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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2734

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2019

Affordable Justice

2734. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

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

- (a) the details of achievement made by the Government to make affordable and easy justice available to the common man in the country;
- (b) whether Government has evolved any scheme in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS  
& INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

- (a) to (c): The Government has undertaken a number of measures to make available affordable and easy justice to the common man in the country. The Government has implemented Access to Justice Project since 2012 in 8 States of the North East namely, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and the State of Jammu & Kashmir in partnership with State Legal Services Authorities and State Governments. Under the project a number of legal aid and literacy

programme are being implemented in these States. The Government in partnership with UNDP also implemented another project on Access to Justice in 8 States namely, UP, Bihar, M.P, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha and Maharashtra from 2009 to 2017. Under the project training and capacity building of panel lawyers, para legal volunteers, elected representatives of gram panchayats and anganwadi workers have been undertaken.

In April, 2017, the Government has launched three new legal empowerment initiatives, namely, Tele-law, Pro Bono legal services and Nyaya Mitra. Tele-law scheme has been launched in 1800 gram panchayats in 11 States of the country for providing free legal aid to marginalised persons as mentioned in section 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. Till June, 2019, out of 72,167 cases registered under the scheme, legal advice has been provided in 70,423 cases. Under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) scheme, 551 advocates have been registered for providing pro bono legal services and 444 cases have been registered under the Nyaya Bandhu Programme. Under the Nyaya Mitra scheme, Nyaya Mitras have been engaged in 6 States namely, UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tripura.

In addition to the aforesaid initiatives, Government has released Rs. 6,986 crore, to various states and UT governments till date, since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, Rs. 3,542 crore (which is 50.70% of the total amount released till date) has been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. As per information available, the number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101

as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,790 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,833 court halls and 1896 residential units are under construction. The Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of Rs.3,320 crore.

Further, the number of computerised District & Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) has been launched which provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.67 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders & final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App with facility of QR Code (more than 20 lakh downloads), email service, SMS push & pull services. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country with a total number of electronic transactions at 262.26 crore.

National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, has also undertaken number of measures to make available affordable and speedy justice to the common man in the country. Under the Act, legal services institutions have been set up at state, district and taluka level. Apart from the legal services institutions, High Court Legal Services Committees are constituted at all High Courts level and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee at the

Supreme Court level to provide free legal services to the persons eligible under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act. Free legal services include payment of court fees, providing advocate and preparation of paper book etc.

Legal aid clinics set up in jails, observation homes, juvenile justice boards and law schools are manned by panel lawyers and para legal volunteers of legal services authorities. NALSA has also developed schemes and programmes to ensure equitable access to justice for specific categories of people who are excluded from the formal legal system due to political, cultural, social or environmental conditions. During 2018-19, more than 14.72 lakh persons have benefited through legal services provided by them.

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Ad. II (coord)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2755

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10.07.2019

Setting up of Benches of High Court

†2755. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA  
SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

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

- (a) the norms of procedure fixed for setting up benches of any high court;
- (b) the details of high court benches and their jurisdiction, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of requests received from the States for setting up a separate high courts and benches, State-wise including Darbhanga in Bihar;
- (d) the details of hindrances in their establishment along with the reasons for delay therein and the action taken in this regard; and
- (e) the time by which separate high courts/benches are likely to be set up in States?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, COMMUNICATIONS  
AND ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

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

A statement showing Principal Seat of High Courts along with their Jurisdiction and Benches of High Courts State-wise is at **Annexure-I**. Requests for establishment of High Court Benches in different parts of the country have been received from various sources including some State Governments from time to time. However, at present there is no complete proposal from any State, pending for consideration of the Central Government including the State of Bihar for establishment of Patna High Court Bench at Darbhanga. A statement showing the request received from various States and their status is at **Annexure-II**.

The Government of Haryana has been requesting for establishment of a separate High Court for the State in Chandigarh. The Government of Punjab has different views in the matter. In the absence of consensus between the State Governments, no final decision has been taken.

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**Annexure-I**

A statement showing the High Courts and their Benches State-wise/UT-wise as referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2755 to be answered on 10.07.2019

Sl. No.	High Court(States)	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction	Permanent Bench and Date from which the Bench began functioning
1.	Allahabad(Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (01.07.1948)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	-
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Telangana	-
4.	Bombay(Maharashtra)	Mumbai	Maharashtra; Goa; Daman & Diu; Dadra & Nagar Haveli;	Nagpur (01.05.1960), Panaji (01.07.1948), Aurangabad (27.08.1984)
5.	Calcutta(West Bengal)	Kolkata	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(i) Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri vide Presidential Order dated 7 <sup>th</sup> February, 2019. (ii) Circuit Bench at Port Blair.
6.	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	-
7.	Delhi(NCT of Delhi)	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	-
8.	Gauhati(Assam)	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh	Kohima (10.02.1990), Aizawl (05.07.1990), Itanagar

				<b>(12.08.2000)</b>
9.	Gujarat	Sola (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	-
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka	Dharwad <b>(24.08.2013)</b> , Gulbarga <b>(31.08.2013)</b>
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam (Kochi)	Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior <b>(01.11.1956)</b> , Indore <b>(01.11.1956)</b>
16.	Madras(Tamil Nadu)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Madurai <b>(24.07.2004)</b>
17.	Orissa	Cuttack	Orissa	-
18.	Patna(Bihar)	Patna	Bihar	-
19.	Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh	-
20.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur <b>(31.01.1977)</b>
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim	-
22.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand	-
23.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur	
24.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya	
25.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura	



**Annexure-II**

**A statement showing list of proposals/demands received for setting up of Benches of the High Courts State-wise/UT-wise as referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2755 to be answered on 10.07.2019**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/High Court</b>	<b>Place where Bench is proposed</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Orissa	Western and Southern regions of Odisha	The proposal for setting up Bench of Orissa High Court in Western and Southern regions by the State Government of Odisha was received on 28.09.2013. The request made by the State Government has been forwarded to the High Court for their views in October, 2013. The Chief Minister, Odisha has been requested vide letter dated 12 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019 to work out the details of the proposed Benches after consultation with the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court.
2.	Haryana/P &H	Southern/Western Haryana	The proposal for setting up Bench of Punjab & Haryana High Court in Southern/Western Haryana by the State Government of Haryana was received on 17.04.2015. The request made by the State Government has been forwarded to the High Court for their views on 25.05.2015. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court has informed vide letter dated 12 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017 that a committee of four senior most Judges of the High Court has examined the issue and submitted a detailed report. The Committee has recommended that

			the principal seat of Punjab & Haryana High Court at Chandigarh is aptly located and there is no need for setting up a separate Bench of this Court. This view has been endorsed by the Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court. This has been conveyed to the Chief Minister, Haryana vide letter dated 24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018.
3.	Jharkhand	Dumka	<p>The request made by the State Government for establishment of Bench of Jharkhand High Court at Dumka was received on 12.02.2015 and has been forwarded to the Jharkhand High Court for views on 17.07.2015. The Registrar General, Jharkhand High Court vide letter dated 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 has intimated that the Hon'ble Chief Justice observed that the matter be kept pending for the following reasons:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are less number of Judges in the High Court; and</li> <li>2. There being no suitable place for housing the Circuit Court.</li> </ol> <p>This has been conveyed to the Law Department, Government of Jharkhand vide letter dated 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.</p>

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

Ad. II (Lords)

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2774

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019

Constitution of Anomalies

2774. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

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

- a) the details of steps taken/to be taken to remove constitutional anomalies prevailing especially in J&K since the independence;
- b) whether the Government has any proposal to address the problem of one nation two Constitution concept in the country in near future;
- c) if so, details thereof, State-wise; and
- d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE, COMMUNICATIONS AND  
ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a) to(d): Though the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir is in existence since 17<sup>th</sup> November 1956, the executive and legislative powers of the State are limited to matters other than those with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for the State under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Provisions of the Constitution of India are made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir from time to time, based on consultation / concurrence of the State Government, as required.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2835

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019.

Reservation in Judicial Recruitment

†2835. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

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

- (a) whether there is any provision of reservation for various categories such as SCs/STs and OBCs in judicial recruitment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the category-wise number of such posts lying vacant in the courts;
- (d) the steps taken / being taken by the Government for filling these vacancies in a time bound manner;
- (e) whether the suggestions from various parties have been received for providing reservation in higher judicial recruitment and accordingly carry out amendment in the constitution of India is being carried out;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the follow up action taken in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS &  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a) to (d): Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under 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 issues of appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service. Therefore, Central Government has no role in this regard. As per information made available by State Governments / High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are 23,235 and 17,785 respectively, leaving 5,450 posts of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts vacant. State-wise list is at **Annexure**.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate filling of vacancies in lower judiciary:-

- (i) In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law & Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law & Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the state Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case.
- (ii) The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a *suo-motu* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 2 of 2018.
- (iii) A series of meetings were held by Secretary, Department of Justice with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments / UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.
- (v) In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice vide its letter dated 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a Writ Petition on 09<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits to the Supreme Court Registry.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Article 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, been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending their recommendations for appointment of Judges in respective High Courts, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward

Classes, Minorities and Women. Suggestions / representations from various quarters for providing reservations in Judicial Appointments are received from time to time.

(e) to (g) : There is no proposal at present to amend the Constitution so as to provide reservations in Appointments of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts.

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Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2835 for reply on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2019 regarding Reservation in Judicial Recruitment.

Sanctioned / Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts (As on 04.07.2019)

Sr. No.	Name of State / UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Andaman and Nicobar	12	12	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	597	537	60
3	Arunachal Pradesh	32	26	6
4	Assam	430	344	86
5	Bihar	1847	1174	673
6	Chandigarh	30	30	0
7	Chhattisgarh	468	397	71
8	D & N Haveli	3	3	0
9	Daman & Diu	4	3	1
10	Delhi	758	535	223
11	Goa	50	44	6
12	Gujarat	1506	1135	371
13	Haryana	658	485	173
14	Himachal Pradesh	167	154	13
15	Jammu and Kashmir	312	233	79
16	Jharkhand	676	453	223
17	Karnataka	1307	1104	203
18	Kerala	537	465	72
19	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1524	497
21	Maharashtra	2147	2025	122
22	Manipur	55	40	15
23	Meghalaya	97	39	58
24	Mizoram	64	46	18
25	Nagaland	33	27	6
26	Odisha	917	737	180
27	Puducherry	26	11	15
28	Punjab	675	588	87
29	Rajasthan	1348	1130	218
30	Sikkim	25	19	6
31	Tamil Nadu	1174	887	287
32	Telangana	413	341	72
33	Tripura	120	88	32
34	Uttar Pradesh	3416	1989	1427
35	Uttarakhand	293	228	65
36	West Bengal	1014	929	85
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>23,235</b>	<b>17,785</b>	<b>5,450</b>

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

Jus-II

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2864

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019

Family Courts

2864. MOHAMMAD AZAM KHAN:

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

the details of total number of divorce cases filed/pending in different family courts during the last 10 years along with number of cases in which final decision to close the case has been taken, year/State/court and district-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE, COMMUNICATIONS AND  
ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

As per information received from the High Courts, a statement providing details of cases filed and disposed off during the last three years in different family courts and the number of cases pending, State-wise which inter-alia, includes divorce cases, is given as per **Annexure-I**. The number of Family Courts functioning in the country, State-wise, as per available information, is given at **Annexure-II**. No data relating to divorce cases is maintained separately.



## ANNEXURE-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cases filed in Family Courts during 2016	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2016	Cases filed in Family Courts during 2017	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2017	Cases filed in Family Courts during 2018	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2018	No. of cases pending in Family Courts of the State/UT
1.	Bihar	19408	21141	22304	23023	22653	19440	49755 as on 31.03.2019
2.	Sikkim	317	303	310	305	289	282	118 as on 31.03.2019
3.	Maharashtra	23542	22244	25310	23672	28581	24385	42406 as on 31.05.2019
4.	Punjab	-	5704	-	6195	-	5622	29471 as on 31.03.2019
5.	Haryana	-	15789	-	15361	-	17274	33358 as on 31.03.2019
6.	Karnataka	18562	16062	19946	19464	23325	21724	29712 as on 01.06.2019
7.	Assam	3381	3591	3557	3731	5526	3942	7327 as on 31.05.2019
8.	Nagaland	-	183	-	165	-	139	66 as on 31.05.2019
9.	Andhra Pradesh	7236	6574	6893	6199	7306	6895	9751 as on 15.05.2019
10.	Kerala & Lakshadweep	-	50530	-	52151	-	51937	71829 as on 31.03.2019
11.	Uttarakhand	6969	6498	9752	8982	12123	10829	10989 as on 31.05.2019
12.	Rajasthan	31002	24818	32652	27172	34342	30380	36590 as on 31.03.2019
13.	Chhattisgarh	11671	11413	12134	11016	12165	11428	13159 as on 31.05.2019
14.	Delhi	-	26006	-	32692	-	38534	31737 as on 31.03.2019
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	6901	-	7553	1561 as on 31.05.2019
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	9663	-	8057	10259 as on 31.03.2019
17.	Madhya Pradesh	28317	24644	30745	28800	35080	30971	46067 as on 31.03.2019
18.	Manipur	1057	905	1221	1094	817	477	688 as on 31.05.2019
19.	Odisha	9820	7195	11143	8619	10668	4352	33532 as on 31.03.2019
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	22988	-	19094	21688 as on 31.03.2019
21.	Puducherry	-	-	-	797	-	972	990 as on 31.03.2019
22.	Tripura	1977	1731	1984	1719	2267	1673	1715 as on 31.03.2019

23.	Uttar Pradesh*	-	179724	-	151644	-	162857	298404 as on 31.05.2019
24.	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar	346	371	352	261	1535	845	1890 as on 31.05.2019
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	9926	-	10462	12951 as on 31.03.2019
26.	Gujarat**	22182	-	25527	-	25885	-	27057 as on 31.03.2019

\* 494225 cases disposed of during the last three years, year-wise breakup not provided

\*\* cases disposed of during 01.01.2016 to 31.05.2019 is 61289, year-wise breakup not provided

**ANNEXURE-II**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/UT</b>	<b>No. of Family Courts functional (as on 31.03.2019)</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Mizoram	0
5.	Nagaland	02
6.	Bihar	39
7.	Chhattisgarh	21
8.	Delhi	21
9.	Goa	0
10.	Maharashtra	33
11.	Gujarat	37
12.	Haryana	22
13.	Punjab	16
14.	Chandigarh	0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	03
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
17.	Jharkhand	19
18.	Karnataka	32
19.	Kerala & Lakshadweep	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58
21.	Manipur	07
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Odisha	25
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	04
26.	Tamil Nadu	30
27.	Puducherry	02
28.	Tripura	04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	108
30.	Uttarakhand	16
31.	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar	03
32.	Telangana	16
33.	Daman & Diu	0
34.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>604</b>

