in the field of mediation and alternative dispute resolution laws, three *ex-officio* members and one representative of a recognized body of commerce and industry. One representative each of a recognized body of commerce and industry and Secretary Department of Expenditure have been nominated to the Council. The Chairperson and other Members of the Mediation Council of India are yet to be appointed.

**(b) to (d):** Chapter IX of the Mediation Act, 2023, contains novel provisions relating to Mediation Service Providers and Mediation Institutes, wherein Section 40 enables Mediation Council of India to recognise mediation service providers and Section 42 enables Mediation Council of India to recognise mediation institutes. Similarly, as per section 44 of the Act, community mediators can devise suitable procedure for the purpose of resolving disputes through community mediation and there is no role envisaged for the Central Government in this regard. Also, as per Section 30 of the Act, online mediation is to be conducted in accordance with the manner specified by the Mediation Council of India by way of regulations. These provisions however have not been notified and the Mediation Council of India is yet to be established.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2440  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**PERMANENT LOK ADALAT IN BARMER**

JS(LAP)  
✓ 2440. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has considered setting up a permanent Lok Adalat in Barmer for quick dispute resolution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether similar institutions are being planned for other desert districts, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) to (c): Permanent Lok Adalats have been established in 36 districts of Rajasthan including major desert districts such as Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali, Sikar, Churu, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, and Nagaur (Merta City).

The proposal for establishment of Permanent Lok Adalat in Barmer (which fall in the desert region) was considered by the State Government of Rajasthan, but not approved.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2444  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**'TELE-LAW: REACHING THE UNREACHED' SCHEME**

*JSLA2J]*  
✓ 2444. **SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the 'Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached' scheme launched in the year 2017 and the manner in which this scheme is helpful in providing free legal consultation prior to litigation;
- (b) the number of Common Service Centres currently operational under this scheme in Jaunpur and Machhlishahr Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and the number of beneficiaries who have been provided legal advice through Video/Telephone/Mobile App during the last three years;
- (c) whether any special steps have been taken by the Government under the said scheme to increase outreach to women, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the poor and deprived sections in rural and semi-urban areas like Jaunpur-Machhlishahr; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (d):** Under the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) Scheme, the Tele Law programme connects citizens with the lawyers to provide pre-litigation advice through the use of Video/Tele conferencing facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) operated by the Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) at the Gram Panchayat level, Tele-Law Mobile App and Toll Free No. 14454.

Under the Tele-Law programme, Nyaya Sahayaks have been engaged in around 500 Aspirational Blocks across the country since 2024, to provide door-to-door delivery of legal service assistance to citizens for accessing legal advice under the Tele-Law programme, facilitate registration of cases on the Tele-Law platform and act as a vital link between beneficiaries and panel lawyers. Nyaya Sahayaks are active as community based facilitators

in the aspirational blocks of the country. They play a critical role in creating awareness about legal rights and entitlements through door-to-door outreach, community interactions and local campaigns.

Through a network of 2,50,000 CSCs spanning 776 Districts (including 112 Aspirational Districts and 500 Aspirational Blocks) spread across 36 States/UTs of the country, the Tele-Law programme has provided more than 1.12 Crore pre-litigation advices to the beneficiaries as on 31.01.2026.

Under the Tele-Law Programme, currently, 800 and 51 CSCs are operational in Jaunpur and Machhlishahr Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh, as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2026 respectively. A total of 7,527 beneficiaries were provided pre-litigation advice through Video/Telephone/Mobile App under Tele-Law in the Jaunpur Constituency and 140 advice enabled in Machhlishahr Constituency in the last three years, as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2026.

The Government has taken several steps to increase the outreach of the Scheme to the marginalised and disadvantaged sections of the society including women, SC/STs and others. Under the Tele-Law programme pre-litigation advice is provided in multiple languages. National webinars and regional workshops are held from time to time facilitating the outreach of the Scheme to the beneficiaries.

In order to increase the outreach, the Tele-Law web portal and Tele-Law application has been translated in 22 scheduled languages. Further, the Tele-Law platform was integrated with Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) platform to facilitate legal representation in courts to the eligible beneficiaries under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2458  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**UNDUE DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF JUSTICE**

**2458. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken to make justice predictable, accessible, and humane rather than just theoretically sound, ensuring it reaches the average citizen of the country;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that high litigation costs, complex procedures, and massive backlogs are the main barriers of the sector; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken, so far, to minimise the cost of litigation and expedite the procedures?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (c):** The justice delivery system consists of a number of stakeholders involved in dispensation of justice which, inter-alia, includes the judiciary, law enforcement authorities, prosecution agencies and legal aid authorities. The Government is committed towards facilitating an ecosystem that promotes transparency, public outreach and community engagement thereby aiding a fair justice delivery system.

Some of initiatives taken by the Government in this regard are as under:-

- i. The Government had setup the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in 2011, with the twin objectives of increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities.
- ii. Under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been leveraged for IT enablement of the Indian Judiciary. This has made justice delivery faster, more transparent and accessible to all

citizens. The establishment of eSewa Kendras to provide front-end facilitation services to citizens and lawyers, and development of the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) as a transparent online repository of case data, has facilitated accessibility to justice. The live streaming of cases and use of video conferencing facilities by courts, jails, etc., has aided greater transparency. Advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) tools are integrated into judicial workflows, thereby easing the process flow.

- iii. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Judicial Infrastructure, implemented since 1993-94, funds are being released to the States/UTs for construction of court halls, digital computer rooms, lawyers' halls, etc., for easing the life of lawyers and litigants, thereby aiding justice delivery. As on 31.12.2025, 22683 court halls are available and 3197 court halls are under construction.
- iv. Fast Track Courts have been established for the expeditious trial of specific categories of cases including heinous crimes, civil cases involving women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, individuals afflicted with terminal illnesses, and property-related cases pending for more than five years. As per information received from the High Courts, 879 FTCs are functional across 22 State/UTs as on 31.12.2025.
- v. In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts, is operational since October, 2019. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. As per data provided by the High Courts, 774 FTSCs, including 398 exclusive POCSO Courts, are functional across 29 States/UTs as on 31.12.2025.
- vi. Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts and the District Courts as well to clear cases pending for more than five years.
- vii. The Government has also amended The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018 with a view to reduce pendency.
- viii. Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have been promoted. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 was amended in August, 2018 making Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) mandatory in case of commercial disputes. Amendment to

the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

- ix. Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolutions Mechanism available to common people, where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. Under The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, and award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against it before any court. National Lok Adalats are organised simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.
- x. Under the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) Scheme, citizen-centric and technology-enabled initiatives have been undertaken to ease the justice delivery. The Tele-Law programme provides an effective and reliable e-interface platform connecting the needy and disadvantaged sections seeking legal advice and consultation with panel lawyers via video conferencing, telephone and chat facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in Gram Panchayats and through Tele-Law mobile app. The Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) Programme promotes a pro bono culture by enabling beneficiaries to access free legal services from registered advocates. Pro Bono Panel of advocates has been established in 23 High Courts. Pro Bono Clubs are functional in 109 Law Schools to instil Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers. Under the Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme (LLAP) partnerships have been forged with Ministries and allied Departments, Institutions, Schools, etc., for facilitating capacity building of existing grassroots/frontline legal workers/volunteers.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2463  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISTRICT HIGH COURT BENCH IN BHIWANI-  
MAHENDERGARH**

JS(NMTR-II)

✓2463. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to expand judicial infrastructure in new and growing districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether pendency of cases causes hardship to litigants in this region, if so, the steps taken to address the issue;
- (c) whether e-Courts and video-conferencing facilities are being strengthened, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether proposals for new court complexes are under consideration, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether land and State support are prerequisites; and
- (f) whether the Government will consider establishing enhanced court infrastructure facilities in Bhiwani–Mahendergarh for speedy justice?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (f):** The primary responsibility for development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts rests with the State Governments/UTs. However, to augment the resources of the State Governments/UTs, the Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94, by providing financial assistance to them in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States. In the case of State of Haryana, it is in the ratio of 60:40. There are five components covered under the scheme viz. Court Halls,

Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Hall, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms.

An amount of Rs.243.30 crore (upto 31.01.2026) has been released to the State of Haryana under CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts since inception of the scheme, out of which Rs.150.44 crore has been released since 2014-15. For financial year 2025-26, a sum of Rs.17.37 crore has been released to the State Government of Haryana (as on 31.01.2026). As per Nyaya Vikas portal, the State of Haryana has 589 Court Halls and 594 Residential Units as on 31.01.2026. Further, 73 Court Halls and 63 Residential Units are under construction. As per the scheme guidelines under above CSS, release of funds is done only after land is available, all clearances are in place and a certificate to this effect is provided by the States/UTs.

Disposal of pending cases lies within the domain of the judiciary, and no fixed time-frame is prescribed for disposal of various pending cases by the respective courts. Timely disposal depends on factors such as availability of judges and staff, infrastructure, case complexity, evidence, and cooperation of stakeholders. The Government is committed to speedy justice as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution. Government has taken initiatives like improving court infrastructure, computerization, increasing judicial strength, policy reforms, and re-engineering court procedures to reduce pendency. The High Court of Punjab & Haryana has formulated an Action Plan 2025-26 for District Courts to curb the pendency of cases and has issued instructions to all the District and Session Judges to minimize the grant of unnecessary adjournments for speedy disposal of cases.

Under Phase III (2023- 2027) of eCourts Project, Rs.228.48 crore have been earmarked for enhancing and upgrading the available infrastructure of video conferencing in various establishments, including courts, jail and hospitals based on size of establishment.

Video conferencing facilities have been enabled in 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 jails across the country. Total 3.93 crore (2,95,33,143 in District & Subordinate Courts and 97,89,552 in High Courts) case hearings through Video Conferencing have been conducted till 31.12.2025. The numbers of cases dealt through video conferencing under the High Court of Punjab & Haryana are as under:-

Name of High Court	Number of cases dealt through video conferencing		
	High Court	District Courts	Grand Total
Punjab and Haryana	6,53,089	37,34,523	43,87,612

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2475  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS**

**2475. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the usage and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including Lok Adalats, mediation Centres and pre-litigation settlement forums in Budaun district of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the actions taken by the Government to promote dispute resolution through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, reduce the burden of cases on courts and encourage the speedy resolution of disputes at the district level; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (c):** No such assessment has been carried out by the Government especially with respect to Budaun District of Uttar Pradesh. The Government however continues to promote alternate dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms including arbitration and mediation in the country, as these mechanisms are less adversarial and are capable of providing a better substitute to the conventional methods of resolving disputes. The Government is further taking policy and legislative interventions, to strengthen these mechanisms and make them more efficacious and expeditious.

The major initiatives, steps and measures taken by the Central Government over the years in this regard include with respect to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 which has been progressively amended in the years 2015, 2019 and 2020 to keep pace with current developments in the arbitration landscape and to enable arbitration as a viable dispute resolution mechanism. The amendments are aimed at ensuring timely conclusion of arbitration

proceedings, neutrality of arbitrators, minimizing judicial intervention in the arbitral process, efficacious enforcement of arbitral awards and promotion of institutional arbitration

The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 was also amended in the year 2018 to provide inter-alia for Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) mechanism. Under this mechanism, where a commercial dispute of specified value does not contemplate any urgent interim relief, the parties have to first exhaust the mandatory remedy of PIMS before approaching the Court. This is aimed at providing an opportunity to the parties to resolve the commercial disputes through mediation.

The India International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019, was enacted to provide for the establishment of the India International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent, autonomous and world class body for facilitating institutional arbitration and to declare the Centre to be an institution of national importance. The Centre has since been established and aims to inspire confidence amongst parties, both domestic and international, by providing a neutral dispute resolution platform for resolution of commercial disputes through arbitration.

The Mediation Act, 2023, lays down the legislative framework for mediation to be adopted by disputing parties, especially under the aegis of institutional mediation. The Mediation Act, 2023 is also expected to be a pivotal legislative intervention towards providing standalone law on mediation and enabling the growth of a culture of amicable settlement of disputes out of court.

Lok Adalats are organised across the country as per the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 read with the National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009 for the subject matters as prescribed under the said Act and Regulations in the Courts and Tribunals as defined under Section 2 (aaa) of the said Act. In Lok Adalats, the disputes or cases pending in the court or at pre-litigation stage are attempted to be settled amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, recognizing its efficacy as an expeditious, less costly and speedier system of administration of justice. The award made by Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against the Award before any court.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2488  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**STRENGTHENING OF JUDICIAL HUMAN RESOURCES**

JSL(NMTR-I)  
✓2488. **SHRI AASHTIKAR PATIL NAGESH BAPURAO:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that numerous posts of judicial officers, government lawyers, prosecution officers and court staff (clerks, stenographers, process servers, etc.) in the subordinate courts of the Hingoli Lok Sabha constituency have been lying vacant for a long time, thereby affecting the pace of judicial proceedings;
- (b) whether it is also true that the effective implementation of e-courts, virtual hearings and case management systems is not possible due to the lack of adequate training, digitization support and technical manpower; and
- (c) if so, the concrete steps that have been taken by the Government so far to fill the vacant posts expeditiously and to provide special training programmes for judicial and non-judicial staff and also technical assistance in the Hingoli Lok Sabha constituency?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (c):** As per the extant provisions under Article(s) 227 and 235 of the Constitution of India, the power of superintendence and control over all district courts and courts subordinate thereto under its jurisdiction is vested in the respective High Courts. Filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in District and Subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. The data regarding posts of judicial officers, government lawyers, prosecution officers and court staff (clerks, stenographers, process servers, etc.) in the subordinate courts of the Hingoli Lok Sabha constituency lying vacant for a long time, is not centrally maintained. However, as informed by Bombay High Court, 25 posts (excluding Bailiffs and Peons) of Court staff

are vacant as on 04/02/2026. As regards the posts of Judicial officers at present at Hingoli District along with Talukas, there are 21 Judicial Officers working.

Under the eCourts Mission Mode Project various infrastructure facilities, i.e., video conferencing systems, all-in-one computers, printers, scanners, eSewa Kendras along with required hardware and WAN connectivity, etc., have been provided to the courts in Hingoli District. Contractual technical manpower, i.e., a System Officer, has been appointed at the District Court, Hingoli.

Hingoli Judicial District was established on 22nd February 2025. Since then various trainings are conducted under e-Committee Special Drive Training and Outreach Programs for Judicial Officers, Court Staffs, Advocates and Advocate Clersk at Hingoli Districts, the details of which are at **Annexure**.

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## ANNEXURE

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2488 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026 REGARDING 'STRENGTHENING OF JUDICIAL HUMAN RESOURCES'**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name of ECT training</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1	28.12.2025	ECT_4_2025 Programme for Advocate/Advocate Clerks eCourts Programme	118	Advocates & Advocates Clerk
2	16.11.2025	ECT_8_2025 Refresher Programme for Court staffs & N Step training	52	Staff Members
3	14.12.2025	ECT_9_2025 Refresher Programme for court staff	142	Staff Members
4	21.09.2025	ECT_13_2025 Computer Skill Enhancement Programme-Level I & II etc	18	Judicial Officers
5	12.10.2025	ECT_16_2025 Ecourts Programme at All District Headquarters	17	Judicial Officers
6	26.01.2026	ECT_12_2025 Computer Skill enhancement Programme-Level I & II	152	Advocates & Advocates Clerk

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2494  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**JSJ-II) LOW CONVICTION RATES IN CHILD PROTECTION AND POCSO CASES**

**✓2494. DR. MALLU RAVI:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the conviction rate in POCSO cases and child protection cases in Telangana, including Nagarkurnool, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of pending cases in Central oversight schemes like NALSA or POCSO courts;
- (c) whether delayed prosecution disproportionately affects SC/ST children;
- (d) the initiatives planned to improve central monitoring and expedite convictions; and
- (e) whether real-time case tracking at constituency level is being considered to ensure accountability, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a):** As per the information made available by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the conviction rate in the State of Telangana under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was 10.23% during the year 2023, while the conviction rate for total crimes against children in the State was 20.61% during the same year. The Department or the NCRB does not maintain district-wise conviction rate data.

**(b):** A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to set up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts was launched in October, 2019, for the expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. As per the information made available by the High Courts, as of 31.12.2025, 774 FTSCs, including 398 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs, with a pendency of 2,24,572 cases relating to offences under the POCSO Act.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides free legal services to eligible persons under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, and organizes legal awareness programmes and also conducts Lok Adalats in accordance with its statutory mandate. Since NALSA is not an adjudicatory authority, it does not maintain the data of pendency of cases.

**(c):** Since the statutory timelines for investigation and trial have been prescribed uniformly for all, irrespective of caste category, the Government does not maintain separate data regarding the impact of delays in prosecution in the cases of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this regard, Section 193(2) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 mandates that investigation in cases relating to sexual offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 shall be completed within a period of two months. Further, Section 35(2) of the POCSO Act provides that the Special Court shall, as far as possible, complete the trial within one year from the date of taking cognizance of the offence. However, delay in prosecution may take place in some cases due to factors such as the quality of investigation, complexity of facts, nature and availability of evidence, forensic support, and cooperation of stakeholders, including investigation agencies, bar, legal representatives, witnesses, and litigants.

**(d):** To strengthen monitoring and improve outcomes under the FTSCs Scheme, regular review meetings are held through video conferencing with the States/UTs and the High Courts. The Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice has also written to the Hon'ble Chief Ministers and Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts emphasizing strict adherence to statutory timelines prescribed under the POCSO Act, 2012 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. In addition, the performance of FTSCs is a regular agenda item in the Inter-State Zonal Council meetings to improve inter-governmental coordination and expedite justice delivery. However, conviction or acquittal in a case depends on multiple inter-related factors across the criminal justice system, and courts are mandated to deliver justice in accordance with law and the facts submitted to them.

**(e):** As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau, the Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) is an online module available to law enforcement agencies at all levels, national, state, district and police station. It allows the States/UTs to undertake real-time monitoring of cases as per Section 193 (2) of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 in relation to an offence under sections 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 or under sections 4, 6, 8 or section 10 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which shall be completed within a period of two months from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station. Similarly, the Cases Information System (CIS), which is an online system for monitoring of the cases in the courts right from the institution till the judgment thereon, has been implemented in the courts across the country under the eCourts Mission Mode Project.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2516  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**SEPARATE HIGH COURT FOR HARYANA**

*JSL(APPT/15)*  
✓ 2516. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

whether the establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Haryana is under consideration, if so, the time frame by which it will be established and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

The Government of Haryana had requested for establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Haryana at Chandigarh. The views of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana and the State Government of Punjab were sought in the matter. The Government of Punjab did not agree with the proposal. The Punjab and Haryana High Court in its full court meeting resolved not to offer any view. At present, there is no proposal for establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Haryana pending with the Government.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2520  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE IN TRANSFER OF JUDGES**

JSC (APPAS)  
✓ 2520. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the recent instances of interference by the executive in transfer of judges of lower judiciary and High Courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government would take steps to prevent the executive from interfering in the transfer of judges and to restore 'Separation of Power' which has been declared as Basic Feature of the Constitution by Hon'ble Supreme Court;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (e):** Article 235 of the Constitution of India provides that *"The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court, but nothing in this article shall be construed as taking away from any such person any right of appeal which he may have under the law regulating the conditions of his service or as authorising the High Court to deal with him otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his service prescribed under such law."*

As per the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment and transfer of High Court Judges, the proposal for transfer of High Court Judges is initiated by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with four senior most puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. The MoP further provides that the Chief Justice of India is also expected to take into account the views of the Chief Justice of High Court from which the judge is to be transferred, as also

the Chief Justice of the High Court to which the transfer is to be effected, besides taking into account the views of one or more Supreme Court judges who are in position to offer views. The personal factors relating to the concerned Judge, including the Chief Justice, and his response to the proposal, including his preference of places, should invariably be taken into account by the Chief Justice of India and the first four puisne Judges of the Supreme Court before arriving at conclusion on the proposal. All transfers are to be made in public interest i.e. for promoting better administration of justice throughout the country.

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