

# 2013

## LOK SABHA REPLIES

**MONSOON SESSION, 2013  
[14th SESSION OF 15th LOK  
SABHA] [5th August, 2013 to  
30th August, 2013]**

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## INDEX

Sl.No.	Question No.	Question Type	Date	Subject	Division	Page No.
1.	52	Starred	07.08.2013	Judicial Accountability	Desk Side	1
2.	501	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Appointment of High Court Judges	Desk Side	4
3.	547	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	JR Desk	8
4.	551	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Pending Accident Cases	NM	11
5.	569	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Pending Rape Cases	NM	12
6.	572	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Fast Track Courts	M.Cell	18
7.	584	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Prisoners on Flimsy Grounds	M.Cell	22
8.	594	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Women's Courts	M.Cell	27
9.	620	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Norms to Set up Bench in HC	Desk Side	31
10.	678	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Cheque Dishonour Cases Pending in Courts	NM	33
11.	688	Unstarred	07.08.2013	Retirement Age of Heads of Tribunals	Consultant (PN Singh)	34
12.	122	Starred	14.08.2013	National Judicial Appointments Commission	Desk Side	36
13.	131	Starred	14.08.2013	Juvenile Justice System	NM	39
14.	1399	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Special Courts for CBI Cases	M.Cell	44
15.	1401	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Reservation Policy in Judiciary	Justice Section	48
16.	1430	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Reserved Post of Judges	Desk Side	50
17.	1455	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Fines for Frequent Adjournment	NM	51
18.	1460	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Divorce Cases under Family Courts	M.Cell	53
19.	1483	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Slow Judicial Process	NM	54
20.	1518	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Fast Track Courts	M.Cell	56
21.	1584	Unstarred	14.08.2013	Working Hours of Courts	Justice Section	57

*Desk Side*

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

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO.\*52**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, the 07.08.2013**

**Judicial Accountability**

\*52. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged corruption in judiciary;
- (b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the issue and to bring in structural reforms in the judicial system;
- (c) the current status of the proposal to set up All India Judicial Service;
- (d) whether the Government plans to bring in fairness and transparency in the selection of High Court Judges and also ensure accountability in judicial system; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.52 to be answered on 07.08.2013 regarding 'Judicial Accountability'.**

(a) and (b) : Representations alleging corruptions in judiciary are received in the Government from time to time. As per the established "in-house mechanism" for the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of Judges of their Courts. Administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. In view of this, the Central Government does not maintain records of such complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

With a view to enforce greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the higher judiciary, the Government has moved the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which provides for a comprehensive mechanism for handling complaints made by citizens on grounds of alleged misbehavior and incapacity against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and for taking action against those found guilty after investigation. The Bill also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

(c) : The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been support in favour of AIJS by 11<sup>th</sup> Law Commission in its 116<sup>th</sup> Report, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the High Courts. The proposal was recently placed for consideration in the Conference of Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts. It has been decided that further consultation on the matter would be required with States and High Courts.

...2/-

(d) and (e): The appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998. Representations have been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges. Based on the suggestions received, the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill is under formulation.

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*Desk Side*

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.501**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, the 07.08.2013**

**Appointment of High Court Judges**

501. SHRI DILPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

- (a) the number of vacancies of judges at different levels in the country and the number of pending cases, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has received recommendations from any State Government including Maharashtra for appointment of High Court judges;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reaction of the Government on these recommendations;
- (e) whether there has been any delay in taking a decision on these recommendations; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a): The number of vacancies of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India and Court-wise number of pending cases are given in the Statement at Annex. I

The vacancies of judges in the Subordinate Courts and the number of pending cases therein are given in the Statement at Annex. II.

(b) to (f) : 82 proposals for appointment of Judges have been received from 12 High Courts including 2 proposals from the High Court of Bombay. Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed as per the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (M.O.P.) formulated in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998. As per the M.O.P., the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with Chief Justice of India and for the appointment of a Judge of the High Court rests with the Chief Justice of that High Court. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a time consuming process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

**Annex.I referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.501 for answer on 07.08.2013.**

S.No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 1.08.2013	Number of pending cases As on 28.02.2013
A	Supreme Court of	3	66809
	High Court		As on 31.03.2012
1	Allahabad	68	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	1,99,229
3	Bombay	16	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	21	3,50,260
5	Chhattisgarh	08	52,264
6	Delhi	07	63,012
7	Gauhati	07	51,899
8	Gujarat	11	79,529
9	Himachal Pradesh	03	48,743
10	Jammu & Kashmir	03	85,298
11	Jharkhand	09	58,511
12	Karnataka	14	1,71,463
13	Kerala	08	1,23,437
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	2,35,150
15	Madras	17	4,83,848
16	Manipur	02	*
17	Meghalaya	0	*
18	Orissa	07	3,07,528
19	Patna	10	1,15,329
20	Punjab & Haryana	21	2,43,733
21	Rajasthan	09	2,79,577
22	Sikkim	01	69
23	Tripura	0	*
24	Uttarakhand	01	20,507
	Total	275	43,40,867

\*Newly created High Courts



Annex.II referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.501 for answer on 07.08.2013.

S.No.	State/Union Territory concerned	Vacancies in Subordinate Courts as on 31.03.2012	Number of pending cases as on 31.03.2012
1	Uttar Pradesh	268	57,98,272
2	Andhra Pradesh	117	9,17,620
3.a	Maharashtra	185	31,44,426
3.b	Goa	7	30,052
3.c	Daman, Diu & Silvassa	0	4,997
4	West Bengal	156	26,38,937
5	Chhatisgarh	38	2,66,220
6	Delhi	158	6,89,766
7	Gujarat	852	21,97,565
8.a	Assam	108	2,64,204
8.b	Meghalya	22	3,357
8.c	Tripura	27	43,954
8.d	Manipur	5	14,238
8.e	Nagaland	6	4,130
8.f	Mizoram	32	4,426
8.g	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6,148
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	1,95,018
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2,07,588
11	Jharkhand	89	2,98,240
12	Karnataka	174	11,15,280
13.a	Kerala	36	10,71,305
13.b	Lakshadweep	1	240
14.a	Tamil Nadu	123	11,93,541
14.b	Puducherry	7	27,141
15	Madhya Pradesh	151	11,29,432
16	Orissa	79	11,59,482
17	Bihar	507	16,28,291
18.a	Punjab	116	5,44,972
18.b	Haryana	124	5,94,733
18.c	Chandigarh	0	57,890
19	Rajasthan	180	14,32,967
20	Sikkim	4	1,310
21	Uttarakhand	126	1,52,640
	Andaman & Nicobar Island	--	13,384
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3732</b>	<b>2,68,51,766</b>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JR Desk

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 547

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

**Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary**

547. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has been providing assistance to States for development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided to various State Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the e-court project in the country with a view to upgrading information and communication technology infrastructure in various courts including Supreme Court and High Courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent, so far; and

(e) the time by which all the courts will be connected with video-conferencing?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a) & (b): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary has been under implementation since 1993-1994. Under the Scheme, Central Government augments the resources of State Governments for improving the physical infrastructure of the Courts as well as for meeting the housing needs of judicial officers. The ratio of Central share vis-a-vis State share under the scheme has been altered from 50:50 to 75:25 and the Scheme has been modified to cover

only district and subordinate courts, from 2011-12 onwards. For North-Eastern States, it is 90:10 and has been in force w.e.f. 2010-11. Central assistance is restricted to the budgetary allocation made for the Scheme. However, States are free to spend additional amount. The State/UT-wise details of funds released under CSS during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in statement annexed.

(c) to (e): Under the e-courts Integrated Mission Mode Project being implemented in the country, the Government has approved the ICT enablement (computerization) of the Supreme Court, High Courts and 14,249 district & subordinate courts by March 2014 with a budget of Rs. 935 crore. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is the implementing agency for the Project. A total amount of Rs. 597.35 crore has been released till date to NIC for the implementation of eCourts Project.

In 2010, the Government approved video-conferencing in approximately 500 locations covering prisons and corresponding courts by March 2014. Since a sizeable number of prisons have already acquired video - conferencing facility, it has been decided that ten prisons and corresponding courts be shortlisted to conduct a pilot study to determine the equipment and software best suited for connectivity between the Prisons and Courts through video-conferencing.

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STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF STATE-WISE GRANTS RELEASED UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES FOR JUDICIARY DURING LAST THREE YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR UP TO 31.07.2013

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Released in 2010-11	Released in 2011-12	Released 2012-13	Released in 2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1888.00	6393.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1524.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	2097.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	172.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	9893.00	10000.00
6.	Haryana	1320.00	2138.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	547.00	0.00	0.00	806.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	140.00	1035.00	2572.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1693.00
10.	Karnataka	500.00	2961.00	7610.00	5100.00
11.	Kerala	606.00	1169.00	1499.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1738.20	4403.00	2046.00	6141.00
13.	Maharashtra	1458.52	12915.00	5920.24	10000.00
14.	Orissa	723.00	2416.00	1534.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	7902.00	5000.00
16.	Rajasthan	70.00	1172.00	1042.00	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	1953.00	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	688.20	0.00	829.76	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2858.00	15659.00	9398.00	12530.00
20.	West Bengal	425.35	2518.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>11474.27</b>	<b>50543.00</b>	<b>61616.00</b>	<b>51270.00</b>
	<b>NE States</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	972.00	750.00	0.00
2.	Assam	500.00	2890.00	2954.90	0.00
3.	Manipur	209.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	155.00	0.00	704.78	0.00
6.	Nagaland	415.29	169.00	750.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	220.00	0.00	549.50	0.00
8.	Tripura	* 100.00	0.00	1495.60	2910.60
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>4031.00</b>	<b>7204.78</b>	<b>2910.60</b>
	<b>UTs</b>				
1.	A&N Islands	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	400.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Delhi	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	2250.00	2000.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Pondicherry	600.00	1250.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>14274.27</b>	<b>59574.00</b>	<b>70820.78</b>	<b>54180.60</b>

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)**

NM

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.551**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Pending Accident Cases**

**+551 SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:**

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

- (a) the number of accident related cases pending in various High Courts including the Delhi High Court till date;
- (b) the reasons for pendency of these cases; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to dispose of such cases or to take early decision thereon?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.569  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

Pending Rape Cases

+569. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

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

- (a) whether a large number of rape cases are pending in various High Courts and subordinate Courts of the country for disposal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, UT-wise;
- (c) the number of cases disposed off during the last three years and the current year along with the number of people convicted therein; and
- (d) the steps taken / likely to be taken for quick disposal of rape related cases?

ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

(a) to (c): As per the information furnished by High Courts, a Statement giving details of Pending Rape Cases and Cases disposed during last three years in High Courts is at Annex-I. The State / UT-wise details based on available National Crime Record Bureau data of total rape cases for trial in courts, cases convicted and cases pending trial at the end of the year during the last three years (2010-12) is at Annex - II.

(d) Disposal of cases including the rape cases is within the domain of judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of criminal cases, in general, and for certain serious offences relating to crime against women, in particular, Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, *inter alia*, provides that in every enquiry or trial, proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, and unless the court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded. This Section also provides that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under sections 376 to 376 D of the Indian Penal Code, the

inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of two (2) months from the date of commencement of the examination of witnesses. Not only that, several legislations enacted for protection of women and children against violence and sexual offences, *inter-alia*, contain provisions for speedy trial of such cases.

In the aftermath of the Delhi gang rape case, Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Ministers of the States to constitute Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in District/Subordinate Courts having a high pendency and to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The States have responded by designating special courts from out of the existing courts, for fast tracking such cases.

The Central Government has also provided funds on a matching basis from out of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Award for salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan LalVs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested that they may utilise these positions for creation of Fast Track Courts also.

Legal and other aid to women victims is provided by the trial courts under Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The assistance of State Legal Services Authorities is also sought, if required.

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Statement referred to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No. 569 dated 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2013.

Pending Rape Cases In High Courts and Cases disposed of by High Courts during last three years.

Sr. No.	Name of High Court	Number of pending Rape Cases as on 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2012.	Number of Rape Cases disposed from 01 <sup>st</sup> October, 2009 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2012 (three years).
1.	Allahabad	8215	39
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3758	628
3.	Punjab & Haryana	2717	536
4	Chhattisgarh	1533	246
5.	Orissa	1080	159
6.	Rajasthan	1164	83
7.	Bombay	1009	239
8.	Delhi*	924	1135
9.	Jharkhand	822	39
10.	Patna	797	106
11.	Kerala	420	295
12.	Andhra Pradesh	269	57
13.	Karnataka**	243	4522
14.	Gujarat***	230	147
15.	Madras	179	35
16.	Himachal Pradesh	177	418
17.	Gauhati	174	55
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	28	12
19.	Calcutta	27	14
20.	Uttarakhand	26	5
21.	Sikkim	0	2

\*The cases include all the categories of cases namely, Bail application, Criminal Appeal, Criminal Leave Petition, Criminal Revision, Criminal Writ Petition, Death Sentence Reference, and Criminal Misc. Cases relating to offence of rape pending in Delhi High Court.

\*\*This includes CrI.A, CrI.RP, & CrI.P U/s 438, 439 & 482 of Cr. P.C.

\*\*\*Tentative Number of matters pertaining to Kidnapping, Abduction & Sexual Offences (Section 354, 363 to 374, 376 & 377 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860)

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**Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 569 dated 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2013**  
**Cases Reported And Their Disposal By Police And Court Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) During 2010**

Sl	State/UT	Total Cases For Trial During The Year	Cases Compounded Or Withdrawn	Cases In Which Trials Were Completed	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted Or Discharged	Cases Pending Trial At The End Of The Year
1	Andhra Pradesh	3616	6	1031	141	880	2579
2	Arunachal Pradesh	517	2	6	4	2	509
3	Assam	5335	44	526	95	431	4765
4	Bihar	4154	0	873	227	648	3281
5	Chhattisgarh	4487	2	825	204	621	3660
6	Goa	105	0	27	5	22	78
7	Gujarat	2931	2	187	33	154	2742
8	Haryana	1479	0	456	113	343	1023
9	Himachal Pradesh	585	1	110	21	89	474
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1138	1	143	3	140	994
11	Jharkhand	2300	17	596	171	425	1687
12	Karnataka	1682	1	350	54	296	1331
13	Kerala	4071	0	256	45	211	3815
14	Madhya Pradesh	10886	27	2751	777	1974	8108
15	Maharashtra	13313	11	1048	146	902	12254
16	Manipur	66	0	3	1	2	63
17	Meghalaya	494	2	9	4	5	483
18	Mizoram	184	0	87	84	3	97
19	Nagaland	49	0	19	14	5	30
20	Odisha	4805	0	666	132	534	4139
21	Punjab	947	0	490	166	324	457
22	Rajasthan	3502	16	656	202	454	2830
23	Sikkim	89	0	3	2	1	86
24	Tamil Nadu	1930	1	432	105	327	1497
25	Tripura	764	1	112	28	84	651
26	Uttar Pradesh	5537	0	1392	705	687	4145
27	Uttarakhand	343	0	111	58	53	232
28	West Bengal	12384	15	655	90	565	11714
29	A&N Islands	65	0	0	0	0	65
30	Chandigarh	77	0	31	14	17	46
31	D&N Haveli	17	0	4	2	2	13
32	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	2
33	Delhi	1817	0	407	141	266	1410
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	2
35	Puducherry	34	0	1	1	0	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89707</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>14263</b>	<b>3788</b>	<b>10475</b>	<b>75295</b>

Continued...

Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 569 dated 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2013  
**Statement Of Cases Reported And Their Disposal By Police And Court Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) During 2011**

Sl	State/UT	Total Cases For Trial During The Year	Cases Compounded Or Withdrawn	Cases In Which Trials Were Completed	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted Or Discharged	Cases Pending Trial At The End Of The Year
1	Andhra Pradesh	3794	5	1007	111	896	2782
2	Arunachal Pradesh	547	0	23	4	19	524
3	Assam	5777	15	789	179	590	4993
4	Bihar	4101	1	847	210	637	3253
5	Chhattisgarh	4687	37	886	217	669	3784
6	Goa	111	0	14	4	10	97
7	Gujarat	3151	5	211	31	180	2935
8	Haryana	1555	0	578	135	443	977
9	Himachal Pradesh	617	1	130	29	101	486
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1225	4	169	14	155	1052
11	Jharkhand	2279	10	474	185	289	1795
12	Karnataka	1864	1	374	74	300	1489
13	Kerala	4521	0	201	31	170	4320
14	Madhya Pradesh	11331	34	3507	826	2681	7790
15	Maharashtra	13819	9	1012	205	807	12798
16	Manipur	68	0	1	1	0	67
17	Meghalaya	584	0	20	0	20	544
18	Mizoram	165	0	57	46	11	108
19	Nagaland	50	1	19	16	3	30
20	Odisha	5176	0	639	148	491	4537
21	Punjab	883	3	427	155	272	453
22	Rajasthan	3949	37	785	205	580	3127
23	Sikkim	98	0	20	11	9	78
24	Tamil Nadu	1973	3	353	72	281	1617
25	Tripura	889	0	202	24	178	687
26	Uttar Pradesh	5725	0	1447	816	631	4278
27	Uttarakhand	330	0	88	48	40	242
28	West Bengal	13718	0	686	79	607	13032
29	A&N Islands	87	0	0	0	0	87
30	Chandigarh	67	0	21	9	12	46
31	D&N Haveli	16	0	4	0	4	12
32	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	2
33	Delhi	1887	0	448	186	262	1439
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	2	1	1	0
35	Puducherry	37	0	2	0	2	35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95065</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>15423</b>	<b>4072</b>	<b>11351</b>	<b>79476</b>

Continued.....

**statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 569 dated 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2013**  
**Cases Reported And Their Disposal By Police And Court Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) During**  
**2012**

SI	State/UT	Total Cases For Trial During The Year	Cases Compounded Or Withdrawn	Cases In Which Trials Were Completed	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted Or Discharged	Cases Pending Trial At The End Of The Year
1	Andhra Pradesh	4058	13	961	108	853	3084
2	Arunachal Pradesh	548	1	30	3	27	517
3	Assam	6103	0	506	97	409	5597
4	Bihar	4155	0	609	119	490	3646
5	Chhattisgarh	4752	128	977	223	754	3647
6	Goa	123	1	12	1	11	110
7	Gujarat	3373	2	202	31	171	3189
8	Haryana	1612	0	526	133	393	1086
9	Himachal Pradesh	635	1	107	29	78	527
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1309	4	253	19	234	1052
11	Jharkhand	2397	18	562	161	401	1817
12	Karnataka	2076	0	428	65	363	1648
13	Kerala	5281	0	249	57	192	5032
14	Madhya Pradesh	11273	47	2801	547	2254	8425
15	Maharashtra	14414	8	1018	164	854	13388
16	Manipur	76	1	1	0	1	74
17	Meghalaya	637	1	15	7	8	621
18	Mizoram	203	0	74	61	13	129
19	Nagaland	45	0	11	8	3	34
20	Odisha	5873	0	724	154	570	5149
21	Punjab	985	2	456	151	305	507
22	Rajasthan	4352	28	766	230	538	3558
23	Sikkim	102	0	2	1	1	100
24	Tamil Nadu	2175	0	299	60	239	1876
25	Tripura	893	0	109	16	93	784
26	Uttar Pradesh	5791	36	1230	619	611	4525
27	Uttarakhand	370	0	119	75	44	251
28	West Bengal	15197	0	1023	112	811	14174
29	A&N Islands	94	0	8	3	5	86
30	Chandigarh	80	0	27	9	18	53
31	D&N Haveli	18	0	5	1	4	13
32	Daman & Diu	6	1	2	1	1	3
33	Delhi	2007	0	603	297	306	1404
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	48	0	2	1	1	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101041</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>14717</b>	<b>3563</b>	<b>11154</b>	<b>86032</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)  
L O K S A B H A  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 572**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Fast Track Courts**

**+572. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI D.B.CHANDRE GOWDA:**

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

- (a) the details of Fast Track Courts functioning in the country;**
- (b) the number of cases disposed off and the number of cases pending in these courts, State/UT-wise;**
- (c) the total funds allocated/spent for setting up of these courts during each of the last three years and the current year;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of the said courts; and**
- (e) If so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?**

**A N S W E R  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

**(a)to(c) Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were established with support of the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission in 2000 as a one time measure to reduce the pendency of sessions cases. Central funding was continued till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. As on that date, 1192 FTCs were reported functional. A Statement giving number of FTCs functioning, cases disposed off by them and number of cases pending State-wise as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011, is at Annex-I. State-wise central grants released for FTCs during the period 2008-2011 is at Annex-II. While central support for the FTCs has been discontinued, several State**

**Governments have been providing support to continue the FTCs from their own resources.**

**(d)&(e) After the unfortunate incident of gang rape in Delhi in December 2012, the States have been requested to set up FTCs for trial of rape cases, inter-alia by utilizing 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary based on the judgment of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2012. The Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2013 also decided that the State Governments shall take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs for offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose.**

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha  
Unstarred Question No. 572 for 7/8/2013**

Sl. No.	Name of the state	No. of FTCS functioning as on 31/3/2011	No. of cases disposed off as on 31/3/2011	No. of cases pending as on 31/3/2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	199953	36975
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1660	2502
3	Assam	20	55811	16380
4	Bihar	179	159105	80173
5	Chhattisgarh	25	76575	18095
6	Goa	5	434296	103340
7	Gujarat *	61	4017	1079
8	Haryana **	6	33590	4769
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	33427	6699
10	Jharkhand	39	87789	22238
11	Karnataka #	87	184067	34335
12	Kerala	38	95367	13793
13	Madhya Pradesh **	84	317363	43239
14	Maharashtra *	51	381619	41899
15	Manipur	2	2861	198
16	Meghalaya	3	843	188
17	Mizoram	3	1635	233
18	Nagaland	2	716	129
19	Odisha	35	60441	5758
20	Punjab **	15	46347	12223
21	Rajasthan	83	123024	26423
22	Tamil Nadu \$	49	371338	40621
23	Tripura	3	5591	221
24	Uttar Pradesh	153	411658	53117
25	Uttarakhand	20	98797	
26	West Bengal	109	113903	32180
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>3292785</b>	<b>605813</b>

\* as on February, 2011

\*\* as on December, 2010

# as on August, 2010

\$ as on December, 2008

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred  
Question No. 572 for 7/8/2013**

**Central grant released to States for Fast Track Courts during the year  
2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the state	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	142.40	0	1096.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	14.40	14.40
3	Assam	91.20	96.00	96.00
4	Bihar	720.00	720.00	720.00
5	Chhattisgarh	148.80	148.80	129.60
6	Goa	19.20	14.40	24.00
7	Gujarat	580.80	0	777.60
8	Haryana	38.40	76.80	67.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	38.40	43.20	43.20
10	Jharkhand	249.60	196.80	192.00
11	Karnataka	182.40	446.40	441.60
12	Kerala	148.80	148.80	148.80
13	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	316.80	316.80
14	Maharashtra	417.60	412.80	537.60
15	Manipur	9.60	9.60	9.60
16	Meghalaya	28.80	0	28.80
17	Mizoram	14.40	14.40	14.40
18	Nagaland	9.60	9.60	9.60
19	Orissa	158.40	168.00	168.00
20	Punjab	0	163.20	81.60
21	Rajasthan	398.40	398.40	398.40
22	Tamil Nadu	0	470.40	235.20
23	Tripura	0	11.56	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	99.62
26	West Bengal	571.20	571.20	571.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5458.00</b>	<b>5613.16</b>	<b>7315.62</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)  
L O K S A B H A  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 584**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Prisoners on Flimsy Grounds**

**+584. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:**

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

- (a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government to release the prisoners who are in jails on flimsy grounds and are unable to manage the bail amount;**
- (b) if so, the number of prisoners released under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;**
- (c) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any such scheme; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such a scheme is likely to come into force?**

**A N S W E R  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

**(a)to(d) No scheme has been formulated by the Central Government for release of under-trial prisoners, who are unable to manage bail amount. However, the following provisions are made in the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) in this regard:-**

**(i) Section-436 provides for release of an indigent person on personal bond.**

**(ii) Section-436(A) provides for a right to the under-trial to seek bail once he/she has served one half of the maximum sentence.**



**(III) Section-167 provides for the release of the under-trial on bail in case the investigation is not completed within the stipulated time.**

**Government has drawn attention of the Chief Justices of High Courts for proper implementation of the existing provisions in the CrPC to provide relief to under-trial prisoners. Government has also requested Chief Justices of High Courts as well as the Chief Ministers of States to devise strategies and undertake a programme in Mission Mode for release on bail of those under-trial prisoners who are entitled to be so released and to ease congestion in jails.**

**Statements indicating the State/UT-wise distribution of under-trial prisoners released/transferred during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 as available on the website of National Crime Records Bureau is attached at Annex-I, II and III respectively.**

TABLE - 4.8

## DETAILS OF UNDERTRIALS RELEASED/TRANSFERRED DURING THE YEAR 2009

SL NO	STATE/UT	ACQUITTED	RELEASED ON APPEAL	RELEASED ON BAIL	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER STATES	EXTRADITED	OTHER RELEASES	TOTAL (COL.3 TO 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3994	27	149764	0	8	508	154301
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
3	ASSAM	861	268	24882	112	0	30	25943
4	BIHAR	4863	4754	71103	32	0	0	80742
5	CHHATTISGARH	3470	34	34638	32	0	513	38687
6	GOA	141	0	151	0	0	0	292
7	GUJARAT	5127	0	36989	658	0	3	42777
8	HARYANA	8283	8074	38699	48	19	197	53320
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	135	0	1987	10	8	0	2138
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	48	0	1818	0	0	0	1966
11	JHARKHAND	2742	1375	36940	285	1	4126	45488
12	KARNATAKA	2207	6	32812	3	0	2	34830
13	KERALA	2964	1547	33010	0	0	1643	39154
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4133	1038	110133	419	40	774	118535
15	MAHARASHTRA	4898	0	82363	0	0	22894	109743
16	MANIPUR	0	0	1207	18	0	6	1231
17	MEGHALAYA	72	18	669	10	0	0	769
18	MIZORAM	80	134	2820	2	8	0	3024
19	NAGALAND	0	242	50	0	0	0	292
20	ORISSA	2888	0	42534	15	228	71	48837
21	PUNJAB	1067	1108	1120	0	0	227	3523
22	RAJASTHAN	4787	3631	70085	646	1	285	79415
23	SIKKIM	38	0	282	0	0	0	320
24	TAMIL NADU	2062	120	53934	3	0	71	56180
25	TRIPURA	190	2	750	2	0	76	1020
26	UTTAR PRADESH	10090	23207	263951	470	0	0	297728
27	UTTARAKHAND	1825	24	10772	504	0	33	13158
28	WEST BENGAL	1806	38	71100	70	0	0	72712
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>68299</b>	<b>43634</b>	<b>1174289</b>	<b>3339</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>31258</b>	<b>1321131</b>
29	A & N ISLANDS	7	1	570	0	0	0	578
30	CHANDIGARH	38	64	3688	22	0	0	3812
31	D & N HAVELI	15	0	134	0	0	0	149
32	DAMAN & DIU	7	3	5	0	0	0	15
33	DELHI	1676	1	29571	339	0	6241	37828
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
35	PUDUCHERRY	32	0	2163	0	0	0	2185
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>38164</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6241</b>	<b>44610</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>70074</b>	<b>43703</b>	<b>1210453</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>37499</b>	<b>1365741</b>

TABLE - 4.6

## DETAILS OF UNDERTRIALS RELEASED / TRANSFERRED DURING THE YEAR 2010

SL NO	STATE/UT	ACQUITTED	RELEASED ON APPEAL	RELEASED ON BAIL	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER STATES	EXTRA-DICTED	OTHER RELEASED	TOTAL (COL.3 TO 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3997	438	159342	227	0	359	164363
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	139	0	0	0	139
3	ASSAM	998	163	25808	62	0	15	27042
4	BIHAR	4963	4369	70488	34	0	0	79944
5	CHHATTISGARH	3316	211	32480	159	0	397	36563
6	GOA	62	0	457	4	0	2	525
7	GUJARAT	5491	0	34102	36	0	7	39636
8	HARYANA	3985	794	42943	314	0	166	48192
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	210	5	2271	6	0	0	2492
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	118	66	6381	25	0	0	6590
11	JHARKHAND	3003	884	34784	190	0	250	39111
12	KARNATAKA	2275	7	34880	3	0	3	36868
13	KERALA	6805	5404	12236	0	0	0	24245
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5134	1518	106184	550	0	995	114381
15	MAHARASHTRA	5319	0	73956	4	0	22178	101455
16	MANIPUR	1	0	1241	1	0	10	1253
17	MEGHALAYA	69	38	1118	0	5	0	1228
18	MIZORAM	79	180	3242	0	0	0	3501
19	NAGALAND	0	62	45	0	0	2	109
20	ODISHA	2989	0	42534	10	0	305	45837
21	PUNJAB	1094	1541	1739	0	0	230	4604
22	RAJASTHAN	6038	1041	76948	109	1	873	85010
23	SIKKIM	39	0	285	0	0	0	318
24	TAMIL NADU	1247	88	64180	0	1	110	65828
25	TRIPURA	188	54	884	3	0	11	1120
26	UTTAR PRADESH	10437	23929	275640	491	0	0	310487
27	UTTARAKHAND	755	941	5695	81	0	36	7508
28	WEST BENGAL	1522	32	72450	64	0	0	74068
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>69925</b>	<b>41753</b>	<b>1182010</b>	<b>2373</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26037</b>	<b>1322105</b>
29	A & N ISLANDS	3	0	596	0	0	0	639
30	CHANDIGARH	45	39	3346	34	0	0	3464
31	D & N HAVELI	13	0	190	8	0	0	209
32	DAMAN & DIU	8	0	13	0	0	0	19
33	DELHI	1528	0	28341	631	0	6787	37287
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
35	PUDUCHERRY	40	0	1736	15	0	0	1791
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>1635</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34270</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6787</b>	<b>43417</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>71560</b>	<b>41792</b>	<b>1216280</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32824</b>	<b>1365522</b>

TABLE - 4.6

## DETAILS OF UNDERTRIALS RELEASED / TRANSFERRED DURING THE YEAR 2011

SL. NO	STATE/UT	ACQUITTED	RELEASED ON APPEAL	RELEASED ON BAIL	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER STATES	EXTRA-DITED	OTHER RELEASES	TOTAL (COL.3 TO 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4979	130	138918	13	0	85	144123
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	227	0	0	0	227
3	ASSAM	889	139	25898	21	0	16	26771
4	BIHAR	4885	11450	80154	0	0	318	96917
5	CHHATTISGARH	2789	329	36447	0	0	0	39575
6	GOA	35	0	633	0	0	0	668
7	GUJARAT	3431	0	37801	53	0	962	42247
8	HARYANA	4212	5604	38540	349	0	186	48871
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	295	1	2272	6	0	11	2585
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	159	18	3747	23	0	61	4008
11	JHARKHAND	2606	852	35773	146	0	187	39564
12	KARNATAKA	3741	6	36705	7	0	3	40462
13	KERALA	6327	7384	6714	0	0	12	22437
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4943	673	97082	195	0	1352	104245
15	MAHARASHTRA	4509	0	75548	0	0	17925	97982
16	MANIPUR	30	0	1683	0	0	9	1722
17	MEGHALAYA	9	80	1111	7	0	40	1247
18	MIZORAM	216	121	2904	0	0	0	3241
19	NAGALAND	292	21	757	6	0	98	1174
20	ODISHA	2681	0	45835	15	0	53	48584
21	PUNJAB	1102	1556	1759	0	0	233	4660
22	RAJASTHAN	5678	1852	78792	0	0	1466	87888
23	SIKKIM	25	0	236	0	0	0	261
24	TAMIL NADU	1370	46	58782	0	0	79	60277
25	TRIPURA	332	16	939	0	0	0	1287
26	UTTAR PRADESH	10345	24024	271009	423	0	0	305801
27	UTTARAKHAND	660	760	7524	70	0	0	9014
28	WEST BENGAL	1179	767	84035	139	0	221	86381
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>67749</b>	<b>55849</b>	<b>1173621</b>	<b>1473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23297</b>	<b>1321989</b>
29	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	601	0	0	0	602
30	CHANDIGARH	41	24	3479	27	0	0	3571
31	D & N HAVELI	5	0	265	16	0	0	297
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	6	2	0	0	8
33	DELHI	2107	13	36590	448	1	6220	46489
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	8	3	0	0	11
35	PUDUCHERRY	35	0	1821	30	0	0	1886
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42860</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>51834</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>69939</b>	<b>55886</b>	<b>1216481</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29517</b>	<b>1373823</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)  
L O K S A B H A  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 594**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Women's Courts**

**594. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:**

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

- (a) the State-wise and location-wise number of women's courts set up so far to deal exclusively with the cases relating to atrocities against women as on date;**
- (b) whether there is any proposal to set up more women's courts in the country and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the number of cases of crime against women filed in various courts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;**
- (d) the number of cases in which decisions have been pronounced by the courts and the number of cases still pending; and**
- (e) the legal reforms contemplated, if any, by the Government to deal with the increasing number of cases of crime against women?**

**A N S W E R  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

**(a)&(b) Cases relating to atrocities, including atrocities against women, are tried in Sessions Courts under the subordinate judiciary. Establishment of Courts at the subordinate level and their number and location are the responsibilities of the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts; this information is not centrally maintained.**

**(c)&(d) Information in respect of rape cases and the cases of sexual harassment for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is enclosed at Annex-I and Annex-II respectively.**

**(e) Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 to inter-alia amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure for expediting trial in rape cases, making punishment in such cases more stringent and punishing public servants disobeying the directions under law. Chief Justice of all the High Courts have also been requested to invite the attention of the District Judges to the use of provisions under Section 157, 309 and 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to examination of witnesses on a day to day basis, keeping adjournments at a bare minimum and expediting trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2013, it has been decided that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take immediate steps to establish a suitable number of Fast Track Courts relating to offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society and provide adequate funds for the purpose.**

CASES REGISTERED(CR), CASES CHARGESHEETED(CS), CASES CONVICTED(CV), PERSONS ARRESTED(PAR), PERSONS CHARGESHEETED(PCS) & PERSONS CONVICTED(PCV) UNDER RAPE DURING 2009-2011

SL	STATE	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1189	965	118	1457	1302	182	1362	1210	141	1751	1674	173	1442	1218	111	1758	1785	157
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	59	46	3	60	51	3	47	34	4	49	40	4	42	38	4	47	41	4
3	ASSAM	1891	1304	128	1644	1040	235	1721	1110	95	1524	1153	117	1700	1032	179	1470	1009	185
4	BIHAR	828	793	170	1088	1043	217	795	593	227	802	618	200	836	820	210	1185	1086	240
5	CHHATTISGARH	876	982	248	1128	1117	263	1012	942	204	1190	1208	270	1053	1027	217	1287	1253	240
6	GOA	47	24	7	56	41	7	36	44	5	50	62	7	28	33	4	34	49	4
7	GUJARAT	453	377	53	610	587	44	508	391	33	617	520	43	430	489	34	621	618	43
8	HARYANA	603	525	125	849	832	280	720	580	113	908	853	81	733	530	135	801	620	170
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	103	178	29	250	280	40	180	139	21	197	204	38	180	143	29	187	183	46
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	237	193	12	303	301	12	245	177	3	265	209	6	277	231	14	349	348	19
11	JHARKHAND	719	687	284	785	764	341	773	706	171	836	911	184	754	804	155	758	731	220
12	KARNATAKA	506	401	33	595	557	49	586	512	54	771	783	82	638	538	74	837	812	84
13	KERALA	508	615	53	684	751	57	834	644	45	659	778	52	1102	709	31	1220	739	300
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2998	2851	582	4243	4221	854	3135	3088	777	4307	4407	1220	3406	3223	828	4558	4903	898
15	MAHARASHTRA	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225	1689	1468	148	2180	2146	300	1701	1585	208	2533	2422	259
16	MANIPUR	31	5	0	22	7	0	34	4	1	22	5	1	55	5	1	24	5	2
17	MEGHALAYA	112	87	7	110	98	7	143	60	4	135	73	4	130	81	0	120	83	0
18	MEZORAM	83	86	56	31	117	53	82	84	84	112	128	73	77	98	48	74	70	40
19	NAGALAND	22	25	10	27	28	18	16	13	14	17	19	13	23	20	18	37	13	29
20	ODISHA	1023	834	146	1118	1100	103	1025	1128	132	1305	1360	180	1112	1037	146	1224	1218	204
21	PUNJAB	511	440	158	681	631	234	548	438	166	788	654	344	479	426	155	680	671	208
22	RAJASTHAN	1519	967	221	1388	1387	206	1571	872	202	1343	1868	248	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358
23	SIKKIM	19	19	5	18	19	5	18	21	2	21	30	1	18	12	11	28	12	11
24	TAMIL NADU	596	515	91	776	776	111	695	487	105	777	682	118	677	478	72	637	611	110
25	TRIPURA	190	168	24	356	169	24	230	185	28	320	179	32	206	238	24	250	248	29
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1759	1312	623	2918	2100	1187	1608	1173	705	2680	1942	1334	2042	1580	816	3571	2395	1625
27	UTTARAKHAND	111	98	48	138	146	83	121	104	50	171	159	85	129	86	48	149	143	73
28	WEST BENGAL	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132	2311	1806	50	2395	2242	128	2383	2004	79	1879	2164	121
	TOTAL STATE	20874	17254	3489	25207	23316	5089	21603	18149	3830	26380	24819	1412	23682	19258	3876	28083	25687	6470
29	ANDAMAN ISLANDS	18	14	1	98	27	1	24	20	0	39	28	0	15	22	0	28	48	0
30	CHANDIGARH	20	17	16	98	25	28	31	29	14	44	38	16	27	21	9	27	31	19
31	D&N HAVELI	4	4	1	6	5	1	3	4	2	9	4	2	4	3	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI UT	489	440	170	557	616	185	507	449	141	602	537	201	572	477	186	707	647	243
34	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	4	1	0	4	3	2	1	5	2	1	7	4	0	29	20	0
	TOTAL UT	523	484	200	638	681	227	568	505	188	694	605	190	624	627	198	756	748	254
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	21397	17738	3688	25845	23996	6316	22172	18654	3708	27074	26215	1632	24206	19785	4072	29078	26438	6724

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal of police and justice includes the information on pending cases from previous year also

Annex-II

CASES REGISTERED (CR), CASES CHARGESHEETED (CS), CASES CONVICTED (CV), PERSONS ARRESTED (PAR), PERSONS CHARGESHEETED (PCS) & PERSONS CONVICTED (PCV) UNDER SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING 2009-2011

S	STATE	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3520	3103	613	4179	1947	881	4582	3332	731	3820	3885	881	3551	3291	639	4122	4223	852
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
3	ASSAM	10	5	3	12	7	3	20	9	3	35	13	8	0	0	0	26	8	0
4	BIHAR	12	14	0	16	24	0	18	9	0	22	20	0	14	14	0	9	16	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	152	140	26	224	200	56	182	172	31	281	258	85	174	185	24	250	254	37
6	GOA	10	7	0	10	7	0	16	13	2	22	21	2	12	7	2	15	9	2
7	GUJARAT	114	107	14	168	130	22	119	80	8	131	134	13	81	81	9	188	184	9
8	HARYANA	606	580	358	717	717	395	580	526	304	835	828	408	491	455	362	584	555	429
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	37	37	1	40	51	1	78	54	1	73	85	1	62	52	2	58	59	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	371	355	99	512	511	114	282	234	100	285	285	139	359	357	94	458	458	117
11	JHARKHAND	83	98	11	38	35	14	18	11	3	20	37	3	7	13	7	18	14	4
12	KARNATAKA	64	30	1	49	39	1	88	18	0	22	21	0	41	47	2	44	47	5
13	KERALA	345	381	58	453	445	68	557	515	70	604	617	78	573	518	108	688	580	138
14	MADHYA PRADESH	728	848	221	1047	1042	285	918	899	309	1152	1183	340	702	748	240	850	851	412
15	MAHARASHTRA	1088	1023	22	1337	1278	28	1180	1083	34	1515	1441	42	1071	1013	38	1300	1321	67
16	MANDHUR	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
17	MCGH MALAYA	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
20	ODISHA	210	199	16	297	290	18	232	231	11	304	346	18	219	233	12	313	302	15
21	PUNJAB	35	34	12	50	49	18	38	27	13	42	36	17	51	23	11	36	32	15
22	RAJASTHAN	24	21	6	28	34	16	23	17	8	22	22	11	9	7	7	13	13	7
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	501	519	296	688	651	371	620	624	417	739	752	353	434	343	170	490	457	186
25	TRIPURA	5	5	3	10	8	0	8	4	0	8	7	0	8	8	0	9	8	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2524	2675	1030	3818	3917	2734	11	21	1851	15	38	3157	1	1	1642	3	1	2158
27	UTTARAKHAND	248	258	88	419	431	254	165	169	244	282	291	228	72	70	108	111	110	149
28	WEST BENGAL	106	81	24	124	102	28	163	127	27	165	140	44	200	147	41	225	175	43
	<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	<b>10884</b>	<b>10265</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>14200</b>	<b>13715</b>	<b>6103</b>	<b>8843</b>	<b>8170</b>	<b>4310</b>	<b>10259</b>	<b>10331</b>	<b>5786</b>	<b>8377</b>	<b>7578</b>	<b>3639</b>	<b>9575</b>	<b>8582</b>	<b>4621</b>
29	ANDHRA PRADESH	7	4	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	14	11	0	3	8	0	7	11	0
30	CHANDIGARH	2	1	4	8	1	6	4	0	8	2	0	12	12	10	0	11	12	0
31	DNH HAVELI	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI UT	118	92	53	132	151	88	80	100	47	88	100	74	112	140	33	165	168	43
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	19	13	6	21	21	9	22	20	2	28	28	6	16	11	4	20	12	4
	<b>TOTAL UT</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>47</b>
	<b>TOTAL ALL INDIA</b>	<b>14009</b>	<b>10377</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>14380</b>	<b>13893</b>	<b>6186</b>	<b>9991</b>	<b>8298</b>	<b>4367</b>	<b>10494</b>	<b>10470</b>	<b>6078</b>	<b>8570</b>	<b>7746</b>	<b>3676</b>	<b>9880</b>	<b>8884</b>	<b>4668</b>



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Desk Side*

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.620

TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2013

Norms to Set up Bench of HC

†620. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the norms to set up the High Court Benches;
- (b) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals for establishment of High Court benches in their respective States including Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the said benches are likely to be established?

ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

(a) Setting up of Benches of a High Court is considered by the Government of India after receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government, which has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Governor of the State.

(b) to (d) Proposals for establishing Benches of High Courts have been received from the State Governments of Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh.

Proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka for establishing two Permanent Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga has the consent both of the State Government and Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court. The proposal has been processed for seeking approval of the President.

...2/-

The Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal for establishment of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri. The Calcutta High Court has intimated that the infrastructural facilities provided by the State Government are presently inadequate for establishment of the Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri.

The Chief Minister of Kerala had sent a request in the year 2005 for setting up a bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram. The Chief Justice of High Court of Kerala has not approved the establishment of the High Court Bench at Thiruvananthapuram.

Proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala, has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not submitted any proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.678  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

**Cheque Dishonour Cases Pending In Courts**

**+678. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:**

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

- (a) the number of cases pertaining to cheque dishonour pending in various courts during the last three years till date, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up more courts for disposing of such pending cases; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**  
**MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND**  
**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
**(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a) to (c): Cheque dishonour cases constitute a significant portion of the pending criminal cases in the subordinate courts. With a view to reduce excessive litigation on account of Section 138 and other related provisions of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted to make suggestions for necessary policy and legislative changes in this regard. The IMG has since given its recommendations, which, *inter-alia*, include use of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism, codification of summary procedure to be followed in such cases and encouragement to be given for transactions through electronic mode of payment. Besides, State Governments and High Courts have been requested to set up Special Courts to liquidate the backlog of Cheque dishonor cases. The details with regard to pendency of Cheque dishonor cases in various courts during last three years and the number of Special Courts set up by State Governments to deal with the matters are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.688

Consultant  
(Sh. P. M. Singh)

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2013

**Retirement Age of Heads of Tribunals**

+688. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the tribunal-wise age of retirement of the heads of different tribunals in the country;
- (b) whether the Law Commission has recommended uniform age of retirement for all heads of tribunals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and
- (d) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be implemented?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

(a). The Government does not centrally maintain details of age of retirement etc. of heads of Tribunals being administered by different Ministries/Departments of the Government. However, based on the available information, the age of retirement of Chairpersons of 13 Tribunals headed by Judges of the Supreme Court/High Court is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d): The Law Commission of India, in its 232<sup>nd</sup> Report (2009), recommended that the age of retirement of chairpersons should be uniformly fixed at 70 years for all Tribunals. Likewise, the age of retirement of Members of all Tribunals should be fixed uniformly at 65 years. A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted in March, 2013 to consider and examine all issues relating to uniformity of retirement age, conditions relating to the tenure of appointment/re-appointment and provisions concerning residential and office accommodation for quasi-judicial/regulatory bodies/tribunals etc. The GoM has held two meetings on 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 and 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2013. It may take another 6 months to introduce a Bill in the Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the GoM.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 688

S.No	Name of the Tribunal	Retirement Age of Chairperson
1.	Central Administrative Tribunal	68 years
2.	Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal	65 years
3.	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	70 years
4.	Competition Appellate Tribunal	68 years
5.	National Green Tribunal	70 years
6.	Armed Forces Tribunal	70 years for a Judge of Supreme Court. 65 years for Chief Justice of High Court.
7.	Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal	70 years
8.	Company Law Board	67 years
9.	National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission	70 years
10.	Cyber Appellate Tribunal	65 years
11.	Securities Appellate Tribunal	68 years
12.	Appellate Tribunal for Energy Conservation	70 years
13.	National Industrial Tribunal	65 years

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

*Desk Side*

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO.\*122**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, the 14.08.2013**

**National Judicial Appointments Commission**

†\*122. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

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

- (a) the existing mechanism for regulating appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Judicial Appointments Commission;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the time by which the said commission is likely to be set up;
- (d) whether all stakeholders and higher judiciary have been consulted in the matter and if so, the reaction thereto; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to initiate a recruitment drive for appointment of judges in fast track courts and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS &  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

- (a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.122 to be answered on 14.08.2013 regarding 'National Judicial Appointments Commission'.**

(a) : The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under Article 124 (2) of the Constitution while the Judges of the High Courts are appointed under Article 217 (1) of the Constitution. The appointment of Judges is made as per the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998.

Judges to the Supreme Court are appointed by a collegium system comprising the Chief Justice of India, along with four senior-most judges of the apex court. The appointment of Judges to the High Court is initiated by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court in consultation with two senior most judges of that High Court and in further consultation with the Chief Minister and the Governor. The recommendations received are referred to the Chief Justice of India, who in turn consults two senior most judges in the Supreme Court and consultee judges who have experience in that High Court. The recommendations of the Chief Justice of India are forwarded to the Minister for Law and Justice for the approval of the Prime Minister and the President.

(b): There is a proposal to establish a Judicial Appointments Commission. However, no decision has been taken by the Government so far.

(c)& (d) : Recommendations have been made in the past by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002), 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Commission (2007-08) and the Law Commission of India (214<sup>th</sup> Report-2008). Representations have also been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. Based on the suggestions received, consultations have been held with retired Judges of the Higher Judiciary, who advocated the setting up of a Judicial Appointments Commission to select eligible and meritorious candidates for appointment as High Court Judges.

(e) : Recruitment of judges in the subordinate judiciary including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) rests with the respective State Government. FTCs were set-up to handle long pending cases on the recommendation of 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission which provided grants to the States to cover full cost of the FTCs from 2000-01 to 2004-05. After the term of 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was over, Government continued to provide financial support for FTCs till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011. States were free to meet additional expenditure in excess of the grant provided by the Central Government. The Central scheme of grant to States for FTCs was discontinued after 31.03.2011.

However, in pursuance of the judgement of Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case, 10% additional positions of judges (about 1800) are required to be created at district/subordinate level. The Chief Ministers have been requested to make use of these additional positions of judges, to be funded on a matching basis by the Central Government and the State Governments, for trial of rape cases. An amount of upto Rs. 80 crore per annum upto 31/03/2015 has been approved for the purpose from the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Award.



NM

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.131

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

Juvenile Justice System

**+\*131.SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI MODUGULA VENUGOPALA REDDY:**

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

- (a) the number of juvenile courts in the country and the number of cases filed in such courts, State / UT-wise;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such courts in the country and if so, the details thereof; State / UT-wise;
- (c) whether India's first child witness courtroom, designed to present friendly image of courts for child witnesses, was opened recently and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the legal reforms contemplated, if any, by the Government to strengthen the juvenile justice system in the country?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY)**

**(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(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.131 FOR ANSWER ON 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013.**

(a) to (d): A Statement giving the number of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in the country, as furnished by Ministry of Women and Child Development, is at Annex-I. As per data of National Crime Record Bureau, a Statement on disposal of juveniles apprehended under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) and sent to Juvenile Justice Boards in the year 2012 is enclosed at Annex - II.

As per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act), State Governments / UT Administrations are required to constitute, for every district, one or more Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and ensure their effective functioning as per the procedures prescribed under the JJ Act and Rules made there-under.

The first Child Witness Court Room in Delhi was inaugurated on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 at Karkardooma Court Complex. It aims to ensure compliance with child friendly procedure for investigation, trial and examination as per directives in judicial pronouncements as well as with the recently enacted provisions of protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The JJ Act was amended in 2006 to strengthen the existing mechanisms which, inter alia, include (i) providing timelines for setting up of statutory structures and producing a child before the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), (ii) establishing JJ Act as the primary law for children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law and (iii) enhancing provisions for adoption and expanding the list of children in need of care and protection to include surrendered children, working children, street children and children found begging, etc. Further in 2010, amendments were made to remove discriminatory references against children affected by leprosy and other diseases.

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In the conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held in New Delhi on 07<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, the State Governments have been requested to take steps to improve the conditions of various Homes contemplated under the JJ Act. The State Governments have also been asked to make earnest endeavours to establish Juvenile Justice Boards in the districts, where they are yet to be set up and establish Child Welfare Committees for the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and to encourage the adoption process.

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**Annex - I**

Statement referred to In Lok Sabha Starred Question No. \*131 dated 14.08.2013.

**State / UT - wise number of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in country**

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Number of JJBs
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman & Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	26
13.	Haryana	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	21
17.	Karnataka	30
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	35
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	8
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Orissa	30
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	22
29.	Rajasthan	33
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	32
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	72
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>608</b>

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Disposal Of Juveniles Apprehended (Under IPC And SLL Crimes) And Sent To Courts During 2012  
(State & UT-Wise)

Annex - II

No.	State/UT	Apprehended (Total)	Sent To Adolescent Centres (A.C.)	Placed Under Parental Guardianship	Released On Probation (P)	Sent To Special Nursing Home	Death Penalty Imposed	Other Disposal	Total Sent To Courts
<b>STATES:</b>									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2372	557	599	81	269	63	96	727
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	72	51	21	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	988	369	307	0	106	5	17	184
4	BIHAR	3262	449	542	189	1177	65	180	880
5	CHHATTISGARH	2502	330	109	384	722	215	188	554
6	GOA	97	7	8	4	48	0	3	27
7	GUJARAT	2406	185	328	169	214	111	365	1034
8	HARYANA	1151	153	76	96	40	32	42	712
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	244	63	32	2	25	0	1	121
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	82	0	2	7	0	0	1	72
11	JHARKHAND	345	24	59	5	82	6	124	45
12	KARNATAKA	456	107	23	0	121	1	17	187
13	KERALA	989	213	184	29	135	9	27	392
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6488	1059	1219	370	670	573	840	1757
15	MAHARASHTRA	6630	852	1907	520	1790	86	112	1363
16	MANIPUR	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	106	12	3	0	22	0	13	56
18	MIZORAM	144	2	44	48	39	9	0	2
19	NAGALAND	25	0	8	0	13	3	1	0
20	ODISHA	955	145	179	19	338	72	9	194
21	PUNJAB	260	12	9	0	44	3	4	188
22	RAJASTHAN	2561	288	285	58	1257	47	192	426
23	SIKKIM	94	16	26	11	12	5	12	12
24	TAMIL NADU	3542	428	1034	108	1138	78	82	673
25	TRIPURA	147	10	0	26	5	0	25	81
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1005	34	1	8	747	7	32	176
27	UTTARAKHAND	244	4	84	8	148	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	823	41	160	7	40	23	45	498
<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>		<b>37987</b>	<b>6411</b>	<b>7369</b>	<b>2129</b>	<b>9207</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>2428</b>	<b>10341</b>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>									
29	A & N ISLANDS	18	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	134	16	40	0	11	10	3	54
31	D & N HAVELI	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
32	DAMAN & DIU	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
33	DELHI	1572	500	138	54	443	29	141	267
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	85	0	53	0	0	0	0	32
<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>		<b>1836</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>		<b>39823</b>	<b>6927</b>	<b>7601</b>	<b>2183</b>	<b>9677</b>	<b>1452</b>	<b>2572</b>	<b>10721</b>

Source: Crime in India

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1399**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Special Courts for CBI Cases**

**1399. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to set up additional special courts specially for trial of CBI cases in various States;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such courts set up so far during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;**
- (c) whether there has been a delay in setting up of the said courts at various places;**
- (d) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up of promised CBI courts, location-wise; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to set up adequate number of special CBI courts with required infrastructure and manpower with corresponding public prosecutors?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

**(a) to (e) : Government had decided to set up 71 special courts in various States of the country on the norms of not less than 50 cases per court, as per direction of the Supreme Court, in Criminal**

**Appeal No. 88-93 of 2003, (CBI vs Saurin Rasiklal Shah & others) for ensuring expeditious disposal of cases filed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and other contemporaneous statutes. Out of these 71 courts, 66 are already functional. The State-wise details regarding number of such courts set up during the last three years and the current year, and current status regarding functioning of these courts is at Annexure-A. Government is pursuing with the State Governments for making the remaining special courts functional at the earliest.**

**The Supreme Court has again directed on 13.12.2012 for setting up more additional special courts given the fact that cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act had gone up. Accordingly, Government had decided to set up 22 additional special courts in 11 States. The State-wise details regarding current status of these additional special courts is at Annexure-B.**

**The Central Government has accorded the sanction for appointment of a Public Prosecutor, Puirvi Officer, Naib Court (Head Constable) and a Clerk in each of these courts. The infrastructure and manpower for courts are provided by respective State Governments.**

## Annexure A

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1399 for answer on 14.8.2013.**

Statement showing where the Special Courts are functioning:(Out of 71) as on 1/8/2013.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location of the court	No. of Courts	Year since operational	Remarks
<b>HYDERABAD ZONE</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	03	2012	
		Vishakhapatnam	02	2012	
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore	02	2010	
		Dharwad	01	2011	
<b>PATNA ZONE</b>					
3.	Bihar	Patna	03	2011	
4.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	02	2011	
		Dhanbad	04	2011	
<b>DELHI ZONE</b>					
5.	Delhi	Delhi	15	2011(9) ,2012(6)	
6.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	02	2011	
<b>LUCKNOW ZONE</b>					
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	04	2010	
		Ghaziabad	02	2010	
<b>MUMBAI ZONE-I</b>					
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	03	2010	State Government has approved one court at Goa and has identified its location.
		Nagpur	01	2011	
		Amravati	01	2011	
		Pune	01	2011	
<b>MUMBAI ZONE-II</b>					
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	02	2011	
<b>CHANDIGARH ZONE</b>					
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	01	2011	The proposal to have a special court at Shimla was dropped due to less number of CBI cases in the State.
11.	Haryana	Panchkula	01	2011	
<b>BHOPAL ZONE</b>					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	01	2009	
		Jabalpur	01	2009	
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	01	2012	
<b>KOLKATA ZONE</b>					
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	06	2011(3) ,2012(3)	
15.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	01	2012	State Government has to provide infrastructure and the respective High Court to has to provide the presiding officer in respect of 3 courts. Building for setting up these courts is under construction.
<b>GUWAHATI ZONE</b>					
16.	Assam	Guwahati	02	2012	
<b>CHENNAI ZONE</b>					
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	03	2010	
	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	01	2011	
		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>66</b>		



**Annexure B**

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1399 for answer on 14.8.2013.**

**Status of 22 Additional Special Courts as on 01.08.2013**

S. No.	Place	No. of courts proposed	Present position
1.	Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	01	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
2.	Guwahati, Assam	01	Sanction issued on 26.03.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
3.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	05	Sanction issued on 09.04.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
4.	Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	01	Sanction issued on 26.03.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
5.	Ernakulam, Kerala	01	Sanction issued on 26.03.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
6.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	01	Venue shifted to Indore and sanction is to be issued.
7.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	02	Sanctions issued on 27.06.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
8.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	01	
9.	Patiala, Punjab	01	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
10.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	02	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
11.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	02	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
12.	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	01	
13.	Alipur, West Bengal	02	Sanction issued on 05.04.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
14.	Asansol, West Bengal	01	
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1401

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

**Reservation Policy in Judiciary**

1401. SHRI SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to reserve higher posts in judiciary for eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST category; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

(a) and (b) : Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons.

The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and from amongst women.

Under the Constitution of India, recruitment and promotion of judicial officers in the district and subordinate courts in the country fall within the purview of the State Governments. As per information received from State Governments and High Courts, most of the States have provisions for reservation of posts in State Judicial Services for eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST category.

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

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**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1430**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, the 14.08.2013**

**Reserved Post of Judges**

†1430. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the posts of judges reserved for OBC candidates are vacant in the Supreme Court and High Courts;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of judges belonging to Other Backward Classes in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the country;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide reservation to OBCs in the Supreme Court and High Courts as per the Mandal Commission's recommendations; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS &  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a) to (d): Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class-wise data of Judges is maintained. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and from amongst women.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1455  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

Fines for Frequent Adjournment

1455. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has suggested that the higher judiciary should impose fines for frequent adjournments by lower judiciary to speed up trials;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court has taken steps to ensure strict enforcement of section 309 of Cr.PC limiting the adjournments before the lower judiciary;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which three adjournments as per Section 309 would be strictly implemented and fine would be imposed for frequent adjournments by lower judiciary?

ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

- (a): No, Madam.
- (b) : Does not arise.
- (c) to (e): Trial of cases in courts and their ultimate disposal is within the domain of judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of criminal cases, Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, *inter alia*, provides that in every enquiry or trial, proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, and unless the court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded. This Section also provides that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under sections 376 to 376 D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of two (2) months from the date of commencement of the examination of witnesses.

(2)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent judgement in case titled *Gurnalb Singh Versus State of Punjab* has expressed concern on the repetitive failure of subordinate judiciary to follow the mandate of law and the views expressed by the Court from time to time. Hon'ble Court referred to the conditions laid down by the legislature under section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which deals with the power to postpone or adjourn proceedings. Hon'ble Court has directed that the trial courts shall keep in mind the statutory provisions.

*M. Cell*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)**

**L O K S A B H A  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1460**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Divorce Cases under Family Courts**

**1460. DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI DHRUVA NARAYANA:**

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

- (a) whether the number of divorce cases has increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of divorce cases pending before family courts in each State of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the steps taken by the Government to expedite these cases;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States to set up more family courts in the country to meet the demand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far; State-wise?

**A N S W E R  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

(a)&(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c)&(d) 212 Family Courts have been set up in 22 States so far. A proposal was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide 100% grant for establishment of 84 Family Courts. As per the Family Courts scheme, Central Government provides 50% of the cost of construction of a Family Court subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh as a one-time grant, and Rs. 5 lakh annually as the recurring cost. The State Government is required to provide matching share. Since the scheme does not envisage 100% central assistance for meeting the non-recurring/recurring expenditure on Family Courts in the States, the State Government was informed accordingly.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1483  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

Slow Judicial Process

+1483. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the 'Rule of Law Index Scores and Rankings' prepared by the World Justice Project has maintained that the judicial process in India is very slow;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the report ranks India at 78<sup>th</sup> place in the list of 97 countries in the matter of dispensing justice;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken to usher in reforms in the judicial process and ensure speedy delivery of justice in the country?

ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY)

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

(a) to (e): World Justice Project (WJP), an independent non-profit organization based in United States of America, has published Rule of Law Index 2012 Report in which countries of the World including India, have been differently ranked based on a set of indicators. Since the basis for selection of the indicators as well as the details in respect of them, are not given, it is difficult to verify the veracity or justification of the rankings and make any comment.

The Indian Judicial System has great resilience and strength in promoting Rule of Law even in the face of challenge posed by continuing high pendency in the subordinate courts. In order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve the twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and

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improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerisation, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.09.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing policy guidelines for developing a national Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

M. Cell

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)  
L O K S A B H A  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1518**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013**

**Fast Track Courts**

**1518. SHRI BALKRISHNA K. SHUKLA:**

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

- (a) whether the scheme of Fast Track Courts was started as a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Central assistance was curtailed substantially over the years and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether various State Governments have borne the extra burden for the period of extension of the scheme; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?**

**A N S W E R  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)**

**(a) to (e) Setting up of subordinate courts is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were set-up to handle long pending cases on the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) under which grants were provided to States to cover the full cost of the FTCs for the five year period 2000-01 to 2004-05. Government continued the grant to States for FTCs for another six years, till 31.3.2011. States were free to meet any expenditure in excess of the grant provided by the Central Government. The Central Scheme of grant to States for FTCs was discontinued after 31.3.2011. However, some States have continued FTCs beyond 31.3.2011 with their own resources. In its judgment dated 19.4.2012 in Brij Mohan Lal case, the Supreme Court has accepted the policy decision of the Central Government not to finance the FTC scheme beyond 31.3.2011.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

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UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1584

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2013

WORKING HOURS OF COURTS

1584. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
DR. M. JAGANNATH  
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH

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

- (a) the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for improvement in justice delivery and the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard;
- (b) whether the working hours of courts have been increased through morning/ evening shifts for quick disposal of pending cases as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of huge backlog of pending cases in various courts of the country?

ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

- (a) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended the following initiatives for improvement in justice delivery:
  - (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning / evening/ shift courts;
  - (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts;
  - (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the

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marginalized and empower them to access justice;(iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each state to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions; and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.

- (b) & (c) Out of Rs. 5000 crore awarded under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, Rs. 2500 crore has been allocated for Morning/ evening/ shift/special courts to try petty cases so as to clear the backlog of cases and to reduce pendency using the existing infrastructure. The details of fund allocation and progress is at Annex. State Governments have expressed various difficulties in holding morning/evening/shift courts such as (i) Geographical & local constraints particularly in North-Eastern States; (ii) Shortage of Judicial Officers of appropriate status for these courts; and (iii) resistance from Bar Associations.
- (d) The initiatives such as Lok Adalats, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centres, Training of Judicial officers and Training of Public Prosecutors under Thirteenth Finance Commission have contributed to disposal of backlog of cases pending in courts. Since the commencement of the Thirteenth Finance Commission until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2013, 46 lakh cases are reported to have been disposed by holding 94,000 Lok Adalats all over the country.

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## Annex

## Physical and Financial Progress of Morning/ Evening / Shift Courts etc. under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant (Status as on 31st July, 2013)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Fund allocated	Fund released	Utilization certificated received	Number of Morning/ Evening / Shift Courts etc. functioning in state
1	Andhra Pradesh	145.18	43.55	0.00	207
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53.15	10.63	0.00	0
3	Assam	45.31	9.06	0.12	89
4	Bihar	214.32	64.30	0.00	38
5	Chhattisgarh	54.56	10.91	0.00	0
6	Goa	7.68	1.54	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	161.17	48.35	0.00	0
8	Haryana	61.61	18.48	1.82	64
9	Himachal	19.75	7.90	0.45	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32.61	9.78	0.00	0
11	Jharkhand	82.62	16.52	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	136.71	41.01	0.00	0
13	Kerala	67.42	20.23	0.29	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	204.91	61.47	0.00	0
15	Maharashtra	297.57	89.27	12.88	394
16	Manipur	5.33	1.07	0.06	0
17	Meghalaya	1.57	0.31	0.01	0
18	Mizoram	6.27	1.88	0.00	0
19	Nagaland	4.23	0.85	0.00	0
20	Orissa	83.25	24.98	0.85	198
21	Punjab	54.25	16.28	1.69	52
22	Rajasthan	129.34	38.80	0.00	0
23	Sikkim	2.04	0.41	0.00	0
24	Tamil Nadu	123.54	24.71	1.00	10
25	Tripura	12.54	3.76	0.18	135
26	Uttar Pradesh	340.84	102.25	2.56	340
27	Uttarakhand	42.8	12.84	0.35	25
28	West Bengal	109.43	32.83	0.00	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>713.97</b>	<b>22.26</b>	<b>1659</b>