

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION No 1875  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, THE 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2022**

**ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**1875. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are challenges like lack of infrastructure in the judicial system, paucity of administrative staff and acute shortage of judges;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken by Government to address these problems;
- (c) the ratio of the cases currently pending in the court to the total number of judges, State-wise;
- (d) the details of total vacancies of judges at present, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government is planning to set up a National Judicial Infrastructure Corporation (NJIC) to address these problems; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

(a) & (b): As per the information made available by the High Courts, as on 28.02.2022 there are 20,814 Court Halls and 18,319 Residential Units available for Judicial Officers/Judges in the country against the working strength of 19,350 Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts and sanctioned strength of 24,520 as on 28.02.2022. There is presently a vacancy of 5,170 Judicial Officers. As the available infrastructure also includes court halls leased from Centre/ States

and rented buildings, the aim is to shift all the court halls to judiciary owned buildings and to match the Judicial Infrastructure with sanctioned strength of judges.

The primary responsibility of development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Governments. To augment the resources of the State Governments, the Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments / UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. As on date a sum of Rs. 8758.71 crore has been released under the Scheme so far since its inception, out of which Rs. 5314.40 crore (60.68 %) has been released since 2014-15. The Scheme has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 9000 crore including Central share of Rs. 5307.00 crore. Besides the construction of Court Halls and Residential Quarters, the Scheme now also covers the construction of Lawyers' Halls, Digital Computer Rooms and Toilet Complexes in the District and Subordinate Courts.

(c): The State-wise statement of the ratio of the cases currently pending in the court to the total number of judges is at ***Annexure-I***.

(d): The State-wise detail of total vacancies of Judges at present is at *Annexure-II*.

(e) & (f): The Registry of Supreme Court of India has compiled data on the status of judicial infrastructure and court amenities. A proposal has been received from Chief Justice of India for setting up of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India (NJIAI) for arrangement of adequate infrastructure for courts, as per which there will be a Governing Body with Chief Justice of India as Patron-in-Chief. The other salient features of the proposal are that NJIAI will act as a Central body in laying down the road map for planning, creation, development, maintenance and management of functional infrastructure for the Indian Court System, besides identical structures under all the High Courts. The proposal has been sent to the various State Governments/UTs, as they constitute an important stakeholder, for their views on the contours of the proposal to enable taking a considered view on the matter.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1875 FOR ANSWER ON 17.03.2022 REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**(As on 09.03.2022)**

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Sanctioned Strength of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts	Working Strength of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts	Total pendency of District and Subordinate Courts	Ratio of Pending Cases to Judges /Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	13	*	*
2	Andhra Pradesh	607	487	805572	1654.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	41	32	*	*
4	Assam	467	436	436061	1000.14
5	Bihar	1954	1389	3391187	2441.46
6	Chandigarh	30	30	73262	2442.07
7	Chhattisgarh	482	407	398480	979.07
8	D & N Haveli	3	2	3706	1853.00
9	Daman & Diu	4	4	2902	725.50
10	Delhi	884	686	1123292	1637.45
11	Goa	50	40	57603	1440.08
12	Gujarat	1523	1176	1996428	1697.64
13	Haryana	772	477	1332388	2793.27
14	Himachal Pradesh	175	162	472766	2918.31
15	Jammu and Kashmir	300	240	253828	1057.62
16	Jharkhand	675	517	507853	982.31
17	Karnataka	1364	1085	2022290	1863.86
18	Kerala	569	487	1955155	4014.69
19	Ladakh	17	9	957	106.33
20	Lakshadweep	3	3	*	*
21	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1550	1916155	1236.23
22	Maharashtra	2190	1940	4949069	2551.07
23	Manipur	59	46	12706	276.22
24	Meghalaya	97	49	17005	347.04
25	Mizoram	65	41	6114	149.12
26	Nagaland	34	24	2763	115.13
27	Odisha	977	781	1546864	1980.62
28	Puducherry	26	11	34668	3151.64
29	Punjab	692	606	972103	1604.13
30	Rajasthan	1549	1272	2124411	1670.13
31	Sikkim	28	20	1920	96.00
32	Tamil Nadu	1319	1080	1411371	1306.83
33	Telangana	474	424	838703	1978.07
34	Tripura	122	106	36374	343.15
35	Uttar Pradesh	3634	2528	10254226	4056.26
36	Uttarakhand	299	272	320215	1177.26
37	West Bengal	1014	918	2648005	2884.54

Source: - National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and MIS Portal of DoJ.

\* Data Not available on NJDG portal

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (D) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1875 FOR ANSWER ON 17.03.2022 REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

(As on 09.03.2022)

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Total Sanctioned Strength of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts	Total Strength of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts	Working of	Total vacancy of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	13		-13
2	Andhra Pradesh	607	487		120
3	Arunachal Pradesh	41	32		9
4	Assam	467	436		31
5	Bihar	1954	1389		565
6	Chandigarh	30	30		0
7	Chhattisgarh	482	407		75
8	D & N Haveli	3	2		1
9	Daman & Diu	4	4		0
10	Delhi	884	686		198
11	Goa	50	40		10
12	Gujarat	1523	1176		347
13	Haryana	772	477		295
14	Himachal Pradesh	175	162		13
15	Jammu and Kashmir	300	240		60
16	Jharkhand	675	517		158
17	Karnataka	1364	1085		279
18	Kerala	569	487		82
19	Ladakh	17	9		8
20	Lakshadweep	3	3		0
21	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1550		471
22	Maharashtra	2190	1940		250
23	Manipur	59	46		13
24	Meghalaya	97	49		48
25	Mizoram	65	41		24
26	Nagaland	34	24		10
27	Odisha	977	781		196
28	Puducherry	26	11		15
29	Punjab	692	606		86
30	Rajasthan	1549	1272		277
31	Sikkim	28	20		8
32	Tamil Nadu	1319	1080		239
33	Telangana	474	424		50
34	Tripura	122	106		16
35	Uttar Pradesh	3634	2528		1106
36	Uttarakhand	299	272		27
37	West Bengal	1014	918		96
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24520</b>	<b>19350</b>		<b>5170</b>

Source: - MIS Portal of DoJ.