

2026



INDIAN PARLIAMENT

LOK SABHA REPLIES

MONSOON SESSION, 2026

[8th SESSION OF 18th LOK SABHA]

[20th July, 2026 to 13th August, 2026]

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 86
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

IMPLEMENTATION OF DISHA 2.0 SCHEME

JS(A2J)
✓86. **SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

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

- (a) the implementation framework, financial outlay and objectives of various components of the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) 2.0 scheme for the period 2026-27 to 2030-31, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the targets set for the newly launched VIDHI-Sanjeevani component during 2026-27 which features a Centralized Digital Platform, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the roadmap of the Government for implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based Nyaya Setu chatbot under the said scheme;
- (d) the number of Common Service Centres, Pro-Bono Advocates and Pro-Bono Clubs in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Konaseema and Palnadu districts; and
- (e) the monitoring mechanism adopted to assess the outcomes of the DISHA 2.0 scheme and ensure last mile access to 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 (e):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 86 FOR REPLY ON 24/07/2026 REGARDING
IMPLEMENTATION OF DISHA 2.0 SCHEME**

(a) & (b): Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) 2.0, Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme with an approved financial outlay of Rs. 255 crore for the period 2026-31 for pan India implementation, including Andhra Pradesh. DISHA 2.0 aims at leveraging technology to develop and enhance the outreach of citizen friendly solution platforms for legal services. It includes four components viz. Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached (free pre litigation advice to all); Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono legal Services) Programme; Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme and VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives)-Sanjeevani.

The Tele-Law connects people with panel lawyers through mobile-app and Toll-Free No. 14454 for rendering pre-litigation legal advice and through use of video/tele conferencing facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs)/Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) at the panchayat level. Nyaya Sahayaks, who are active community based legal facilitators, have been engaged in the Aspirational Blocks to strengthen service delivery.

Under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) Programme, advocates voluntarily provide legal assistance to marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society covered under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. To strengthen institutional coordination, Pro-Bono panels have been constituted in 23 High Courts across the country. In order to instil culture of community led pro-bono services amongst law students, Pro-Bono Clubs are functional in the Law Schools/Colleges pan India.

The Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme (LLAP) envisages engaging with institutions and building partnerships across stakeholder Ministries/Departments, to build capacity of the grassroot workers, legally empower them and spread legal awareness through workshops, webinars, IEC materials, collaboration with Prasar Bharati and others.

VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives) - Sanjeevani is envisaged as a key component under DISHA 2.0 to enhance the monitoring mechanism of the scheme through development and operationalization of a centralized Integrated Dashboard. The dashboard aims to provide a unified interface integrating real-time data streams from multiple sources to facilitate monitoring of the programme performance, service delivery and implementation progress. It envisages integration with the Nyaya Setu AI

Chatbot to facilitate technology-enabled service support and improve user interaction through AI-driven assistance mechanisms. VIDHI Sanjeevani envisages overall outreach to 50 lakh beneficiaries over a period of five years i.e., 2026-31 and has no state-specific targets.

(c): The Generative AI powered multilingual and multi-model Nyaya Setu chatbot platform was launched on 29th March, 2026. It helps people understand legal processes, rights, and next steps through simple voice and text interactions across 22 Indian languages through voice-first interface. It utilizes a Hybrid Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) architecture to ensure response are grounded in statutory legal texts, thereby reducing the risk of AI hallucination.

(d): The number of Common Service Centres, Pro-Bono Advocates and Pro-Bono Clubs in Andhra Pradesh, including Konaseema and Palnadu districts, are as under:

Particulars	Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema	Palnadu
Common Service Centres (CSCs)	13,361	385	527
Pro-Bono Advocates	742	District-wise data is not maintained.	
Pro-Bono Clubs	1. K.L.E.F. College of Law, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 2. Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 3. Vignan Institute of Law, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	-	-

Source: <https://www.tele-law.in/> and <https://probono-doj.in/home/index>

(e): The Monitoring of the outcome of the Scheme is envisaged through VIDHI- Sanjeevani, a Centralized Integrated Dashboard apart from regular review meetings, field visits, and direct feedback by way of regional workshops and through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 95
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026

JSCNHJR-11 JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN SUBORDINATE COURTS

✓95. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the present status of infrastructure in the district, subordinate courts in the States of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh including the number of court halls, residential units for judicial officers, court complexes available vis-à-vis the sanctioned strength of judges;
- (b) the details of new court halls, residential units, integrated court complexes and other judicial infrastructure projects sanctioned, under construction or completed in these States during the last five years;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released by the Union Government to Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Judiciary during the said period, year-wise and project-wise;
- (d) whether any proposals for additional judicial infrastructure, including digital courtrooms, Advocate halls, record rooms and residential facilities have been received from these States; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen judicial infrastructure in these States to address increasing case pendency and improve access to 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 (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 95 FOR REPLY ON 24/07/2026 REGARDING "JUDICIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE IN SUBORDINATE COURTS"**

(a): The Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94. The Scheme covers five components, namely Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms. As per information provided by the High Courts of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh, the details of available Court Halls and Residential Units for Judicial Officers in the district and subordinate courts in these States vis-à-vis the sanctioned strength of judges as on 31.05.2026 is as under:

State	Sanctioned Strength	No. of available Court Halls	No. of available Residential Units
Karnataka	1398	1278	1199
Himachal Pradesh	192	180	161

Source : MIS Portal

(b): The details of Court Halls and Residential Units completed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts during last five years and presently under construction (as on 31.05.2026) in respect of the States of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh are as under:

State	No. of Court Halls completed	No. of Residential Units completed	No. of Court Halls under construction	No. of Residential Units under Construction
Karnataka	586	129	218	46
Himachal Pradesh	04	00	36	05

Source : MIS and Nyaya Vikas Portal

(c): The funds released to the States of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh during last 5 years, year-wise are as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Financial Year	Central Funds released to the State of Karnataka	Central Funds released to the State of Himachal Pradesh
2021-22	27.00	0.00
2022-23	82.01	0.00
2023-24	133.16	6.00
2024-25	73.92	13.62
2025-26	34.09	12.25

(d) & (e): Under the CSS, projects are identified by the States/UTs and High Courts concerned. After receipt of the eligible proposals from the States/UTs, tentative allocation of funds to States/UTs is done and Mother Sanction is issued to States/UTs. The States/UTs can incur expenditure on the identified projects within the limit of Mother Sanction while adhering to the guidelines of CSS. For Financial Year 2026-27, Mother Sanctions of Rs 5.33 crore and 5.195 crore have been issued to the State of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh respectively.

In respect of the digital infrastructure for courts, comprehensive digital ecosystem has been created under the eCourts Mission Mode Project to support the entire lifecycle of a case from filing to final adjudication. For digitalization of courts, funds amounting to Rs. 151.73 cr. and Rs. 20.66 cr. have been released to the High Court of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh respectively Under the Phase III of the eCourts Project.

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 99
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

*Admn III
CDA*
✓

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL COMMISSION

✓ 99. SMT. SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the Judgement of the Supreme Court striking down certain provisions of the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021 relating to appointments, tenure and service conditions;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Tribunal Commission (NTC) as suggested by the Supreme Court;
- (c) if so, the details and timeline thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address concerns relating to the judicial independence and executive control over tribunals?

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) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 99 FOR REPLY ON 24.07.2026 REGARDING
ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL COMMISSION ASKED BY SMT.
SAJDA AHMED.**

(a): The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 19.11.2025 in the matter of Madras Bar Association vs. UOI, W.P.(C) No.1018 of 2021, *inter-alia*, vide para-142 of the said judgement, has struck down certain provisions of the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021.

(b) to (d): The various judgments of the Supreme Court including the above judgment apply to the appointments, tenure and service conditions of the members and Chairpersons of the tribunals.

Further, the statutory provisions as and when enacted, would *inter-alia* also holistically take into consideration the various judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the directions on the subject including the judicial independence of the tribunals.

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 100
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

FAST TRACK AND POCSO COURTS

13(J-1)

✓ 100. **SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including Exclusive POCSO Courts, functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending before these courts during the last three years;
- (c) the funds released and utilised under the Scheme during the said period, State/UT- wise; and
- (d) the measures taken to improve disposal rate of cases and address shortage of vacancies and infrastructure gaps in FTSCs?

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) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 100 FOR ANSWER ON 24th JULY, 2026 REGARDING 'FAST TRACK AND POCSO COURTS'

(a): 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. The Scheme has been extended twice, with the last extension valid up to 31.03.2026 for establishment of 790 FTSCs. The Scheme has been temporarily extended upto 30th September, 2026. As per the information made available by the High Courts, as of 30.04.2026, 775 FTSCs, including 398 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts were functional in 29 States/UTs. The State/UT-wise details are given at **Annexure-I**.

(b): The number of cases registered, disposed of and pending before Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO courts, during the last three years, are as under:

Year	Cases Registered	Cases Disposed	Cases Pending*
2023	81,471	76,319	2,02,175
2024	88,902	85,595	2,04,122
2025	1,43,936	66,500	2,45,579

* Pending as on 31st December of the respective years.

(c): The funds under the FTSC Scheme are released on the pattern of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Central share: State share :: 60:40, 90:10) to cover the salaries of one Judicial Officer along with 7 support Staff per FTSC and a Flexi Grant for meeting the day-to-day expenses. The funds are reimbursed to the States/UTs after receipt of the expenditure statements from them. The Department has released a sum of ₹1259.51 crore to the States/UTs since its inception to ensure the smooth functioning of the courts. The State/UT-wise details of central share of funds released during the last three years including FY 2026-27 are given at **Annexure-II**.

(d): To strengthen the 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.

As regards the recruitment of judges 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.

The primary responsibility for the development of infrastructure facilities for District and Subordinate Courts in the States/UTs, rests with the State/UT Governments. However, to augment the resources of the State /UT Governments, the Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts by providing financial assistance to the State/UT Governments in the prescribed fund sharing between Center and States since 1993-94. At present, there are five components of the Scheme for which Central assistance is granted to the States/UTs viz (i) Court Halls (ii) Residential Units (iii) Lawyers' Halls (iv) Toilet Complexes and (v) Digital Computer Rooms. An amount of ₹4,519.47 crore has been provided as financial assistance to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary during the XV Finance Commission cycle.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 100 FOR ANSWER ON 24.07.2026 REGARDING 'FAST TRACK AND POCSO COURTS'

State/UT-wise functional FTSCs including e-POCSO courts as on 30.04.2026

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional Courts -775	
		FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts	exclusive POCSO courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	16
2.	Assam	17	17
3.	Bihar	54	48
4.	Chandigarh	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	11
6.	Delhi	16	11
7.	Goa	1	0
8.	Gujarat	35	24
9.	Haryana	18	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
11.	J&K	4	2
12.	Jharkhand*	0	0
13.	Karnataka	30	16
14.	Kerala	55	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	67	56
16.	Maharashtra	38	0
17.	Manipur	2	0
18.	Meghalaya	5	5
19.	Mizoram	3	1
20.	Nagaland	1	0
21.	Odisha	44	23
22.	Puducherry	1	1
23.	Punjab	12	3
24.	Rajasthan	45	30
25.	Tamil Nadu	20	20
26.	Telangana	36	0
27.	Tripura	3	1
28.	Uttarakhand	4	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	218	74
30.	West Bengal	8	8
	TOTAL	775	398
* The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025.			

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 100 FOR ANSWER ON 24.07.2026 REGARDING 'FAST TRACK AND POCSO COURTS'

State/UT-wise details of Central Share of funds released under the Fast Track Special Courts Scheme during the last three years

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Released in 2023-24	Amount Released in 2024-25	Amount Released in 2025-26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Assam	5.528655	10.975085	10.2883947
3.	Bihar	9.874035	11.35878	22.1617199
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.25215	3.70395	4.2178092
6.	Delhi	3.46896	1.97544	12.83992
7.	Goa	0.21681	0.49386	0.3473393
8.	Gujarat	7.58835	8.64255	2.1386089
9.	Haryana	3.46896	7.90176	7.00002
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.95129	2.22237	5.2283322
11.	J&K	2.32086	1.48158	1.739494
12.	Jharkhand*	4.76982	0	0
13.	Karnataka	7.45091	7.65483	8.0348025
14.	Kerala	25.39836	13.58115	26.2767511
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.37627	16.54431	21.3280045
16.	Maharashtra	6.59259	1.23465	2.0772397
17.	Manipur	0.65043	0.74079	0.1367199
18.	Meghalaya	1.626075	1.851975	0.396
19.	Mizoram	0.975645	1.111185	2.0752012
20.	Nagaland	0.325215	0.370395	0.099556
21.	Odisha	9.52128	10.86492	22.7717099
22.	Puducherry	0.195975	0.24693	0.6008314
23.	Punjab	3.95972	5.92632	4.66668
24.	Rajasthan	21.1383	22.2237	19.4445
25.	Tamil Nadu	6.496035	6.91404	7.3159963
26.	Telangana	7.60671	4.44474	1.8395415
27.	Tripura	0.975645	1.111185	0.0356784
28.	Uttarakhand	1.30086	1.48158	2.3551831
29.	Uttar Pradesh	47.26458	53.83074	13.2926408
30.	West Bengal	0.70551	1.111185	1.2913255
	TOTAL	200.00	200.00	200.00

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 939
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

JS (NHTR-1) REVIEW OF THE PENDENCY OF CASES IN COURTS

✓ 939. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the pendency of cases in various courts across the country, including High Courts and District Courts, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the present status of implementation of digital judicial infrastructure under the e-Courts Project Phase-III;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and released under the project during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce judicial delays and improve access to justice through technology and judicial reforms?

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): Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the judiciary. However, the Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, includes amalgamation of latest technologies under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, better infrastructure for courts, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation.

The Phase-III of the eCourts Project (2023-2027) was approved on 13.09.2023 with an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore. Phase III envisions a transition towards digital, paperless courts through large-scale digitisation of records, wider use of virtual hearings, interoperability across institutions and adoption of emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI), analytics and Optical Character Recognition (OCR). The current status of progress made under eCourts Phase-III is as under:

- i. 2977 court complexes are equipped with bandwidth speed ranging from 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps.
- ii. 1.21 cr. cases have been filed through the e-filing platform.
- iii. The e-payments system has processed transactions for court-fee worth Rs. 1,594 crore and fine worth Rs. 97 crore.

- iv. Case Information System (CIS) 4.0 has been implemented in all courts, with enhanced privacy safeguards and integration with national platforms such as NJDG, e-filing, virtual courts and Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS).
- v. More than 35.57 lakh FIRs and 38.36 lakh Chargesheet have been received by the courts (CIS 4.0) digitally from CCTNS.
- vi. The eSummons system has been introduced for electronic delivery of summons through email.
- vii. Through the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), litigants can access case information in respect of over 32.46 crore cases and over 39.79 crore orders/judgments.
- viii. The courts have conducted over 4.15 cr. hearings through video conferencing, facilitating remote hearings of undertrials, witnesses and lawyers.
- ix. Over 734 crore pages of court records including legacy records have been digitized across courts.
- x. To safely and permanently store court records, a robust digital vault "Judicial Digital Trustworthy Repository" has been developed.
- xi. The JustIS app (22,534 downloads) helps the judges to effectively organise and monitor judicial work.
- xii. 31 Virtual Courts have been established to enable online adjudication of traffic challans.
- xiii. 2,515 e-Sewa Kendras are functional across High Courts and District Courts to provide citizen centric services to lawyers and litigants.
- xiv. An AI based software tool called Legal Research Analysis Assistant [LegRAA] has been developed to aid judges in legal research and document analysis.
- xv. The S3WaaS platform hosts 730 Courts websites, ensuring secure and accessible web infrastructure.

The details of funds released to various High Courts, as recommended by e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, under the eCourts Project during the last three years, are at **Annexure**.

In addition, several steps taken by the Government to reduce judicial delays and improve access to justice through technology and judicial reforms are as under:

- i. Under the Centrally Sponsored Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) Scheme, for the expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act, 775 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 398 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are functional across 29 States/UTs and have collectively disposed of 3,87,481 cases.
- ii. Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts and the District Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years.
- iii. The Government has also enacted New Criminal Laws 2023, The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018 with a view to reduce pendency.
- iv. Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have also been promoted by the Government.
- 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.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 939 FOR ANSWER ON 24.07.2026 REGARDING 'REVIEW OF THE PENDENCY OF CASES IN COURTS'

(Amount in crores)

S. No.	High Court	FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26		Total	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Total Released	Total Expenditure
1	Allahabad	96.08	95.87	79.26	51.78	119.92	115.9	295.26	263.55
2	Andhra Pradesh	45.28	25.44	35.1	31.74	18	17.8	98.38	74.98
3	Bombay	69.54	69.54	145.8	83.19	104.32	79.12	319.66	231.85
4	Calcutta	29.15	16.73	41.9	27.65	9.5	7.96	80.55	52.34
5	Chhattisgarh	20.22	16.27	32.57	24.17	49.74	49.23	102.53	89.67
6	Delhi	18.89	17.89	52.51	48.19	17.9	9.25	89.3	75.33
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	2.32	2.03	10.39	9.76	2.26	2	14.97	13.79
8	Gauhati (Assam)	25.5	24.97	34.69	33.85	3.65	3.64	63.84	62.46
9	Gauhati (Mizoram)	3.5	3.12	9.98	6.22	2.48	2.05	15.96	11.39
10	Gauhati, Kohima (Nagaland)	1.8	1.79	3.93	3.91	3.41	3.04	9.14	8.74
11	Gujarat	27.72	27.72	74.99	73.21	48.89	38.08	151.6	139.01
12	Himachal Pradesh	6.13	6.06	6.9	6.89	7.63	6.86	20.66	19.81
13	J & K	15.37	6.52	21.98	14.53	14.48	13.33	51.83	34.38
14	Jharkhand	12.47	10.59	37.4	29.22	7.65	4.92	57.52	44.73
15	Karnataka	35.86	32.37	67.65	67.4	48.22	26.08	151.73	125.85
16	Kerala	15.63	15.4	42.49	32.62	51.6	13.28	109.72	61.3
17	Madhya Pradesh	23.36	22.9	79.54	77.31	59.14	46.07	162.04	146.28
18	Madras	90.69	90.69	91.75	91.75	113.2	67.8	295.64	250.24
19	Manipur	11.21	11.12	7.68	7.54	2.16	2.02	21.05	20.68
20	Meghalaya	3.44	3.33	10.83	8.5	3.83	3.61	18.1	15.44
21	Orissa	9.79	6.77	58.48	53.24	16.09	14.12	84.36	74.13
22	Patna	32.89	32.43	119.16	89.55	57.61	2.47	209.66	124.45
23	Punjab Haryana	14.93	14.58	26.13	26.01	18.95	18.77	60.01	59.36
24	Rajasthan	25.12	19.8	63.69	34.72	60.88	46.56	149.69	101.08
25	Sikkim	2.1	1.71	10.11	8.98	2.51	2.44	14.72	13.13
26	Telangana	22.79	22.03	34.83	28.57	29.44	12.42	87.06	63.02
27	Tripura	3.38	0.53	8.21	7.05	8.79	2.46	20.38	10.04
28	Uttarakhand	13.68	13.68	19.95	19.95	29.57	29.57	63.2	63.2
	Total	678.86	611.88	1227.91	997.49	911.82	640.85	2818.59	2250.22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 978
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026

E-COURTS PHASE-III PROJECT IN PUNJAB

File-Courts)
978. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the e-Courts Phase-III project in Punjab, if so, the findings thereof;
- (b) the status of digital court infrastructure, district-wise;
- (c) whether all courts in Punjab have been provided with adequate digital facilities for e-filing and virtual hearings; and
- (d) the timeline fixed for completion of the remaining work?

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 eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-III is being implemented through an institutional framework wherein the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India provides policy inputs and the High Courts are implementing agencies. The implementation of the Project, including in the State of Punjab, is monitored on a regular basis through periodic review meetings, progress reports and continuous coordination with the concerned High Court to facilitate timely implementation of the approved components under the Project.

(b): The status of digital court infrastructure, district-wise are at **Annexure-I**.

(c) & (d): E-filing 3.0 has been implemented in all the District Courts in the State of Punjab. Adequate digital facilities and infrastructure for virtual hearings have been provided in the District Courts in the State of Punjab as per the guidelines of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 978 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING E-COURTS PHASE-III PROJECT IN PUNJAB

The status of digital court infrastructure, district-wise:

Amritsar		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	6
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	1
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	5
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	1
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	123
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	123
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	4
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	5
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	21
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	21
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	2
12	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	1
13	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	58
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	48
15	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	5
16	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
17	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
18	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	7
19	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	18
20	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
21	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	11
22	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	46
23	MFP (Canon/ImageCLASSX1440i)	1
24	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	144
25	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	144
26	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	2
27	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	8
28	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Barnala		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	4
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	1
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	28
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	28
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	2
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	2
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	14
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	14
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600faw ADF legal flatbed)	15
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	14
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	2
15	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	3
16	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	2
17	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	3
18	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	2
19	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	3
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	13
21	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	5
22	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	5
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	2
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	1
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	1

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Bathinda		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	9
2	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	2
3	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
4	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	73
5	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	73
6	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	3
7	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	5
8	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	23
9	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	23
10	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
11	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	40
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	33
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	15
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	18
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
20	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	12
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	31
22	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	87
23	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	87
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	9
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Faridkot		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	1
2	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
3	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	21
4	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	21
5	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
6	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	11
7	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	11
8	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
9	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fhw ADF legal flatbed)	14
10	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	14
11	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
12	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
13	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	4
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	4
15	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	4
16	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	4
17	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43H/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	1
18	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	18
19	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	30
20	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	30
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	1
22	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	1
23	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	2

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Fatehgarh Sahib		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	6
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	3
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	2
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	52
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	52
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	2
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	3
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	10
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	10
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600faw ADF legal flatbed)	19
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	18
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	6
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	4
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	6
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
20	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HV/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfinity)	4
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	18
22	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	12
23	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	12
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	3
25	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	2
26	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Fazilka		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	11
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	3
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	2
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	7
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	26
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	26
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	3
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	3
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	8
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	8
11	Scanner (Ricoh/f8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fhw ADF legal flatbed)	24
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	21
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	3
15	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	4
16	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	4
17	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	8
18	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
19	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	20
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	23
21	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	39
22	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	39
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	3
24	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Ferozepur		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	4
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	3
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	2
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	48
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	48
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	2
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	3
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	21
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	21
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fsw ADF legal flatbed)	25
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	20
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	6
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	8
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	26
21	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	25
22	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	25
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	2
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	2
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Gurdaspur		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	8
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	4
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	3
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	90
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	90
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	3
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	7
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	25
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	25
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
13	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	31
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	26
15	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	3
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
17	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	5
18	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	4
19	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	3
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	23
21	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	12
22	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	12
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	10
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	4
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	2

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Hoshiarpur		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	7
2	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	3
3	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	4
4	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	72
5	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	72
6	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	3
7	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	4
8	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	24
9	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	24
10	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
11	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	32
12	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	28
13	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	5
14	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
15	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	7
16	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	2
17	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	9
18	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	8
19	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HL/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	1
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	20
21	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	12
22	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	12
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	9
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	5
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	4

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Jalandhar		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	8
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	6
5	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	4
6	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	72
7	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	72
8	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	4
9	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	4
10	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	58
11	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	58
12	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	2
13	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
14	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	58
15	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	47
16	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	5
18	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	7
19	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	2
20	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	9
21	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
22	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	5
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	32
27	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	86
28	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	86
30	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	3
31	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	6
32	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Kapurthala		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	7
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	4
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	3
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	7
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	46
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	46
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	2
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	5
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	17
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	17
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fsw ADF legal flatbed)	23
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	23
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	5
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	3
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	3
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	7
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	8
20	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	2
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	15
22	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	7
23	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	7
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	9
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	4

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Ludhiana		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	28
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	6
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	9
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	13
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	242
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	242
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	7
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	20
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	58
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	58
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	2
12	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	11
13	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	99
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	85
15	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	7
16	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
17	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	8
18	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	14
19	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	20
20	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	10
21	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	18
22	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	54
23	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	105
24	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	105
25	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	7
26	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	11
27	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	5

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Mansa		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	3
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	2
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	5
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	33
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	33
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	5
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	14
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	14
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	17
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	16
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	4
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	5
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	7
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
20	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	3
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	21
22	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	21
23	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	21
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	2
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Moga		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	5
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	2
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	2
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	49
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	49
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	2
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	3
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	17
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	17
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	1
13	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	20
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	18
15	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
16	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
17	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	4
18	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	4
19	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	8
20	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
21	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43H/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	2
22	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	21
23	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	40
24	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	40
25	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	2
26	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	2
27	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	10
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	4
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	3
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	5
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	79
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	79
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	3
8	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	5
9	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	5
10	Scanner (Ricoh/68190)	1
11	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fhw ADF legal flatbed)	40
12	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	41
13	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
14	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
15	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	7
16	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	22
17	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	14
18	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
19	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	9
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	28
21	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	121
22	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	121
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	11
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	3
25	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Pathankot		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	1
2	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
3	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	6
4	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	6
5	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
6	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	17
7	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	17
8	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
9	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fhw ADF legal flatbed)	14
10	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	13
11	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	2
12	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	3
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	1
14	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	4
15	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	2
16	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	2
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	15
18	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	38
19	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	38
20	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	1
21	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	1

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Patiala		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	10
2	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	6
3	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	5
4	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	75
5	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	75
6	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	4
7	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	8
8	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	32
9	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	32
10	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
11	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fhw ADF legal flatbed)	55
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	46
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	6
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	8
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	4
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	19
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	8
20	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	13
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	34
22	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	135
23	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	135
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	3
25	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	8
26	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	4

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Rupnagar		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	8
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	4
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	2
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	5
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	57
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	57
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	2
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	4
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	8
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	8
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	20
13	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	20
14	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
15	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
16	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
17	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	2
18	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	4
19	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
20	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	1
21	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	18
22	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	8
23	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	8
24	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	5
25	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	1
26	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Malerkotla		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	2
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	1
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
4	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	22
5	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	22
6	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
7	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	1
8	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	2
9	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	2
10	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	6
11	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	5
12	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	1
13	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	3
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	1
15	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	2
16	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	2
17	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfinity)	1
18	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	6
19	MFP (Canon/ImageCLASSX1440i)	1
20	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	19
21	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	19
22	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	6
23	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	1

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Sangrur		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	10
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	2
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	4
5	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	6
6	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	80
7	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	80
8	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	3
9	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	5
10	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	18
11	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	18
12	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
14	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	36
15	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	30
16	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	6
17	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	3
18	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	10
19	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	8
20	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	11
21	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	10
22	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	4
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	26
26	MFP (Canon/ImageCLASSX1440i)	1
27	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	59
28	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	59
30	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	6
31	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	5
32	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	4

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

SBS Nagar		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	3
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
5	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
6	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	9
7	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	9
8	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
9	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	1
10	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	16
11	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	16
12	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
13	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
14	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	15
15	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	15
16	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	3
17	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
18	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	4
19	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	2
20	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	5
21	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	4
22	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	3
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	16
27	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	42
28	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	42
30	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	3
32	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	2

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Sri Muktsar Sahib		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	3
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	4
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
5	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	3
6	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	40
7	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	40
8	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
9	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	4
10	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	10
11	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	10
12	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
13	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	1
14	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	18
15	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	17
16	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
17	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	1
18	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	5
19	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	17
20	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	9
21	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
22	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	6
23	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	21
27	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	56
28	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	56
30	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	2
31	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	2
32	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Tarn Taran		
Sr. No.	Product	Distributed
1	VC Camera (Logitech /BCC950 (USB PTZ camera))	1
2	MFP (HP/Laserjet MFP M329dw)	2
3	Document Visualizer (Onfinity/VP-666)	1
4	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
5	Computer (HP/HP 440 G9 AIO)	50
6	UPS (Micro Legend 650/Micro Legend 650 - MTKUR65)	50
7	Scanner (Fujitsu/Fujitsu SP 1130N)	1
8	Display Boards (LG/Thin Client J1900 DTM07, LG 24inch 24MP400, LG 19M38HB)	4
9	UPS (Microtek/Micro Legend 650 MTKUR65)	14
10	Computer (HP/HP ProOne 440 G9)	14
11	Scanner (Ricoh/fi8190)	1
12	Public Address System (Ahuja/Ahuja)	2
13	Scanner (HP/Scanjet 4600fnw ADF legal flatbed)	20
14	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	20
15	External HDD (SEAGATE/LaCie Rugged Mini 2TB LAC9000298)	4
16	Server LowEnd (Dell PowerEdge T560/PowerEdge T560)	2
17	Laptop (HP/ELITEBOOK 845 R7)	3
18	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M208dw)	7
19	MFP (Canon /Image CLASS X1440i)	9
20	Camera USB (A&T/Snap U2)	6
21	VC Equipment (Onfinity/ Numeric/ HP/Onfinity OT -SP 1 OW/ Onfinity V50XC/ Onfinity CD43HI/ (HP Pro One 440 G9/ Numeric Onfiniti)	3
22	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	19
23	UPS (Uniline/SMARTLINE SL-600)	38
24	Computer (Acer/Veriton Z4714GT)	38
25	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/Laser Jet M208dw)	4
26	Duplex Laser Printer (HP/M 208dw)	2
27	2 KVA Online UPS System (BPE/MF1102)	3

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

Video Conferencing equipments supplied in the District Courts of Punjab under eCourts Phase - III		
Sr. No.	Sessions Division/Sub-Division	VC Sets allocation sitewise
1	Amritsar	4
2	Ajnala	1
3	Baba Bakala	1
4	Fazilka	1
5	Abohar	1
6	Jalalabad	1
7	Batala	1
8	Jalandhar	1
9	Nakodar	1
10	Samrala	1
11	Khanna	1
12	Payal	1
13	Nihal Singh Wala	1
14	Baghapurana	1
15	Pathankot	1
16	Patiala	2
17	Dera Bassi	1
18	Kharar	1
19	Malerkotla	1
20	Sunam	1
21	Moonak	1
22	Dhuri	1
23	Malout	1
24	SBS Nagar	1
25	Khadoor Sahib	1

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 988
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILLS

988. SMT. MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the number of times the Constitution of India was amended during the last twelve years; and
- (b) the details, along with the title of the Constitution Amendment Bills, 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) and (b): The Constitution of India was amended eight times during the last twelve years and the details of the said Constitution Amendment Bills, as enacted, are as under:

1. The Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 (relating to the National Judicial Appointments Commission to replace the collegium system for appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts)
2. The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 (relating to the land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh)
3. The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 (relating to the Goods and Services Tax in India)
4. The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 (relating to constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes)
5. The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 (relating to reservation for Economically Weaker Sections in Government jobs and educational institutions)
6. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019 (relating to extending the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the

Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for another ten years, until January 25, 2030)

7. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Act, 2021 (relating to amendments in article 342A and consequential amendments thereto in articles 338B and 366 of the Constitution)
8. The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 (relating to reservation of seats for women in the House of People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States).

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 990
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

SIR ELECTORAL ROLL REVISION

Leg. I
Q. 990

✓ 990. **SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) the details of the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls undertaken since its inception, including the number of electors covered, applications received, names added, names deleted, names corrected, and any other category of revision carried out during the exercise, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons on which names have been deleted from the electoral rolls under the SIR exercise, along with the number of deletions under each reason/category and the safeguards put in place to prevent wrongful deletion of eligible electors, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government or the Election Commission has conducted any independent review or evaluation of the SIR process to assess its accuracy, transparency and impact on voter enrolment and deletion, if so, the details and the findings 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): As per the Press Note of the ECI, the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls is being carried out in several phases across the country, with the objective of ensuring that the electoral rolls are accurate, up-to-date, and free of ineligible or duplicate entries, while ensuring that no eligible elector is left out.

Phase I: The SIR was first undertaken in the State of Bihar, ahead of the Elections to the State Legislative Assembly in the year 2025. The exercise involved house-to-house enumeration by Booth Level Officers (BLOs), distribution and collection of enumeration forms, publication of a draft electoral roll and providing a specific period for filing claims and objections, and subsequent publication of the final electoral roll after due verification.

Phase II: The similar process was followed during Phase-II for nine States and three Union territories, namely, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry from October, 2025 to April, 2026.

Phase III: The SIR is presently underway or proposed in the remaining States/UTs not covered in Phase I and II, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi, in accordance with a schedule notified by the ECI, which is subject to revision from time to time based on operational requirements.

Throughout the exercise, consolidated data on enumeration, additions, deletions, and corrections is compiled and published by the ECI on its official website and by the respective Chief Electoral Officers of the States/UTs concerned, as the revision progresses.

(b): As per the Press note of the ECI, the deletions during SIR are carried out only after due verification by Booth Level Officers (BLOs) through house-to-house enumeration, and broadly fall under the following categories: (i) death of the elector; (ii) permanent shifting of residence; (iii) duplicate entries of the same elector in more than one place; and (iv) electors found untraceable despite repeated visits.

The following safeguards have been put in place by ECI to prevent wrongful deletion of eligible electors:

- (i) Prior intimation and door-to-door visits by BLOs, with a minimum of two-three attempts before an elector is treated as untraceable;
- (ii) Deletion only after recording reasons in the prescribed enumeration format and following the process under the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960;
- (iii) Publication of draft electoral rolls and a statutory period for filing claims and objections (Forms 6, 7 and 8) before the roll is finalised;
- (iv) Provision for appeal before the District Magistrate/designated appellate authority and further recourse to the Chief Electoral Officer;
- (v) Deployment of Booth Level Agents (BLAs) nominated by political parties to verify entries and flag discrepancies during the enumeration and claims/objections stages.

(c): The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 27.05.2026 in W.P. (C) 640 of 2025 titled Association for Democratic Reforms & Ors. vs. Election Commission of India & Ors., examined the legality of the SIR process and held, *inter alia*, that the SIR exercise is within the statutory mandate of ECI under the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and is consonance with the Election Commission's constitutional obligation under Article 324 to ensure free and fair elections.

Further, it is evident from the Press Note of the ECI, that it carries out internal quality checks at each stage of SIR, including cross-verification of BLO enumeration through supervisory officers, random sample audits of deleted entries, and public disclosure of draft and final rolls to enable scrutiny by political parties and electors. Grievances received during the claims and objections period are examined and, where found valid, names are restored before finalisation of the roll.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 992
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

JS(LAP) **ACCESS TO JUSTICE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**
✓ 992. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details regarding the legal aid services presently available for persons with disabilities, including the nature of assistance provided and the coverage thereof;
- (b) the details regarding the functioning, mandate and outreach of specialised Legal Services Units (ILUs) established for persons with mental illness and intellectual disabilities;
- (c) the details regarding the accessibility standards prescribed and implemented for judicial infrastructure, including courts, tribunals and legal service institutions, to ensure access for persons with disabilities;
- (d) whether e-Courts Phase-III provides for enhanced accessibility features for persons with disabilities, including digital accessibility, assistive technologies and inclusive design standards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, including the timelines for implementation and the monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective compliance?

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): The Government has undertaken several measures to make available affordable, quality and speedy legal services to the common man, including persons with disabilities. The legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 provides for free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including Persons with Disabilities. As per Section 12(d) of the LSA Act, 1987, "a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons

with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1955” is entitled to free legal aid.

NALSA is also implementing a specific Scheme for Persons with Disabilities named NALSA (Legal Services to Persons with Mental Illness and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme, 2024. This Scheme aims to ensure that legal services are responsive to the specific legal and social needs of persons with mental illness and persons with intellectual disabilities. Under this Scheme, specialised ‘Legal Services Unit for Persons with Mental Illness & Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (LSUM)’ called ‘Manonyay’ units have been established in all States/UTs except Lakshadweep. The LSUM is the primary institutional mechanism for the delivery of legal services to persons with mental illness and persons with intellectual disabilities at Mental Health Establishments, Police Stations, Courts, Railway Stations, Bus Stands, Beggar’s Homes, Women’s Protection Homes, Child Care Institutions, Prisons, Detention Centres, Front Offices and through Home Visits.

The details of the persons with disabilities provided legal services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 during the last three financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Number of persons with disabilities provided legal services
2023-24	11,591
2024-25	8,313
2025-26	15,280

- (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) and (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 eCommittee, Supreme Court of India is the governing body that oversees the eCourts project and provides policy planning, strategic direction and guidance to the project for effective implementation of all components.

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 and using S3WaaS platform (Secure, Scalable and Sugamya Website as a Service) that makes the website friendly for persons with disabilities, at a budgetary outlay of Rs. 6.35 crore. S3WaaS platform has features for easy visibility of content for partially and completely visually challenged citizens.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 994
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

994. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has successfully implemented the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam with effect from 1 July 2024, marking a historic reform of India's criminal justice system, if so, the overall progress of its implementation, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of police personnel, prosecutors and investigating officers trained under the new criminal laws, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of cases registered under major new provisions relating to organised crime, terrorism, electronic evidence and community service;
- (d) the measures taken to ensure a smooth transition from the previous legal framework, including integration with digital criminal justice platforms; and
- (e) the implementation status in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Satna District, along with the future roadmap for strengthening citizen-centric criminal justice delivery?

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): Yes Sir, as per information provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA) came into force throughout the country with effect from 1 July 2024.

The States and Union Territories have taken necessary measures for their implementation, including issuance of relevant notifications and rules, adoption of digital applications and capacity building of stakeholders.

(b): Training of police personnel and other State-level stakeholders is primarily undertaken by the respective State and Union Territory Governments. In addition, the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has conducted capacity-building programmes and webinars for Master Trainers and other stakeholders across all 36 States and Union Territories.

Since 2024, BPR&D has trained 83,740 officers and stakeholders from the five pillars of the criminal justice system, including Master Trainers. The cadre/position-wise, State/UT-wise and year-wise details are given in **Annexure-I**. The Master Trainers have also been utilised by State training institutions for conducting further training programmes within the respective States and Union Territories. The details of such training are given in **Annexure-II**.

(c): As per the latest 'Crime in India' report released in 2024, the State/UT wise cases registered for organised crimes and terrorism are given in **Annexure-III**. The data related to the number of cases registered wherein the provision of electronic evidence and community service, were availed is not maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d): The Nyaya Sanhitas has been implemented throughout the country with effect from 01 July 2024, including the State of Madhya Pradesh. Further, 'Police', and 'Public Order' are State-list subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime and criminals rest with the respective State/UT Governments and are competent to deal with such offenses under the extant provisions of law, which also includes the implementation of the Nyaya Sanhita. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts by providing financial support for augmentation of criminal justice infrastructure under various schemes, including the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) 2.0, Schemes for Modernisation of Forensic Capacities and Nirbhaya Fund-supported projects.

(e): As per information provided by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, several steps have been taken for effective implementation of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 throughout the State, including Satna District. Judicial Officers have been imparted orientation and training through the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy. Necessary amendments have been carried out in the Case Information System (CIS) and e-Courts software to facilitate implementation of the new criminal laws. The District Judiciary is regularly monitored through the administrative side of the High Court to ensure smooth transition and expeditious disposal of cases. The future roadmap includes continuous capacity building of Judicial Officers and court staff, strengthening digital court infrastructure, effective implementation of e-Courts Phase-III,

greater use of technology for case management, and improving accessibility, transparency and efficiency to provide citizen-centric criminal justice delivery.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 994 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING "REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY'S
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM"**

Details on number of officers trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D):

Outlying Unit (CAPT/CDTI)	No of Courses /Webinars /Seminars	Police		Prison Officers		Prosecutors		Judicial Officers		Forensic Experts		Total		CAPF/ CPO		Others	Grand Total
		State	UT	State	UT	State	UT	State	UT	State	UT	State	UT	CAPF	CPO		
Bhopal	161	2383	64	1148	1	2830	180	4578	880	505	42	11444	1167	20	173	757	13561
Chandigarh	128	3230	1964	58	97	202	87	63	3	8	23	3561	2174	97	205	15181	21218
Hyderabad	64	5290	932	586	8	792	4	93	0	1252	173	8013	1117	474	80	10478	20162
Bengaluru	3	278	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	13	9	0	0	300
Jaipur	76	8341	247	986	1	667	9	240	8	81	0	10315	265	22	93	659	11354
Kolkata	112	2806	154	499	49	551	6	210	0	140	1	4206	210	950	652	618	6636
Ghaziabad	78	7059	407	551	29	418	169	236	0	171	0	8435	605	745	519	205	10509
Sub Total	622	29387	3781	3828	185	5460	455	5420	891	2157	239	46252	5551	2317	1722	27898	83740

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 994 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING "REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY'S
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM"**

Details on Capacity Building by States/UTs on Nyaya Sanhita:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Police		Prison		Prosecutors		Judicial officers		Forensic experts	
		Available	Trained	Available	Trained	Available	Trained	Available	Trained	Available	Trained
States											
1	Andhra Pradesh	56773	54764	1594	1594	400	400	574	574	131	131
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12277	12277	128	128	100	100	39	32	8	8
3	Assam	54474	54474	941	941	302	302	459	459	111	111
4	Bihar	48688	48688	3406	3310	811	811	1675	1675	126	125
5	Chhattisgarh	36366	36366	1310	1310	269	269	492	492	56	56
6	Goa	7680	7680	129	129	53	53	40	40	33	33
7	Gujarat	65863	65863	2094	2094	859	859	1157	1157	259	259
8	Haryana	53954	53954	2323	2123	900	790	555	555	78	78
9	Himachal Pradesh	15504	13365	631	631	176	176	152	85	65	65
10	Jharkhand	38292	29359	146	146	169	169	500	500	40	40
11	Karnataka	45324	44860	2666	1241	952	952	1137	1137	467	467
12	Kerala	52808	48623	2031	2031	198	198	628	628	168	157
13	Madhya Pradesh	87277	87277	5262	5262	1043	1043	1744	1744	137	137
14	Maharashtra	180152	180152	4232	4232	1017	740	2285	2148	297	297
15	Manipur	40693	40693	437	437	42	42	48	48	22	22
16	Meghalaya	3674	3674	159	159	245	245	55	55	12	12
17	Mizoram	6229	6229	215	215	52	52	48	48	14	14
18	Nagaland	18450	11819	1386	1386	20	20	20	20	38	38
19	Odisha	54222	54222	1877	1870	1256	1192	832	832	81	81
20	Punjab	73885	51440	2237	2237	461	304	714	714	80	80
21	Rajasthan	95770	63112	3141	3141	953	953	1500	1312	271	271
22	Sikkim	1816	1816	111	111	45	45	30	22	14	14
23	Tamil Nadu	100970	93075	3926	3926	320	320	1253	1253	230	230
24	Telangana	53115	27747	1110	680	262	262	440	440	40	40
25	Tripura	21901	21901	323	323	125	125	107	107	29	29
26	Uttarakhand	23131	23131	760	760	110	108	301	288	11	11
27	Uttar Pradesh	233969	221741	7088	7088	2235	2235	2689	2689	232	232
28	West Bengal	50339	41422	210	63	165	40	1105	600	51	51
Union Territories											

1	Andaman & Nicobar	4475	4475	61	61	15	15	11	11	18	18
2	Chandigarh	5926	5926	299	299	26	26	31	31	86	82
3	Daman & Diu Dadra & Nagar Haveli	613	613	13	13	7	7	7	7	0	0
4	Delhi	81775	81775	1817	1817	302	302	801	801	158	158
5	J&K	74004	74004	845	712	261	261	286	286	33	33
6	Ladakh	2345	2345	27	27	8	8	8	6	11	10
7	Lakshadweep	324	324	10	10	2	2	3	3	0	0
8	Puducherry	3677	3677	81	81	20	20	26	26	16	16
Total		1706735	1572863	53026	50588	14181	13446	21752	20825	3423	3406

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 994 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING "REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM"

State/UT-wise Cases Registered as per 'Crime in India Report' 2024:

S. No.	State/UT	Total Organised Crimes	Total Petty Organised Crimes	Total Crimes by Terrorists
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	343	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2
3	Assam	37	9	1
4	Bihar	62	24	1
5	Chhattisgarh	12	7	0
6	Goa	4	3	0
7	Gujarat	140	34	0
8	Haryana	76	37	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	0
10	Jharkhand	57	1	0
11	Karnataka	0	16	0
12	Kerala	20	3	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	202	25	0
14	Maharashtra	20	28	0
15	Manipur	0	0	4
16	Meghalaya	3	0	3
17	Mizoram	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0
20	Punjab	40	15	2
21	Rajasthan	94	40	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1	5	0
24	Telangana	7	57	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	18	36	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	2	0
28	West Bengal	5	3	1
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	3	0	1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0
32	Delhi	20	180	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	9
34	Ladakh	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	5	1	0
	Total	840	876	24

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 997
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

JS(NHJR-11) **DISTRICT COURT INFRASTRUCTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH**
✓ **997. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study regarding the existing district court infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the list of court infrastructure proposed, under construction and presently functional across Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, particularly in Nellore District;
- (c) the details regarding the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilised for the construction of district-court infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years, district-wise including Nellore District;
- (d) the details regarding the total number of judicial vacancies at present in district-courts across Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, including Nellore District; and
- (e) the details regarding the list of district court infrastructure projects that have been pending for more than 5 years, including the steps being undertaken to resolve such delays across Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, particularly in Nellore District?

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 primary responsibility for development of infrastructure facilities for District and Subordinate Courts rests with the State Governments/UTs. However, to augment the resources of States/UTs, 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. The Scheme covers five components namely Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms. The Scheme is appraised by a third party agency across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh for its

effectiveness. The Scheme is also appraised by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (DRPSC).

Under the CSS, projects are identified by the States/UTs and High Courts concerned. After receipt of the detailed demands from the States/UTs, tentative allocation of funds to States/UTs is done and Mother Sanction is issued to States/UTs. The States/UTs can incur expenditure on the identified projects within the limit of Mother Sanction while adhering to the guidelines of CSS. For Financial Year 2026-27, Mother Sanction of Rs 8.79 crore has been issued to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme had sunset date of 31.03.2026 and has been temporary extended up to 30.09.2026.

As per information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the district-wise details of court infrastructure presently functional and under construction across Andhra Pradesh, including Nellore District are at **Annexure-I**.

(c): Funds released and utilized by the State of Andhra Pradesh for construction of district-court infrastructure, including Nellore District during last five years under the CSS are as under:

S. No	Financial Year	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2021-22	0.00
2	2022-23	22.50
3	2023-24	49.82
4	2024-25	0.99
5	2025-26	30.98
Total		104.29

(d): The district-wise details regarding total number of judicial vacancies in the courts across Andhra Pradesh as received from High Court of Andhra Pradesh are as under (As on 31.05.2026):

Sr. No.	Name of the Judicial District*	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
1.	Ananthapur	63	15
2.	Chittoor	80	24
3.	East Godavari	80	12
4.	Guntur	79	4
5.	Kadapa	49	5

Sr. No.	Name of the Judicial District*	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
6.	Krishna	107	13
7.	Kurnool	76	19
8.	Nellore	49	6
9.	Prakasham	50	7
10.	Srikakulam	41	8
11.	Visakapatnam	102	10
12.	Vizianagaram	32	5
13.	West Godavari	67	9
	Total	875	137

* The territorial Jurisdiction of district courts is different from the administrative/revenue territorial Jurisdiction.

(e): As per information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, two infrastructure projects started before year 2021 are still under construction. These projects are (i) Residential Quarter to accommodate Civil Judge (Senior Division) at Ramachandrapuram, District – Konaseema, and (ii) Construction of six Courts building complex at Adoni, District – Kurnool. An online monitoring mechanism in form of Nyaya Vikas Portal is in place for collection and monitoring of progress of projects under the Scheme.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 997 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING DISTRICT COURT INFRASTRUCTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

District Name	Total No. of Projects	
	Completed/functional	Under Construction
Annamayya	1	1
Anakapalli	0	2
East Godavari	1	1
Eluru	0	2
YSR Kadapa	0	4
Tirupati	0	1
Vizianagaram	0	1
Parvathipuram	0	2
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1	1
Krishna	1	0
Kurnool	0	1
Nandyal	0	1
West Godavri	0	1
Chittoor	0	1
Kakinada	2	2
N.T. R	1	1
Visakhapatnam	1	1
Prakasam	1	1
Srikakulam	1	0
Ongole	0	0
Nellore	0	0
Anathapuramu	0	0
Vizianagaram	0	0
Guntur	0	0
Total	10	24

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1013
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH July, 2026**

ISCAPPHS.) **SUPREME COURT COLLEGIUM RECOMMENDATIONS**
✓1013. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

(a) the number of Supreme Court Collegium recommendations on the transfer of High Court Judges that are pending with the Government for more than six months; and

(b) the number of Supreme Court Collegium recommendations on the appointment of High Court Judges that are pending with the Government for more than one year?

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): Article 222 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court. 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. No timeline has been prescribed in the MoP for transfer of judges from one High Court to another.

Appointment of Judges to 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, 2 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. 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.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1033
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS AND SPECIAL POCSO COURTS

JS(7-1)
✓1033. SMT. ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is a requirement of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and Special POCSO Courts for the speedy disposal of cases relating to women and children in the tribal and rural areas of the Ratlam-Jhabua-Alirajpur Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of Fast Track Special Courts and Special POCSO Courts currently operational or proposed in the said Constituency, including the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending during the last two years; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up additional FTSCs as part of the strengthening of judicial infrastructure for the early resolution of pending cases in the said Parliamentary Constituency, 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): As per the information made available by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, 67 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including 56 exclusive POCSO Courts, are functional under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs). Of these, two FTSCs, including one exclusive POCSO Court, are functional in Ratlam district, while one FTSC is functional in Jhabua district, for the expeditious disposal of cases relating to rape and offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. No FTSC is functional in Alirajpur district.

The number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending before the FTSCs, including exclusive POCSO Courts, in Ratlam and Jhabua districts during the last two years is as under:

District	Year	Cases Instituted	Cases Disposed	Cases Pending*
Ratlam	2024	472	260	691
	2025	343	338	696
Jhabua	2024	266	135	418
	2025	231	154	495
* Pending as on 31st December of the respective years.				

The establishment of District and Subordinate Courts, including Special Courts, falls within the administrative domain of the respective State Governments, in consultation with the High Courts concerned. Accordingly, the setting up of additional FTSCs is considered by the State Government in consultation with the concerned High Court, keeping in view the pendency of eligible cases and the availability of resources. At present, no proposal for setting up additional FTSCs is under consideration of the Government in the said Parliamentary Constituency.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1110
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

IS(NMJR-11) 1110. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA:
BUDGETARY PROVISIONS FOR JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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

- (a) the funds allocated in the Union Budget 2026 for judicial infrastructure, digitisation of courts and human resource development;
- (b) whether the current budgetary provisions are adequate for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases pending in various courts;
- (c) the details of the sanctioned and vacant posts of judges, judicial officers and court staff in the courts of Rajasthan, particularly in the Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure accessible, speedy and effective justice for the citizens of the Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary 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) & (b): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the District and Subordinate Courts, a sum of Rs. 810 crore has been allocated in the union budget 2026 for judicial infrastructure. In addition, sum of Rs. 1200 crore has been allocated in the union budget 2026 for the eCourts Project Phase-III being implemented for digitisation of courts including necessary training and capacity building programmes. Adequate budgetary provisions are made under these Schemes based on approved outlays and availability of funds. However, the expeditious disposal of cases depends on multiple factors including complexity of case, quality of investigation, availability of relevant evidence and presentation thereof by the Advocates, timely delivery of the court processes, active participation of the parties, judicial procedures etc.

(c): As per information provided by the High Court of Rajasthan, the details of sanctioned and vacant post of Judges, judicial officers and court staff in Rajasthan High Court as on date are as under:

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Judges	50	39	11
Judicial Officers	1722	1517	205
Court Staff	18832	11226	7606

Further, the details of sanctioned and vacant post of judicial officers and court staff under the Tonk and Sawai Madhopur Judgeship as on date are as under:

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Tonk Judgeship			
Judicial Officers	30	29	01
Court Staff	412	247	165
Sawai Madhopur Judgeship			
Judicial Officers	25	24	01
Court Staff	321	194	127

(d): The Government of India, in coordination with the State Government and the Judiciary, has taken several measures to ensure accessible, speedy and effective justice across the country, including in the Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary Constituency. Financial assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for strengthening of court infrastructure. Tele-Law services are available through Common Service Centres (CSCs) to provide pre-litigation legal advice. Under the eCourts Project, digital services such as e-Filing, e-Pay, Virtual Courts, video conferencing and the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) have been implemented. Free legal aid is extended through the Legal Services Authorities. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, including Lok Adalats and mediation, are also being promoted for expeditious resolution of disputes.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1120
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

Advice B
DoLA

RESERVATION LAW IN THE NINTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION

✓ 1120. **SHRI E TUKARAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Karnataka to include the State's reservation law providing 56 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution;
- (b) if so, the details of the request and the present status of its examination;
- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill to include the said law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, keeping in view the request of the Government of Karnataka; and
- (d) if so, the likely timeline for introducing the Bill 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): The Central Government had received a reference from the Government of Karnataka for inclusion of the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 2022 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. The Act, forming part of the State's reservation framework, provides for 56 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The said Act, passed by the Karnataka State Legislature, has been

challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka and matter is *sub-judice*. In view of the same, it was decided that the request for the inclusion of the said Act in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution may not presently be appropriate;

(c) & (d): Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1131
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24th JULY, 2026

45(e-courts)
1131. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi: EXPANDING DIGITAL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES IN ODISHA

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

- (a) the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure during the last three years under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Tele-Law Programme, NALSA and Gram Nyayalaya Scheme;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised, State/UT-wise, including Odisha;
- (c) the status of e-Courts, virtual courts, Tele-Law beneficiaries, legal aid clinics, ADR/Mediation Centres and Gram Nyayalayas, district-wise, including Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh and Ganjam; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes additional judicial infrastructure, virtual courts, digital legal literacy programmes and legal aid facilities in these tribal and aspirational districts, if so, the estimated expenditure and implementation timeline district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor and the timeline by which these districts are likely to be covered under future phases?

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 Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure during the last three years under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Tele-Law Programme, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and Gram Nyayalaya Scheme, across the country including the state of Odisha are at Annexure I.

(b): The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase III, NALSA and Gram Nyayalaya is at **Annexure II**.

(c): As per the information provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, in the State of Odisha, 16 ADR Centres have been constructed and are functioning in 16 districts including the districts of Ganjam and Kandhamal. For the remaining 14 districts including the districts of Boudh and Nayagarh, Mediation Centres are functioning in the office of the District Legal Services Authority.

For online adjudication of traffic challans, 31 virtual courts (asynchronous courts) have been set up across the country, including 1 in Odisha.

The status of courts under the e-Courts project, Tele-Law, legal aid clinics, and Gram Nyayalayas, district-wise, in Odisha including the districts of Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh and Ganjam is at **Annexure III**.

(d): Adequate budgetary provisions are made for additional judicial infrastructure, virtual courts, digital literacy programmes and legal aid facilities across the country including in all tribal and aspirational districts in Odisha, based on approved outlay and availability of funds. Financial assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for strengthening court infrastructure. Tele-Law services are available through Common Service Centres (CSCs) to provide pre-litigation legal advice. Under the eCourts Project, digital services such as e-Filing, e-Pay, Virtual Courts, video conferencing and the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) have been implemented. Free legal aid is extended through the Legal Services Authorities. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, including Lok Adalats and mediation, are also being promoted for expeditious resolution of disputes.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1131 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING EXPANDING DIGITAL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES IN ODISHA

(i) Funds released to all states under eCourts Project Phase III:

(Rs in Crore)

Financial year	Budget Allocated		Actual Expenditure
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2023-24	0.01	825.00	768.25
2024-25	1500.00	1200.00	1029.11
2025-26	1500.00	1200.00	717.45
TOTAL	3000.01	3225.00	2514.81

(ii) Funds released to NALSA:

(Rs in Crore)

Financial year	Budget Allocated		Actual Expenditure
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2023-24	200.00	200.00	200.00
2024-25	200.00	200.00	200.00
2025-26	200.00	220.00	220.00
TOTAL	600.00	620.00	620.00

(iii) Funds released for Gram Nyayalayas:

(Rs in Crore)

Financial year	Budget Allocated		Actual Expenditure
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2023-24	10.00	10.00	0.80
2024-25	2.00	10.00	10.00
2025-26	2.00	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	14.00	22.00	12.80

(iv) Funds released under DISHA 2.0 (Tele-Law Programme):

(Rs in Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Allocated		Actual Expenditure
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2023-24	40.00	48.00	46.36
2024-25	48.00	35.00	23.10
2025-26	48.00	20.00	17.04
TOTAL	136.00	103.00	86.5

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1131 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING EXPANDING DIGITAL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES IN ODISHA

(i) eCourts Project Phase III:

(Rs in Crore)

S No.	High Courts	Total Released	Total Expenditure
1	Allahabad	336.58	263.55
2	Andhra Pradesh	133.58	74.98
3	Bombay	339.56	240.83
4	Calcutta	87.14	53.02
5	Chhattisgarh	105.41	89.67
6	Delhi	126.14	75.33
7 (i)	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	19.72	14.02
7 (ii)	Gauhati (Assam)	66.09	63.78
7 (iii)	Gauhati (Mizoram)	17.18	11.45
7 (iv)	Gauhati (Nagaland)	13.38	8.74
8	Gujarat	161.59	139.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	22.97	19.81
10	Jammu & Kashmir	63.21	34.38
11	Jharkhand	63.15	44.73
12	Karnataka	190.54	134.35
13	Kerala	137.07	61.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	193.05	146.43
15	Madras	315.48	251.29
16	Manipur	23.11	21
17	Meghalaya	19.12	15.53
18	Orissa	91.45	74.56
19	Patna	246.34	124.45
20	Punjab And Haryana	62.01	60.58
21	Rajasthan	174.79	101.08
22	Sikkim	17.82	15.52
23	Telangana	89.73	63.77
24	Tripura	25.49	10.22
25	Uttarakhand	69.23	63.4
Total		3210.94	2277.27

(As on 20.07.2026)

Note: In addition to the funds released to High Courts, Rs. 186.08 crore have been released to NIC/NICSI for providing technical support, Rs 54.79 crore to BSNL for WAN (Wide Area Network) connectivity, Rs 12.49 crore to eCommittee, SCI under Change Management, Rs 0.28 crore to IIT Madras for development of e-Learning platform, Rs. 7.66 crore to CPWD for setting up of Centre of Excellence for eCourts at NIC Pune, Rs. 9.10 crore to C-DAC for the design and development of Judicial Digital Preservation System (JDPS) for the Judiciary and Rs 2.25 crore for miscellaneous expenditure (salary, office expenses, publicity, etc).

(ii) Gram Nyayalayas:

(Rs in Crore)

Amount released to States under Gram Nyayalayas Scheme		
Sl. No.	State	Total Amount released since 2009-10 till 15.07.2026
1	Madhya Pradesh	24.56
2	Rajasthan	12.40
3	Karnataka	0.25
4	Odisha	5.24
5	Maharashtra	7.17
6	Jharkhand	0.75
7	Goa	0.25
8	Punjab	0.25
9	Haryana	0.25
10	Uttar Pradesh	24.66
11	Kerala	8.28
12	Andhra Pradesh	4.36
13	Telangana	6.93
Total		95.40

(iii) NALSA:

Amount of funds allocated to the state legal services authorities including supreme court legal services committee and mediation and conciliation project committee during the financial year 2025-26.

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Name of SLSA	2025-26	
		LAP (Legal Aid to Poor)	LADCS (Legal Aid Defence Counsel System)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.35	5.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	2.13
3	Assam	4.1	23.46
4	Bihar	7.75	10.57
5	Chhattisgarh	0.8	10
6	Goa	0.81	1.37
7	Gujarat	19.05	15.08
8	Haryana	7.15	6.79
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.75	3.61
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	8.15
11	Jharkhand	13.25	9.75
12	Karnataka	9.3	16.38
13	Kerala	13.2	6.99
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	15.45
15	Maharashtra	3.5	20.09
16	Manipur	6.7	2.09
17	Meghalaya	4.07	5.68
18	Mizoram	7.9	3.61
19	Nagaland	3.8	1.98
20	Odisha	4.4	5.75
21	Punjab	10.25	11.04
22	Rajasthan	8.75	13.27
23	Sikkim	1.25	1.15
24	Tamil Nadu	1.3	19.1
25	Telangana	0.6	11.8
26	Tripura	4.5	5
27	Uttar Pradesh	10.35	16.5
28	Uttarakhand	10.4	3.23
29	West Bengal	13.13	4.36
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.27	0.05
31	Chandigarh UT	0.21	0.6
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT	0	0.07

S. No.	Name of SLSA	2025-26	
		LAP (Legal Aid to Poor)	LADCS (Legal Aid Defence Counsel System)
33	Daman & Diu UT	0	0.1
34	Delhi UT	15.25	6.5
35	Lakshadweep UT	0.2	0
36	Puducherry UT	0.8	0.41
37	Ladakh UT	0.83	0.22
38	Supreme Court LSC	3.5	0
39	Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC)	0.6	0
	TOTAL	210.77	267.44

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1131 FOR 24.07.2026 REGARDING EXPANDING DIGITAL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES IN ODISHA

(i) eCourts Project Phase III:

Sl. No	Name of Districts across the State of Odisha	Total Number of Court Rooms	Number of Courts covered under e-Courts project with having virtual facilities	New Courtrooms created subsequently
1	Angul	30	30	-
2	Balasore	47	42	5
3	Bargarh	25	25	-
4	Bhadrak	24	23	1
5	Bolangir	36	34	2
6	Boudh	15	14	1
7	Cuttack	64	63	1
8	Deogarh	12	12	-
9	Dhenkanal	25	25	-
10	Gajapati	15	15	-
11	Ganjam	62	61	1
12	Jagatsinghpur	21	21	-
13	Jajpur	25	23	2
14	Jharsuguda	16	15	1
15	Kalahandi	29	29	-
16	Kandhamal	22	22	-
17	Kendrapara	22	21	1
18	Keonjhar	29	28	1
19	Khurda	52	52	-
20	Koraput	28	28	-
21	Malkangiri	13	13	-
22	Mayurbhanj	34	33	1
23	Nabarangpur	18	17	1
24	Nayagarh	27	26	1
25	Nuapada	15	14	1

Sl. No	Name of Districts across the State of Odisha	Total Number of Court Rooms	Number of Courts covered under e-Courts project with having virtual facilities	New Courtrooms created subsequently
26	Puri	34	31	3
27	Rayagada	22	22	-
28	Sambalpur	31	31	-
29	Sonepur	17	15	2
30	Sundargarh	35	32	3
TOTAL		845	817	28

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

(ii) Tele-Law (SLSA- Odisha State Legal Services Authority):

As on 30.06.2026, more than 1.13 Crore pre-litigation advice has been provided to the beneficiaries under Tele-Law.

The status of the Tele-Law Programme in Odisha, including Boudh, Ganjam, Kandhamal and Nayagarh districts, as on 30.06.2026, is as under:

Coverage Area	No. of CSCs Covered	Calls Registered	Advice Given
Overall – Odisha	6,797	4,15,564	4,10,303
Boudh District	69	5,106	5,023
Ganjam District	503	4,200	3,727
Kandhamal District	171	12,485	12,360
Nayagarh District	194	6,830	6,680

(iii) Legal Aid Clinics:

As per the NALSA Regulation, 2011, Legal Aid Clinics have been established and functional in Jails, Villages, Juveniles Justice Boards (JJBs), Law Colleges/Universities, One Stop Centres etc.

Name of the District	Number Aid Clinics functional
Angul	13
Balangir	12
Balasore	9
Bargarh	18
Bhadrak	8
Boudh	5
Cuttack	18
Deogarh	9
Dhenkanal	12
Gajapati	12
Ganjam	16
Jagatsinghpur	8
Jajpur	8
Jharsuguda	6
Kalahandi	19
Kendrapara	8
Keonjhar	11
Khurda	13
Koraput	13
Malkangiri	7
Mayurbhanj	13
Nabarangpur	11
Nayagarh	14
Nuapada	9
Phulbani	8
Puri	8
Rayagada	14
Sambalpur	11
Sonepur	5
Sundargarh	14
TOTAL	332

(Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India)

(iv) Gram Nyayalayas:

As on 17.02.2026, a total of 24 Gram Nyayalayas have been made operational in the State of Odisha. The district-wise details of operational Gram Nyayalayas in Odisha are given below:

Sr. No	Name of Gram Nyayalaya	Districts
1	Odagaon	Nayagarh
2	Bhograi	Balasore
3	Dunguripali	Subarnapur
4	Kashinagar	Gajapati
5	Raghunathpur	Jagatsinghapur
6	Sukinda	Jajpur
7	Dhamnagar	Bhadrak
8	Sanakhemundi	Ganjam
9	Junagarh	Kalahandi
10	Ghasipura	Kendujhar
11	Similiguda	Koraput
12	Kolnara	Rayagada
13	Lakhanpur	Jharsuguda
14	Atabira	Bargarh
15	Tangi	Khordha
16	Komna	Nuapada
17	Raighar	Nabarangapur
18	Brahmagiri	Puri
19	Korukunda at Malkangiri	Malkangiri
20	Puri Sadar	Puri
21	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
22	Bolangir Sadar	Balangir
23	Bisra	Sundergarh
24	Charichhak	Boudh

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 188
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026

AWARENESS PROGRAMMES UNDER DISHA SCHEME

JS(A2J)
✓

188. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the reach of legal services at the village level under the DISHA Scheme in the country including the number of villages and beneficiaries covered thereunder, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programmes conducted under the DISHA Scheme and the number of persons benefited therefrom, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the details of the Tele-Law programme, including the number of subscribers, beneficiaries, and legal consultations provided through the Tele-Law App during the last three years?

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): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 188 FOR REPLY ON 31/07/2026 REGARDING
"AWARENESS PROGRAMMES UNDER DISHA SCHEME".**

(a) to (c): The Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) Scheme has been continued as DISHA 2.0 as a Central Sector Scheme for the period of 2026-31 for pan India implementation in 36 States/UTs. DISHA 2.0 aims at leveraging technology to develop and enhance the outreach of citizen friendly solution platforms for legal services. It includes four components viz. Tele-Law; Reaching the Unreached (free pre-litigation advice to all); Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono legal Services) Programme; Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme and VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives)-Sanjeevani.

The Tele-Law Programme is being implemented through CSC-SPV (CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd.). It connects people with panel lawyers through mobile-app and Toll-Free No. 14454 for rendering free pre-litigation legal advice via use of video/tele conferencing facilities available at Common Service Centres (CSCs)/Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) at the panchayat level, across the country. As on 30.06.2026, more than 1.13 crore free pre-litigation legal advice has been rendered to beneficiaries under the Tele-Law Programme, including through Tele-Law Mobile Application. State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Tele-Law Programme are at **Annexure I**.

The Tele-Law Mobile Application is available for download on both the Google Play Store and the Apple App Store. As on 30.06.2026, the total number of Tele-Law Mobile App downloads is more than 2.75 lakh, 34,415 calls have been registered through this app and 33,334 pre-litigation legal advice were provided during last three years.

Under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) Programme, advocates voluntarily provide legal assistance to marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society covered under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987. As on 30.06.2026, 10,835 advocates have been registered under the Nyaya Bandhu Programme and 5,559 cases have been registered by beneficiaries across the country. State/ UT wise details of cases registered under the Nyaya Bandhu Programme are at **Annexure II**.

The Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme (LLAP) under DISHA Scheme, envisages engaging with institutions and building partnerships across stakeholder Ministries/Departments/Organizations, to build capacity of the grassroot workers, legally empower them and spread legal awareness through workshops, webinars, Information,

Education and Communication (IEC) materials and collaboration with Prasar Bharati for production and telecast/broadcast of DISHA awareness programmes on Doordarshan and Akashvani. 28 thematic National Webinars have also been organized covering key socio-legal issues. As on 30.06.2026, the programme has cumulative outreach of more than 2.32 crore persons across the country. State/UT-wise data of persons outreached is not maintained.

ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 188 FOR REPLY ON 31/07/2026 REGARDING "AWARENESS PROGRAMMES UNDER DISHA SCHEME".

State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered under Tele-Law, as on 30.06.2026:

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts	Advice Given
1	Andaman And Nicobar	3	4,020
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	3,66,272
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	20,363
4	Assam	35	2,40,507
5	Bihar	38	6,35,052
6	Chandigarh	1	6,154
7	Chhattisgarh	33	5,13,665
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3	11,079
9	Delhi	13	10,581
10	Goa	3	13,516
11	Gujarat	34	4,84,490
12	Haryana	23	2,20,611
13	Himachal Pradesh	12	1,21,224
14	Jammu And Kashmir	20	7,63,148
15	Jharkhand	24	4,83,203
16	Karnataka	31	5,00,390
17	Kerala	14	36,702
18	Ladakh	2	3,312
19	Lakshadweep	1	2,482
20	Madhya Pradesh	55	12,22,428
21	Maharashtra	36	9,28,191
22	Manipur	16	1,484
23	Meghalaya	12	30,320
24	Mizoram	11	34,051
25	Nagaland	17	29,897
26	Odisha	30	4,10,303
27	Puducherry	2	3,230
28	Punjab	23	3,01,832
29	Rajasthan	41	6,64,548
30	Sikkim	6	2,820
31	Tamil Nadu	38	3,02,580
32	Telangana	33	3,13,173
33	Tripura	8	97,785
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	20,53,422
35	Uttarakhand	13	2,20,134
36	West Bengal	23	2,69,674
	Total	784	1,13,22,643

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 188 FOR REPLY ON 31/07/2026 REGARDING "AWARENESS PROGRAMMES UNDER DISHA SCHEME".

State/UT-wise details of Cases registered by the Beneficiaries under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) Programme, as on 30.06.2026:

Sr. No.	State / UT	Total Cases Registered	Type of Cases	
			Civil	Criminal
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93	88	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	185	145	40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	5	1
4	Assam	52	47	5
5	Bihar	195	144	51
6	Chandigarh	109	53	56
7	Chhattisgarh	66	62	4
8	Delhi	1104	790	314
9	Goa	9	4	5
10	Gujarat	170	113	57
11	Haryana	204	171	33
12	Himachal Pradesh	33	27	6
13	Jammu and Kashmir	99	98	1
14	Jharkhand	97	78	19
15	Karnataka	401	254	147
16	Kerala	49	30	19
17	Madhya Pradesh	280	172	108
18	Maharashtra	577	360	217
19	Manipur	2	2	0
20	Meghalaya	4	4	0
21	Mizoram	2	2	0
22	Nagaland	1	1	0
23	Odisha	91	66	25
24	Puducherry	1	1	0
25	Punjab	62	49	13
26	Rajasthan	237	210	27
27	Sikkim	1	1	0
28	Tamil Nadu	131	117	14
29	Telangana	190	114	76
30	Tripura	2	0	2
31	Uttar Pradesh	625	465	160
32	Uttarakhand	90	79	11
33	West Bengal	391	247	144
Total		5,559	3,999	1,560

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2077
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST JULY, 2026**

AVAILABILITY OF FREE LEGAL AID SERVICES

JS(LAP)
✓

2077. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the availability of free legal aid services in the border districts of Punjab;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who have received legal aid during the last three years;
- (c) whether additional funds have been allocated to strengthen legal services in these districts; 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): 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 across the Country including Punjab. 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 Services Authorities provide valuable feedback on the effectiveness of legal aid services.

More than 2 lakh beneficiaries have received legal aid and advice in the State of Punjab during the last three financial years. Data of district-wise beneficiaries of legal aid and advice is not maintained by the NALSA.

The allocation of funds by the NALSA to the States/UT Legal Services Authorities is made on a consolidated basis for implementation of various legal aid schemes and programmes framed under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Data of district -wise allocation of funds is not maintained by NALSA. The details of allocation of funds to Punjab State Legal Services Authority during the last three financial years are as under: -

Financial Years	For Legal Aid Fund (in Rs.)	For LADCS Scheme (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
2023-24	7,50,00,000	10,75,00,000	18,25,00,000
2024-25	7,94,00,000	4,40,00,000	12,34,00,000
2025-26	10,25,00,000	11,04,49,000	21,29,49,000
Total	25,69,00,000	26,19,49,000	51,88,49,000

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2085
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

BREACH OF DECORUM IN COURTROOMS

2085. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of increasing incidents of breach of decorum in courtrooms, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to uphold the dignity of judicial proceedings across all courts;
- (b) whether guidelines exist for maintaining discipline and decorum in court premises, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to ensure strict enforcement;
- (c) whether instances of misconduct by advocates or litigants have risen in recent years, if so, the details thereof and the disciplinary actions initiated against violators;
- (d) whether co-ordination between with the Supreme Court of India with High Courts to strengthen courtroom discipline, if so, the details thereof including the outcomes achieved; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing laws to address contempt and misconduct within courtrooms, if so, the details thereof and the timeline for their implementation?

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 per Article 227 of the Constitution of India, High Courts exercise administrative superintendence over all courts under their jurisdiction. The Central Government does not maintain a centralized database for tracking incidents of breach of decorum in courtrooms.

The Bar Council of India (BCI) is mandated to lay down the rules pertaining to standards of conduct and professional etiquette to be maintained by advocates in court, with clients and towards fellow advocates. The Bar Council of India and the State Bar Councils can take action against the erring Advocate(s) under Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961. An advocate can be prosecuted under Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961, and can also be awarded punishments of (i) Reprimand, (ii) Suspension of license and (iii) Removal of name from roll of the State Bar Council, if it is found that he has committed professional misconduct or other misconduct under the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Courts are Constitutional courts working independently. They maintain discipline and decorum in courtrooms as per their own rules, regulations and guidelines.

As per circular dated 21.07.2026, the Hon'ble Supreme Court notified a resolution as per which, in undesirable incidents resulting from disruptive conduct of Parties-in-Person, a party-in-person shall be given the option to appear through virtual mode. However, if the party-in-person insists on physical appearance only, such appearance shall be subject to the condition that no live streaming shall be done and no video recording of the proceedings shall be permitted.

The incidences involving breach of decorum in courtroom can also be dealt under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, which defines and limits the powers of certain courts in punishing contempt of courts and regulates their procedure in relation thereto. The Act inter alia addresses the acts of publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other act whatsoever which— (i) scandalises or tends to scandalise, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court; or (ii) prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding; or (iii) interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any manner.

(c): There is no legislative proposal currently pending to amend the existing laws to address contempt and misconduct within courtrooms.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2097
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

CORRUPTION IN JUDICIARY

JS(NMTR-1)

2097. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of or has conducted any institutional assessments regarding the scale of structural corruption within the subordinate and higher judiciary;
- (b) if so, the data on corruption complaints filed, under investigation and disposed of alongside the total number of judicial officers suspended or terminated during the last ten years, year-wise;
- (c) whether any regulatory mechanisms are proposed to screen allegations of institutional graft or bribery without compromising judicial independence; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated and systemic reforms initiated to implement mandatory audio-visual recording of court proceedings and automated, algorithmic case-listing to eliminate human discretion and corrupt practices in registry management?

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): Independence of Judiciary is enshrined in the Constitution of India. Any institutional assessments regarding the scale of structural corruption within the subordinate and higher judiciary is to be addressed by the judiciary itself, as it is an independent organ under the Constitution.

The complaints received against Judges and Chief Justices of the High Courts are handled by the judiciary through an "in-house procedure". As per the "in-house procedure," Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the 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.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. In exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Governments, in consultation with the High Court, frame the Rules and Regulations regarding the issue of appointment, promotion, reservation and retirement of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service.

(d): The Government of India, in consultation with the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, launched the eCourts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of the judiciary. Under the Phase-III of eCourts project, Rs. 112.26 crore have been allotted for live streaming of court proceedings in 300 courts. The JustIS App (22,534 downloads) developed under the eCourts project helps the judges to effectively organize and monitor judicial work. Under the project, Case Information System (CIS) Software, based on customized Free and Open-Source Software (FOSS), was developed and serves as a comprehensive software platform that enables courts to manage case records electronically, replacing traditional paper-based systems. Currently, CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all courts, with enhanced usability, privacy safeguards and integration with national platforms such as NJDG, e-filing, virtual courts and Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS).

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2104
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

USE OF AI IN INDIAN JUDICIARY

JS (e-Courts)
2104. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the details of AI tools approved or proposed for use under Phase III of the e-Courts Project, including their names, developers or vendor organisations and intended purposes;
- (b) whether any mechanism exists for formal evaluation, approval and audit of AI tools before their use in judicial work;
- (c) whether the Government is considering framing a national policy to distinguish between approved and unapproved AI tools and prohibit the use of AI for judicial findings, orders and judgments, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether AI tools proposed or currently used in courts are limited to administrative tasks or are also being used for legal research, the identification of citations, drafting or other judicial functions?

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 eCourts Mission Mode Project, under the National e-Governance Plan, is being implemented by Department of Justice in coordination with eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. Under the Phase-III of the Project, there is a provision for adoption of emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) to enhance judicial efficiency, for which an amount of ₹53.57 crore has been earmarked under the Future Technological Advancements component.

As per the information provided by eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, an AI-based tool Legal Research Analysis Assistant (LegRAA) has been developed by the Artificial Intelligence

Division of NIC and the Centre of Excellence for eCourts (CoEE), NIC to assist Hon'ble Judges in legal research and document analysis. Another AI-based tool, Digital Courts 2.1 has been developed by the Centre of Excellence for eCourts (CoEE), NIC, Pune, as an integrated digital case management platform. It provides a single-window interface for case-related information and incorporates AI-enabled features such as voice-to-text transcription and translation to assist Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers in dictation of orders and judgments. Both the tools are in pilot testing phase.

The operational framework governing the deployment and future use of AI-based solutions, is decided, in accordance with the Rules of Business and the policies of Supreme Court of India and respective High Courts.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2120
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

ESTABLISHMENT OF FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS

2120. SMT. SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:
SHRI ARUN BHARTI:
DR. D. PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) whether the proactive establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) has ensured speedy justice, providing great safety and timely justice for common women and children;
- (b) if so, the monumental number of pending rape and POCSO cases successfully and rapidly disposed of by these dedicated special courts during the last two financial years;
- (c) whether this time-bound judicial mechanism has successfully created a massive deterrence against heinous crimes, significantly boosting the everyday safety of ordinary citizens in their neighbourhoods;
- (d) the details of the immense Central financial assistance provided to State Governments to instantly operationalise these courts with sensitive, child-friendly witness examination rooms; and
- (e) the future roadmap planned to mandate strict digital monitoring of these courts by the High Courts to ensure zero adjournments in cases involving vulnerable minors?

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): 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. Initially, the Scheme was for the establishment of 1,023 FTSCs, including 389 exclusive POCSO Courts. The Scheme has been extended twice, with the last extension

valid up to 31.03.2026 for establishment of 790 FTSCs. The Scheme has been temporarily extended upto 30th September, 2026. As per the information made available by the High Courts, as of 30.06.2026, **779 FTSCs, including 399 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts**, were functional in 29 States/UTs. Since the inception of the Scheme and up to 30.06.2026, these courts have disposed of **3,96,940 cases**, while **2,56,097 cases remain pending**. During the last two financial years, the disposal of cases by FTSCs is as under:

Financial Year	Cases Disposed
2024-25	84359
2025-26	62884
2026-27 (till 30.06.2026)	14371

The objective of the FTSC Scheme is to provide time-bound justice to victims by establishing FTSCs, including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts, across the country, ensuring the timely disposal of rape and POCSO Act cases. Recently, an impact evaluation of the FTSC Scheme was carried out by NITI Aayog, which observed that the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) Scheme has demonstrated significant effectiveness in achieving its objectives of expeditious justice, reducing pendency, and providing a supportive environment for victims of sexual offences, particularly women and children.

(d) & (e): The funds under the FTSC Scheme are released on the pattern of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Central share: State share :: 60:40, 90:10) to cover the cost of such court. The funds are reimbursed to the States/UTs after receipt of the expenditure statements from them. The Department has released a sum of ₹1259.51 crore to the States/UTs since its inception to ensure the smooth functioning of the courts.

As regards child-friendly infrastructure, Fast Track Special Courts have been encouraging the use of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres within existing court complexes to facilitate victims and to promote a child-friendly judicial environment. Further, with a view to conduct periodic training programmes for manning and managing the VWDCs and sensitizing all stakeholders, the Supreme Court constituted a committee chaired by Justice Gita Mittal, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the report submitted by the Committee, most of the High Courts have since adopted the Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDC) Scheme, with training programmes conducted covering over 10,000 participants.

To strengthen the 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.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2120
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

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- (d) the details of the immense Central financial assistance provided to State Governments to instantly operationalise these courts with sensitive, child-friendly witness examination rooms; and
- (e) the future roadmap planned to mandate strict digital monitoring of these courts by the High Courts to ensure zero adjournments in cases involving vulnerable minors?

ANSWER

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

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The objective of the FTSC Scheme is to provide time-bound justice to victims by establishing FTSCs, including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts, across the country, ensuring the timely disposal of rape and POCSO Act cases. Recently, an impact evaluation of the FTSC Scheme was carried out by NITI Aayog, which observed that the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) Scheme has demonstrated significant effectiveness in achieving its objectives of expeditious justice, reducing pendency, and providing a supportive environment for victims of sexual offences, particularly women and children.

(d) & (e): The funds under the FTSC Scheme are released on the pattern of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Central share: State share :: 60:40, 90:10) to cover the cost of such court. The funds are reimbursed to the States/UTs after receipt of the expenditure statements from them. The Department has released a sum of ₹1259.51 crore to the States/UTs since its inception to ensure the smooth functioning of the courts.

As regards child-friendly infrastructure, Fast Track Special Courts have been encouraging the use of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres within existing court complexes to facilitate victims and to promote a child-friendly judicial environment. Further, with a view to conduct periodic training programmes for manning and managing the VWDCs and sensitizing all stakeholders, the Supreme Court constituted a committee chaired by Justice Gita Mittal, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the report submitted by the Committee, most of the High Courts have since adopted the Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDC) Scheme, with training programmes conducted covering over 10,000 participants.

To strengthen the 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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2129
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST JULY, 2026

CHEQUE BOUNCE CASES IN COURTS

TS(NMIR-1)

2129. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

- (a) the total number of cheque bounce cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act pending in the District Courts of Delhi particularly in the Patiala House Court (New Delhi District) as per the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG);
- (b) the average number of hearings required for the final disposal of a cheque bounce case in the Patiala House Courts despite the statutory mandate of its expeditious disposal within six months under section 143 of the Act;
- (c) whether the Government has maintained any data regarding the percentage of pending cases out of the total registered cases in the said court in which three or more hearings have already been completed;
- (d) the average number of cases being listed per month in the Digital NI Act Courts of Patiala House Courts during the current year and the average percentage of cases disposed of every month; and
- (e) whether the Government is aware of the impact on the monthly disposal rate of the cases following the recent transfer of judges of these Digital NI Act Courts to the Rouse Avenue Court Complex?

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 data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), as on 27.07.2026, the total number of cheque bounce cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act pending in the District Courts of Delhi particularly in the Patiala House Court (New Delhi District) are at Annexure.
- (b): As per information available, approximately 30-40 hearings are required for the final disposal of a cheque bounce case in Patiala House Court.
- (c): The data pertaining to pending cases of all types are available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), case-wise along with order sheets.

(d): The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order No. 46/DHC/Gaz-IIB/G-7/VI.E.2(a)/2025 dated 18th November, 2025, has abolished Digital NI Act Courts functioning at Rouse Avenue Court Complex under the jurisdiction of Patiala House Court. The pending matters have been transferred to physical courts of Judicial Magistrate First Class.

(e): Disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. Moreover, the impact on disposal rates following the transfer of judges of the Digital NI Act Courts to the Rouse Avenue Court Complex has not been studied.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2129 FOR ANSWER ON 31.07.2026 REGARDING CHEQUE BOUNCE CASES IN COURTS OF DELHI

Sr. No.	District Courts of Delhi	No. of pending cheque bounce cases
1.	Central (Tis Hazari Court Complex)	48061
2.	East (Karkardooma Court Complex)	16844
3.	New Delhi (Patiala House Court Complex)	94663
4.	North (Rohini Court Complex)	16199
5.	North East (Karkardooma Court Complex)	6844
6.	North West (Rohini Court Complex)	28483
7.	Shahdara (Karkardooma Court Complex)	13705
8.	South (Saket Court Complex)	28612
9.	South East (Saket Court Complex)	53269
10.	South West (Dwarka Court Complex)	113898
11.	West (Tis Hazari Court Complex)	21502
	Total	442080

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2136
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026

FINANCIAL FRAUD CASES

2136. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of instances of fraud committed against depositors by cooperative credit societies, multi-State cooperative societies and financial institutions in Beed District of Maharashtra as well as in other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the measures taken to ensure speedy justice to the affected depositors, including the establishment of special courts and expediting the disposal of such cases;
- (c) the details of the action taken in coordination with State Governments and the concerned agencies to recover the money of the depositors and initiate strict action against the accused; and
- (d) the additional measures proposed to safeguard the interests of depositors and prevent the recurrence of such financial frauds 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): Cooperative Societies registered under the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, function as autonomous cooperative organisations and are accountable to their members. In Beed district of Maharashtra, 47 multi-State Cooperative Credit and Thrift Societies are registered under the MSCS Act, 2002. Out of these, 5 societies are presently under liquidation after winding up orders issued by the Central Registrar as per provisions of the Act. Liquidators have been appointed as per provisions of the Act for

realization of the assets of the societies, settlement of liabilities and distribution of the available assets among eligible creditors and members in accordance with law.

(b): The MSCS Act, 2002 provides for provisions related to inquiry, inspection, winding up of societies, appointment of liquidators, offences, penalties and cognizance of offences. Whenever a complaint discloses the commission of cognizable offences such as fraud, cheating or criminal breach of trust under the applicable laws, the matter is referred to the concerned State Police, Economic Offences Wing (EOW), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) or other competent investigating agencies, as the case may be, for investigation and prosecution in accordance with law.

(c): Recovery of the assets and realization of dues of societies under liquidation are undertaken by the Liquidator in accordance with the provisions of MSCS Act, 2002 and the applicable rules. Investigation and prosecution in criminal matters are undertaken by the competent investigating agencies and courts under the applicable criminal laws. The Office of the Central Registrar extends necessary cooperation by furnishing records, documents and other information whenever sought by the investigating agencies or courts.

(d): To safeguard the rights of depositor/members of multi-State Cooperative Societies, various measures have been introduced through Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act & Rules, 2023, including:

- (i) Co-operative Ombudsman has been appointed by Central Government to provide a mechanism to address grievances of members and Information Officer has been appointment by multi-State cooperative societies to improve transparency.
- (ii) Audit and accounting framework has been strengthened through introduction of concurrent audit, determination of uniform accounting and auditing standards and laying of audit reports of Apex multi-State cooperative societies in the Parliament.
- (iii) Measures to improve governance and transparency, including disclosure of non-unanimous Board decisions in annual reports, additional grounds for disqualification of directors and restrictions on directors from participating in matters where they or their relatives have a conflict of interest have been introduced.
- (iv) Prudential norms (liquidity, exposure, etc.) for multi-State Cooperative Societies engaged in the business of thrift and credit have been determined and provisions relating to investment of funds to ensure safer investments have been redefined.

- (v) Regulatory oversight has been strengthened by empowering the Central Registrar to conduct inquiry into fraudulent or unlawful functioning.
- (vi) Provision has been introduced for winding up of societies where registration was obtained through fraud or misrepresentation, after following due process.
- (vii) Measures have been introduced to protect the collective interests of societies, including increasing the minimum period of expulsion of expelled members from one year to three years.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2144
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026

JS (APPs) COLLEGIUM RECOMMENDATION ON JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS
✓ 2144. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

- (a) the number of High Court judge appointments recommended by the Collegium during each of the last five years, court-wise;
- (b) the average time taken between Collegium recommendation and Central Government notification of appointment, court-wise;
- (c) the number of recommendations pending beyond six months as on date, court-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in such pending cases, where communicated?

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 Judges of the High Courts are appointed under Article 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 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, 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. 608 Judges have been appointed to the High Courts in last the five years.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2169
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026

DIGITIZATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

2169. SMT. BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented a comprehensive digitisation of court proceedings through the e-Courts Mission Mode Project across district and subordinate courts, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the technological infrastructure deployed for virtual hearings, e-filing systems and online case status tracking enabling transparent access to justice;
- (c) whether digital case management systems have reduced physical court visits and improved case flow efficiency in the lower judiciary, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures for capacity building of judicial officers and court staff in utilising digital platforms for seamless case administration; and
- (e) the manner in which the e-Courts transformation enhances judicial accessibility for litigants in remote areas and supports paperless court administration under Digital India vision?

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 eCourts Mission Mode Project, under the National e-Governance Plan, is implemented in a phased manner by Department of Justice in coordination with eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, to leverage Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for efficient, transparent and citizen-centric justice delivery.

As per the information provided by eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project, digitisation of legacy and current judicial records, creation of Digital Case Records, universalisation of e-Filing and e-Payments, and adoption of paperless court processes have been undertaken. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), technical standards and implementation guidelines have been issued to the High Courts for digitisation and digital case management.

(b) to (e): Under the eCourts Mission Mode Project, necessary ICT infrastructure to facilitate virtual hearings, electronic filing of cases and online case status tracking has been provided. e-Filing Version 3.0 enables online filing of cases and documents, while National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), eCourts Services Mobile App and Judgment Search Portal provide online access to case status, orders, judgments and other case-related information. Video Conferencing facilities have been provided in various courts to enable virtual hearings. These initiatives have thus, reduced the need for physical visits to courts, particularly for litigants in remote and underserved areas.

Regular training programmes, workshops, orientation sessions and refresher programmes are conducted by the respective High Courts through Judicial Academies for Judicial Officers and court staff.

The Project, thereby, supports the Digital India vision by promoting paperless court administration through digitisation of judicial records, Digital Case Records, electronic workflows and integrated digital platforms.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2187
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN CHANDIGARH

JS (NHJR-11)
✓2187. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the present status of judicial infrastructure in the Punjab and Haryana High Court and subordinate courts in Chandigarh, including court halls, judges' residences, lawyers' chambers and record rooms vis-à-vis sanctioned requirements;
- (b) the details of court complexes, court halls, digital courtrooms, residential units and other judicial infrastructure projects sanctioned, under construction or completed in Chandigarh during the last five years;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and released by the Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary to Chandigarh during the last five years, year-wise;
- (d) whether any proposals have been received from the Punjab and Haryana High Court or the Chandigarh Administration for augmentation of judicial infrastructure, if so, the details and status thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to strengthen the judicial infrastructure, reduce pendency of cases and improve access to justice in Chandigarh?

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 primary responsibility for development of infrastructure facilities for District and Subordinate Courts rests with the State Governments/UTs. However, to augment the resources of States/UTs, Central Government has been implementing since 1993-94 a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in the District and Subordinate Courts. Under the CSS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern. The Scheme covers five components, namely, Court Halls,

Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms. High Courts are not covered under the ambit of the above Scheme.

As per information provided by the High Court of Punjab & Haryana, the numbers of available Court Halls, Lawyers' Chambers and Residential Units vis-à-vis the Sanctioned Strength of judges as on 31.05.2026 is as under:

Court	Sanctioned Strength of Judges/Judicial Officers	Court Halls	Residential Units	Lawyers' Chambers
High Court	85	69	64	131
District Courts	30	31	29	440

(b): As per information provided by the High Court of Punjab & Haryana, 03 Residential Units for Judges of High Court have been completed during last five years. No judicial infrastructure has been created in Chandigarh under the CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in the District and Subordinate Courts.

(c) to (e): No funds under the CSS were released to the UT of Chandigarh during last five years, as no demand/proposal was received from the UT of Chandigarh for augmentation of judicial infrastructure.

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the judiciary. However, the Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, includes amalgamation of latest technologies under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, better infrastructure for courts, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation.

The Phase-III of the eCourts Project (2023-2027) was approved on 13.09.2023 with an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore. Phase III envisions a transition towards digital, paperless courts through large-scale digitisation of records, wider use of virtual hearings, interoperability across institutions and adoption of emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI), analytics and Optical Character Recognition (OCR). Under the eCourts Project, digital services such as e-Filing, e-Pay, e-Summons, Virtual Courts, Video Conferencing facilities in courts and the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) have been implemented. Also, one Fast Track Special Court for disposal of cases under POCSO Act and rape cases has been established in Chandigarh.

The High Court of Punjab & Haryana has established Arrears Committee to recommend strategies for faster case resolution. The High Court has set up Mediation and Conciliation Centres

consisting of 193 Mediators and 5 Lok Adalats to help in out-of-court settlements. The High Court has also established a Front Office for providing assistance and free legal aid to needy people. Dedicated Benches have been constituted which deal with business related cases exercising Original and Appellate jurisdiction for their swift disposal. Further, cases involving senior citizens, women, marginalized groups and criminal matters with accused in custody are given priority and older cases/other specific categories of urgent nature are set down for urgent hearing. An Online mechanism has been set up which allows counsels to submit infructuous cases for quicker disposal.

The High Court has issued Action Plan for achievement of case disposal targets in the District and Subordinate Courts between the period from 01.04.2026 to 31.03.2027. These steps aim to enhance the judicial efficiency and reduce backlog effectively.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2191
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

*Judicial sec.
DLA ✓*

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICIALS

**2191. SHRI NEERAJ MAURYA:
SHRI SUNIL BOSE:**

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

- (a) the total number of cases that have come to light over the last five years where legal or judicial proceedings were initiated against public officials or agencies based on the findings of audit reports by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG);
- (b) the measures implemented by the Government to strengthen legal compliance and accountability mechanisms based on the findings of CAG reports; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to amend the law to effectively implement the CAG recommendations across Ministries and States?

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 Central Bureau of investigation has registered one case i.e. RC33/2022-EO-III-Delhi dated 12.07.2022 on the basis of Comptroller and Auditor General Report No. 7 of 2012-2013 regarding performance audit of allocation of Coal Blocks and augmentation of Coal production. Upon completion of investigation, a closure report was filed on 31.03.2025 in the competent Court.

(b): Measures have been undertaken at improving legal compliance and accountability regarding the audit findings of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). This involves the concerned Ministries and Departments examining the CAG's audit reports and preparing Action Taken Notes (ATNs) where necessary; the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) reviewing the CAG's reports and then making recommendations along with keeping an eye on compliance; the strengthening of internal audit and financial management systems within the

Ministries and Departments; the periodic review of unresolved audit observations and inspection reports; the issuance of administrative instructions by the Department of Expenditure and by other appropriate authorities to enhance financial governance, internal controls and compliance with the General Financial Rules (GFRs), the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules (DFPRs) and other relevant financial instructions.

(c): There is no such proposal.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2194
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

Jmp. cell. DLA **NATIONAL DIGITAL REGISTRY FOR LEGAL PROFESSION**

✓2194. SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study or review regarding the necessity and feasibility of a National Digital Registry for advocates in the country and a unique digital identity for each advocate;
- (b) whether cases of persons practicing law on the basis of fake advocates or fake law degrees have come to the notice of the Government or the Bar Council of India and whether any study has been conducted regarding the extent of this problem, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is of the view that a National Digital Registry and real-time verification system will help in effectively curbing fake advocates and protecting the interests of common citizens;
- (d) whether the Government is holding consultations with the Bar Council of India, State Bar Councils and other relevant institutions in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details, the action plan and timeline 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 Bar Council of India (BCI) has, from time to time, been considering matters relating to a National Digital Registry for advocates and a unique digital identity for advocates in the country, including issues concerning maintenance of professional records, verification of law degrees and enrolment particulars and interoperability among the concerned authorities. Instances and complaints relating to invalid enrolment particulars and law degrees have, from time to time, been brought to the notice of the Bar Councils. The BCI has notified the Certificate and Place of Practice (Verification) Rules, 2015, and is undertaking consultations

with the State Bar Councils, Universities, Examination Boards and other concerned stakeholders and examining the technical and administrative aspects relating to online enrolment, verification and integration of professional records in accordance with the applicable statutory and administrative requirements.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2223
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026

SPECIAL COURTS UNDER PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES AND
PREVENTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

JS(J11)
✓2223. SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the details of Exclusive Special Courts notified and operational under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 since 2018, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of pendency, conviction rate and average disposal time of cases under the said Act during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of chargesheets filed and the average time taken from registration of an FIR to filing of the chargesheet during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of sanctioned strength and vacancies of judicial officers, Special Public Prosecutors and court staff in such courts, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for judicial infrastructure relating to these courts since 2018, year-wise and State/UT-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): Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) [PoA] Act, 1989 as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 specifies that for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, provided that in Districts where less number of cases under this Act is recorded, the State Government shall, with the

concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, specifies for such Districts, the Court of sessions to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, the details of Exclusive Special Courts established under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, from the financial year 2018-19 to 2024-25 are given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c): As per the data received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019 to 2023 under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes are given at **Annexure-II** and corresponding details for the Schedule Tribes is given at the **Annexure -III**.

The State/UT-wise details of time taken for submitting the chargesheet under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 from 2019 to 2023 for Schedule Castes are given at **Annexure-IV (A-E)** and corresponding details for the Schedule Tribes is given at the **Annexure-V (A-E)**.

(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, is the responsibility of the State Governments and the concerned High Courts. Under Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) [PoA] Act, 1989, the States/UTs are responsible for establishing Exclusive Special Courts with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

(e): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, under which Central Assistance is provided to the States/UTs mainly for five components including Setting up and Functioning of Exclusive Special Courts.

As per the Scheme guidelines, central assistance is provided as per the actual requirement proposed by the State/UT Governments towards salary, office expenses etc. However, there is no provision for providing central assistance for procurement of land, construction of buildings and judicial infrastructure relating to these courts.

**Details of Exclusive Special Courts established by States/UTs under the Scheduled
Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 from the
financial year 2018-19 to 2024-25**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	01	01	1	01	01	01
2.	Bihar	05	05	05	14	14	14	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	NA	NA	NA	11	11	11
4.	Gujarat	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	03	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	04		04	04	02	02	02
7.	Karnataka	08	08	08	08	08	08	11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	43	43	43	11	11	11	11
9.	Maharashtra	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
10.	Odisha	03	05	03	03	03	03	03
11.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	02	02	02
12.	Rajasthan	25	31	31	31	31	31	31
13.	Tamil Nadu	06	14	14	17	17	19	21
14.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	40	65	65	65	65	74	74
16.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	06	07
TOTAL		170	194	193	176	194	211	217

Source: As received from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Annexure-II

State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019				2020				2021			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs				Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs				Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	508	560	6.8	2935	1615	373	10	5179	1915	260	5.3	6722
2	Assam	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
3	Bihar	4784	362	11.2	41555	5453	55	21.8	48952	4588	154	32.2	53387
4	Chhattisgarh	313	155	30.3	1125	280	48	47.9	1357	337	106	36.5	1586
5	Goa	4	2	0	23	1	0	-	23	3	1	0	25
6	Gujarat	1229	387	1.8	10032	1205	88	4.4	11188	1144	139	5.8	12168
7	Haryana	670	287	22.3	1517	632	48	12.5	2101	738	171	25.1	2663
8	Himachal Pradesh	111	64	9.4	453	185	25	4	608	144	37	5.4	768
9	Jharkhand	209	51	18.7	1755	292	47	29.8	2000	480	52	51.8	2408
10	Karnataka	1331	670	3.9	8218	1308	370	4.6	9052	1550	628	1.6	9876
11	Kerala	634	167	8.4	3051	655	160	4.4	3543	1111	433	9.7	4198
12	Madhya Pradesh	5073	3865	31.5	28731	6718	1341	40.1	28108	7236	2571	28	50770
13	Maharashtra	1800	1054	7.1	9696	2333	331	11.8	11398	2357	419	18.7	13124
14	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
15	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
18	Odisha	2385	9	22.2	12371	2088	316	3.7	14323	2052	145	0.7	16210
19	Punjab	76	36	13.9	213	87	24	16.7	785	96	24	25	350
20	Rajasthan	3134	5813	51.1	14644	3328	1174	48.7	16796	3728	1403	41.6	19116
21	Sikkim	2	0	-	7	0	1	0	6	1	2	0	5
22	Tamil Nadu	967	790	11.3	4887	868	512	25.2	5243	1050	566	18.4	5789
23	Telangana	1319	472	9	3448	1534	341	3.8	4637	1550	364	6.2	5813
24	Tripura	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	9831	2451	66.1	50776	10489	2576	70.7	58488	11358	2528	76.3	67512
26	Uttarakhand	68	25	68	244	64	0	-	398	87	2	0	393
27	West Bengal	83	15	0	585	128	2	0	721	122	7	0	836
28	TOTAL STATE(S)	34703	32489	32.1	181146	39675	7633	42.4	222584	41614	10118	36	251974
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	100	4	0	1	100	1	0	0	-	3
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	1	0	2	1	0	-	3	1	0	-	4
32	Delhi	51	21	5.5	277	59	3	0	313	100	2	0	423
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	3	0	-	6
34	Ladakh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	50	3	0	-	53	6	0	-	59
37	TOTAL UT(S)	51	22	19	336	63	4	25	395	110	2	0	501
38	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34754	32511	32	181522	39738	7637	42.4	222979	41724	10120	36	252475

Cont.

the State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes

State/UT-wise details of Cases Charged/Noted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Pending Trials (CVR), Cases Pending Trials (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SCST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes		2022				2023			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs				Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
		1571	1050	4	7280	1496	854	3.1	7846
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	11	4	0	-	25
3	Assam	5135	339	45.1	58183	8371	594	36.3	65955
4	Bihar	358	327	77.4	1617	252	170	44.7	1609
5	Chhattisgarh	7	2	0	30	4	2	0	32
6	Goa	1182	271	4.4	13973	1287	620	7.4	13733
7	Gujarat	744	280	19.3	2118	806	352	19.3	2568
8	Haryana	148	60	8.3	788	170	161	10.6	750
9	Himachal Pradesh	318	343	19.6	2571	296	126	28.6	2711
10	Jharkhand	1636	1113	1.3	10490	1718	1104	2.2	11091
11	Karnataka	957	542	9.2	4573	967	816	13.5	4655
12	Kerala	7588	3016	22.9	34412	8609	4885	31.8	37539
13	Madhya Pradesh	2371	1810	8.8	14668	2790	981	8.9	16434
14	Maharashtra	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	8
15	Manipur	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
16	Meghalaya	5	0	-	5	0	0	-	5
17	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	3090	248	16.1	19051	2778	541	0.8	21283
19	Odisha	88	40	27.5	373	100	43	14	429
20	Punjab	4051	1598	39.5	21538	3480	2141	61.4	22470
21	Rajasthan	0	2	50	3	0	0	-	5
22	Sikkim	1297	654	21.1	6410	1503	945	12.2	6946
23	Tamil Nadu	1679	892	4.9	8880	1154	849	4.2	7169
24	Telangana	1	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
25	Tripura	12996	3052	80.2	76156	13560	4557	65.6	85478
26	Uttar Pradesh	69	2	0	490	76	11	66.7	556
27	Uttarakhand	123	59	0	920	87	37	2.7	949
28	West Bengal	45788	16520	34.1	282980	46889	20295	31.3	311353
	TOTAL STATE(S)	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
29	ABN Islands	1	1	0	4	1	1	100	1
30	Chandigarh	0	2	0	1	0	0	-	1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	93	15	0	511	115	91	31	532
32	Delhi	6	0	-	12	30	0	-	22
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	13	0	-	72	2	0	-	74
36	Puducherry	119	18	0	609	128	02	33.7	633
	TOTAL UT(S)	45827	36538	34	283580	49017	20297	51.9	311986
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)								

Annexure -III

the State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Tribes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019				2020				2021			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against STs				Total Crime/Atrocities against STs				Total Crime/Atrocities against STs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	113	3.8	765	234	111	0.9	888	398	54	5.8	1179
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
3	Assam	1	0	-	47	0	0	-	47	0	0	-	56
4	Bihar	85	10	20	455	75	0	-	510	68	11	26.8	585
5	Chhattisgarh	387	134	29.1	1554	462	98	48	1913	512	131	24.3	2314
6	Goa	2	1	0	18	2	0	-	20	4	1	0	23
7	Gujarat	289	32	15.6	2455	253	7	14.3	2696	328	43	0	2981
8	Haryana	1	0	-	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	-	17	1	0	-	18	8	0	-	24
10	Jharkhand	162	31	32.3	1049	96	30	40	1225	144	27	83	1232
11	Karnataka	249	187	1.8	1705	262	76	1.3	1891	348	127	0	2169
12	Kerala	94	58	5.3	501	109	32	21.9	580	112	31	29	650
13	Madhya Pradesh	1345	1327	31.2	7940	2302	421	35.9	9831	2547	861	34.3	11442
14	Maharashtra	447	252	11.8	2815	633	98	12.5	3351	557	100	13.8	3805
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	8	0	-	8	0	0	-	8	0	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	682	3	0	4982	575	8	0	5229	647	24	0	5852
20	Punjab	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	2
21	Rajasthan	412	434	44.7	3556	918	284	43.2	4209	950	277	45.1	4882
22	Sikkim	1	1	100	1	0	0	-	1	1	1	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	28	24	25	80	14	0	-	100	18	0	-	118
24	Telangana	420	226	13.7	388	407	81	2.5	1312	505	134	5.2	1681
25	Tripura	2	0	-	2	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	51	1	100	1081	3	1	100	1083	3	0	-	1086
27	Uttarakhand	7	1	100	22	11	2	100	31	4	0	-	35
28	West Bengal	49	5	0	390	64	2	0	457	73	15	0	515
	TOTAL STATE(S)	5517	2890	26.5	30122	6477	1219	28.5	35371	7178	1948	28.1	40580
29	ARUN Islands	0	1	0	25	3	0	-	28	4	1	0	31
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	7	0	10	1	0	-	11	1	0	-	12
32	Delhi	0	0	-	11	3	0	-	14	3	0	-	17
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1	8	0	46	7	0	-	53	8	1	0	60
	TOTAL (All India)	5518	2898	26.4	30168	6484	1219	28.5	35424	7186	1949	28.1	40640

Cont.

The State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Tribes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2022				2023			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against STs				Total Crime/Atrocities against STs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	280	141	1.4	1114	266	154	3.7	1468
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	54
3	Assam	7	1	100	52	8	16	0	785
4	Bihar	102	24	4.2	661	124	2	100	2739
5	Chhattisgarh	546	261	26.6	2599	342	207	30.9	22
6	Goa	1	1	100	23	1	2	0	3356
7	Gujarat	285	73	8	3185	297	128	11.7	1
8	Haryana	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	-	28	6	8	0	1400
10	Chhatisgarh	221	68	30.9	1285	152	37	59.5	2252
11	Karnataka	541	391	0.8	2059	407	207	1.4	722
12	Kerala	174	108	10.2	714	172	160	12.5	14428
13	Madhya Pradesh	2013	1162	35.9	15132	2727	1489	27.3	4587
14	Maharashtra	591	207	12.6	4183	682	173	13.6	8
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	5	0	-	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	45
17	Mizoram	29	3	86.7	26	19	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	7198
19	Nagaland	807	48	19.6	5613	698	111	0	0
20	Odisha	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	5952
21	Punjab	1109	398	46	5590	842	547	34.7	1
22	Rajasthan	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	203
23	Sikkim	59	8	0	170	45	11	0	2080
24	Tamil Nadu	575	275	6.5	1917	401	257	7.7	8
25	Telangana	0	0	-	2	4	0	-	1083
26	Tripura	4	0	-	1090	5	0	-	37
27	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	-	36	1	0	-	633
28	Uttarakhand	101	35	2.9	581	94	42	11.9	49122
29	West Bengal	501	35	28.1	45403	7422	1661	24.4	34
30	TOTAL STATE(S)	8052	3207	28.1	45403	7422	1661	24.4	34
31	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	1	0	83	1	0	-	0
32	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	16
33	ASSAM	4	2	0	34	3	1	0	16
34	BHARAT	1	0	-	18	1	3	0	1
35	CHHATTISGARH	1	0	-	1	0	0	-	0
36	GOA	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
37	GUJARAT	1	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
38	HARYANA	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
39	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
40	KARNATAKA	1	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
41	KERALA	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
42	MAHARASHTRA	30	3	0	64	5	4	8	67
43	TOTAL UT(S)	30	3	0	64	5	4	8	67
44	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8062	3210	28.1	45467	7427	1665	24.6	49189

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2019

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						Total Cases Chargesheeted	The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 2 Months	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years		Within 2 Months	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	8	22	25	9	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	4	3	5	5	8	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Gujarat	34	35	35	8	1	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	1	4	5	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	88	28	4	33	4	87	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
10	Jharkhand	15	30	4	21	22	0	90	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	Karnataka	19	57	28	37	34	3	238	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
12	Kerala	0	3	20	25	9	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	37	47	19	38	14	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	41	0	0	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	4	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	9	50	11	4	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	23	20	2	4	7	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	3	7	23	45	32	9	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	759	947	101	239	0	0	1006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	4	0	18	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	3	3	5	4	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		958	1190	330	439	134	13	3157	3	1	4	1	1	1	13
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D & D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	4	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		4	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		962	1191	330	439	134	13	3179	3	1	4	1	1	1	13

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2020

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act							Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	22	23	36	15	4	104	8	8	0	0	2	0	1	
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Chhattisgarh	10	10	10	10	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Haryana	27	19	10	2	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Himachal Pradesh	7	3	6	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
9	Haryana	44	52	29	14	0	6	145	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
10	Jharkhand	5	9	8	6	53	27	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Karnataka	14	45	36	63	37	8	178	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	
12	Kerala	3	4	6	18	22	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Maharashtra	25	49	87	31	4	2	178	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Nalanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Narayani	0	4	8	9	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Narayani	13	18	3	0	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Narayani	1	1	4	3	3	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Narayani	3	5	18	39	50	10	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Narayani	663	507	507	40	16	0	1753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Narayani	0	1	14	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Narayani	1	6	3	5	7	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Narayani	1	6	3	5	7	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Narayani	880	758	775	278	394	63	2897	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	
34	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
49	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
66	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
67	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
68	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
69	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
71	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
72	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
73	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
74	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
75	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
76	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
77	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
78	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
79	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
82	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
83	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
84	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
89	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
90	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
91	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
92	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
93	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
94	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
95	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
96	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
97	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
98	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
99	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
100	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
101	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
102	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
103	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
104	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
105	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
106	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
107	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
108	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
109	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
110	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
111	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
112	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
113	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
114	Narayani	0	0	0												

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2021

Annexure-IV-C

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						Total Cases Chargesheeted	The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 2 Months	1 to 2 Months	3 to 4 Months	5 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years		Within 2 Months	1 to 2 Months	3 to 4 Months	5 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	18	18	33	4	2	84	8	2	0	0	0	0	2
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	25	28	4	0	2	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	12	2	8	4	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	35	47	30	2	2	0	116	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	Jharkhand	4	26	34	48	113	16	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	13	14	13	3	3	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	0	24	31	41	36	2	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	58	54	44	18	31	3	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	1	2	3	7	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	11	8	3	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	24	28	20	18	11	0	91	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	Telangana	5	33	12	10	8	8	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Trinidad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1532	1523	290	8	8	0	3351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	8	18	15	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	5	2	6	7	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		1706	1813	625	188	221	35	4487	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	11	8	13	14	4	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Port Blair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		18	11	13	14	5	2	63	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1724	1824	638	202	226	37	4550	1	2	0	2	0	0	2

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2022

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						Total Cases Chargesheeted	The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years		Within 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	23	37	8	7	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	30	20	2	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	2	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	47	50	17	13	2	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	0	31	23	15	49	1	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	5	18	13	5	5	1	47	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	5	6	11	2	2	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	60	134	48	36	11	1	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	1	2	4	4	3	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	18	11	9	0	1	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	1	7	23	12	16	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	10	9	11	17	12	12	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Trinamali	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1721	928	533	0	0	0	2682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	11	13	12	2	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	5	5	5	6	8	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	TOTAL STATE(S)	1495	1279	747	131	118	18	3724	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
30	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D&N Haveli and D&O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	9	15	18	15	3	0	60	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Puducherry	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
38	TOTAL UT(S)	12	17	18	15	3	0	45	3	3	3	0	0	0	9
39	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1447	1292	765	146	121	18	3769	4	4	4	0	0	0	12

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Criminal against Scheduled Caste during 2023	
State/UT	The Protection of Civil Rights Act
Andhra Pradesh	10
Assam	10
Bihar	10
Chhattisgarh	10
Goa	10
Gujarat	10
Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	10
Jharkhand	10
Karnataka	10
Kerala	10
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	10
Manipur	10
Mizoram	10
Nagaland	10
Nararnia Pradesh	10
Odisha	10
Punjab	10
Rajasthan	10
Sikkim	10
Tamil Nadu	10
Telangana	10
Uttar Pradesh	10
Uttarakhand	10
West Bengal	10

[illegible]

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2019

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arundhali Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	192	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	Haryana	14	55	8	7	103	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Haryana	1	15	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	2	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	12	4	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	1	0	0	1	0	0	117	1	0	0	0	0	0
30	TOTAL STATE(S)	33	85	46	33	111	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33	85	46	33	111	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Charge-sheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2020

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Charge-sheeted
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	5	5	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	1	5	4	6	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	4	11	2	9	1	0	27	0	1	0	0	0	1
12	Kerala	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	6	9	15	5	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nodda	0	10	5	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	2	8	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	3	3	12	2	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Trilpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	2	3	2	4	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		17	50	62	58	21	4	182	0	1	0	0	0	1
29	AND Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	1	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		17	51	62	58	24	5	187	0	1	0	0	0	1

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2021

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						Total Cases Chargesheeted	The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	3	2	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	16	13	24	16	3	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	2	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	1	3	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	8	12	7	6	7	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	1	0	4	3	2	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	3	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		24	44	37	36	39	8	188	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
29	A&N Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D &	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		26	45	37	37	40	8	193	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of CMH Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2022

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of CMH Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	7	4	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	3	6	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	27	13	15	22	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	7	7	10	5	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Minoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	3	1	7	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	5	4	6	13	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	TOTAL STATE(S)	30	60	35	37	40	2	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D&N Haveli and D&D	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	TOTAL UT(S)	1	1	1	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	31	61	36	39	40	3	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime In India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2023

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4	0	2	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	15	10	38	26	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	16	2	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	7	24	14	4	1	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4	4	3	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	1	0	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	5	6	4	6	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		44	58	44	48	38	9	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Andaman Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		46	58	45	50	38	10	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2228
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

JS(NHJR-1)
STRENGTHENING OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN WARANGAL

2228. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance for the development and strengthening of judicial infrastructure including court buildings, court halls, residential quarters for judicial officers, and e-Courts infrastructure in the Warangal District during the last three years; and

(b) the details of projects sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary and the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, including funds sanctioned and released, works completed, projects under implementation, and the expected timeline for completion?

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 primary responsibility for development of infrastructure facilities for District and Subordinate Courts rests with the State Governments/UTs. However, to augment the resources of States/UTs, 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. The Scheme covers five components, namely, Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms.

Under the above CSS, projects are identified by the States/UTs and High Courts concerned. After receipt of the detailed demands from the States/UTs, tentative allocation of funds to States/UTs is done and Mother Sanction is issued to States/UTs. The States/UTs can incur expenditure on the identified projects within the limit of Mother Sanction while adhering to the guidelines of CSS. Funds released and utilized by the State of Telangana for construction of

district-court infrastructure, including Warangal District during the last three years under the CSS are as under:

S.No	Financial Year	Funds Released & Utilized (Rs. in crore)
1	2023-24	0.00
2	2024-25	1.96
3	2025-26	9.20
Total		11.16

In addition, Mother Sanction of Rs. 15.79 crore has been issued to the State of Telangana for Financial Year 2026-27. However, no court building is presently under construction in the District of Warangal. The details of projects sanctioned and completed under CSS in the Warangal District are as under:

S.No.	Name of the Project	No. of Court Halls	Cost of the Project	Date of Completion/ Inauguration
1	Junior Civil Judge Court Building at Narsampet	1	Rs.4.00 cr	27.06.2020
2	Construction of Ten Court Building Complex in the Warangal District Court Complex	10	Rs.21.65 cr	19.12.2021

Under the eCourts Project Phase-III, a total amount of Rs. 1,91,87,957/- has been sanctioned and released to Warangal District during the last three years. Further the following initiatives have been undertaken in Warangal District under the eCourts Project Phase-III:

- ICT hardware, including All-in-One Computers, Scanners, Digital Tokens, Printers, Document Visualizers, Display Board Monitors, UPS systems, etc., have been provided to 11 Courts in Warangal District.
- Two eSewa Kendras have been established in Warangal District to disseminate eServices to litigants, advocates, the general public, and other stakeholders.
- Video Conferencing equipment has been provided to two new Courts in Warangal District to facilitate the production of Undertrial Prisoners (UTPs) from prisons and the recording of evidence from doctors appearing remotely from hospitals.
- A Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Module System with a capacity of 20KW has been installed at a new Court Complex in Warangal District.
- All establishments in Warangal District have been provided with mobile handheld devices for the implementation of the NSTEP to the process servers and bailiffs.
- Three (3) District Courts in Warangal District have been identified as Online Courts for e-Filing and paperless system.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2232
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST JULY, 2026**

REPEAL OF OBSOLETE AND REDUNDANT LAWS

Leg. J. LD
✓ 2232. MS SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the number of obsolete, redundant and outdated Central Acts and subordinate legislations repealed or amended by the Government since 2014, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the laws so repealed, including the Ministries/Departments to which they pertained, sector-wise;
- (c) the mechanism, committee or institutional framework adopted for identifying obsolete laws and the criteria followed for their repeal;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of repealing such laws on ease of doing business, governance, judicial pendency and regulatory compliance, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any further review of existing laws is underway for repeal or simplification, 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): On the basis of the Reports of the Law Commission of India and the Two-member Committee constituted by the Government including the recommendations of various Ministries/Departments for repeal of laws administered by them, a total number of 1725 obsolete and redundant laws have been repealed by the Government since 2014 till date through various Repealing and Amending Acts and other enactments. The details of the laws repealed during the said period are available on the official website of the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice at <https://www.legislative.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/03/af8aae0b3bfc3e703fe57ae181e9d4ba.pdf> for public access.

Repealing of obsolete legislations is an important commitment of the Government for achieving the larger objective of "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance". The repeal of obsolete and redundant laws, besides reducing the volume of statute book, also reduces the compliance burden, thereby ensuring ease of living for citizens. It also provides clarity of existing laws to the executive, judiciary, stakeholders and the general public.

The Legislative Department undertakes drafting of laws for repeal of obsolete and redundant laws administered by them on the basis of the policy decisions taken by the concerned administrative Ministries/Department and as per the procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the Manual of Parliamentary Procedures. The Legislative Department has been taking necessary steps to ensure that legislative drafting is simple, plain, precise and unambiguous.

Presently, the Twenty-third Law Commission of India, has also been constituted *vide* notification dated 02.09.2024, with the mandate, *inter alia*, to identify such laws which are no longer needed or relevant and can be repealed.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2244
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST JULY, 2026**

DECORUM IN COURTROOM

JS(NMJR-1)
✓2244.

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether training or sensitisation programmes are conducted for advocates regarding courtroom behaviour, if so, the details thereof and the effectiveness of such initiatives;
- (b) whether adequate security arrangements are in place in court premises to prevent disruptions, if so, the details thereof and gaps identified;
- (c) whether technological interventions such as CCTV monitoring are being used to ensure courtroom discipline, if so, the details thereof and coverage across courts;
- (d) whether complaints regarding unruly behaviour or intimidation in courtrooms have been received, if so, the details thereof and the actions taken to address such concerns; and
- (e) whether the Government has consulted the Bar Council of India to enforce professional conduct standards, if so, the details thereof and compliance measures thereon?

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): Chapter II of Part VI of the Bar Council of India Rules (Standards of Professional Conduct and Etiquette) lays down the standards of professional conduct to be observed by Advocates. The Rules, inter alia, require every advocate to maintain a respectful attitude towards the Court, conduct himself/herself with dignity and propriety, use dignified language, and uphold the honour and dignity of the judicial institution.

The Advocates Act, 1961 provides a statutory mechanism for enforcement of professional conduct and discipline of advocates. Sections 35 and 36 of the Act empower the State Bar Councils and the Bar Council of India, respectively, to initiate disciplinary proceedings and impose appropriate penalties in cases of professional or other misconduct. The standards of professional conduct and etiquette are prescribed under Chapter II of Part VI of the Bar Council of India Rules, and compliance thereof is enforced through the disciplinary framework provided under the Act.

The incidences involving breach of decorum in courtroom can also be dealt under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, which defines and limits the powers of certain courts in punishing contempt of courts and regulates their procedure in relation thereto. The Act inter

alia addresses the acts of publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other act whatsoever which— (i) scandalises or tends to scandalise, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court; or (ii) prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding; or (iii) interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any other manner.

The Central Government does not maintain a centralized database for tracking complaints regarding unruly behaviour or intimidation in courtrooms. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution. The responsibility to provide security to institutions including courts lies primarily with the State Governments. Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces to aid and assist State Governments to maintain law and order, and extends financial assistance to them to modernize and build capacity of their police forces.

The Supreme Court of India, in its order dated 11.08.2023 in the Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 99 of 2015 (*Pradyuman Bisht versus Union of India & others*), while laying down guidelines regarding security measures in the courts, directed that the schematics of CCTV camera installation will have to be laid down on a district-wise basis where the respective State Governments should provide the requisite funds for the execution of such a plan in a timely manner. The Court further directed that upon the finalisation of the security plan, the High Courts may entrust the responsibility of installation and maintenance of the CCTV cameras with the concerned District and Sessions Judges for a more realistic analysis of local requirements.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2260
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31st JULY, 2026**

JS(A23) **IMPLEMENTATION OF DISHA-2.0 SCHEME IN GUJARAT**
✓2260. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) whether any districts in Gujarat, particularly the tribal and aspirational districts, have been identified for priority implementation under DISHA-2.0 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the monitoring mechanism adopted to improve last-mile access to justice in the State, particularly in rural and tribal areas?

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): The Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) 2.0 Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme for pan India implementation, including all the districts of Gujarat, for the period of 2026-31. DISHA 2.0 aims at leveraging technology to develop and enhance the outreach of people friendly solution platforms for legal services. It includes four components viz. Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached (free pre litigation advice to all); Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono legal Services) Programme; Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme and VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives)-Sanjeevani.

The Monitoring of the progress of the Scheme is envisaged through VIDHI-Sanjeevani, a Centralized Integrated Dashboard apart from regular review meetings, field visits, and direct feedback by way of regional workshops and through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU).

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2273
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST JULY, 2026**

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN COURTS

Isle-courts
✓ 2273. SHRI AJAY BHATT:

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

- (a) the status of incorporation of information and communication technology in Indian Courts;
- (b) whether e-filing has been started in all the courts in the country including Uttarakhand;
- (c) if so, the details including Uttarakhand High Court and the present status thereof and the number of cases registered through the said e-filing method, court-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to create awareness about the e-filing fund across the country?

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 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. Various ICT-enabled initiatives, including the Case Information System (CIS) 4.0, e-Filing, e Payments, Video Conferencing, Virtual Courts, Digital Case Records, National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), eSewa Kendras, National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP), the eCourts Services Portal and Mobile App, and other citizen-centric digital services, have been implemented across the High Courts and District Courts in a phased manner.

(b): The e-Filing system is an end-to-end digital platform for the online filing of cases, written statements, replies and other related applications. As on 30.06.2026, the Rules for e-Filing have been implemented in 25 High Courts, including the High Court of Uttarakhand

and the District Courts under its jurisdiction. As on 30.06.2026, a total of 1.25 crore cases have been filed through the e-Filing system across the country. The details of cases filed through the e-Filing system, High Court-wise and District-wise, is placed at Annexure-I.

(c): In the State of Uttarakhand, a total of 1.17 lakh cases have been filed through the e-Filing system before District Courts, including 356 cases efiled before the High Court of Uttarakhand. The District-wise details of cases filed through the e-Filing system in Uttarakhand, as received from the High Court of Uttarakhand, is placed at Annexure-II.

(d): To create awareness and promote adoption of the e-Filing system across the country, the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, in coordination with the High Courts, has undertaken training programmes, capacity-building workshops and orientation sessions for Judicial Officers, court staff, advocates and other stakeholders through the State Judicial Academics and the respective High Courts. User manuals, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), FAQs and video tutorials have also been prepared and disseminated to facilitate effective use of the e-Filing system.

Further, eSewa Kendras have been established across the country to assist litigants and advocates in registration on the e-Filing portal, scanning and uploading of petitions and supporting documents, online payment of court fees and availing other services relating to e-Filing, thereby promoting awareness and facilitating wider adoption of the e-Filing system.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2273 FOR 31.07.2026 REGARDING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN COURTS

Details of number of cases e-filed in High Courts and District Courts till 30.06.2026:

S. No.	High Court	High Court/ District Court	Total Cases e-filed		
			HC	DC	Total
1.	Allahabad*	District Court	0	19,305	19,305
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Both Court	28,754	874	29,628
3.	Bombay	Both Court	4,40,054	30,36,217	34,76,271
4.	Calcutta	Both Court	14,089	3,264	17,353
5.	Chhattisgarh	Both Court	1,089	5,059	6,148
6.	Delhi*	District Court	0	19,12,282	19,12,282
7a.	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	Both Court	0	0	0
7b.	Gauhati – Assam	Both Court	52,779	65,651	1,18,430
7c.	Gauhati – Mizoram	Both Court	0	0	0
7d.	Gauhati – Nagaland	Both Court	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	Both Court	65,271	14,338	79,609
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Both Court	4,089	1,18,692	1,22,781
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Both Court	30,829	2,84,066	3,14,895
11.	Jharkhand	Both Court	84	1,732	1,816
12.	Karnataka	Both Court	11,347	573,928	585,275
13.	Kerala*	District Court	0	10,93,175	1,093,175
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	District Court	0	31,234	31,234
15.	Madras	Both Court	169,247	26,11,888	27,81,135
16.	Manipur	Both Court	9,132	39,991	49,123
17.	Meghalaya	Both Court	51	10	61
18.	Odisha	Both Court	43,368	87,172	1,30,540
19.	Patna	Both Court	7,91,560	1,79,217	9,70,777
20.	Punjab & Haryana	Both Court	1,55,801	2,15,243	3,71,044
21.	Rajasthan	Both Court	1,79,677	17,119	1,96,796
22.	Sikkim	Both Court	3,993	7,455	11,448
23.	Telangana	Both Court	11,694	85,148	96,842
24.	Tripura	Both Court	4,749	48,688	53,437
25.	Uttarakhand	Both Court	356	1,17,568	1,17,924
Total			20,18,013	1,05,69,316	1,25,87,329

(Source: eCommittee, SCI and High Court of Uttarakhand)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2273 FOR 31.07.2026 REGARDING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN COURTS

Details of number of cases e-filed in Uttarakhand, district-wise till 30.06.2026:

S. No.	District Name	Establishment Name	Total Cases e-Filed
1.	Nainital	High Court of Uttarakhand	356
2.	Almora	Bhikiyasain Civil Judge Junior Division	1
3.	Almora	Bhikiyasain Judicial Magistrate	357
4.	Almora	Chief Judicial Magistrate	2704
5.	Almora	Civil Judge Junior Division	1
6.	Almora	Civil Judge Senior Division	16
7.	Almora	District and Sessions Judge	188
8.	Almora	Dwarahat Civil Judge Junior Division	4
9.	Almora	Dwarahat Judicial Magistrate	432
10.	Almora	Juvenile Justice Board Almora	51
11.	Almora	Ranikhet Judicial Magistrate	252
12.	Almora	Ranikhet Junior Division	2
13.	Bageshwar	Chief Judicial Magistrate	1677
14.	Bageshwar	Civil Judge Junior Division	86
15.	Bageshwar	Civil Judge Senior Division	237
16.	Bageshwar	District and Sessions Judge	575
17.	Bageshwar	Family Court Bageshwar	282
18.	Bageshwar	Garur Civil Judge Junior Division	20
19.	Bageshwar	Garur Judicial Magistrate	229
20.	Chamoli	Chief Judicial Magistrate	1736
21.	Chamoli	District and Sessions Judge	203
22.	Chamoli	Gairsain Chief Judicial Magistrate	125
23.	Chamoli	Gairsain Civil Judge Junior Division	2
24.	Chamoli	Joshimath Chief Judicial Magistrate	278
25.	Chamoli	Joshimath Civil Judge Junior division	3
26.	Chamoli	Juvenile Justice Board Chamoli	31
27.	Chamoli	Karanprayag Additional District and Sessions Judge	8
28.	Chamoli	Karanprayag Chief Judicial Magistrate	289
29.	Chamoli	Pokhari Chief Judicial Magistrate	61
30.	Chamoli	Pokhari Civil Judge Junior Division	4
31.	Chamoli	Tharali Chief Judicial Magistrate	149
32.	Chamoli	Tharali Civil Judge Junior Division	6
33.	Champawat	Chief Judicial Magistrate	4074
34.	Champawat	Civil Judge Junior Division	9
35.	Champawat	Civil Judge Senior Division	5
36.	Champawat	District and Sessions Judge	233
37.	Champawat	Juvenile Justice Board Champawat	20
38.	Champawat	Tanakpur Civil Judge Junior Division	738
39.	Champawat	Tanakpur Judicial Magistrate	939
40.	Dehradun	Chakrata Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	75
41.	Dehradun	Chief Judicial Magistrate FTC Dehradun	9221
42.	Dehradun	Civil Judge Junior Division Dehradun	1
43.	Dehradun	Civil Judge Senior Division Dehradun	3
44.	Dehradun	Commercial Court Dehradun	4

45.	Dehradun	District and Sessions Judge Dehradun	522
46.	Dehradun	Doiwala Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	636
47.	Dehradun	Doiwala Civil Judge Junior Division	68
48.	Dehradun	Doiwala Judicial Magistrate	241
49.	Dehradun	Family Court Dehradun	0
50.	Dehradun	Juvenile Justice Board Dehradun	1
51.	Dehradun	Mussoorie Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	79
52.	Dehradun	Mussoorie Civil Judge Junior Division	4
53.	Dehradun	Mussoorie Judicial Magistrate	61
54.	Dehradun	Rishikesh Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	1826
55.	Dehradun	Rishikesh Additional District Judge	101
56.	Dehradun	Rishikesh Civil Judge Junior Division	1
57.	Dehradun	Rishikesh Civil Judge Senior Division	8
58.	Dehradun	Rishikesh Family Court	1
59.	Dehradun	Vikasnagar Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	2329
60.	Dehradun	Vikasnagar Additional District Judge	151
61.	Dehradun	Vikasnagar Civil Judge Junior Division	4
62.	Haridwar	Family Court Roorkee	6
63.	Haridwar	Haridwar Chief Judicial Magistrate	19195
64.	Haridwar	Haridwar Civil Judge Junior Division	3
65.	Haridwar	Haridwar Civil Judge Senior Division	9
66.	Haridwar	Haridwar District and Sessions Judge	9210
67.	Haridwar	Haridwar Family Court	8
68.	Haridwar	Laksar Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	1238
69.	Haridwar	Laksar Additional District & Session Judge	18
70.	Haridwar	Laksar Additional District Session Judge	9
71.	Haridwar	Laksar Civil Judge Junior Division	1
72.	Haridwar	Roorkee Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	5059
73.	Haridwar	Roorkee Additional District Judge	187
74.	Haridwar	Roorkee Civil Judge Junior Division	41
75.	Haridwar	Roorkee Civil Judge Senior Division	14
76.	Nainital	Chief Judicial Magistrate	5
77.	Nainital	Civil Judge Senior Division	3
78.	Nainital	Commercial Court Haldwani	3
79.	Nainital	District and Sessions Judge	4
80.	Nainital	Family Court Haldwani	1
81.	Nainital	Haldwani Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	3
82.	Nainital	Haldwani Additional District Judge	22
83.	Nainital	Haldwani Civil Judge Junior Division	1
84.	Nainital	Haldwani Civil Judge Senior Division	0
85.	Nainital	Ramnagar Additional District Judge	0
86.	Nainital	Ramnagar Judicial Magistrate	1
87.	Pauri Garhwal	Chief Judicial Magistrate	3290
88.	Pauri Garhwal	Dhumakot Judicial Magistrate	114
89.	Pauri Garhwal	District and Sessions Judge	312
90.	Pauri Garhwal	Juvenile Justice Board Pauri Garhwal	80
91.	Pauri Garhwal	Kotdwar Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	6470
92.	Pauri Garhwal	Kotdwar Additional District Judge	11
93.	Pauri Garhwal	Lansdowne Judicial Magistrate	640
94.	Pauri Garhwal	Srinagar Judicial Magistrate	1958
95.	Pithoragarh	Chief Judicial Magistrate	5375
96.	Pithoragarh	Dharchula Judicial Magistrate	1477
97.	Pithoragarh	Didihat Judicial Magistrate	1231
98.	Pithoragarh	District and Sessions Judge	321

99.	Pithoragarh	Family Court Pithoragarh	1
100.	Pithoragarh	Gangolihat Judicial Magistrate	1090
101.	Pithoragarh	Juvenile Justice Board Pithoragarh	177
102.	Rudraprayag	Chief Judicial Magistrate	1674
103.	Rudraprayag	Civil Judge Junior Division	2
104.	Rudraprayag	Civil Judge Senior Division	11
105.	Rudraprayag	District and Sessions Judge	69
106.	Rudraprayag	Family Court Rudraprayag	18
107.	Rudraprayag	Juvenile Justice Board Rudraprayag	1
108.	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath Chief Judicial Magistrate	741
109.	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath Civil Judge Junior Division	1
110.	Tehri Garhwal	Chief Judicial Magistrate	2427
111.	Tehri Garhwal	Civil Judge Senior Division	2
112.	Tehri Garhwal	District and Sessions Judge	640
113.	Tehri Garhwal	Kirti Nagar Civil Judge Junior Division	8
114.	Tehri Garhwal	Kirti Nagar Judicial Magistrate	929
115.	Tehri Garhwal	Narendra Nagar Civil Judge Junior Division	6
116.	Tehri Garhwal	Narendra Nagar Judicial Magistrate	4083
117.	Tehri Garhwal	Pratapnagar Civil Judge Junior Division	1
118.	Tehri Garhwal	Pratapnagar Judicial Magistrate	102
119.	Udham Singh Nagar	Bazpur Civil Judge Junior Division	10
120.	Udham Singh Nagar	Bazpur Judicial Magistrate	721
121.	Udham Singh Nagar	Family Court Kashipur	2
122.	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Civil Judge Junior Division	3
123.	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Judicial Magistrate	1496
124.	Udham Singh Nagar	Juvenile Justice Board U.S.Nagar	326
125.	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	2040
126.	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur Additional District Judge	14
127.	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur Civil Judge Junior Division	9
128.	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur Civil Judge Senior Division	14
129.	Udham Singh Nagar	Khatima Additional District Judge	42
130.	Udham Singh Nagar	Khatima Civil Judge Junior Division	546
131.	Udham Singh Nagar	Khatima Civil Judge Senior Division	714
132.	Udham Singh Nagar	Kichha Civil Judge	1
133.	Udham Singh Nagar	Kichha Judicial Magistrate	926
134.	Udham Singh Nagar	Sitarganj Civil Judge Junior Division	20
135.	Udham Singh Nagar	Sitarganj Judicial Magistrate	676
136.	Udham Singh Nagar	Udham Singh Nagar Chief Judicial Magistrate	3132
137.	Udham Singh Nagar	Udham Singh Nagar Civil Judge Junior Division	1
138.	Udham Singh Nagar	Udham Singh Nagar Civil Judge Senior Division	5
139.	Udham Singh Nagar	Udham Singh Nagar District and Sessions Judge	3222
140.	Uttarkashi	Barkot Judicial Magistrate	604
141.	Uttarkashi	Chief Judicial Magistrate	2238
142.	Uttarkashi	Civil Judge Senior Division	1
143.	Uttarkashi	District and Sessions Judge	587
144.	Uttarkashi	Juvenile Justice Board, Uttarkashi	1
145.	Uttarkashi	Purola Judicial Megistrate	550
Total			1,17,924

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 293
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

FUNCTIONING AND PERFORMANCES OF COMMERCIAL TRIBUNALS

Admn.III, DLA

293. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings regarding the challenges in the functioning of India's commercial tribunals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a significant number of cases remain pending before commercial tribunals, affecting economic activity and ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of vacancies, case pendency and disposal rates in major tribunals such as the National Company Law Tribunal, the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, the Debt Recovery Tribunal and the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has identified issues such as chronic vacancies, procedural inconsistencies, lack of transparency and jurisdictional overlaps affecting tribunal efficiency, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish institutional mechanisms such as a National Tribunals Commission or adopt technology-driven reforms to improve efficiency and accountability; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure timely disposal of commercial disputes and strengthen investor confidence in the country's dispute resolution framework?

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): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (F) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 293 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026, REGARDING
FUNCTIONING AND PERFORMANCES OF COMMERCIAL TRIBUNALS.**

(a): The Supreme Court in various judgments including the judgment dated 19.11.2025 in the matter of Madras Bar Association vs. UOI, W.P.(C) No.1018 of 2021 has given its findings regarding the working of the Tribunals under the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021 and Rules framed thereon.

(b) to (d): The Government is making all efforts to fill the vacancies in the various Tribunals besides augmenting their infrastructural requirements and human resources. The details of vacancies in National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT), the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) and the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) during the last three years including the current year is given at **Annexure-I**. The details of case pendency and its disposal rates is given at **Annexure-II**.

(e) & (f): Various steps including legislative measures and framing of standard operating procedures have been and are undertaken for efficient functioning of the Tribunals and for timely disposal of cases. This includes strengthening digital infrastructure, adoption of e-Office, Court Room hearing by way of Video Conferencing, digitization of records, online case management systems, and continuous monitoring of administrative efficiency for early disposal of cases.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (B) TO (D) IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 293 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026, REGARDING FUNCTIONING AND PERFORMANCES OF COMMERCIAL TRIBUNALS.

Name of the Tribunal	Name of Post(s)/staff	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)				
2024-25	Chairperson/Members	126	80	46
	Registry	987	578	409
2025-26	Chairperson/Members	126	110	16
	Registry	987	565	422
2026-27	Chairperson/Members	126	112	14
	Registry	969	687	282
National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)				
2023-24	Chairperson/Members	12	11	1
	Registry	51	10	41
2024-25	Chairperson/Members	12	10	2
	Registry	51	21	30
2025-26 (upto 30.06.2026)	Chairperson/Members	12	11	1
	Registry	111	26	85
National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)				
As on 03.08.2026	Chairperson/Members	63	51	12
	Registry	320	67	253

Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)

Currently, Seven (7) Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are vacant out of Thirty-Nine (39) DRTs. However, Presiding Officers of others DRTs have been assigned the additional charge for the above DRTs, in addition to their regular charge, for smooth functioning of these DRTs.

Annexure-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (B) TO (D) IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 293 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026, REGARDING FUNCTIONING AND PERFORMANCES OF COMMERCIAL TRIBUNALS.

Name of the Tribunal	Years	Pendency (Brought forward)	Cases Instituted	Disposal	Disposal Rates (Avg.) %	Pendency
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	2024-25	38759	51164	46370	51.57	43553
	2025-26	43553	72249	55794	48.18	60008
	2026-27 (upto 30.06.2026)	60008	24664	16654	19.67	68018
National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)	2023-24	21664	7947	9818	33.16	19793
	2024-25	19946	9065	14150	48.61	14961
	2025-26	15045	8419	8651	36.87	14813
National Company Law Appellate Tribunal	2023-24	2192	2841	2319	46.07	2714
	2024-25	2714	3379	2575	42.26	3518
	2025-26	3518	3339	2779	40.52	4078

THE PENDENCY AND DISPOSAL RATES DETAILS IN DRTS

Debt Recovery Tribunal (Original Application (OA) & Securitisation Application (SA))			
Financial Year	Cases Disposed	Cases Pending	Average Disposal per year per DRT
2023-24	52541	218060	1347.21
2024-25	45378	233901	1163.54
2025-26	52902	252771	1356.46
2026-27 (Upto 30.06.2026)	12739	259814	--

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3231
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026**

FUNDS FOR JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN KARNATAKA

JS(NMTR-1)
✓

3231. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised under the Centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary and the State share funds in the State of Karnataka during the last five years & the current year, year-wise & district-wise;
- (b) the details of the court infrastructure works sanctioned, including the construction of court halls, residential units for judicial officers, lawyer's halls, record rooms, toilet complexes and other judicial infrastructure, indicating the estimated cost, amount released, amount utilised and the present status of each project, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for judicial infrastructure development in the Chitradurga Parliamentary Constituency during the last five years, along with the details of the works undertaken and their present status; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to sanction additional funds for strengthening judicial infrastructure in Karnataka, particularly in the Chitradurga Parliamentary Constituency 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): 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 States/UTs, Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94. In case of Karnataka the funds are shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40. The Scheme covers five components, namely, Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms.

The central funds released to and utilized by the State of Karnataka under the CSS during last 5 years and current year, year-wise are as under:

(Rs.in crore)		
Financial Year	Central Funds released	Central Funds utilized
2021-22	27.00	27.00
2022-23	82.01	82.01
2023-24	133.16	133.16
2024-25	73.92	73.92
2025-26	34.09	34.09
2026-27 (as on 03.08.2026)	5.33 (Mother Sanction issued)	0.00

(b): Under the above CSS, projects are identified by the States/UTs and High Courts concerned. After receipt of the detailed demands from the States/UTs, tentative allocation of funds to States/UTs is done and Mother Sanction is issued to States/UTs. The States/UTs can incur expenditure on the identified projects within the limit of Mother Sanction while adhering to the guidelines of CSS. The funds under the CSS are allocated State-wise and not District wise. As per information uploaded by the State of Karnataka on the Nyaya Vikas portal and MIS portal, the details of Court Halls, Residential Units, Lawyer Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms available and under construction, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts (as on 31.05.2026) are as under:

Component	Available	Under Construction
Court Hall	1278	218
Residential Unit	1199	46
Lawyers Hall	20	40
Toilet Complex	240	672
Digital Computer Room	18	56

(c): As per the information provided by the State Government of Karnataka, sum of Rs.1.35 crore has been utilized for construction of 02 Judges Quarters building out of an estimated cost of 2.61 crore in the Chitradurga Constituency during last five years.

(d): For Financial Year 2026-27, against tentative allocation of Rs.10.66 crore, Mother Sanction of Rs 5.33 crore was issued to the State of Karnataka on 13.05.2026, against which the expenditure till date is Nil. As mentioned above, the State Government can incur expenditure on the projects identified in consultation with the High Courts, within the limit of Mother Sanction, while adhering to the guidelines of CSS.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3235
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

ADR Cell, DLA

PROGRESS ON LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

3235. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

- (a) the progress made in legislative reforms, the new laws enacted to promote ease of doing business and their implementation status;
- (b) the details of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms (mediation and arbitration) promoted and the number of cases resolved;
- (c) the impact on contract enforcement and India's ranking in World Bank Ease of Doing Business parameters; and
- (d) whether any performance audit has been conducted on judicial infrastructure development and the timely delivery of justice, 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): Legislative and policy interventions along with related reforms for promoting ease of doing business is a continuous process being undertaken by the Government, keeping in view the changing requirements of the stakeholders. The Government continues to take steps to reduce the criminalisation of minor violations and replace them with more proportionate civil penalties and administrative mechanisms under various enactments. In this regard, recognising the need to make laws more balanced and practical, the Government began a process of reviewing provisions. An important step in this direction was the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, which removed criminal penalties for a number of minor offences across several Central laws. Pursuant thereto, the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 was published in the Official Gazette on 8 April 2026, which rationalizes provisions across 79

Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries and Departments. The reforms are aimed at promoting trust-based governance, reducing compliance burden, improving ease of doing business, and ensuring proportionate regulatory enforcement.

(b): The Government 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.

Further, the aforesaid interventions from time to time have contributed towards improving and strengthening the ADR landscape, supporting the ease of doing business and enabling the country being seen as an attractive destination for investments and economic growth.

The Authorities constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 are also promoting alternate dispute resolution mechanisms including Mediation. These Authorities have been

making efforts through legal awareness programmes and to strengthen the court annexed mediation as well as Pre Institution Mediation.

The details of the cases settled by Legal Services Authorities through Mediation in the last two years is as under:

Years	Cases settled
2024-25	98,406
2025-26	2,25,647

(c): India has undertaken sustained reforms over the past years to improve its business regulatory environment. The government's focus has gradually shifted from a compliance-heavy system to a facilitation-driven ecosystem. Reforms have aimed at enhancing speed, transparency, and trust-based governance across processes. Consequently, this has resulted in growing investor confidence in India's business environment and improved Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

In the latest Doing Business Report, 2020 released by the World Bank on 24th October, 2019, overall India stands at 63rd position out of 190 countries. Since 2014, India's rank has gone up from 142 to 63 in 2019. However, the EoDB exercise was discontinued by the World Bank in the year 2020.

(d): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts is regularly appraised by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee and internal audit teams. In addition, the Scheme has been evaluated by third-party under the aegis of NITI Aayog at the time of extension of the Scheme. The latest third-party report *inter-alia* mentions that the Scheme demonstrates high relevance by strongly aligning its objective for infrastructure development with national policies, sustainable development goals and the needs of its beneficiaries. Further, the report mentions that the districts with higher court room density have reported a 3-8% decline in average case pendency and further highlighted that there is 16% reduction in case resolution time reducing from 3.1 years to 2.6 years in District Courts.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3239
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 7th AUGUST, 2026**

SHORTAGE OF JUDGES

3239. SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:

SMT. DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:

SHRI BHUMARE SANDIPANRAO ASARAM:

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

- (a) the number of cases pending for more than three years in the lower courts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu along with the reasons thereof and the percentage of such cases;
- (b) the number of posts of judges lying vacant in the said courts along with the extent to which the said vacancies fall short of the national average in percentage terms;
- (c) the number of judges required in the lower courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (d) whether any norms have been fixed for the said number of judges required;
- (e) the number of judges available per million population in percentage terms in various courts in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu; and
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to address the delay in disposal of cases and the shortage of judges?

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 data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), as on 03.08.2026, the number of cases pending for more than three years in the lower courts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and the percentage of such cases is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases pending for >3 years	Percentage of total pending cases
1.	Maharashtra	24,69,089	40%

2.	Madhya Pradesh	7,06,810	33%
3.	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2,958	34%

(b): As per data available on the Nyaya Vikas Portal 2.0, as on 03.08.2026, at the national level, 7,310 posts of Judicial Officers are vacant which is 23.68% of the total sanctioned strength of 30,868 posts in the District and Subordinate Courts. Further, the number of vacant posts of Judicial Officers in the lower courts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu *vis-à-vis* their Sanctioned Strength are as under:

Sr.No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Vacancy %
1.	Maharashtra	5247	897	17.09
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2051	368	17.94
3.	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	7	1	14.28

(c) & (d): The Law Commission, in its 120th Report (1987), has recommended a judge-to-population ratio of 50 judges per million of the Indian population. Further, in 245th Report (2014), the Law Commission observed that filing of cases *per capita* varies substantially across geographical units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found the "*Rate of Disposal*" method appropriate, which aims at the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases and ensuring that new backlog is not created to be more pragmatic and useful.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The Committee has proposed a "*weighted*" disposal approach *i.e.* disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

(e): As per data available on the Nyaya Vikas Portal 2.0, as on 03.08.2026, the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers per million population (as per last census) in District & Subordinate Courts in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of State/UT	Judges per million population
1.	Maharashtra	46.69
2.	Madhya Pradesh	28.24
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	11.92

(f): Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the Judiciary. Disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of Judges and Judicial officers, supporting court staff, physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, quality of investigation, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz bar, investigation agencies, witnesses, litigants. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves timely appointment of Judges, better infrastructure for courts including computerization, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism, enactment and implementation of New Criminal Laws 2023, establishment of Fast Track Special Courts, re-engineering of court procedure and emphasis on human resource development.

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 Memorandum of Procedure (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.

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.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3251
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH AUGUST, 2026**

VACANCIES IN THE JUDICIARY

3251. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate courts, State-wise, as on date;
- (b) the number of judicial appointments made and vacancies filled during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of judicial vacancies on pendency of cases and, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to expedite judicial appointments and strengthen judicial capacity for timely disposal of cases?

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 data on Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts, State-wise, as on 03.08.2026, are at **Annexure I** and **Annexure II**.

(b) to (d): 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. From 2014 (May) till 03.08.2026, 77 Judges have been appointed in the Supreme Court and 1178 Judges have been appointed in various High Courts.

The number of judicial appointments made and vacancies filled during the last five years in Supreme Court and High Courts, year-wise is as under:

Year	Supreme Court	High Courts
2021	09	120

2022	03	165
2023	14	110
2024	04	34
2025	07	157
2026(as on 03.08.2026)	05	22

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.

The details of Sanctioned and Working Strength of Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts, during the last five years, year-wise is as under:

Year	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
2021	24492	19328
2022	25077	19319
2023	25345	20018
2024	25753	20694
2025	25900	21093
2026(as on 03.08.2026)	30868	23558

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the Judiciary. Disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of Judges and Judicial officers, supporting court staff, physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, quality of investigation, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz bar, investigation agencies, witnesses, litigants. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves timely appointment of Judges, better infrastructure for courts including computerization, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism, enactment and implementation of New Criminal Laws 2023, establishment of Fast Track Special Courts, re-engineering of court procedure and emphasis on human resource development.

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3251 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING 'VACANCIES IN THE JUDICIARY'

Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts, State-wise, as on 03.08.2026

	Name of Court	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
A.	Supreme Court	38	35	3
B.	High Court			
1	Allahabad	160	107	53
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	32	5
3	Bombay	94	75	19
4	Calcutta	72	41	31
5	Chhattisgarh	22	13	9
6	Delhi	60	44	16
7	Gauhati	30	24	6
8	Gujarat	52	34	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	12	5
10	J & K and Ladakh	25	12	13
11	Jharkhand	25	13	12
12	Karnataka	62	48	14
13	Kerala	47	36	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	37	16
15	Madras	75	51	24
16	Manipur	5	3	2
17	Meghalaya	4	4	0
18	Orissa	33	17	16
19	Patna	53	43	10
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	55	30
21	Rajasthan	50	39	11
22	Sikkim	3	2	1
23	Telangana	42	27	15
24	Tripura	5	4	1
25	Uttarakhand	11	8	3
	Total	1122	781	341

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3251 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING 'VACANCIES IN THE JUDICIARY'

Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Subordinate Courts, State-wise, as on 03.08.2026

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	739	565	174
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	39	14
3.	Assam	486	445	41
4.	Bihar	2032	1658	374
5.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	677	500	177
7.	D & N Haveli	3	2	1
8.	Daman & Diu	4	4	0
9.	Delhi	950	832	118
10.	Goa	60	57	3
11.	Gujarat	1720	1185	535
12.	Haryana	787	648	139
13.	Himachal Pradesh	192	172	20
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	322	267	55
15.	Jharkhand	710	498	212
16.	Karnataka	2812	1172	1640
17.	Kerala	614	574	40
18.	Ladakh	17	8	9
19.	Lakshadweep	5	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2051	1683	368
21.	Maharashtra	5247	4350	897
22.	Manipur	72	47	25
23.	Meghalaya	99	57	42
24.	Mizoram	74	45	29
25.	Nagaland	34	24	10
26.	Odisha	1183	854	329
27.	Puducherry	38	26	12
28.	Punjab	834	696	138
29.	Rajasthan	1712	1517	195
30.	Sikkim	36	31	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	1400	1204	196
32.	Telangana	619	474	145
33.	Tripura	133	119	14
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3700	2618	1082
35.	Uttarakhand	318	280	38

36.	West Bengal			
	Andaman and Nicobar	1105	875	230
	Total	30,868	23,558	7,310

Source: Nyaya Vikas Portal 2.0

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3257
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026**

FREE LEGAL AID THROUGH NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

3257. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the details of persons who have received free legal aid through the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA) and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) during the last three years and the current year, category-wise, including women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and economically weaker sections, State-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who received free legal aid in Tamil Nadu during the said period, district-wise;
- (c) details of legal aid clinics, legal awareness programmes and Lok Adalats conducted during the said period, along with the number of beneficiaries covered;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the accessibility and effectiveness of free legal aid services and, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen legal aid delivery, improve outreach in rural and underserved areas and ensure timely access to justice for eligible persons, including those in Tamil Nadu?

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): The State/UT-wise and category-wise details of persons who have received free legal aid through the Legal Services Authorities, including Tamil Nadu during the last three years (2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26) are at **Annexure-A1, A2 and A3** respectively. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) does not maintain district-wise data of beneficiaries.

(c): The details of Legal Services Clinics functional, Legal Literacy/Awareness Camps/Programmes organized and Lok Adalats conducted in the Country and the number of persons provided legal assistance through these Legal Services Clinics during the said period are as follows: -

Legal Services Clinics

Financial Year	Number of Legal Services Clinics functional	Number of Persons provided Legal Assistance
2023-24	11,384	10,36,040
2024-25	12,019	13,41,986
2025-26	14,813	19,68,005

Legal Literacy/Awareness Camps/Programmes

Financial Year	Number of Camps/Programmes Organised	Number of Persons attended
2023-24	4,30,306	4,49,22,092
2024-25	4,62,988	3,72,32,850
2025-26	5,88,014	4,74,12,862

Lok Adalats

National Lok Adalats is organised by NALSA simultaneously across the country on quarterly basis on a single day, from the States/UTs down to the Taluk levels. The number of cases disposed of by National Lok Adalats during the last three years is as follows: -

Year	Pre-litigation Cases	Pending Cases	Total Cases
2024	8,70,19,059	1,75,07,060	10,45,26,119
2025	12,65,89,535	2,18,35,515	14,84,25,050
2026 (upto March, 2026)	3,46,87,917	59,51,139	4,06,39,056

State Lok Adalats are organised regularly by the respective State Legal Services Authorities within the State. The State Authorities are free to schedule and organise State Lok Adalats, as per requirements. The number of cases disposed of by various State Lok Adalats during the last three years is as follows:-

Financial Year	Pre-litigation Cases	Pending Cases	Total Cases
2023-24	2,19,230	9,87,873	12,07,103
2024-25	8,05,731	5,39,083	13,44,814
2025-26	4,69,914	5,11,431	9,81,345

Permanent Lok Adalats are permanent establishments set up by the State under Section 22-B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to provide compulsory pre-litigative mechanism for settlement of disputes related to Public Utility Services. The number of cases disposed of by various Permanent Lok Adalats in the Country is as follows:-

Financial Year	Total Cases Disposed Of
2023-24	2,32,763
2024-25	2,37,980
2025-26	2,70,685

(d) and (e): The National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 provides for a robust framework for monitoring and evaluating the quality and progress of legal aid services through the constitution of Monitoring and Mentoring Committees (MMCs). The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice also assesses the working of Legal Aid under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

The assessment of accessibility and effectiveness of free legal services is done under the aegis of NALSA from time to time, both virtually and physically. NALSA is consistently working to enhance the accessibility and outreach of legal aid services pan-India, including Tamil Nadu by incorporating technology-driven initiatives to ensure that legal assistance reaches those in need. Proactive steps are taken to publicize its toll-free helpline number, 15100, across the country. This initiative involved placing the number in various public spaces to maximize visibility and ensure that individuals, particularly those from marginalized communities, could easily seek legal assistance. NALSA continues to provide ongoing support to SLSAs and DLSAs to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

In 2023-24, a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme has been launched to provide legal services in criminal cases from early stage to appellate stage at district level to the persons eligible under Section 12 of Legal Services Authority (LSA) Act, 1987. NALSA has also created a web portal to file applications online for legal assistance in Ten (10) different languages.

Annexure - A1

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3257 for answer on 07.08.2026 regarding 'Free Legal Aid through National Legal Services Authority'.

The number of persons received Free Legal Services provided by Legal Services Authorities (LSAs) under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 during financial year 2023-24

S. No.	Name of the LSA	SC	ST	Women	Children	In custody	Persons with Disability	Industrial Workmen	Trans gender	Victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Begar	Victims of Mass Disaster Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General (whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Others	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	42	0	64	8	0	0	0	0	14	92	220
2	Andhra Pradesh	318	75	983	61	2,220	24	1	1	0	0	1,128	3,454	8,265
3	Arunachal Pradesh	628	2,006	1,453	84	1,440	4	17	0	0	0	41	23	5,696
4	Assam	1,254	3,098	6,168	2,366	17,711	188	1,286	1	2	813	8,922	21,940	63,749
5	Bihar	7,306	1,270	15,307	6,889	34,778	163	429	21	0	549	2,575	82,126	1,51,413
6	Chandigarh	15	0	1,355	238	418	8	0	1	0	0	692	95	2,822
7	Chhattisgarh	6,884	12,701	9,621	544	14,601	10	12	1	5	21	8,489	9,275	62,164
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	6	21	0	15	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	55
	Daman & Diu	4	2	14	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	34
9	Delhi	1,705	16	22,631	2,761	24,794	342	1,538	13	912	32,940	12,984	21,246	1,21,882
10	Goa	6	4	790	4	232	38	0	0	0	0	480	4	1,558
11	Gujarat	3,825	2,716	11,560	585	10,184	123	101	0	3	62	7,881	3,449	40,569
12	Haryana	1,568	0	7,818	468	35,367	137	7	3	0	26,611	3,151	1,733	76,863
13	Himachal Pradesh	547	143	3,195	90	725	81	0	8	13	553	897	1,094	7,346
14	Jammu & Kashmir	757	398	4,082	510	1,184	145	1	3	0	32	2,759	1,525	11,396

S. No.	Name of the LSA	SC	ST	Women	Children	In custody	Persons with Disability	Industrial Workmen	Trans gender	Victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Begar	Victims of Mass Disaster Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General (whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Others	Total
15	Jharkhand	21,387	27,451	42,687	14,730	19,352	770	5,266	664	34	59	2,534	1,29,369	2,69,303
16	Karnataka	6,751	3,876	11,955	932	8,647	340	514	39	2	0	3,210	17,340	53,406
17	Kerala	2,789	441	15,812	3,899	5,653	225	137	54	85	49	3,822	1,532	36,498
18	Ladakh	29	333	105	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	505
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	30,163	25,563	41,291	19,955	58,171	1,444	1,110	0	1	5	20,759	27,048	2,25,510
21	Maharashtra	2,298	635	17,566	964	20,687	387	158	52	389	17	5,823	4,880	53,756
22	Manipur	751	8,585	7,621	2,487	282	129	17	26	686	38,304	2,881	866	62,635
23	Meghalaya	27	716	490	68	865	0	0	0	0	3	81	121	2,371
24	Mizoram	4	2,528	537	62	599	218	0	0	0	0	62	791	4,801
25	Nagaland	373	2,342	557	137	628	56	0	0	0	0	510	0	4,603
26	Odisha	1,375	1,073	3,264	39	4,473	6,020	15	100	11	4	1,967	948	19,289
27	Puducherry	26	0	181	256	71	0	1	0	0	6	49	37	621
28	Punjab	5,287	28	13,714	419	24,764	243	101	6	1	447	9,968	5,383	60,361
29	Rajasthan	333	132	1,337	6,274	11,600	19	36	0	0	0	938	221	20,290
30	Sikkim	32	118	553	18	218	2	0	0	0	0	127	6	1,074
31	Tamil Nadu	1,881	782	10,962	178	8,989	135	90	6	11	32	7,186	14,928	45,180
32	Telangana	131	66	2,066	334	4,258	12	0	0	0	0	1,198	3,128	13,193
33	Tripura	785	831	3,732	286	1,115	41	0	38	24	0	1,610	1,492	9,964
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,776	83	2,487	1,654	7,328	231	89	251	0	1	4,964	9,215	29,079
35	Uttarakhand	626	215	2,358	846	14,701	47	49	2	0	32	1,370	893	21,339
36	West Bengal	5,020	2,590	14,423	1,404	18,383	101	111	18	69	7	18,516	1,712	62,354
	Total	1,07,673	1,80,823	2,83,738	69,526	3,53,924	11,591	10,899	1,308	2,248	1,80,541	1,41,892	3,66,801	15,50,164

Annexure - A2

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3257 for answer on 07.08.2026 regarding 'Free Legal Aid through National Legal Services Authority'.

The number of persons received Free Legal Services provided by Legal Services Authorities (LSAs) under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 during financial year 2024-25

S. No.	Name of the LSA	SC	ST	Women	Children	In custody	Persons with Disability	Industrial Workmen	Trans gender	Victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Begar	Victims of Mass Disaster Violence, Flood, Drought, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General (whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Others	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	120	20	3	1	42	0	0	0	28	127	341
2	Andhra Pradesh	234	47	1,162	107	3,289	8	1	3	0	0	1,437	4,978	11,266
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,658	3,946	1,979	237	1,330	8	30	2	1	0	33	12	9,236
4	Assam	1,536	6,183	9,000	3,130	25,489	276	1,464	122	2	8	12,126	23,358	82,694
5	Bihar	4,673	1,399	10,374	6,550	31,677	162	585	48	0	618	2,647	25,772	84,505
6	Chandigarh	30	0	1,330	106	780	7	0	0	0	0	667	31	2,951
7	Chhattisgarh	10,815	14,336	12,068	607	21,610	109	0	6	0	4	11,668	9,451	80,874
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	4	28	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	45
	Daman & Diu	10	10	39	4	24	3	12	1	1	1	14	0	119
9	Delhi	1,652	163	19,060	2,942	18,630	336	955	7	510	0	10,869	21,402	76,526
10	Goa	17	20	892	14	314	15	0	0	0	0	569	48	1,889
11	Gujarat	3,882	8,271	12,828	1,404	10,862	173	83	0	0	8	7,999	4,957	50,467
12	Haryana	1,689	0	7,766	572	66,229	65	7	2	0	0	3,936	1,928	82,194
13	Himachal Pradesh	545	88	3,159	112	703	86	8	1	0	3	835	682	6,222
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1,269	573	5,592	1,750	1,299	705	1	5	1	40	6,159	1,228	18,602

S. No.	Name of the LSA	SC	ST	Women	Children	In custody	Persons with Disability	Industrial Workmen	Trans gender	Victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Begar	Victims of Mass Disaster Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General (whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Others	Total
15	Jharkhand	41,537	42,987	72,003	30,572	33,281	3,560	3,703	194	78	173	5,741	94,536	3,28,365
16	Karnataka	6,051	3,329	12,167	790	8,972	254	191	32	9	9	7,659	11,782	51,245
17	Kerala	1,362	724	12,741	2,330	3,473	176	85	31	73	37	3,794	1,745	26,571
18	Ladakh	0	80	192	9	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
19	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	22,764	23,211	35,058	18,240	93,264	669	2,908	0	0	241	15,748	20,906	2,33,009
21	Maharashtra	3,351	1,620	20,167	1,230	20,535	374	240	21	2	38	6,248	5,630	59,454
22	Manipur	346	6,989	7,697	1,504	498	139	48	19	0	78,868	2,433	501	99,062
23	Meghalaya	20	710	544	86	877	1	0	11	6	0	233	260	2,754
24	Mizoram	26	2,145	696	20	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	3,713
25	Nagaland	608	2,365	604	432	499	52	0	0	0	0	452	0	5,012
26	Odisha	1,609	1,111	3,957	221	11,536	179	5	40	7	468	2,027	974	22,134
27	Puducherry	31	0	155	240	100	0	0	0	0	0	53	37	616
28	Punjab	5,516	2	14,762	526	33,615	86	38	0	0	0	9,879	1,089	68,513
29	Rajasthan	333	103	1,812	5,755	13,064	27	2	1	0	0	1,109	10	22,216
30	Sikkim	18	118	464	25	167	1	0	0	0	0	103	5	901
31	Tamil Nadu	2,214	357	12,479	323	12,088	201	197	15	0	59	11,110	13,485	52,528
32	Telangana	323	189	2,586	158	5,635	31	0	0	0	0	3,053	4,046	16,021
33	Tripura	829	621	3,348	192	1,588	61	36	115	0	1,460	1,244	809	10,303
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,790	5	2,091	616	6,979	176	32	107	0	0	5,315	5,612	22,732
35	Uttarakhand	1,974	704	4,174	2,332	19,420	204	378	8	47	8	2,922	2,037	34,208
36	West Bengal	10,680	6,029	23,057	4,394	24,398	148	1,722	53	56	124	19,523	2,730	92,914
	Total	1,29,402	1,28,440	3,16,151	87,530	4,72,954	8,313	12,778	844	793	82,165	1,57,833	2,60,324	16,57,527

Annexure – A3

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3257 for answer on 07.08.2026 regarding 'Free Legal Aid through National Legal Services Authority'.

The number of persons received Free Legal Services provided by Legal Services Authorities under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 during financial year 2025-26

S. No.	SLSAs	SC	ST	Women	Children	In custody	Persons with Disability	Industrial Workmen	Trans gender	Victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Begar	Victims of Mass Disaster Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General (whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Others	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	141	38	53	6	42	0	3	0	36	125	444
2	Andhra Pradesh	351	96	1,969	205	3,728	31	0	0	0	0	2,487	4,492	13,359
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,562	3,423	2,016	174	1,053	43	115	0	1	6	53	775	9,221
4	Assam	3,085	5,417	10,645	5,295	28,004	105	3,406	61	50	50	13,911	29,992	1,09,023
5	Bihar	2,740	1,099	10,354	8,715	31,326	266	850	36	0	957	2,945	17,073	76,361
6	Chandigarh	15,299	15,442	14,140	1,082	22,786	29	0	0	0	1	11,786	13,317	93,882
7	Chhattisgarh	0	7	63	0	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	83
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	7 1,709	4 66	64 19,698	3 3,443	18 19,886	0 368	30 305	0 8	0 2	0 0	25 9,467	13 17,602	164 72,554
9	Delhi	23	38	2,501	7	297	17	0	0	0	0	1,088	312	4,283
10	Goa	7,809	17,685	22,599	15,485	16,824	679	254	56	0	29	13,994	19,244	1,14,652
11	Gujarat	1,819	2	10,505	835	1,13,459	206	54	2	0	0	5,772	3,122	1,35,775
12	Haryana	628	101	3,131	113	785	91	18	0	233	43	952	417	6,512
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,712	2,030	5,182	2,775	3,165	1,029	9	3	0	620	8,201	1,604	26,330
14	Jammu & Kashmir	49,418	53,577	1,21,543	49,663	33,731	3,827	3,747	118	62	1	11,485	1,16,585	4,43,757

S. No.	Name of the LSA	SC	ST	Women	Children	In custody	Persons with Disability	Industrial Workmen	Trans gender	Victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Begar	Victims of Mass Disaster Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General (whose annual income does not exceed the proscribed limit)	Others	Total
15	Jharkhand	6,752	3,846	15,644	1,018	12,871	167	188	83	2	5	8,493	16,450	65,519
16	Karnataka	1,464	564	16,471	1,501	6,684	151	111	8	6	0	5,140	3,868	36,168
17	Kerala	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
18	Ladakh	17,587	18,706	44,609	20,900	84,331	360	2,341	2	5	2	17,359	24,859	2,31,101
19	Lakshadweep	3,340	1,105	20,346	1,736	20,322	1,220	270	29	74	101	7,915	7,607	65,065
20	Madhya Pradesh	390	6,589	8,937	2,082	1,016	240	174	39	0	51,190	2,162	2,329	75,148
21	Maharashtra	26	1,880	667	308	652	1	0	0	0	5	167	1,203	4,909
22	Manipur	2	3,026	1,160	78	84	1	0	0	15	0	35	388	4,789
23	Meghalaya	1,757	8,296	1,813	2,002	680	532	0	0	11	8	1,252	0	11,351
24	Mizoram	1,500	1,123	4,032	362	7,844	135	10	12	21	25	1,910	775	17,749
25	Nagaland	29	0	159	145	130	0	0	0	0	0	50	23	536
26	Odisha	8,360	6	16,704	645	42,114	1,062	101	6	0	0	13,502	2,628	85,128
27	Puducherry	564	158	2,871	6,528	16,135	58	5	0	0	0	2,729	133	29,181
28	Punjab	29	113	619	25	167	7	0	0	0	0	169	14	1,143
29	Rajasthan	2,005	425	12,619	551	13,828	200	71	26	3	2	12,578	13,666	55,974
30	Sikkim	572	457	2,864	626	8,183	31	0	0	0	0	3,303	5,068	21,104
31	Tamil Nadu	1,005	898	3,195	214	1,453	42	0	36	0	0	1,057	2,282	10,182
32	Telangana	9	8	1,455	126	727	7	0	0	0	0	1,005	34	3,371
33	Tripura	2,325	313	3,712	1,793	9,776	797	289	486	0	0	5,165	7,092	31,748
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,553	1,178	7,493	4,618	24,724	1,722	739	6	0	0	4,700	4,326	52,059
35	Uttarakhand	10,884	5,137	24,765	3,905	30,895	1,851	597	55	65	52	23,415	6,263	1,07,884
36	West Bengal	0	108	115	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
	Total	1,47,320	1,47,932	4,14,795	1,37,996	5,57,772	15,280	13,930	1,072	553	53,697	1,94,348	3,23,681	20,07,776

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3271
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

REFORMS IN ARBITRATION LAW

ADR Cell, DLA

3271. SMT. ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the implementation of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, with regard to achieving its objective of promoting speedy and efficient dispute resolution and reducing the burden on courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the major challenges identified in the implementation of the Act, particularly with regard to frequent judicial intervention and delays in arbitral proceedings;
- (c) whether the Government is considering any amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, to simplify procedures, minimise avoidable litigation arising out of arbitral proceedings and strengthen institutional arbitration in the country;
- (d) the steps taken to promote institutional arbitration, the capacity building of arbitrators, the adoption of technology and development of India as a preferred international arbitration hub; and
- (e) the measures proposed to ensure the time-bound enforcement of arbitral awards while maintaining minimal judicial intervention, in line with international best practices?

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): During the past more than a decade, the Government, *inter-alia* based on the recommendations of the 246th Report of the Law Commission of India and the report of the High Level Committee (HLC) chaired by Justice (Retd.) B. N. Srikrishna, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, has progressively amended the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 in the years 2015, 2019 and 2020, *inter-alia* to keep pace with 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.

(c): Legislative and policy interventions including through amendments along with related reforms in the field of alternative dispute resolution including arbitration, is a continuous process, keeping in view the changing requirements of the stakeholders. Further, the interventions taken from time to time have contributed towards improving and strengthening the institutional arbitration landscape, making arbitration more efficacious and enabling the country being seen as an arbitration conducive jurisdiction.

(d) and (e): The amendments made to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, in the year 2019 have enabled the statutory framework for institutional arbitration in India *inter-alia* through inclusion of Part IA in the Act. Further, 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 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. The Centre has also notified the India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023 to facilitate conduct of domestic and international arbitrations, including through use of technology, with a focus on efficient and time-bound arbitration process. Section 15 of the India International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019 also provides for the functions of the Centre and *inter-alia* states that the Centre shall impart training in alternative dispute resolution and related matters to those who are handling arbitration, conciliation and mediation. The Centre since its establishment, has conducted workshops, conferences and seminars relating to domestic and international arbitrations, for awareness and training where officials from Central Public Sector Enterprises and other stakeholders have participated.

These legislative and policy interventions taken from time to time, *inter-alia* including amendments made to Section 34 and 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 in the year 2015 have contributed towards improving the arbitration ecosystem, minimizing judicial intervention in arbitration and better enforcement of arbitral awards thereby supporting the ease of doing business and enhancing investor confidence.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3275
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST 2026**

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS OF UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS

JS(LAP) 3275. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has proposed a nationwide mechanism for daily judicial access inside prisons and has proposed a policy exploring under which court-appointed judges visit jails everyday to ensure that undertrial prisoners are not deprived of constitutional safeguards when they are not produced before the courts; and

(b) 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 National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) constituted under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, whose Patron-in-Chief is the Chief Justice of India, is providing free and competent legal services to all undertrial prisoners and other inmates across the country. NALSA has taken several steps for providing free legal services/ assistance to the undertrial prisoners by way of Legal Services Clinics and Prison Legal Aid Clinics (PLACs). The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), and the Chairman, DLSA (District & Sessions Judge), undertake periodic prison visits under the NALSA Standard Operating Procedure on Access to Legal Aid Services to Prisoners and Functioning of the Prison Legal Aid Clinics, 2022 (SOP- 2022), to ensure effective legal aid delivery and institutional oversight of prisoners. As mandated by the SOP, the Secretary, DLSA visits and inspects every PLAC at least once every month and ensures that all eligible undertrial prisoners are provided legal representation, monitors prison conditions, reviews instances of non-production of prisoners before courts and take immediate steps to address the lapses. There are dedicated Undertrial Review Committees (UTRCs) constituted at the district level to examine instances where undertrial prisoners are not produced before the Remand or Trial Court, whether physically or through video-conferencing, due to logistical or other constraints, and to recommend appropriate remedial measures.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3281
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

PENDENCY OF CASES IN MUMBAI COURTS

JS(NHJR-1)
3281.

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the pendency of civil, criminal and commercial cases in courts functioning in Mumbai during the last three years, particularly in view of the city's importance as the financial and commercial capital of the country;
- (b) the details of financial assistance, infrastructure projects and technological initiatives undertaken by the Central Government for strengthening judicial infrastructure, the construction of court complexes, the establishment of additional courts and the implementation of e-Courts projects in Mumbai;
- (c) whether the Government has identified shortages of judicial officers, courtrooms, digital infrastructure and support staff affecting the timely disposal of cases in Mumbai, if so, the details of action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and
- (d) the measures taken or proposed to reduce pendency, strengthen judicial infrastructure, expand digital court services and improve access to speedy and affordable justice for litigants in Mumbai?

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 pendency of civil, criminal and commercial cases in courts functioning in Mumbai during the last three years are at **Annexure**.
- (b): 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 States/UTs, 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. Financial assistance of Rs. 1127.89 cr has been released to the State of Maharashtra under the scheme since its inception. In the current financial year, a tentative allocation of Rs. 27.05 cr has been made for the State of Maharashtra, out of which Mother Sanction for an amount of Rs. 13.525 cr has been issued.

The High Court of Bombay and all working courts in Mumbai have been equipped with the necessary ICT infrastructure as provisioned under the eCourts Project. Further, 13 eSewa Kendras have been established in Mumbai City and equipped with essential infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 104.32 crore has been released to the High Court of Bombay under the eCourts Project in the FY 2025-26. The High Court of Bombay has also established 6 Online Courts and 6 Paperless Courts which are equipped with the necessary ICT infrastructure to facilitate efficient paperless and digital court proceedings.

(c) & (d): The Government of Maharashtra *vide* letter 07.02.2025 sanctioned 2863 new posts of Judicial Officers for State of Maharashtra taking the sanctioned strength to 5247.

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the Judiciary. Disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of Judges and Judicial officers, supporting court staff, physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, quality of investigation, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz bar, investigation agencies, witnesses, litigants. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves timely appointment of Judges, better infrastructure for courts including computerization, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism, enactment and implementation of New Criminal Laws 2023, establishment of Fast Track Special Courts, re-engineering of court procedure and emphasis on human resource development.

In addition, the State Courts Management System (SCMS) Committee of Hon'ble Bombay High Court has been preparing Action Plan on yearly basis since November 2017 for speedy disposal of old cases pending before Courts of District Judiciary. This Action Plan aims to dispose of old cases in speedy manner. The said Action Plan also focus on fixed timelines for disposal of cases and holding regular meetings with Advocates, Bar Association, Senior police officers/Public Prosecutors, Senior Nodal Officer from Revenue Department for quick disposal of old cases.

Further, in order to provide legal assistance and representation in courts to marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society, 845 advocates from the Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa have been registered as Pro Bono lawyers under the Nyaya Bandhu Programme, as on 31.07.2026.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3281 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026
REGARDING 'PENDENCY OF CASES IN MUMBAI COURTS'

Pendency of Civil, Criminal and Commercial Cases in Mumbai during last three years													
Sr No.	District	2023			2024			2025			2026 (as on 04.08.2026)		
		Civil	Criminal	Commercial	Civil	Criminal	Commercial	Civil	Criminal	Commercial	Civil	Criminal	Commercial
1	Mumbai City Civil Court	10491	6082	535	17310	7046	1636	17773	9288	1157	12793	7643	686
2	Mumbai CMM Courts	0	63997	0	0	95140	0	0	109444	0	0	94338	0
3	Mumbai Motor Accident Claims T	943	0	0	1405	0	0	2157	0	0	1504	0	0
4	Mumbai Small Causes Court	2018	0	0	2586	0	0	3367	0	0	3149	0	0
	Total	13452	70079	535	21301	102186	1626	23297	118732	1157	17446	101981	686

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3295
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH AUGUST, 2026**

CASE PENDENCY IN JUDICIARY

JS(NHTR-1)
**✓3295. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:**

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

- (a) the number of cases currently pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate courts across the country;
- (b) the details of the variation recorded in the number of pending cases during each of the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the speedy disposal of cases pending in the courts;
- (d) whether the Government maintains data on District-courts as well;
- (e) if so, the number of cases lying pending, particularly in district courts of Maharashtra, district-wise; and
- (f) the steps taken for the speedy disposal of the said pending cases?

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 details of number of cases currently pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts across the country along with the number of pending cases during each of the last five years, State-wise, are at **Annexure-I & II**.

(c) to (f): The data of all the cases pending in the courts across the country are available at National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). The data of court cases pending in a district can be fetched from the NJDG. The number of cases pending, in the District Courts of Maharashtra, district-wise, are at **Annexure-III**.

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants. However, the Government is

fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, includes amalgamation of latest technologies for increasing access to justice and greater transparency under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, better infrastructure for courts, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, enactment of New Criminal Laws, establishment of Fast Track Special Courts, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism and emphasis on human resource development.

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED
QUESTION NO. 3295 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING 'CASE PENDENCY IN JUDICIARY'

Number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts							
Name of the Court		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (as on 28.07.2026)
A.	Supreme Court	70,239	78,797	80,674	82,496	92,101	92,755
B.	High Court						
1	Allahabad	10,24,931	10,34,695	10,66,874	11,39,915	12,18,984	12,28,562
2	Bombay	5,91,536	6,36,907	6,67,961	6,95,578	6,64,979	6,43,107
3	Calcutta	2,29,563	2,14,903	2,01,489	2,03,782	2,05,591	1,99,599
4	Gauhati	55,281	57,977	60,471	61,685	63,886	65,223
5	Telangana	2,40,314	2,37,872	2,31,980	2,30,343	2,33,834	2,43,154
6	Andhra Pradesh	2,22,637	2,40,375	2,47,901	2,45,735	2,49,088	2,53,639
7	Chhattisgarh	81,613	91,714	90,518	84,629	76,337	74,019
8	Delhi	1,02,025	1,06,050	1,13,368	1,18,662	1,24,951	1,26,208
9	Gujarat	1,54,698	1,61,422	1,67,273	1,71,238	1,75,605	1,75,773
10	Himachal Pradesh	76,218	82,660	88,326	93,881	1,02,361	1,05,207
11	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	47,371	43,575	42,934	43,296	43,039	44,551
12	Jharkhand	88,721	87,904	85,736	74,353	72,192	73,339
13	Karnataka	2,49,451	2,67,541	2,84,694	2,98,662	3,28,599	3,36,263
14	Kerala	2,28,019	2,41,902	2,54,878	2,51,150	2,50,602	2,45,835
15	Madhya Pradesh	4,11,909	4,33,447	4,49,347	4,66,125	4,80,537	4,92,469
16	Manipur	4,230	4,254	4,663	5,282	5,793	6,279
17	Meghalaya	1,581	1,183	1,124	1,252	1,739	2,019
18	Punjab and Haryana	4,52,548	4,49,860	4,44,200	4,34,641	4,23,466	4,22,815
19	Rajasthan	5,42,658	5,93,601	6,00,434	6,16,341	6,82,725	7,00,347
20	Sikkim	180	164	180	207	272	323
21	Tripura	1,771	1,616	1,280	1,056	1,429	1,621
22	Uttarakhand	41,463	45,100	50,399	55,629	59,682	63,416
23	Madras	5,99,825	5,86,964	5,74,292	5,59,584	5,46,285	5,69,345
24	Orissa	1,93,123	1,59,578	1,46,540	1,45,205	1,58,915	1,70,305
25	Patna	2,26,757	2,12,870	1,97,465	2,02,249	2,19,639	2,23,973
	Total	58,68,423	59,94,134	60,74,327	62,00,480	63,90,530	64,67,391

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

ANNEXURE-II

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3295 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING 'CASE PENDENCY IN JUDICIARY'

Number of cases pending in the Subordinate Courts across the country							
Sr. No.	States/UTs	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (as on 28.07.2026)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	9,321	9,234	9,070	8,514	8,329	8,983
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,85,379	841998	8,95,282	9,21,948	9,15,398	9,46,039
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,318	15923	10,671	9,784	10,665	17,067
4	Assam	4,15,024	485455	4,51,138	4,96,819	5,64,945	6,06,018
5	Bihar	32,76,696	3464725	36,08,014	36,60,802	37,00,012	37,74,246
6	Chandigarh	72,384	89254	91,078	1,04,194	1,00,498	99,923
7	Chhattisgarh	3,81,984	414839	4,18,688	4,20,661	4,52,049	4,93,408
8	Delhi	12,31,373	1440549	12,29,806	14,52,717	15,87,493	17,29,177
9	Goa	59,414	56319	63,159	60,895	61,285	63,359
10	Gujarat	19,52,262	1725939	15,56,371	15,03,763	15,90,844	16,08,966
11	Haryana	13,13,881	1496883	15,24,118	14,46,433	15,21,463	15,25,279
12	Himachal Pradesh	4,64,892	4,83,642	5,93,875	6,46,753	5,90,988	6,25,693
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2,16,245	2,72,543	3,10,486	3,11,925	3,45,785	3,65,191
14	Ladakh			1,244	1,407	1,583	1,748
15	Jharkhand	4,90,905	5,04,697	5,60,102	5,47,977	5,64,410	5,84,908
16	Karnataka	17,80,802	18,64,827	19,87,983	21,13,569	22,37,391	23,35,212
17	Kerala	20,89,147	19,91,193	18,97,469	17,83,932	17,88,680	18,15,072
18	Lakshadweep	470	540	492	518	539	601
19	Madhya Pradesh	19,20,613	20,08,566	20,55,620	20,54,704	20,98,396	21,41,123
20	Maharashtra	48,00,895	49,53,521	53,26,823	56,12,876	59,26,999	62,01,462
21	Manipur	8,183	7,590	13,286	12,857	13,931	14,949
22	Meghalaya	16,010	15,014	16,068	15,178	16,343	19,262
23	Mizoram	6,304	5,620	3,983	6,298	6,875	9,627
24	Nagaland	4,569	4,443	3,201	3,357	3,856	4,095
25	Odisha	17,89,677	18,26,100	16,87,827	17,41,306	17,93,888	18,73,199
26	Puducherry	32,998	31,868	37,477	35,381	36,495	36,940
27	Punjab	9,45,609	9,23,581	8,76,134	8,64,524	9,14,711	10,23,855
28	Rajasthan	21,62,774	22,72,463	25,25,123	24,96,501	25,42,253	27,59,573
29	Sikkim	1,616	1,696	1,819	1,727	1,962	2,300
30	Tamil Nadu	13,31,944	13,87,919	15,08,744	15,20,258	17,35,167	17,87,155
31	Telangana	7,90,360	8,41,405	9,20,101	9,47,417	9,76,399	10,04,580
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	6,523	6,733	7,314	7,750	8,346	8,631
33	Tripura	43,096	40,661	44,490	44,085	58,295	73,557
34	Uttar Pradesh	99,66,606	1,09,86,875	1,14,44,974	1,16,48,631	1,13,45,328	1,19,06,663
35	Uttarakhand	2,87,204	3,08,694	3,50,474	3,50,069	3,00,614	3,10,778
36	West Bengal	23,84,020	25,12,418	29,96,527	33,80,587	38,35,113	41,38,014
	Total	4,10,53,498	4,32,93,727	4,50,29,031	4,62,36,117	4,76,57,328	4,99,16,653

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3295 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING 'CASE PENDENCY IN JUDICIARY'

No. of cases pending in the District Courts of Maharashtra, District-wise, as on 28.07.2026		
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total
1	Ahmednagar	2,46,885
2	Akola	1,06,954
3	Amravati	1,59,839
4	Aurangabad	2,70,635
5	Beed	1,29,636
6	Bhandara	38,643
7	Buldhana	1,19,774
8	Chandrapur	1,08,045
9	Dhule	53,997
10	Gadchiroli	22,502
11	Gondia	34,209
12	Hingoli	84,146
13	Jalgaon	1,38,989
14	Jalna	92,764
15	Kolhapur	1,83,185
16	Latur	1,12,656
17	Mah State Cooperative Appellat	21,076
18	Maharashtra Family Courts	67,322
19	Maharashtra Industrial and Lab	57,294
20	Maharashtra School Tribunals	1,023
21	Mumbai City Civil Court	1,55,376
22	Mumbai CMM Courts	6,84,641
23	Mumbai Motor Accident Claims T	7,596
24	Mumbai Small Causes Court	26,961
25	Nagpur	3,27,602
26	Nanded	1,22,709
27	Nandurbar	32,813
28	Nashik	2,68,826
29	Osmanabad	96,240
30	Parbhani	77,145
31	Pune	8,53,921
32	Raigad	1,13,676
33	Ratnagiri	32,618
34	Sangli	1,23,989
35	Satara	1,35,241
36	Sindhudurg	21,555
37	Solapur	2,58,519
38	Thane	5,38,074
39	Wardha	87,678
40	Washim	51,782
41	Yavatmal	1,34,926
	Total	62,01,462

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3298
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026**

ADVOCATES PROTECTION ACT

*Implementation
Cell, DLA*
3298. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the financial and professional challenges faced by young advocates during the initial years of legal practice, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the proposed Advocates Bill contains provisions for monthly stipends, skill development programmes, legal aid incentives, interest-free education loans, or other financial assistance for newly enrolled advocates, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a national policy for the welfare and social security of advocates, including mental health support and retirement benefits, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any timeline has been fixed for implementing these welfare measures after the enactment of the Bill; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to improve the professional welfare and economic security of advocates in the country?

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 is conscious of the financial and professional difficulties experienced by a substantial number of young advocates during the initial years of practice. In this regard, the Bar Council of India (BCI), a regulatory body for legal profession under the Advocates Act, 1961 vide Circular No. BCI/D:5383/2024 dated 15 October 2024, has recommended a minimum monthly stipend of Rs 20,000 for junior advocates working in urban areas and Rs 15,000 for junior advocates working in rural areas, ordinarily for at least three years from the date of engagement. There is no proposal under consideration regarding introducing a national policy for the welfare and social security of Advocates, including mental

health support and retirement benefits with the Government. The welfare of Advocates is governed by the Advocates' Welfare Fund Act, 2001, under which the respective State Bar Councils administer the State Advocates' Welfare Funds and are empowered to extend financial assistance to Advocates in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Further, under the extant provisions as per Section 6(2) and Section 7(2) of the Advocates Act, 1961, the State Bar Councils and the Bar Council of India, respectively, are empowered to constitute one or more funds in the prescribed manner for providing financial assistance and implementing welfare schemes for indigent, disabled or other Advocates.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3307
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF JUDGES IN HIGH COURTS

JS (App'ts.)
3307. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the growing pendency of cases in various High Courts despite periodic increase in the sanctioned strength of Judges, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to substantially increase the sanctioned strength of Judges in all High Courts, on the lines of the recent increase in the sanctioned strength of Judges of the Supreme Court;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the proposed increase and the timeline for implementation, High Court-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the additional number of Judges required in each High Court based on pendency, institution and disposal of cases, judge-to-population ratio and regional requirements, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government in consultation with the judiciary to ensure timely filling of vacancies, strengthening of judicial infrastructure and reduction of pendency in the 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) to (e): The Judges of the High Courts are appointed under Article 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 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, 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.

The Judge strength of the High Courts is increased from time to time. The strength of High Courts has increased from 906 in 2014 to 1122 Judges in 2026.

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, includes amalgamation of latest technologies for increasing access to justice and greater transparency under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, better infrastructure for courts, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, enactment of New Criminal Laws, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism and emphasis on human resource development.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3319
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026**

MEASURES FOR BAIL WITHOUT SURETIES

JS(LAP)
✓3319. SHRI RAJKUMAR ROAT:

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

- (a) the number of persons currently imprisoned in jails under judicial orders in the country, State-wise and category-wise, along with the district-wise and category-wise details thereof in respect of Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of such cases reported where individuals continue to remain detained in jails despite being granted bail, solely due to non-depositing of security in the country, State-wise, along with the district-wise and category-wise details thereof in respect of Rajasthan;
- (c) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who remain detained in jails despite being granted bail due to non-depositing of security, State-wise and name-wise along with the nature of offenses for which they are detained;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to grant security-free bail to poors who are unable to deposit security after being granted bail keeping in view of the said problem; and
- (e) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented 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 (c): As per the latest data (as on 31.12.2024) provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, with respect to number of persons imprisoned in jails in the Country, State/Category-wise, including Rajasthan is at Annexure-A. District-wise data is not maintained by the NCRB. As per information provided by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), the State-wise details, including Rajasthan, of individuals (Under Trial Prisoners), who remain detained in the jails because of non-furnishing of securities as on 30.06.2026 is at

Annexure-B. District-wise and category-wise details are not maintained by NALSA. Further, separate information with respect to Scheduled Tribes is not maintained either by NALSA or NCRB.

(d) and (e): '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 supplements the efforts of State Governments in this regard. Several initiatives are undertaken by the Central 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." 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.

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. 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.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3319 for answer on 07.08.2026 regarding 'Measures for Bail without Sureties'

State/UT-wise Types of Prison Inmates as on 31.12.2024						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenues	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,131	5,705	10	15	7,861
2	Arunachal Pradesh	226	242	0	0	468
3	Assam	3,500	8,144	13	17	11,674
4	Bihar	6,648	45,339	0	3	51,990
5	Chhattisgarh	6,313	12,478	5	2	18,798
6	Goa	95	519	1	0	615
7	Gujarat	5,231	12,286	249	0	17,766
8	Haryana	5,693	19,015	48	0	24,756
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,042	1,942	0	0	2984
10	Jharkhand	4,943	11,232	26	0	16,201
11	Karnataka	3,491	10,908	24	27	14,450
12	Kerala	3,944	6,148	215	0	10,307
13	Madhya Pradesh	21,760	23,132	92	108	45,092
14	Maharashtra	7,066	31,523	414	0	39,003
15	Manipur	121	326	3	0	450
16	Meghalaya	464	918	0	24	1,406
17	Mizoram	639	917	0	0	1,556
18	Nagaland	125	363	26	0	514
19	Odisha	3,736	12,879	1	1	16,617
20	Punjab	6,695	23,922	2	44	30,663
21	Rajasthan	6,086	18,176	7	41	24,310
22	Sikkim	151	151	0	0	302
23	Tamil Nadu	6,007	13,274	1,117	2	20,400
24	Telangana	1,767	5,002	13	0	6,782
25	Tripura	489	1,261	8	3	1,761
26	Uttar Pradesh	27,474	59,194	94	0	86,762
27	Uttarakhand	2,292	3,256	0	0	5,548
28	West Bengal #	4,941	20,294	1	538	25,774
29	A & N Islands	227	168	0	0	395
30	Chandigarh	329	610	0	0	939
31	Dadar Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	3	111	0	0	114
32	DELHI	2,232	17,178	12	90	19,512
33	Jammu & Kashmir	170	4,552	660	1	5,383
34	Ladakh	3	41	7	0	51
35	Lakshadweep	0	5	0	0	5
36	Puducherry	104	229	0	0	333
	Total (All India)	1,36,138	3,71,440	3,048	916	5,11,542
As per data provided by States/UTs.						
# Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2024, data furnished for 2023 has been used.						

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3319 for answer on 07.08.2026 regarding 'Measures for Bail without Sureties'

State-wise number of Undertrial Prisoners granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties during the period from January, 2026 to June, 2026.

S. No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Total Number of Prisoners Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	91	58
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	6
4	Assam	477	299
5	Bihar	18	15
6	Chandigarh	14	9
7	Chhattisgarh	38	35
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
	Daman & Diu	0	0
9	Delhi	186	117
10	Goa	34	7
11	Gujarat	518	452
12	Haryana	95	86
13	Himachal Pradesh	21	19
14	J & K	52	24
15	Jharkhand	118	107
16	Karnataka	93	47
17	Kerala	234	109
18	Ladakh	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	104	90
21	Maharashtra	1,082	567
22	Manipur	73	13
23	Meghalaya	73	23
24	Mizoram	16	1
25	Nagaland	15	0
26	Odisha	376	171
27	Puducherry	9	9
28	Punjab	774	564
29	Rajasthan	196	140
30	Sikkim	7	5
31	Tamil Nadu	555	262
32	Telangana	311	104
33	Tripura	36	16
34	Uttar Pradesh	819	777
35	Uttarakhand	30	28
36	West Bengal	158	119
TOTAL		6,650	4,279

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3321
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

SOCIAL DIVERSITY AND REPRESENTATION IN HIGHER JUDICIARY

JS APPAS
3321. SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the relatively disproportionate representation of various social categories, regions and women in the appointment of judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Court, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has consolidated data regarding the social category, gender and regional representation of judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study or consultation regarding the enhancement of the participation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, women and Economically Weaker Sections in the higher judiciary, if so, the key findings thereof; and
- (d) the policy steps being taken by the Government to promote transparency, equal opportunity and broader social representation in the higher 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) 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.

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 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.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3344
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

EX PARTE CIVIL AND FAMILY COURT CASES

JS (J-11)
3344. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that ex parte orders are being passed in civil and family court cases where one of the parties is unable to appear or effectively defend their case due to mental illness, intellectual disability, serious medical condition or other circumstances beyond their control;
- (b) whether any guidelines or safeguards exist to enable courts to ascertain the capacity of such absent parties before proceeding ex parte, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has collected data on such cases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to amend the law or issue directions to ensure appointment of a guardian, legal aid counsel or other appropriate representation for vulnerable persons before ex parte orders are passed, so as to uphold the principles of natural 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 (c): Ex parte proceedings in civil and family court cases are governed by the provisions of the **Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC)**, the **Family Courts Act, 1984**, and other applicable laws. Under the CPC, a court may proceed ex parte only after being satisfied that summons has been duly served and the party has failed to appear in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Adequate statutory safeguards already exist under the **Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC)**, which provides remedies for setting aside an ex parte decree (**Order IX, Rule 13**) where sufficient cause for non-appearance is established. Further, where a party is of unsound mind or is otherwise incapable of protecting his or her interests on account of mental infirmity, the CPC contains provisions for representation through a next friend or guardian (**Order XXXII Rule 15, read with Rules 3 and 4**), as the case may be.

The courts exercise their judicial discretion in accordance with the facts of each case and the applicable law. No separate guidelines have been issued by the Central Government in this regard.

No centralized data is maintained by the Government regarding ex parte orders passed in civil or family court cases specifically involving persons suffering from mental illness, intellectual disability, serious medical conditions, or other similar circumstances beyond their control.

(d): Legal services institutions constituted under the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987** provide free legal services to eligible persons in accordance with the provisions of the Act and uphold the principles of natural justice. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the law or issue separate directions in this regard.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3363
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

TELE-LAW CONSULTATIONS AND NYAYA BANDHU REGISTRATIONS

JS(A2J)
✓3363

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of Tele-Law consultations, Nyaya Bandhu registrations and the number of beneficiaries who received legal advice or pro bono legal assistance in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of Tele-Law and Nyaya Bandhu infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details of legal literacy, awareness and outreach programmes conducted under Tele-Law and Nyaya Bandhu in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, indicating the number of beneficiaries covered, district-wise;
- (d) the details of legal issues handled under Tele-Law and Nyaya Bandhu in Andhra Pradesh, along with the number of cases resolved, pending and referred to other authorities, district-wise and category-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken to strengthen the reach and utilisation of Tele-Law and Nyaya Bandhu services in Andhra Pradesh?

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 Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) Scheme has been continued as DISHA 2.0 as a Central Sector Scheme for the period of 2026-2031 for pan

India implementation, including Andhra Pradesh. Under the Tele-Law Programme, a total of 3,00,096 free pre-litigation legal advice has been given through a network of 13,361 Common Service Centres (CSCs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. The district-wise and category-wise details of legal issues handled under the Programme are placed at **Annexure-I and Annexure-II**, respectively. Under the Tele-Law Programme, a total of 2,822 awareness camps were organised during last three years covering 72,942 beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) Programme, advocates voluntarily provide legal assistance to marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society covered under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, through the Nyaya Bandhu Application (available iOS/Android/UMANG Platform) and Nyaya Bandhu web portal. During the last three years, 136 advocates from the Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh, including 3 advocates under the Pro-Bono Panel of High Court of Andhra Pradesh have registered under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) Programme. District wise case registration details by beneficiaries under Nyaya Bandhu Programme is placed at **Annexure- III**. The Pro-Bono Clubs Scheme under Nyaya Bandhu Programme has been implemented in 3 Law Schools in Andhra Pradesh, namely, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Vishakhapatnam, Vignan Institute of Law, Guntur and K.L.E.F. College of Law, Guntur. The information pertaining to the cases resolved, pending in courts and referred to other authorities and district wise information of Pro-Bono Advocates is not maintained.

The steps taken to strengthen the reach and utilisation of the Tele Law Programme and Nyaya Bandhu Programme across the country includes introduction of Nyaya Setu AI Chatbot, which is available in 22 Indian languages, dissemination of legal awareness and outreach through Pro Bono Clubs, Doordarshan, All India Radio, and National thematic webinars.

ANNEXURE- I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3363 FOR 07.08.2026 REGARDING TELE-LAW CONSULTATIONS AND NYAYA BANDHU REGISTRATIONS

District-wise details of Call Registered (CR) and Advice Given (AG) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years.

Sr. No.	Districts	No. of CSCs	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
			CR	AG	CR	AG	CR	AG
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	430	6,989	6,943	9,984	9,882	266	249
2	Anakapalli	646	7,052	7,052	5,215	5,209	176	148
3	Anantapur	577	13,548	13,599	6,531	6,439	263	244
4	Annamayya	501	2,086	2,057	1,283	1,282	113	109
5	Bapatla	461	1,514	1,506	2,323	2,314	115	109
6	Chittoor	724	22,666	22,505	15,334	15,255	1,000	960
7	East Godavari	300	7,015	6,995	6,925	6,899	847	829
8	Eluru	572	219	219	653	653	4	4
9	Guntur	258	21,321	21,578	7,197	7,119	368	367
10	Kakinada	385	294	294	2,529	2,493	228	206
11	Konaseema	385	108	108	1,323	1,312	92	92
12	Krishna	491	7,458	7,449	4,742	4,743	374	358
13	Kurnool	484	26,996	27,037	10,865	10,822	738	691
14	Nandyal	489	235	236	2,080	2,073	43	42
15	NTR	288	917	912	5,762	5,729	460	436
16	Palnadu	527	692	694	4,320	4,283	314	313
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	452	383	382	1,253	1,253	80	77
18	Prakasam	730	7,874	7,860	9,742	9,700	238	227
19	Spsr Nellore	722	3,757	3,724	5,720	5,725	207	183
20	Sri Sathya Sai	467	442	434	2,050	2,046	110	106
21	Srikakulam	917	6,824	6,848	4,699	4,665	127	124
22	Tirupati	774	255	256	9,844	9,791	774	671
23	Visakhapatnam	79	5,150	5,115	382	461	8	6
24	Vizianagaram	777	10,497	10,491	7,250	7,274	718	653
25	West Godavari	367	2,698	2,701	3,556	3,532	356	351
26	Y.S.R.	556	3,866	3,902	687	687	3	3
27	Markapuram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Polavaram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		13,361	1,60,856	1,60,897	1,32,249	1,31,641	8,022	7,558

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3363 FOR 07.08.2026 REGARDING TELE-LAW CONSULTATIONS AND NYAYA BANDHU REGISTRATIONS

Category-wise legal issues handled-Call registered (CR) and Advice Given (AG), under the Tele-Law Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years.

Sr. No.	Case Category	FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
		CR	AG	CR	AG	CR	AG
1	Accident Claims	4,562	4,525	15,776	15,605	1,108	1,019
2	Alternative Dispute Redressal	3,557	3,506	8,138	8,119	822	788
3	Banking Matters	2,664	2,643	7,805	7,722	384	374
4	Children related matters	9,837	9,925	3,670	3,580	145	138
5	Constitutional and Violation of Human rights Matters	1,978	1,980	501	506	65	58
6	Consumer Matters	7,087	7,017	16,826	16,707	1,361	1,271
7	Corporate Matters	200	194	436	436	59	51
8	Criminal Procedures and offences	3,182	3,189	1,604	1,599	75	68
9	Deeds and Documentation	192	187	1,118	1,113	202	194
10	Environmental Laws and Animal Protection Laws	389	383	1,134	1,122	61	60
11	Family and Matrimonial Disputes	18,745	18,912	8,783	8,726	524	502
12	Government Schemes and Services and Document Updation	25,469	25,258	-	-	-	-
13	International Law related matters	145	140	381	376	34	30
14	Labour Laws and Service matters	5,433	5,498	2,779	2,782	138	127
15	Miscellaneous	42,302	42,381	30,411	30,520	266	258
16	Property Disputes	23,225	23,292	15,381	15,368	1,390	1,289
17	Protection for Women Laws	5,326	5,357	1,407	1,398	242	234
18	Revenue Matters	5,139	5,097	11,466	11,381	595	558
19	Senior Citizens related matters	1,187	1,184	3,529	3,484	343	333
20	Taxation Laws	237	229	1,104	1,097	208	206
	Total	1,60,856	1,60,897	1,32,249	1,31,641	8,022	7,558

Annexure-III

ANNEXURE-III REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3363 FOR 07.08.2026 REGARDING TELE-LAW CONSULTATIONS AND NYAYA BANDHU REGISTRATIONS

District-wise details of case registration by beneficiaries under Nyaya Bandhu Programme during last three years.

Sr. No.	District	Number of cases registered by beneficiaries under Nyaya Bandhu Scheme (from April, 2023 to March, 2026)
1	Guntur	33
2	Krishna	16
3	East Godavari	14
4	Chittoor	14
5	Anantapur	10
6	Kurnool	10
7	Srikakulam	9
8	Visakhapatnam	9
9	Prakasam	4
10	Nellore	2
	Total	121

Source: Nyaya Bandhu Dashboard (<https://probono-doj.in/home/index>)

5
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3371
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 7th AUGUST, 2026**

CASES PENDENCY AND E-COURTS PROJECT

JS(NHTR-1)
3371. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether a large number of cases are pending before the Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts across the country;
- (b) if so, the latest details of total pending cases, court-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government maintains data on long-pending cases and, if so, the number of cases pending for more than five years and more than ten years, court-wise;
- (d) whether funds have been approved and utilised under the e-Courts Project for computerisation, digital case management, virtual hearings and related judicial infrastructure; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to reduce pendency, improve case disposal and strengthen judicial infrastructure?

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 data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), as on 30.07.2026, the total number of cases pending in courts, cases pending for more than five years and more than ten years before the Supreme Court and High Courts, court-wise and state-wise are at **Annexure-I**. The total number of cases pending, cases pending for more than five years and more than ten years in the District & Subordinate Courts across the country, court-wise and state-wise are at **Annexure-II**.

(d) & (e): The Government approved Phase III (2023–2027) of the e-Courts project with budget outlay of ₹7,210 crore. This phase envisions transforming courts into digital and paperless courts, expanding video conferencing to all courts, jails and hospitals and integrating stakeholders of the criminal justice system. It also aims for universal saturation of eSewa Kendras, 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.

Till date, over 753 crore pages of court records have been digitized and 2,584 eSewa Kendras have been established to enhance citizen service delivery. Courts have conducted over 4.18 crore hearings through video conferencing facilities. Approximately 1.25 cr. cases have been filed electronically through the eFiling platform. For better digital case management, Digital Courts platform has been developed to provide the judges with a paperless court ecosystem.

Details of funds allocated and utilised under Phase III of the eCourts Mission Mode Project since its commencement, year-wise are as under:

(Rs in crore)

Funds under eCourts Project Phase III		
Financial year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
2023-24	825.00*	768.25
2024-25	1200.00*	1029.11
2025-26	1200.00*	717.45
2026-27	1200.00	29.00
TOTAL	3225.00	2543.81

*Revised Estimates

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 States/UTs, 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. The Scheme covers five components, namely, Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms. Under the Scheme, funds amounting to Rs.12,858.25 Cr have been provided to the States/UTs till 30.06.2026 since inception of the Scheme. As on 30.06.2026, against sanctioned strength of 30,825 and working strength of 21,411 Judicial Officers, 22,639 Court Halls and 21,495 Residential Units for Judicial Officers are available.

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3371 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING
'CASES PENDENCY AND E-COURTS PROJECT'

Cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts, as on 30.07.2026

Sl No.	Name of the Court	No. of pending cases	Pending for more than 10 years	Pending for more than 5 years
	Supreme Court of India	95,954	9,425	14,352
	High Courts			
1	Allahabad	12,28,281	4,89,981	2,41,591
2	Bombay	6,43,385	1,84,909	1,33,472
3	Calcutta	1,99,363	75,100	33,899
4	Gauhati	65,244	4,859	18,828
5	Telangana	2,43,119	36,300	65,390
6	Andhra Pradesh	2,53,706	56,037	60,137
7	Chhattisgarh	73,887	6,234	17,047
8	Delhi	1,26,177	20,581	21,654
9	Gujarat	1,75,833	25,313	44,542
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,05,243	8,541	32,273
11	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	44,557	6,106	7,328
12	Jharkhand	73,368	14,938	14,076
13	Karnataka	3,35,879	22,362	55,689
14	Kerala	2,45,566	41,620	64,197
15	Madhya Pradesh	4,92,459	1,54,546	98,634
16	Manipur	6,276	133	969
17	Meghalaya	2,009	7	88
18	Punjab and Haryana	4,22,920	1,32,940	95,070
19	Rajasthan	7,01,385	1,32,303	1,64,606
20	Sikkim	323	4	12
21	Tripura	1,613	1	13
22	Uttarakhand	63,425	6,360	17,075
23	Madras	5,69,436	1,19,993	85,858
24	Orissa	1,70,346	38,936	30,724
25	Patna	2,23,170	39,465	50,187
	Total	64,66,970	16,17,569	13,53,359

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

ANNEXURE-II

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3371 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026 REGARDING 'CASES PENDENCY AND E-COURTS PROJECT'.

Cases pending in District & Subordinate Courts, as on 30.07.2026

Sr No.	State	No. of pending cases	More than 10 years	More than 5 years
1	Andaman and Nicobar	8,903	1,589	2,324
2	Andhra Pradesh	9,46,929	18,631	1,40,236
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15,877	1,474	2,414
4	Assam	5,95,122	10,682	55,404
5	Bihar	37,76,254	8,76,810	12,08,967
6	Chandigarh	1,00,147	448	5,929
7	Chhattisgarh	4,77,267	1,303	40,828
8	Delhi	17,29,177	44,142	2,18,871
9	Goa	63,494	4,564	12,180
10	Gujarat	16,14,861	56,519	1,86,749
11	Haryana	15,27,436	5,488	2,15,533
12	Himachal Pradesh	6,24,095	10,344	69,431
13	Jammu and Kashmir	3,65,645	20,767	63,876
14	Jharkhand	5,71,695	43,869	1,13,079
15	Karnataka	23,37,197	1,00,192	3,31,219
16	Kerala	17,87,816	47,686	2,89,169
17	Ladakh	1,745	12	98
18	Lakshadweep	601	27	73
19	Madhya Pradesh	21,42,280	36,080	3,48,670
20	Maharashtra	61,70,497	5,53,893	12,04,334
21	Manipur	14,974	856	2,250
22	Meghalaya	19,533	2,481	3,137
23	Mizoram	9,654	25	555
24	Nagaland	4,100	309	889
25	Odisha	18,68,294	3,07,182	4,60,365
26	Puducherry	37,012	2,485	5,151
27	Punjab	10,26,857	4,148	63,559
28	Rajasthan	27,61,162	83,537	6,10,905
29	Sikkim	2,305	4	31
30	Tamil Nadu	17,89,467	63,691	2,04,421
31	Telangana	10,02,018	20,061	1,56,997
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	8,652	394	1,507
33	Tripura	74,324	715	3,455
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,19,90,328	23,19,114	26,07,728
35	Uttarakhand	3,03,581	7,243	47,455
36	West Bengal	41,42,621	8,05,149	7,19,828
	Total	4,99,11,920	54,51,914	93,97,617

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

5

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3376
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS UNDER THE POA AND PCR ACTS

JS(J-1)
3376. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the number of Exclusive Special Courts notified and operational under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 since 2018, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the pendency, conviction rate and average disposal time of cases during the last five years, district-wise;
- (c) the number of charge sheets filed and average time taken from FIR registration to filing of charge sheets during the same period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the sanctioned strength and vacancies of judicial officers, Special Public Prosecutors and court staff, State/UT-wise;
- (e) the funds allocated, released and utilised for judicial infrastructure since 2018, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines for time-bound trials, witness protection and victim compensation 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): Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 specifies that for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, provided that in Districts where less number of cases under this Act is recorded, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High

Court, specifies for such Districts, the Court of sessions to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, the details of Exclusive Special Courts established under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, from the financial year 2018-19 to 2024-25 are given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c): As per the data received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019 to 2023 under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes are given at **Annexure-II** and corresponding details for the Schedule Tribes is given at the **Annexure -III**.

The State/UT-wise details of time taken for submitting the chargesheet under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 from 2019 to 2023 for Schedule Castes are given at **Annexure-IV (A-E)** and corresponding details for the Schedule Tribes is given at the **Annexure-V (A-E)**.

(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, is the responsibility of the State Governments and the concerned High Courts. Under Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) [PoA] Act, 1989, the States/UTs are responsible for establishing Exclusive Special Courts with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

(e): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, under which Central Assistance is provided to the States/UTs mainly for five components including Setting up and Functioning of Exclusive Special Courts.

As per the Scheme guidelines, central assistance is provided as per the actual requirement proposed by the State/UT Governments towards salary, office expenses etc. However, there is no provision for providing central assistance for procurement of land, construction of buildings and judicial infrastructure relating to these courts.

(f): The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as amended from time to time provides for time bound trial under Section 14(2), witness protection under Section

15 A-Rights of victims and witnesses and Relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims as per Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, 1995 and as amended from time to time.

Further, as per Section 398 of BNSS, the State Governments are required to prepare and notify a Witness Protection Scheme with a view to ensure protection of the witness. Victim compensation is provided by the States and Union Territories through schemes framed under section 396 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) (earlier 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973), in addition to the relief and rehabilitation measures prescribed under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

Moreover, the Government of India issues advisories to the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time for effective implementation of the SC/ST (PoA) Act and Rules.

Details of Exclusive Special Courts established by States/UTs under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 from the financial year 2018-19 to 2024-25

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	01	01	1	01	01	01
2.	Bihar	05	05	05	14	14	14	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	NA	NA	NA	11	11	11
4.	Gujarat	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	03	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	04		04	04	02	02	02
7.	Karnataka	08	08	08	08	08	08	11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	43	43	43	11	11	11	11
9.	Maharashtra	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
10.	Odisha	03	05	03	03	03	03	03
11.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	02	02	02
12.	Rajasthan	25	31	31	31	31	31	31
13.	Tamil Nadu	06	14	14	17	17	19	21
14.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	40	65	65	65	65	74	74
16.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	06	07
TOTAL		170	194	193	176	194	211	217

Source: As received from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Annexure -II

The State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019				2020				2021			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs				Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs				Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	928	160	6.8	3935	1615	371	10	5179	1915	360	5.3	6722
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
3	Assam	5	0	-	15	3	3	0	15	3	0	-	18
4	Bihar	4784	362	12.2	43555	5453	55	21.8	48953	4568	154	31.2	53387
5	Chhattisgarh	313	155	30.3	1125	280	48	47.9	1357	337	108	14.5	1586
6	Goa	4	2	0	23	1	0	-	23	3	1	0	25
7	Gujarat	1229	387	1.8	10032	1203	68	4.4	11166	1144	139	5.8	12166
8	Haryana	670	287	22.3	1517	632	48	12.5	2101	738	175	25.1	2683
9	Himachal Pradesh	111	64	8.4	453	185	25	4	608	144	37	5.4	708
10	Jharkhand	209	91	18.7	1755	292	67	29.8	2030	480	52	53.8	2408
11	Karnataka	1131	670	3.9	8216	1208	370	4.6	9052	1556	628	1.6	9876
12	Kerala	634	167	8.4	3053	655	160	4.4	3543	1111	433	9.7	4196
13	Madhya Pradesh	5073	3065	31.3	20731	6718	1341	40.1	26108	7236	2571	28	30770
14	Maharashtra	1800	1054	7.1	9608	2133	331	11.8	11396	2357	419	10.7	13324
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	2365	8	22.2	12371	2088	136	3.7	14523	2032	145	0.7	16210
20	Punjab	78	36	13.9	213	97	24	16.7	285	96	24	25	350
21	Rajasthan	3194	1813	51.1	14644	3328	1174	48.7	16796	3726	1403	41.6	19116
22	Sikkim	2	0	-	7	0	1	0	6	1	2	0	5
23	Tamil Nadu	967	790	11.3	4867	968	512	25.2	5513	1050	566	18.4	5784
24	Telangana	1119	477	9	3448	1534	341	3.8	4637	1550	364	8.2	5813
25	Tripura	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	5931	2451	66.1	50776	16489	2576	70.7	58688	11358	2528	78.3	67512
27	Uttarakhand	68	25	68	344	64	0	-	308	87	1	0	393
28	West Bengal	83	15	0	595	128	1	0	721	122	7	0	856
TOTAL STATE(S)		34703	12480	32.1	191186	39075	7633	42.4	222584	41614	10118	36	253974
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	100	4	0	1	100	3	0	0	-	3
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	1	0	2	1	0	-	3	1	0	-	4
32	Delhi	51	21	9.5	277	59	3	0	333	100	2	0	429
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	5	3	0	-	6
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	50	3	0	-	53	6	0	-	59
TOTAL UT(S)		51	23	13	336	63	4	25	395	110	2	0	503
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34754	12503	32	191522	39138	7637	42.4	222979	41724	10120	36	254475

Cont.

The State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Castes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2022				2023			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs				Total Crime/Atrocities against SCs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	1571	1050	4	7230	1406	864	3.1	7846
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
3	Assam	3	0	-	21	4	0	-	25
4	Bihar	5135	339	43.1	58183	8171	599	30.1	63055
5	Chhattisgarh	354	327	77.4	1637	262	170	44.7	1693
6	Goa	7	2	0	30	4	2	0	32
7	Gujarat	1162	271	4.4	13073	1267	620	7.4	12731
8	Haryana	744	280	19.3	1118	806	352	19.3	3568
9	Himachal Pradesh	148	60	8.3	788	130	141	10.6	750
10	Jharkhand	318	143	19.6	2571	296	126	28.6	2731
11	Karnataka	1638	1113	1.3	30490	1718	1104	2.2	11051
12	Kerala	957	542	3.2	4575	967	816	13.5	4655
13	Madhya Pradesh	7588	3936	22.9	34412	8029	4895	21.4	37539
14	Maharashtra	2371	1010	8.8	14668	2790	991	8.9	16434
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	5	0	-	5	0	0	-	5
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	3090	248	16.1	19061	2778	541	8.4	21283
20	Punjab	69	40	27.5	375	108	43	14	429
21	Rajasthan	4031	1588	39.5	21538	3480	2541	61.4	22470
22	Sikkim	0	2	50	5	2	0	-	5
23	Tamil Nadu	1297	654	21.1	6410	1502	949	12.2	6946
24	Telangana	1979	892	4.8	6880	1154	849	4.2	7169
25	Tripura	1	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	12986	3052	80.2	76556	13560	4557	65.6	85478
27	Uttarakhand	99	2	0	490	78	12	69.7	556
28	West Bengal	123	59	0	900	87	37	2.7	949
	TOTAL STATE(S)	45708	16520	34.1	282989	48889	20205	31.3	311353
29	ABN Islands	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	1	1	100	4
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	2	0	1	0	0	-	1
32	Delhi	99	15	0	511	115	91	33	522
33	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	-	12	10	0	-	22
34	Ladakh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	13	0	-	72	2	0	-	74
	TOTAL UT(S)	119	18	0	690	128	92	33.7	633
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	45827	16538	21.1	283679	49017	20297	31.6	311986

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2019

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	6	22	25	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	4	3	5	5	8	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Gujarat	34	35	35	0	1	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	3	4	5	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	26	16	4	13	4	87	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
10	Jharkhand	13	35	4	21	22	0	90	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	Karnataka	23	50	28	57	14	3	198	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
12	Kerala	0	3	10	25	5	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	37	47	39	18	30	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nodda	0	41	0	0	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	4	6	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	0	30	11	6	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	23	20	2	4	7	0	55	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
24	Telangana	3	7	23	45	30	5	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	759	847	103	319	0	0	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	4	0	38	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	3	3	5	4	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		858	1290	330	618	134	12	3135	3	1	4	1	3	1	13
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D & D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	4	1	8	6	5	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh														
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		4	1	6	6	5	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		864	1291	336	624	139	12	3157	3	1	4	1	3	1	13

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2020

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 4 Months	4 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 4 Months	4 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	25	23	36	35	6	104	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	20	30	10	10	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	17	18	10	2	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	7	5	6	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	44	52	29	14	0	6	145	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Jharkhand	5	3	8	6	53	37	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	14	45	39	83	17	0	178	1	0	3	0	0	0	3
12	Kerala	3	4	6	18	22	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	25	49	67	31	4	2	178	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	4	8	9	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	13	18	3	0	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1	7	4	3	3	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	2	5	18	38	50	20	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	163	507	517	40	16	0	2733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	3	34	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	6	5	5	7	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		830	758	779	278	191	61	2897	3	0	3	0	1	0	8
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	8	8	7	9	3	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		8	8	7	9	3	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		838	766	786	287	194	61	2932	3	0	3	0	1	0	11

Source: Crime in India

Annexure -III

The State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for Schedule Tribes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019				2020				2021			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against STs				Total Crime/Atrocities against STs				Total Crime/Atrocities against STs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	103	113	1.8	765	234	111	0.9	888	346	54	5.6	1179
2	Assam	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
3	Assam	1	0	-	47	0	0	-	47	0	0	-	56
4	Bihar	85	10	20	455	75	0	-	530	66	11	36.4	545
5	Chhattisgarh	387	134	29.1	1554	462	98	48	1913	512	131	24.3	2314
6	Goa	2	1	0	18	2	0	-	20	4	1	0	23
7	Gujarat	289	32	15.6	2450	253	7	14.3	2996	328	43	0	2981
8	Haryana	1	0	-	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	-	17	1	0	-	18	6	0	-	24
10	Jharkhand	242	31	32.3	1049	89	30	40	2115	144	27	63	1732
11	Karnataka	249	167	1.8	1705	262	76	1.3	1891	346	127	0	2109
12	Kerala	94	38	5.3	503	109	32	21.9	580	112	31	29	650
13	Madhya Pradesh	1845	1327	31.2	7940	2362	421	35.9	9883	2547	981	34.3	12442
14	Maharashtra	447	252	11.9	2815	633	96	12.5	3351	557	102	11.8	3805
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	8	0	-	8	0	0	-	8	0	8	100	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	662	3	0	4662	575	8	0	5229	647	24	0	5852
20	Punjab	0	0	-	2	1	0	-	3	0	1	0	2
21	Rajasthan	832	434	44.7	7558	918	264	43.2	4209	950	277	45.1	4882
22	Sikkim	2	1	100	3	0	0	-	3	1	1	0	3
23	Tamil Nadu	28	24	25	86	14	0	-	100	18	0	-	118
24	Telangana	420	226	13.7	988	407	83	2.5	1312	505	134	5.2	1681
25	Tripura	2	0	-	2	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	51	1	100	1081	3	1	100	1083	3	0	-	1086
27	Uttarakhand	7	1	100	12	11	2	100	31	4	0	-	35
28	West Bengal	49	5	0	390	69	2	0	457	73	15	0	515
TOTAL STATE(S)		5917	3808	26.5	30122	6477	1219	28.5	35371	7178	1948	28.1	40580
29	Andaman Islands	0	1	0	25	3	0	-	28	4	1	0	31
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	7	0	10	1	0	-	11	1	0	-	12
32	Delhi	0	0	-	11	3	0	-	14	3	0	-	17
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1	8	0	46	7	0	-	53	8	1	0	60
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5918	3808	26.4	30168	6484	1219	28.5	35424	7186	1949	28.1	40640

Cont.

The State/UT-wise details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending at the end of the year (CPTEY) from 2019-2023 under the PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act, 1989 for **Schedule Tribes**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2022				2023			
		Total Crime/Atrocities against STs				Total Crime/Atrocities against STs			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	280	241	1.4	1314	295	134	3.7	1468
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
3	Assam	7	1	100	62	8	18	0	54
4	Bihar	102	24	4.2	663	124	2	100	785
5	Chhattisgarh	546	261	75.6	2599	342	207	30.9	2734
6	Goa	1	1	100	23	1	2	0	22
7	Gujarat	286	75	8	2189	297	128	11.7	3356
8	Haryana	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	-	28	6	6	0	27
10	Jharkhand	121	68	30.9	1285	152	37	58.5	1400
11	Karnataka	341	391	0.8	2059	403	207	1.4	2252
12	Kerala	174	108	10.2	714	172	160	12.5	722
13	Madhya Pradesh	2913	1162	35.9	13192	2727	1489	27.3	14428
14	Maharashtra	591	207	12.6	4183	682	273	13.6	4587
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	5	0	-	8
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	29	3	66.7	26	19	0	-	45
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	807	46	19.6	6613	896	111	0	7198
20	Punjab	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	0
21	Rajasthan	1109	738	48	5590	942	547	54.7	5982
22	Sikkim	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	50	8	0	170	45	11	0	203
24	Telangana	575	125	0.5	1877	401	287	7.7	2080
25	Tripura	0	0	-	2	4	0	-	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	-	1090	5	0	-	1093
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	-	26	1	0	-	37
28	West Bengal	101	35	2.9	581	94	42	11.9	633
TOTAL STATE(S)		8052	3207	28.1	45403	7432	3661	24.6	49122
29	ANJ Islands	3	1	0	33	1	0	-	34
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	2	0	14	3	1	0	16
32	Delhi	1	0	-	18	1	3	0	16
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
34	Ladakh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL UT(S)		10	3	0	66	5	4	0	67
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8062	3210	28.1	45469	7437	3665	24.6	49189

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2021

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						Total Cases Chargesheeted	The Protection of Civil Rights Act						Total Cases Chargesheeted
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	39	18	10	8	2	94	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	26	18	4	0	2	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	2	8	4	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	33	47	39	2	2	0	123	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	Karnataka	4	26	34	48	111	16	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	13	14	11	5	3	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	24	21	41	38	3	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	38	54	44	28	33	2	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Narayani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	1	2	3	7	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	11	8	3	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	54	28	20	28	11	0	141	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	Telangana	5	13	12	20	9	9	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1532	1533	290	0	0	0	3355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	West Bengal	6	18	15	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other States	1	5	2	0	7	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		1706	1813	525	196	222	36	4487	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	13	9	13	14	4	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		18	11	13	14	5	1	62	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL (All India)		1724	1824	538	210	227	37	4549	1	2	0	2	0	0	5

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2022

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	23	37	8	7	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	30	26	2	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	8	8	2	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	47	50	17	13	2	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	32	23	15	48	1	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	5	18	13	5	5	1	47	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
12	Kerala	5	6	11	2	2	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	60	134	48	36	11	1	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	1	2	4	4	5	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	18	11	3	0	1	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1	7	23	22	16	0	69	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
24	Telangana	10	9	11	17	12	12	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1221	928	533	0	0	0	2682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	11	13	12	2	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	5	5	8	8	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		1485	1275	747	131	118	18	3724	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	15	18	15	3	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
TOTAL UT(S)		12	17	18	15	3	0	65	3	3	3	0	0	0	9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1447	1292	765	146	121	18	3789	4	4	4	0	0	0	12

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2023

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	1 to 2 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	1 to 2 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	13	16	4	20	5	55	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	2	18	5	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	12	3	1	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	12	8	6	2	1	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	47	25	27	13	1	0	113	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Jharkhand	0	16	18	23	56	3	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	5	10	7	3	0	0	25	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
12	Kerala	1	8	10	8	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	44	106	85	44	9	0	288	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	3	7	9	11	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	7	8	13	4	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1	8	9	13	8	4	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	11	10	12	4	0	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1797	674	233	48	0	0	2532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	3	20	1	2	14	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	1	5	10	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		1987	798	483	105	118	25	3488	2	6	1	2	1	0	12
29	Andaman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DNR Himachal DSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	10	23	9	18	10	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		11	25	10	19	10	0	75	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
TOTAL (All India)		1998	823	493	124	128	25	3563	2	6	1	3	3	0	15

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2019

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	5	4	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	14	55	9	7	103	4	192	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
11	Karnataka	1	15	1	2	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	4	5	4	3	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4	3	3	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	1	0	1	12	4	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	0	6	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		33	86	46	33	111	8	317	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh														
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33	86	46	33	111	9	318	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2020

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	5	5	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	1	5	4	6	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	4	11	2	9	1	0	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
12	Kerala	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	6	9	15	5	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	10	9	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	2	8	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	3	3	12	7	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	2	3	1	4	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		17	50	62	38	21	4	192	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	1	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		17	51	62	38	24	5	197	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2021

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1	2	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	3	2	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	4	14	13	24	26	3	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	2	1	0	0	2	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
12	Kerala	1	3	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	8	12	7	6	7	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	1	0	4	3	1	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		24	44	37	36	39	8	188	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
29	Andaman Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D &	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		26	45	37	37	40	8	193	0	2	2	0	0	0	4

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2022

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	7	4	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	6	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	27	13	25	22	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	7	7	10	5	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	3	1	7	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	5	4	6	13	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		20	60	35	37	40	2	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1	1	1	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		21	61	36	39	40	3	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Time Taken for submitting Chargesheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act only & The Protection of Civil Rights Act under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2023

Sl.	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only							The Protection of Civil Rights Act						
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	4	0	2	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	2	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	15	10	28	26	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	16	2	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	7	24	14	4	1	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4	4	3	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Telangana	0	1	0	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	6	6	4	6	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		44	58	44	49	38	3	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Andaman Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		46	58	45	50	38	4	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3383
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) BASED PROJECTS ACROSS TAMIL NADU

JS(e-courts)
✓

3383. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based pilot projects in the High Court of Madras and district courts across Tamil Nadu for case management, legal research, translation, transcription and reduction of case pendency and the details thereof;
- (b) the details of AI-enabled e-Courts and digital justice initiatives implemented in Tamil Nadu, including the number of courts covered, funds allocated and measurable outcomes achieved;
- (c) whether the District and Subordinate Courts in Ramanathapuram district have been covered under any AI-based judicial initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the safeguards adopted to ensure the ethical use of AI, prevent bias, protect judicial independence and secure sensitive judicial data; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to extend AI-enabled judicial services to Ramanathapuram district through additional infrastructure, training and technical support 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 (e): The eCourts Mission Mode Project, under the National e-Governance Plan, is being implemented by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, in coordination with the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. Under the Phase-III of the Project, there is provision for adoption of emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) to enhance judicial efficiency.

e-Courts and Digital Initiatives like e-filing, NSTEP, e-Payment, etc, are functional in the courts in the State of Tamil Nadu for all Advocates/Litigants.

The operational framework, including safeguards to ensure the ethical use of AI, prevent bias, protect judicial independence and secure sensitive judicial data, governing the deployment and future use of AI-based solutions, is decided, in accordance with the Rules of Business and the policies of Supreme Court of India and respective High Courts.

The implementation of AI-enabled judicial services in District Courts falls strictly within the jurisdiction of the respective High Courts, which take decisions in consultation with, the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. As per the information provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, no AI Based Pilot project has been initiated in the High Court of Madras and District and Subordinate Courts, across the State of Tamil Nadu, including District and Subordinate Courts in Ramanathapuram district.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3386
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

**FINANCIAL UTILISATION OF PHASE III OF THE E-COURTS MISSION MODE
PROJECT**

Is (e-courts)
✓ 3386.

SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) the current implementation status and financial utilisation out of the allocated 7,210 crore budget for Phase III of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project across district and subordinate Courts;
- (b) the concrete steps being taken by the Government under this phase to ensure universal saturation of e-Sewa Kendras, with particular focus on rural and marginalised populations;
- (c) the total number of citizens who have accessed free legal advice through the Tele-Law initiative under the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) scheme as of date; and
- (d) the measures taken during the recent National Consultation on the Tele-Law initiative to integrate technology-enabled legal services with grass-roots judicial infrastructure?

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): Phase-III of the eCourts Mission Mode Project, covering the District and Subordinate Courts, is being implemented by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, in coordination with

the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, in a decentralized manner through the respective High Courts for the period 2023-24 to 2026-27. Against the total allocation of Rs. 3,225 crore, expenditure of Rs. 2,514.81 crore has been incurred under Phase III of eCourts Mission Mode Project during financial year 2023-24 to 2025-26. During the current financial year 2026-27, Rs. 1,200 crore have been allocated under the Scheme.

(b): Under Phase-III of the eCourts Mission Mode Project, e-Sewa Kendras are strengthened as citizen-centric facilitation centres to provide assisted access to various eCourts services including e-Filing, e-Payments, case status, cause lists, orders and judgments and other digital court services. The respective High Courts have established and operationalised e-Sewa Kendras in accordance with the approved implementation plan and local requirements, with the objective of enhancing accessibility to digital judicial services, particularly for litigants from rural, remote and underserved areas. Under Phase-III of the eCourts Mission Mode Project, as on 30.06.2026, 1806 e-Sewa Kendras are functional across 25 High Courts.

(c): The Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) Scheme has been continued as DISHA 2.0 as a Central Sector Scheme for pan India implementation for the period of 2026-31. DISHA 2.0 provides an easy, accessible, affordable, technology enabled and people-centric legal services through its components viz. Tele- Law (Reaching the Unreached), Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) Programme and Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme (LLLAP). A new vertical namely VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives)-Sanjeevani has been introduced under the DISHA 2.0.

The Tele-Law connects people with panel lawyers through mobile-app (Tele-Law for Citizens/Lawyers) and Toll-Free No. 14454 for rendering free pre-litigation legal advice through use of video/tele conferencing facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs)/Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) at the panchayat level. Nyaya Sahayaks, who are active community based legal facilitators, have been engaged in the Aspirational Blocks to strengthen service delivery. As on 31.07.2026, a total of 1,13,56,204 pre-litigation legal advice has been enabled through the Tele-Law initiative under the DISHA 2.0 Scheme.

(d): The National Consultation on the Tele-Law Initiative under the DISHA Scheme was held on 29th March 2026. A key outcome of the Consultation was the launch of the Nyaya Setu AI Chatbot, developed in association with BHASHINI, to integrate technology-enabled legal services with

grassroots justice delivery mechanisms. The Generative AI-powered multilingual and multimodal platform enables citizens to access information on legal processes, rights and available legal remedies through simple voice and text interactions across 22 Indian languages. It utilizes a Hybrid Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) architecture to ensure that responses are grounded in statutory legal texts.

The Nyaya Setu AI Chatbot facilitates multilingual legal assistance through automated query handling, structured data capture and information on legal rights and remedies. Complementing the Tele-Law ecosystem, it strengthens technology-enabled, citizen-centric legal services by improving accessibility, efficiency and inclusiveness, particularly for marginalized and underserved populations.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3399
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

AVERAGE DISPOSAL OF CASES BY FTSCs

JS(J-1)

3399. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the average annual number of cases disposed of per FTSC during the same period, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the disposal efficiency and pendency levels of FTSCs;
- (c) if so, the details and findings thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to improve disposal rates and reduce pendency in FTSCs;
- (d) the number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) functional in the country, since 2019, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and
- (e) the number of POCSO and rape cases instituted and disposed of by FTSCs since 2019, State/UT-wise and 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) to (c): 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 received from the High Courts, the average annual disposal per FTSC has been around **7 cases**. The State/UT-wise details of the average number of cases disposed of per FTSC are given at **Annexure -I**.

The impact assessment of the FTSC Scheme has been assessed through third-party evaluations from time to time, while seeking extension of the Scheme, the last one having been conducted by the NITI Aayog. The third-party report of NITI has recommended continuation of the FTSC Scheme taking into consideration its effectiveness in achieving its core objectives of speedy disposal of cases

relating to women and children, reduction of pendency, and providing a supportive environment for victims of sexual offences, particularly women and children.

Further, to strengthen the functioning of FTSCs, the Department conducts regular review meetings 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.

(d) and (e): As per the information made available by the High Courts, as of 30.06.2026, **779 FTSCs, including 399 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts**, were functional in 29 States/UTs. Since the inception of the Scheme and up to 30.06.2026, these courts have disposed of **3,96,940 cases**, while **2,56,097 cases remain pending**. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of functional FTSCs in the country are given at **Annexure-II**. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of number of POCSO and rape cases instituted and disposed of by the FTSCs since 2023 are given at **Annexure-III**.

State/UT wise details of average number of cases disposed of per FTSC

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Average disposal against the mandate of 165 cases per year ie 13.75 per month	
		2025	2026 (Jan-June)
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	13
2	Assam	12	10
3	Bihar	10	11
4	Chandigarh	11	10
5	Chhattisgarh	8	8
6	Delhi	4	4
7	Goa	4	5
8	Gujarat	9	10
9	Haryana	9	9
10	Himachal Pradesh	4	6
11	J&K	2	1
12	Karnataka	9	8
13	Kerala	8	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	6
15	Maharashtra	5	6
16	Manipur	2	2
17	Meghalaya	3	3
18	Mizoram	2	1
19	Nagaland	1	5
20	Odisha	10	8
21	Puducherry	6	9
22	Punjab	9	7
23	Rajasthan	8	7
24	Tamil Nadu	11	9
25	Telangana	6	7
26	Tripura	3	1
27	Uttarakhand	6	8
28	Uttar Pradesh	6	4
29	West Bengal	5	3
	AVERAGE	7	7

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of functional FTSCs in the country, since 2020

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	10	14	16	16	16	16
2	Assam	7	15	17	17	17	17	17
3	Bihar	45	45	45	46	46	54	54
4	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
6	Delhi	0	16	16	16	16	16	16
8	Goa	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	Gujarat	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
9	Haryana	16	16	16	16	16	18	18
10	Himachal Pradesh	3	6	6	6	6	6	6
11	J&K	0	4	4	4	4	4	4
12	Jharkhand*	20	22	22	22	22	0	0
13	Karnataka	14	18	30	31	30	30	30
14	Kerala	23	28	52	54	55	55	55
15	Madhya Pradesh	66	67	67	67	67	67	67
16	Maharashtra	25	34	39	19	6	37	38
17	Manipur	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	Meghalaya	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
19	Mizoram	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
20	Nagaland	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Odisha	15	36	44	44	44	44	44
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
23	Punjab	3	12	12	12	12	12	12
24	Rajasthan	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
25	Tamil Nadu	14	14	14	14	14	20	20
26	Telangana	19	25	34	36	36	36	36
27	Tripura	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
29	Uttarakhand	4	4	4	4	4	4	7
30	West Bengal	0	0	0	3	6	8	9
	TOTAL	599	700	765	757	747	774	779
* State of Jharkhand has exited the scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2026.								

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the number of POCSO and rape cases instituted and disposed of by the ETSCs since 2023

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2023 (Jan.-Dec.)		2024 (Jan. - Dec.)		2025 (Jan. - Dec.)		2026 (Jan. - June)	
		Cases Registered	Cases Disposed	Cases Registered	Cases Disposed	Cases Registered	Cases Disposed	Cases Registered	Cases Disposed
1	Andhra Pradesh	2279	2368	1419	2138	2159	2701	709	1226
2	Assam	3624	2300	3847	2685	2997	2393	1232	983
3	Bihar	6515	4464	6245	4556	7770	5836	4523	3425
4	Chandigarh	198	128	99	73	105	131	40	60
5	Chhattisgarh	1066	1450	1164	1365	1181	1410	1193	733
6	Delhi	1005	756	768	833	675	819	255	420
8	Goa	32	23	38	51	64	49	29	29
7	Gujarat	4003	4275	3593	4228	3217	3790	3079	2118
9	Haryana	1939	2094	2045	1911	2234	1779	970	937
10	Himachal Pradesh	214	299	237	432	262	306	101	225
11	J&K	76	41	164	112	82	102	75	34
12	Jharkhand*	2216	2189	2151	2313	929	979	0	0
13	Karnataka	3595	3713	3570	3553	3499	3260	1800	1437
14	Kerala	7255	7044	5462	6324	4153	4998	2697	2407
15	Madhya Pradesh	5896	8130	6238	6152	6213	5374	2892	2348
16	Maharashtra	2817	6811	1454	3716	44568	1009	35598	1354
17	Manipur	12	48	18	45	23	47	1	19
18	Meghalaya	204	135	252	265	257	164	108	83
19	Mizoram	120	60	63	73	83	62	25	23
20	Nagaland	5	6	9	11	19	12	17	29
21	Odisha	4626	5153	4264	5747	4614	5066	2163	2122
22	Puducherry	59	44	79	78	111	72	31	52
23	Punjab	1089	1502	1221	1127	1205	1277	450	533
24	Rajasthan	3533	4213	3615	4288	3206	4415	1278	1968
25	Tamil Nadu	2847	1861	2903	2670	7314	2211	2381	1075
26	Telangana	2486	1720	2461	2499	3160	2567	1367	1553
27	Tripura	88	163	66	89	121	109	38	26
28	Uttar Pradesh	23246	14898	33393	27640	41378	14848	16695	5209
29	Uttarakhand	351	383	606	437	484	290	160	220
30	West Bengal	75	48	1458	184	1833	424	827	168
TOTAL		81471	76319	88982	85595	143936	66500	79738	30816

* State of Jharkhand has exited the scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2026.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3423
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT COLLEGIUM

JS (APP Hs.)

✓3423. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received the recommendations of the Supreme Court Collegium for the appointment of 19 judges to the Madras High Court;
- (b) if so, the present status of each recommendation; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay, if any, in approving and notifying these appointments?

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): 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.

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.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3435
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST 2026**

LEGAL AID AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

JS(LAP)
✓3435.

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) the utilisation rate of the funds released to State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA) during 2025-26 and the reasons for underutilisation, if any, State-wise;
- (b) the number of legal aid applications rejected by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) and the grounds for such rejection;
- (c) the average time taken for the disposal of legal aid cases as compared with regular litigation; and
- (d) the details of the internal review, if any, of the quality and effectiveness of legal aid counsel empanelled under the scheme?

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 State/UTs-wise details of funds allocated by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) for implementation of various legal aid schemes and programmes are at **Annexure A**. The under utilisation of funds by some of the SLSAs was because of administrative and operational challenges due to introduction of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Treasury Single Account (TSA) Hybrid Model which affected processing of payments.

(b): Under Section 13(1) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, applications for legal aid are examined by the concerned Legal Services Authority and legal services are provided to persons specified under Section 12 of the said Act. The data regarding the number of legal aid applications rejected by the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) is not maintained by NALSA.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 3435 for answer on 07.08.2026 – Legal Aid and Access to Justice

Grants allotted to various State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) during the financial year 2025-26 - Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme code- 4287				
S. No.	Name of the SLSA	Amount Allotted	Amount utilised	Utilisation Rate (in %)
1	Andhra Pradesh SLSA	5,12,57,000	3,29,71,896	64.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh SLSA	2,12,85,000	2,09,76,500	98.55
3	Assam SLSA	23,46,23,000	22,38,96,791	95.43
4	Bihar SLSA	10,56,64,000	9,59,22,898	90.78
5	Chhattisgarh SLSA	10,00,00,000	9,48,19,729	94.82
6	Goa SLSA	1,36,89,000	1,02,13,951	74.61
7	Gujarat SLSA	15,07,62,000	14,34,53,855	95.15
8	Haryana SLSA	6,78,63,000	6,59,50,045	97.18
9	Himachal Pradesh SLSA	3,60,50,000	3,52,66,382	97.83
10	Jammu and Kashmir SLSA	8,15,00,000	7,54,68,755	92.60
11	Jharkhand SLSA	9,75,00,000	9,15,48,497	93.90
12	Karnataka SLSA	16,37,84,000	12,89,78,863	78.75
13	Kerala SLSA	6,99,00,000	6,47,88,820	92.69
14	Madhya Pradesh SLSA	15,44,76,000	14,25,39,896	92.27
15	Maharashtra SLSA	20,09,27,000	18,10,16,962	90.09
16	Manipur SLSA	2,08,72,000	2,08,72,000	100.00
17	Meghalaya SLSA	5,68,10,000	5,61,80,933	98.89
18	Mizoram SLSA	3,60,87,000	2,98,13,150	82.61
19	Nagaland SLSA	1,98,20,000	1,98,20,000	100.00
20	Odisha SLSA	5,75,00,000	5,47,42,769	95.20
21	Punjab SLSA	11,04,49,000	10,53,57,356	95.39
22	Rajasthan SLSA	13,27,22,000	12,33,86,928	92.97
23	Sikkim SLSA	1,14,80,000	1,13,91,020	99.22
24	Tamil Nadu SLSA	19,10,00,000	17,30,54,424	90.60
25	Telangana SLSA	11,80,00,000	11,44,28,557	96.97
26	Tripura SLSA	4,99,73,000	4,84,38,627	96.93
27	Uttar Pradesh SLSA	16,50,00,000	14,56,90,458	88.30
28	Uttarakhand SLSA	3,23,00,000	2,85,16,709	88.29
29	West Bengal SLSA	4,35,72,000	4,18,35,976	96.02
30	Andaman and Nicobar SLSA	5,00,000	5,00,000	100.00
31	Chandigarh SLSA	60,00,000	59,38,413	98.97
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli SLSA	7,38,000	7,22,013	97.83
33	Daman and Diu SLSA	10,20,000	10,20,000	100.00
34	Delhi SLSA	6,50,00,000	6,26,78,393	96.43
35	Puducherry SLSA	41,15,000	38,85,439	94.42
36	Ladakh SLSA	22,00,000	21,88,320	99.47
TOTAL		267,44,38,000	245,82,75,325	91.92

**Grants allotted to various State Legal Services Authorities during the Financial Year 2025-26-
from National Legal Aid Fund under the Scheme Code- 2298.**

S. No.	Name of the SLSA	Amount Allotted	Amount utilised	Utilisation Rate (in %)
1	Andhra Pradesh SLSA	3,35,00,000	3,34,93,163	99.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh SLSA	8,30,00,000	8,30,00,000	100.00
3	Assam SLSA	4,10,00,000	4,09,57,375	99.90
4	Bihar SLSA	7,75,00,000	7,75,00,000	100.00
5	Chhattisgarh SLSA	80,00,000	76,91,691	96.15
6	Goa SLSA	81,00,000	76,48,003	94.42
7	Gujarat SLSA	19,05,00,000	19,05,00,000	100.00
8	Haryana SLSA	7,15,00,000	7,13,94,488	99.85
9	Himachal Pradesh SLSA	2,75,00,000	2,75,00,000	100.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir SLSA	7,40,00,000	7,39,99,286	100.00
11	Jharkhand SLSA	13,25,00,000	13,25,00,000	100.00
12	Karnataka SLSA	9,30,00,000	9,30,00,000	100.00
13	Kerala SLSA	13,20,00,000	13,20,00,000	100.00
14	Madhya Pradesh SLSA	1,00,00,000	99,50,000	99.50
15	Maharashtra SLSA	3,50,00,000	3,50,00,000	100.00
16	Manipur SLSA	6,70,00,000	6,70,00,000	100.00
17	Meghalaya SLSA	4,07,00,000	4,07,00,000	100.00
18	Mizoram SLSA	7,90,00,000	7,90,00,000	100.00
19	Nagaland SLSA	3,80,00,000	3,79,90,000	99.97
20	Odisha SLSA	4,40,00,000	4,40,00,000	100.00
21	Punjab SLSA	10,25,00,000	10,25,00,000	100.00
22	Rajasthan SLSA	8,75,00,000	8,74,99,934	100.00
23	Sikkim SLSA	1,25,00,000	1,24,97,047	99.98
24	Tamil Nadu SLSA	1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	100.00
25	Telangana SLSA	60,00,000	60,00,000	100.00
26	Tripura SLSA	4,50,00,000	4,48,39,203	99.64
27	Uttar Pradesh SLSA	10,35,00,000	10,35,00,000	100.00
28	Uttarakhand SLSA	10,40,00,000	10,40,00,000	100.00
29	West Bengal SLSA	13,13,00,000	13,13,00,000	100.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar SLSA	27,00,000	20,21,455	74.87
31	Chandigarh SLSA	21,00,000	21,00,000	100.00
32	Delhi SLSA	15,25,00,000	15,25,00,000	100.00
33	Puducherry SLSA	80,00,000	80,00,000	100.00
34	Lakshadweep SLSA	20,00,000	19,99,918	100.00
35	Ladakh SLSA	82,50,000	78,21,332	94.80
36	Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC)	3,50,00,000	3,46,17,098	98.91
37	Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC)	60,00,000	53,85,007	89.75
TOTAL		210,76,50,000	210,44,05,000	99.85

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3450
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07th AUGUST, 2026**

JS (APPHs.)

TRANSPARENCY IN APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

✓3450. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes any policy or initiative to increase the representation of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Supreme Court and High Courts;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take any corrective steps to make the appointment process of judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court more transparent and time-bound;
- (c) whether the Government is formulating a long-term national action plan for judicial reforms in consultation with States, High Courts and other stakeholders; 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): Appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and various 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 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.
