

2025

LOK  
SABHA  
REPLIES

**WINTER SESSION, 2025[6<sup>th</sup>  
SESSION OF 18<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA]  
[1<sup>th</sup> December, 2025 to 19<sup>th</sup>  
December, 2025]**

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Pertain to DoJ

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 92  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

SUPREME COURT COLLEGIUM RECOMMENDATIONS

J.S (Appx)  
\*92. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

- (a) the case to case details of the number of Supreme Court collegium recommendations on transfer of High Court Judges for which the Government sought reconsideration from 2014 till date; and
- (b) whether the Government has sought reconsideration of the Supreme Court collegium recommendation dated 25th and 26th August, 2025 on the transfer of a High Court Judge from Madhya Pradesh to Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) AND (B) IN  
RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 92 FOR  
ANSWER ON 05.12.2025 REGARDING 'SUPREME COURT  
COLLEGIUM RECOMMENDATIONS'**

(a) and (b): Article 222 of the Constitution stipulates that the President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court. As per the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment and transfer of High Court Judges, the proposal for transfer of High Court Judges is initiated by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with four senior most *puisne* Judges of the Supreme Court.

The MoP further provides that the Chief Justice of India is also expected to take into account the views of the Chief Justice of High Court from which the Judge is to be transferred, as also the Chief Justice of the High Court to which the transfer is to be effected, besides taking into account the views of one or more Supreme Court Judges who are in position to offer views. The personal factors relating to the concerned Judge, including the Chief Justice, and his response to the proposal, including his preference of places, should invariably be taken into account by the Chief Justice of India and the first four *puisne* Judges of the Supreme Court before arriving at conclusion on the proposal. All transfers are to be made in public interest i.e. for promoting better administration of justice throughout the country. No timeline has been prescribed in the MoP for transfer of judges from one High Court to another.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 943  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY - 05/12/2025

LEGAL AID SERVICES

*J.S (LAP)*  
1943. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to improve legal aid services and infrastructure in district courts in Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh to ensure timely and effective delivery of justice to citizens;
- (b) if so, the details of the courts upgraded, legal aid centres established and the outcomes achieved in the district; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (c). The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including beneficiaries covered under Section 12 of the LSA Act, 1987, which aims to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.

In order to ensure timely and effective delivery of justice to the citizens, 16 Legal Aid Centres have been established under the supervision of District Legal Services Authority, Amroha, Uttar Pradesh. Through the aid of Panel Lawyers and Legal Aid Defense Counsels, 458 citizens were provided free Legal Aid during the year 2025-26 (upto September, 2025).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 946

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

REMOTE VOTING FACILITY FOR NRIs

*Leg. Ill D* ✓ 946. Adv. Adoor Prakash:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to implement remote voting mechanisms for elections in the country to allow the Non-Resident Indians to cast vote from their locations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Government will consider the same to facilitate Indian citizens abroad, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) to (c): No such proposal is under active consideration of the Ministry.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 947  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY 05.12.2025

NOTARY APPLICATION AND RENEWAL

✓947. Shri B Y Raghavendra:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the delay in the appointment of new notaries and in the renewal of existing notary registrations in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such delay, particularly with reference to the disposal of applications pending under the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any interim instructions or guidelines to ensure that the functioning of notarial services and attestation of public documents are not adversely affected due to the said delay, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the scrutiny, approval and issuance of notary certificates to avoid inconvenience to the public and to legal practitioners in the State?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): Renewal of Certificate of Practice of the existing Notaries is a continuous process and applications for renewal received in the prescribed form are considered and disposed of in routine. Online interviews for appointment of Notaries by the Central Government in the State of Karnataka for the applications received till 31.08.2022 were held in February- March, 2023. However, due to administrative reasons, the process of appointment was cancelled. A public notice in

this regard was published on the official website of the Department of Legal Affairs on 26.05.2023. Notaries in the State of Karnataka are appointed by the Central Government and as well by the State Government of Karnataka under the Notaries Act, 1952 and Notaries Rules, 1956. As on date, more than 1700 notaries find place in the register of Notaries appointed in Karnataka by the Central Government, besides the Notaries appointed by the State Government in Karnataka.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 949  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY - 05.12.2025

*S.S (LAW)*  
949. FREE LEGAL AID TO MARGINALISED SECTIONS

SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:  
SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing free legal aid to the poor, marginalised and weaker sections under the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), especially in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether any legal aid clinics, Lok Adalats or outreach programmes have been operationalized in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh especially in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho under this scheme;
- (c) if so, the details of the number of cases resolved, beneficiaries reached and legal matters addressed; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure availability of free legal services in these areas?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) : Government has set up National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 to provide free and competent legal services to the poor, marginalised and weaker sections of the society as covered under Section 12 of the LSA Act including the State of Madhya Pradesh. For this purpose, the legal services institutions have been setup from the Taluk Court level to the Supreme Court. Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority function through 51 District Legal Services Authorities and 174 Taluk Legal Services Committees.

(b) to (d) : During January 2025 to September 2025, 15,811 citizens were provided legal assistance through 80 operational Legal Aid Clinics in the State of Uttar Pradesh. During the same period, 1,45,613 citizens were provided legal assistance through 1,189 Legal Aid Clinics in the State of Madhya Pradesh. During January 2025 to September 2025, 3,36,21,409 cases were settled through Lok Adalats in the State of Uttar Pradesh and 4,04,992 cases were settled in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority and Madhya Pradesh State Legal Service Authority organised 1,614 and 13,779 Legal Awareness Programmes which were attended by 1,68,586 and 8,65,458 persons respectively during the period 2025-26 (upto September, 2025).

The details of functional Legal Aid Clinics, number of persons benefitted and details of cases taken up and settled by Lok Adalats in the districts of Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur (Khajuraho) of Madhya Pradesh during January 2025 to September 2025, are as follows: -

**Number of Legal Aid Clinics and Beneficiaries**

District	Legal Aid Clinics	No. of Beneficiaries
Katni	13	167
Panna	9	55
Chhatarpur (Khajuraho)	1	-

**Number of cases taken up and settled by Lok Adalats**

District	Pre-Litigation cases		Pending Cases		Total	
	Taken up	Settled	Taken up	Settled	Taken up	Settled
Katni	15,493	10,731	4,157	1,848	19,650	12,579
Panna	28,552	968	1,955	621	30,507	1,589
Chhatarpur (Khajuraho)	209	138	134	123	343	261

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 972  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

DIGITISATION IN NOTARY PORTAL

Notary Cell  
(DLA)

✓ 972 Shri Vijay Baghel:

Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat:

Shri Bhojraj Nag:

Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary:

Shri Guresh Kumar Kashyap:

Shri Nalin Soren:

Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah:

Shri Manoj Tiwari:

Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhanshi:

Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar:

Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi:

Shri Jugal Kishore:

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

- (a) the various services being offered through the dedicated Notary Portal and the manner in which it has simplified and streamlined the processes under the Notaries Act, 1952;
- (b) the total number of digitally signed Certificates of Practice issued through the said portal;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure transparency and efficiency in document verification and renewal processes; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to add new modules or functionalities in the future to expand the scope of the said portal, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) to (d): The Government has launched the Notary Portal as a dedicated platform for providing online services for the works related to the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956. It is intended to provide an online

interface between the Notaries and the Government for various services like submission of applications for appointment as Notaries, verification of eligibility for appointment as Notaries, issuance of digitally signed Certificate of Practice as a Notary, renewal of Certificate of Practice, change of practice area, submission of annual return etc. The Notary Portal provides a faceless, paperless, transparent and efficient system. Presently, only the module related to verification of documents and eligibility and issuance of digitally signed Certificate of Practice to the newly appointed Notaries is live. Prior to launch of the Notary Portal, Certificate of Practice used to be issued physically to the Notaries. As on 30.11.2025, more than 35,000 digitally signed Certificates of Practice have been issued to the newly appointed Notaries for various States and Union Territories through the Notary Portal.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 986  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05.12.2025

Impl. Cell  
(DLA)

STIPEND TO LAWYERS

✓ 986. Shri Sunil Kumar:

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

- (a) the kind of facilities being provided by the Union Government to lawyers across the country;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the State Government of Bihar has recently launched a stipend scheme to young Advocates in Bihar;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the eligibility criteria, and the number of advocates benefited from this scheme, so far; and
- (d) if not, whether the Government is likely to consider the proposal sympathetically?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): As informed by the Bar Council of India, that in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. (C) No. 10159/2024, a circular no. BCI:D: 5383/2024 dated 15.10.2024 has been issued by them recommending the Senior Advocates/ Law Firms and Advocates that a minimum stipend amount may be paid to the junior advocates as Rs. 20,000/- per month in urban areas and Rs. 15,000/- per month in rural areas.

It is further submitted that under the Advocates Act, 1961, the Advocate Welfare Fund Act, 2001 and respective State Welfare Acts, Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils are empowered to provide financial assistance to advocates in various exigencies. As per the provision of section 6(2) and section 7(2) of the Advocates Act, 1961, the State Bar Council and Bar Council of India (BCI) respectively have power to constitute one or more funds in the prescribed manner for the purpose of giving financial assistance to organize welfare schemes for indigents, disabled or other advocates.

The Bar Council of India has further informed that the Government of Bihar has recently launched a stipend scheme for the advocates in Bihar for their welfare. The eligibility criteria for the scheme are as follows: -

- i. Advocates who are enrolled on/or after 01.01.2024 with the Bihar State Bar Council are entitled to the welfare scheme for the next three years.
- ii. The advocate must be a member of any Bar Association in the courts of Bihar and the Bar Association must also certify that the advocate is in 'active legal practice'.
- iii. Such eligible advocates will be paid Rs. 5000/- per month for the next three (03) years
- iv. The amount shall be disbursed by Bihar Advocates Welfare Trust Committee.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1006

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

USE OF AI BASED DIGITAL CONTENT IN JUDICIARY

1006. Shri Vijayakumar *Alias* Vijay Vasanth:

Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar:

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

- (a) whether the judiciary has observed instances of morphed or fabricated digital content, including videos, affecting public perception, and if so, the details thereof, and the measures being considered to prevent such misuse;
- (b) whether a formal policy or set of guidelines exists for the adoption and use of artificial intelligence tools in judicial processes, and if so, the details thereof, and reasons for its scope;
- (c) whether the judiciary is aware of systemic biases embedded within generative AI systems being used in court functions, and if so, the details thereof, and measures being undertaken to ensure fairness and neutrality;
- (d) whether there have been concerns about AI systems operating as "black boxes" with opaque internal logic in judicial functions, and so, the details thereof, and reasons why transparency mechanisms have not been fully implemented; and
- (e) whether the use of AI in court proceedings may generate unintended content or misleading outcomes, and the strategies in place to minimize errors and misrepresentation?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a): Yes, cases related to morphed or fabricated digital content are filed in courts under the Information Technology Act, 2000 covering offenses like identity theft (Section 66C), cheating by personation using computer resources (Section 66D), publishing or transmitting obscene or harmful digital material (Sections 67, 67A and 67B) etc. Cases are also registered under Bharatiya

Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 covering offences relating to cheating by personation (Section 319), electronic forgery and related falsification of records (Section 336) and forgery of electronic records (Section 340). While dealing with such cases, the judiciary has recognised the growing risk posed by manipulated digital material and its potential impact on public perception.

Several measures have been undertaken to address these concerns, including the introduction of various amendments to the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the enactment of new criminal laws in 2023. In addition, procedures for the authentication and admissibility of electronic records have been strengthened under Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, which mandates electronic record authentication certificates for establishing the authenticity of digital evidence.

Further, as part of the eCourts Mission Mode project, a large number of the court proceedings are being live-streamed to enhance transparency. Authentic copies of court judgements are made available on the Judgement Search Portal to ensure accessibility and reliability of judicial decisions.

(b) to (e): As part of the National eGovernance Plan, Phase-III of the eCourts Mission Mode project with an outlay of Rs 7210 crore is under implementation for ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the Indian Judiciary. Its vision is to transform the judicial system with Information and Communication Technology enablement of courts and to enhance the judicial productivity, both qualitatively & quantitatively, making the justice delivery system accessible, cost effective, reliable, and transparent.

Under eCourts Project Phase III, an amount of Rs. 53.57 crore has been earmarked for the component "Future Technological Advancements (AI, Blockchain etc)" to integrate modern technologies for smoother user experience. The Supreme Court of India constituted Artificial Intelligence Committee to explore the use of AI in the judicial domain. However, no formal policy or guidelines exist for adopting AI tools in judicial processes, as AI-based solutions remain in the controlled pilot phase and authorities use AI only within the areas approved in the DPR of eCourts Phase III.

Judiciary is aware that integrating AI into judicial processes poses key challenges such as algorithmic bias, language and translation issues, data privacy and security concerns, and the need for manual verification of AI-generated outputs. The Chairperson of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India has formed a Sub-Committee of six High Court judges with technical experts to recommend secure connectivity and authentication mechanism for data and privacy protection, assess the digital infrastructure and service delivery systems under the eCourts Project to strengthen data security.

An AI based software tool called Legal Research Analysis Assistant [LegRAA] has been developed to aid judges in legal research and document analysis. Another AI based tool called Digital Courts 2.1 has been designed to assist Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers by providing a single window for managing all case-related information and tasks. The platform includes voice-to-text (ASR-SHRUTI) and translation (PANINI) functionalities to assist the judges with order and judgment dictation. At present, in the pilot phase of AI based solutions, the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India reports no systemic bias, unintended content, or other issues.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1007  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 5<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN TRIBUNALS

1007. Thiru Arun Nehru:

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

- (a) the total number of cases disposed of, cases pending, and average time for disposal in each major tribunal, including NCLT, NCLAT, DRT, Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal and NGT, since 2020, year-wise;
- (b) the details of steps taken to address high pendency and regional disparities in case disposal rates across tribunals; and
- (c) the targets set for periodic reduction in pending cases and the monitoring mechanism adopted to ensure performance improvement and timely resolution?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a): Year-wise details of total number of cases disposed of and pending in major tribunal like NCLT, NCLAT, DRT, Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal and NGT since 2020 is at Annexure. In view of the nature and kind of cases, their complexity, stage-wise procedures involved, repeated re-hearings and other operational variables involved for final adjudication of cases being handled by each of the Tribunal such a computation cause significant variation in the overall time frame.

(b) & (c): Government has been making all out efforts to facilitate expeditious disposal of pending cases in Tribunals and is taking all necessary steps as per the Acts under which the Tribunals function and provide for indicating timeline within which appeal should preferably dispose of. Various measures are also undertaken by the Tribunals for speedy disposal of pending cases which include; Filling up of vacancies of Members on regular basis as soon as posts are vacant on retirement, resignation and completion of terms of tenure, Using technology through hybrid hearing, regular colloquiums for capacity building of members, provisions of

Admn. I  
CDLA

infrastructure, etc., Prioritize cases viz. appeals of Senior Citizens, scrutinize and identify cases covered by decisions of High Courts, Supreme Court, for posting and out of turn hearing, Disposal of cases using Schemes such as Vivad Se Vishwas and Below tax effect appeals, Setting up of Single Bench for expeditious adjudication of cases, Holding Circuit Benches in different States to address the issue of regional disparity, Appeals arising out of same impugned orders or involving the same issues are identified and listed for final disposal at one stroke, Members are sent to other benches on regular basis wherever there is vacancy to dispose cases pending there, Mandatory e-filing of application in most of the Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals, Hybrid hearing system adopted by most of the Tribunals, and Regular training of Presiding Officers, Members and other officers dealing the matters in respective Tribunals.

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**Annexure**

**Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1007 for answer on 05.12.2025  
regarding “Disposal and Pendency of Cases in Tribunals” .**

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Disposal	Pending										
1	National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)	9678	20654	8619	21312	8988	21424	9818	19793	14150	14961	4723	14680
	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)	1036	372	1013	696	2279	144	2385	180	2487	894	2243	410
2	National Green Tribunal	2610	2656	2600	2390	3497	2001	2882	2818	3294	4219	3149	5301
3	Debts Recovery Tribunal	11840	151943	19435	181498	42185	205558	52541	218060	45378	233901	33161	245048
4	Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal	714	1515	681	1705	1538	2460	1661	3684	1204	5193	372	6534
5	Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal	24256	79754	40473	54315	39096	38311	33008	34429	38370	43672	47652	42502
6	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	9407	74594	12530	72585	6424	78510	14403	80846	23821	71845	13046	71454
7	Appellate Tribunal under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property)	26	5094	2	6581	763	7583	1102	9509	1447	11920	2364	12498
8	Central Administrative Tribunal	12616	62283	17395	74567	19487	80545	31672	74615	35460	72153	26991	69102
9	Railway Claims Tribunal	3299	26185	5812	25192	6369	22555	13554	19218	10879	13943	6352	10570
10	Securities Appellate Tribunal	395	741	742	822	1011	878	1118	750	374	1085	316	1308
11	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission	2216	908	1444	1003	1926	1492	3414	1953	2278	2081	939	1969
12	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	217	1726	256	1966	411	2122	282	2552	468	2631	402	2644
13	Armed Forces Tribunal	2460	4645	6140	3974	6175	4678	9653	5541	7706	6058	3389	6904
14	Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal	2540	28173	2280	29136	2196	32110	3438	34644	4407	36498	8648	10644
15	Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)	334	3901	463	4867	1132	4932	707	5193	714	5510	604	5979
16	State Administrative Tribunal												
	Kerala Administrative Tribunal	3091	922	3167	1365	2442	1761	2602	1555	2098	1322	2531	10797
	Karnataka State Administrative Tribunal	11788	27	10881	69	9873	86	12798	282	9883	1565	1513	5450
	Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal	1381	7051	1618	8559	2953	9412	2863	10702	3455	11752	2768	12693

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1018  
ANSWERED ON - 05/12/2025

COURT CASES UNDER POCSO ACT

*LS(5.1)*  
1018. SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:  
MS KANGNA RANAUT:  
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) the Court-wise and year-wise details of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) in the district and subordinate Courts in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the details of disposal of cases registered under the POCSO Act during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the details of cases filed under the POCSO Act during the last ten years and pending for more than two years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any special initiative to provide speedy justice to the victimized children?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) & (b): As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) the State/UT-wise and year-wise details of cases registered and disposed under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) during the last five years are given at **Annexure-I**.

(c): As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the State/UT-wise and year-wise details of cases filed under POCSO Act during last ten years and pending for more than 2 years, are at **Annexure -II**.

(d): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts was launched in October, 2019, following the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court [Suo Motu Writ (Criminal) No. 1/2019]. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

The Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026, for establishment of 790 courts. The financial outlay under the scheme is ₹1952.23 crore with ₹1207.24 crore as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund on the CSS pattern.

As of 30.09.2025, 773 FTSCs, including 400 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs, which have disposed of 3,50,685 cases since the inception of the Scheme including 2,25,617 cases disposed by exclusive POCSO Courts. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO courts, are given at **Annexure-III**.

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## State/UT-wise details of POCSO cases registered and disposed during the last five years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	881	914	1439	735	1180	680	672	533	1138	1203
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22	2	57	8	106	82	151	129	85	97
4	Assam	1509	666	1936	1379	4096	1984	3207	2012	1759	1612
5	Bihar	2369	1852	3078	2538	3892	3275	4421	3604	3011	3239
6	Chandigarh	156	107	171	189	227	222	125	101	52	119
7	Chhattisgarh	2894	2288	2809	2587	2338	3386	2799	2773	1416	2678
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	47	34	58	62	43	51	39	29	30	25
9	Delhi	1535	1660	1764	2615	1892	2773	1916	2781	1006	1792
10	Goa	20	7	51	44	38	30	14	27	22	19
11	Gujarat	6621	5002	6340	7921	6844	7844	7255	8524	4557	6289
12	Haryana	4459	3503	5263	5101	5470	5456	5633	5468	3522	3895
13	Himachal Pradesh	348	186	413	430	475	545	513	684	386	432
14	Jammu and Kashmir	28	7	35	10	33	4	38	6	42	23
15	Jharkhand	1841	1088	2002	2058	2059	2116	2008	2136	1434	1867
16	Karnataka	3348	2876	4119	3968	4874	4679	5357	4813	3289	4026
17	Kerala	4488	2917	6694	6131	6514	7758	5605	6061	3291	3891
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	10	0	29	0	4	0	9	6	4	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	7133	6035	6795	7753	6665	8189	6982	7278	3973	5503
21	Maharashtra	13201	8456	15208	11380	18016	13659	18170	12534	11714	10564
22	Manipur	8	2	31	29	13	11	11	14	24	30
23	Meghalaya	3	0	10	4	7	4	7	7	7	3
24	Mizoram	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Nagaland	10	3	10	11	11	9	6	6	1	1
26	Odisha	2725	1390	2583	2996	2685	3230	2786	3698	1641	2916
27	Puducherry	102	33	102	63	293	282	121	112	72	114
28	Punjab	2816	2537	2850	3086	2859	3178	2882	3014	1809	2333
29	Rajasthan	858	497	1025	681	946	994	1160	1314	692	1173
30	Sikkim	109	92	89	79	41	52	31	32	33	51
31	Tamil Nadu	5482	3476	8392	5663	7786	6880	9393	8200	8946	9166
32	Telangana	5195	2559	5646	5779	3933	3203	5097	4615	3654	3935
33	Tripura	76	28	37	58	69	47	74	56	130	103
34	Uttar Pradesh	23563	17740	27934	21905	30969	23678	30187	23417	19039	17879
35	Uttarakhand	1418	1077	1533	1262	1444	1411	1684	1524	1011	1026
36	West Bengal	1962	699	2853	1091	3194	1207	4147	1474	2530	1743
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95238</b>	<b>67734</b>	<b>111357</b>	<b>97616</b>	<b>119016</b>	<b>106919</b>	<b>122500</b>	<b>106982</b>	<b>80320</b>	<b>87754</b>

Note: Data as available on National Judicial Data Grid dated 02-12-2025.

**State/UT wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) courts as on  
30/09/2025**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Functional Courts		Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme			Pendency as on 30.09.2025		
		FTSCs including ePOCSO	ePOCSO	Combined FTSCs (RAPE & POCSO)	ePOCSO	Total	Combined FTSCs (RAPE & POCSO)	ePOCSO	Total
1	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	16	16	0	8170	8170	0	6342	6342
2	<b>Assam</b>	17	17	0	9617	9617	0	6477	6477
3	<b>Bihar</b>	54	48	181	18756	18937	4173	18761	22934
4	<b>Chandigarh</b>	1	0	413	0	413	210	0	210
5	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	15	11	1369	5438	6807	247	1245	1492
6	<b>Delhi</b>	16	11	803	2124	2931	1034	2481	3515
7	<b>Goa</b>	1	0	104	34	138	141	0	141
8	<b>Gujarat</b>	35	24	3624	13931	17575	1369	3766	5135
9	<b>Haryana</b>	18	14	2139	6409	8548	1207	3337	4544
10	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	6	3	663	853	1516	307	298	605
11	<b>J&amp;K</b>	4	2	154	184	338	165	329	494
12	<b>Karnataka</b>	30	17	5761	9208	14969	2102	3129	5231
13	<b>Kerala</b>	55	14	18952	8212	27164	4719	1582	6301
14	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	67	56	5245	28376	33621	2982	7897	10879
15	<b>Maharashtra</b>	36	1	9061	12034	21095	33346	284	33630
16	<b>Manipur</b>	2	0	212	0	212	44	0	44
17	<b>Meghalaya</b>	5	5	0	771	771	0	1128	1128
18	<b>Mizoram</b>	3	1	213	73	286	50	40	90
19	<b>Nagaland</b>	1	0	70	3	73	59	0	59
20	<b>Odisha</b>	44	23	7776	13870	21646	3023	6106	9129
21	<b>Puducherry</b>	1	1	0	184	184	0	230	230
22	<b>Punjab</b>	12	3	2993	2634	5627	950	520	1470
23	<b>Rajasthan</b>	45	30	6053	14271	20324	1036	3883	4919
24	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	20	20	0	10617	10617	0	8135	8135
25	<b>Telangana</b>	36	0	9384	2731	12115	8850	0	8850
26	<b>Tripura</b>	3	1	266	261	527	127	94	221
27	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	4	0	2004	0	2004	1113	0	1113
28	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	218	74	44847	49928	94775	34374	60452	94826
29	<b>West Bengal</b>	8	8	0	571	571	0	5471	5471
30	<b>Jharkhand *</b>	0	0	2777	6337	9114	0	0	0
31	<b>A&amp;N Islands**</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	<b>Arunachal Pradesh***</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	773	400	125068	225617	350685	101628	141987	243615

Note: At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme. Puducherry made a special request to be included in the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May, 2023.

The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025.

\*A&N Islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

\*\*Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1107  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

NEW POLICY ON LITIGATION

✓ 1107. Smt. Manju Sharma:

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

- (a) whether the Government is formulating a new national policy on litigation;
- (b) if so, the details therof and the broad outline of the proposed policy and the provisions made therein;
- (c) whether there is a fixed timeline for the issuance of the new policy and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the said policy?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): There is no proposal for issuance of a new policy on litigation under the consideration of the Central Government. Directives for the Efficient and Effective Management of Litigation by Government of India has been issued by the Central Government on 04.04.2025 which is also available Department of Legal Affairs website under the link <https://legalaffairs.gov.in/acts-rules-policies>

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1127  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

*Leg. Q. 1127*  
IRREGULARITIES IN BIHAR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

✓1127. Shri Anand Bhaduria:

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

- the details of complaints of irregularities in Bihar Assembly elections 2025 reported to Election Commission of India;
- the details of action taken by Election Commission of India thereon, complaint-wise;
- whether VVPAT slips were found to be discarded/dumped in Bihar assembly election in Samastipur and Saran; and
- if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken by Election Commission against erring officials?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) and (b): The Election Commission of India has stated that scrutiny of documents was conducted smoothly in all Assembly Constituencies (ACs) by the Returning Officers in the presence of General Observers appointed by the Commission and the candidates or their agents. After scrutiny, no discrepancy/malpractice was found at any of the polling Stations and no

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1143  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 05.12.2025

5. (Aptd) Establishment of Constitutional/Regional Benches of Supreme Court

1143 Shri Kalyan Banerjee:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish permanent Constitution/Regional Benches of the Supreme Court to improve access to justice, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for non-implementation and/or delaying of setting up such benches, if any, and proposal to establish a National Court of Appeal (NCA) as recommended by Law Commission; and
- (c) the number of cases involving constitutional interpretation pending for more than five years thereof ?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

2. Representations have been received from time to time from various quarters for establishment of Benches of Supreme Court in various parts of the Country. The Eleventh Law Commission in its 125<sup>th</sup> Report titled "The Supreme Court - A Fresh Look", submitted in 1988, reiterated the recommendations made by Tenth Law

Commission in its 95<sup>th</sup> Report for splitting the Supreme Court into two namely (i) Constitutional Court at Delhi and (ii) Court of Appeal or Federal Court sitting in North, South, East, West and Central India. The Eighteenth Law Commission in its 229<sup>th</sup> Report submitted in 2009 had also suggested that a Constitutional Bench be set up at Delhi and four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region at Delhi, Southern region at Chennai/Hyderabad, Eastern region at Kolkata and Western region at Mumbai.

3. The matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, found no justification for setting up of benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi. The Chief Justice of India had earlier conveyed similar views in August, 2007.

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

(c): As per the information received from the Supreme Court of India, the number of cases involving constitutional interpretation pending for more than five years, as on 26.11.2025, are as follows:

- (i) Five-Judge Bench: 10
- (ii) Seven-Judge Bench: 03
- (ii) Nine-Judge Bench: 02

SDs. No. 185, 187, 188  
USDs. No. 2072, 2085, 2086, 2162, 2167, 2196, 2200, 2202, 2243, 2259, 2273 & 2297

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Pertain to DoJ

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*185  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

\*185. SHRI AASHTIKAR PATIL NAGESH BAPURAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Hingoli district continues to face significant challenges in accessing timely justice due to limited legal aid services, shortage of judicial officers and inadequate court infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken to strengthen Legal Aid Centres, Lok Adalats, Digital Court facilities and legal awareness programmes across rural and backward areas of Hingoli;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish additional Fast-Track Courts, Family Courts, or Mobile Courts in Hingoli to address increasing cases related to land disputes, domestic violence and agrarian issues, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any recent review of justice delivery mechanisms in Hingoli has been conducted, if so, the major findings thereof; and
- (e) the timeframe by which judicial infrastructure in Hingoli is likely to be upgraded to ensure better access to justice for its citizens?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

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(1)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*187  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF GRAM NYAYALAYAS

5.5 (Ans) \*187 Shri Murari Lal Meena:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a total number of 2500 Gram Nyayalayas were targeted to be established whereas only a few Gram Nyayalayas are functioning at present and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the current status regarding establishment and functioning of Gram Nyayalayas in Rajasthan;
- (c) the details of the total number of Gram Nyayalayas sanctioned, established and functioning in Dausa Parliamentary Constituency;
- (d) whether the Gram Nyayalaya Scheme is not being implemented at the desired level due to lack of priority at the State level, lack of financial resources, unavailability of human resources, particularly trained Judges and conciliators and the high operational costs involved therein;
- (e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard so far; and
- (f) the criteria for establishing Gram Nyayalayas along with the status of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the States in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

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(b): In the State of Rajasthan, all the 45 notified Gram Nyayalayas in 33 districts are operational. Details of Gram Nyayalayas operational in the State of Rajasthan (district wise) is as per Annexure "A".

(c): As per information provided by the Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur, there are two Gram Nyayalayas established and are operational in the Dausa Parliamentary Constituency, one at Dausa and another at Bassi.

(d) to (f): The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, does not make establishment of Gram Nyayalayas mandatory for the State Governments. Section 3(1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 mandates that the State Governments, after consultation with their respective High Courts, may, by notification, establish one or more Gram Nyayalayas for every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous Panchayat at intermediate level in a district or where there is no Panchayat at intermediate level in any State, for a group of contiguous Gram Panchayats.

Studies have brought to light several factors behind the lack of enthusiasm shown by the States in setting up of requisite number of Gram Nyayalayas, such as, non -filling up of the post of Nyayadhikaris, non-availability of public prosecutors, notaries and general shortage of first-class judicial magistrates, insufficient staff, limited jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas, inadequate financial backing from States, reluctance from legal and State authorities and lack of community awareness. The Government requests the State authorities through regular correspondences and during meetings of Central Level Monitoring Committee to expedite operationalization of the already notified Gram Nyayalayas.

As per the Scheme guidelines, the Central Government provides one-time assistance to States/UTs towards non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas, subject to a ceiling of Rs.18 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya after its operationalization. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for operating these Gram Nyayalayas, subject to a ceiling of Rs.3.20 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya per year for first three years.

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(3)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. †\*198  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

*LS(NMTR-I)*  
PENDENCY OF CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS

*†\*198* ✓ SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA:

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

- (a) the number of civil and criminal cases pending before the District Courts in Rajasthan as per the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG);
- (b) the number of cases pending for more than three years before the District Courts in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts;
- (c) whether Mobile Legal Aid Camps or Lok Adalats have been organized in the said districts during the years 2023-25;
- (d) if so, the number of beneficiaries from the said camps and Lok Adalats; and
- (e) the status of e-Court facilities including online filing and tracking available in the said districts alongwith the number of litigants utilizing the said facilities?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

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**Period January, 2023 – November, 2025 (Monthly Lok Adalat U/s 19 excluding NLA)**

Particulars	DLSA Tonk	DLSA Sawai Madhopur	Total
Number of cases Taken Up	6418	761	7179
Number of cases disposed of	197	32	229

**Period January, 2023 – November, 2025 (Permanent Lok Adalat)**

Particulars	DLSA Tonk	DLSA Sawai Madhopur	Total
Number of cases Received	71	223	294
Number of cases disposed of	98 (Pending cases from the previous year are included.)	209	307

(e): All eCourts facilities including efiling, ePay, eSummons, NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processing), TWARIT (Transmission of Warrants and Summons and Reports by Information Technology) are available/ functional in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan.

Details of different eServices in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts are as under: -

Name of eServices	Tonk	Sawai Madhopur
eFiling	3	0
ePay- Court Fees	Rs. 27,51,714	Rs. 59,77,844
ePay – Fine	Rs. 12,23,173	Rs. 1,03,37,565
NSTEP – Civil Cases	13,275	85
TWARIT – Criminal Cases	4789	15,251

Further, total 2,68,922 litigants in Tonk District and 1,72,099 litigants in Sawai Madhopur District have updated their email and mobile number in CIS to avail facility of case status tracking through SMS and email.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2072**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025**

## FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURT SCHEME 2019

2072 DR. THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOLKAPPIYAN

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on the number of cases filed after the introduction of Fast Track Special Court Scheme 2019 (FTSC Scheme 2019);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the cases disposed of out of the above total cases filed; and
- (d) the details of the cases disposed of within the time-limit fixed for disposal of the cases?

## ANSWER

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

## **(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (d): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts was launched in October, 2019. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. This Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026, for establishment of 790 courts. The financial outlay under the scheme is ₹1952.23 crore with ₹1207.24 crore as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund on the CSS pattern. As of 30.09.2025, 773 FTSCs, including 400 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs.

As per the information received from the High Courts on the FTSCs dashboard, total 5,94,300 cases have been instituted in the FTSCs since inception of the Scheme. As of 30.09.2025, total 3,50,685 cases have been disposed of and 2,43,615 cases are pending with these FTSCs. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts, including exclusive POCSO courts along with cases instituted

## State/UT wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) courts as on 30/09/2025

Sl. No.	State/UTs	FTSCs including ePOCSO courts	Cases Instituted	Cases Disposed since inception of the Scheme	Cases Pending as on 30th Sept. 2025
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	14512	8170	6342
2	Assam	17	16094	9617	6477
3	Bihar	54	41871	18937	22934
4	Chandigarh	1	623	413	210
5	Chhattisgarh	15	8299	6807	1492
6	Delhi	16	6446	2931	3515
7	Goa	1	279	138	141
8	Gujarat	35	22710	17575	5135
9	Haryana	18	13092	8548	4544
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	2121	1516	605
11	J&K	4	832	338	494
12	Karnataka	30	20200	14969	5231
13	Kerala	55	33465	27164	6301
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	44500	33621	10879
15	Maharashtra	36	54725	21095	33630
16	Manipur	2	256	212	44
17	Meghalaya	5	1899	771	1128
18	Mizoram	3	376	286	90
19	Nagaland	1	132	73	59
20	Odisha	44	30775	21646	9129
21	Puducherry	1	414	184	230
22	Punjab	12	7097	5627	1470
23	Rajasthan	45	25243	20324	4919
24	Tamil Nadu	20	18752	10617	8135
25	Telangana	36	20965	12115	8850
26	Tripura	3	748	527	221
27	Uttarakhand	4	3117	2004	1113
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	189601	94775	94826
29	West Bengal	8	6042	571	5471
30	Jharkhand *	0	9114	9114	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>773</b>	<b>5,94,300</b>	<b>3,50,685</b>	<b>2,43,615</b>

\* The State of Jharkhand exited the Scheme vide its letter dated 07.07.2025. Under the Scheme, 22 FTSCs were functional in the State until May 2025, with a cumulative disposal of 9,114 cases since the Scheme's inception.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2085  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

Leg. 100

**REPEAL OF OBSOLETE LAWS AND LEGAL REFORMS**

✓2085. Shri Balabhadra Majhi:  
Shri Mahendra Singh Solanki:  
Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva:  
Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat:  
Shri Dulu Mahato:  
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab:  
Shri Ganesh Singh:  
Shri Damodar Agrawal:  
Dr. Manna Lal Rawat:  
Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh:  
Shri Arun Govil:  
Ms Kangna Ranaut:  
Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any fresh exercise to identify obsolete and redundant Central Acts for repeal since 2024 and the number of such laws proposed to be repealed;
- (b) whether any interim recommendations have been submitted by the 23rd Law Commission regarding revision, simplification or repeal of outdated Central legislation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has set any targets for further reducing the compliance burden on citizens and businesses through amendment, consolidation or repeal of laws;
- (e) if so, the action plan and timelines;
- (f) whether steps have been taken to simplify the drafting style of Central legislations to make them more accessible and easily understandable to the general public; and
- (g) if so, the details of training or capacity-building programmes conducted for this purpose?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a): The Government has identified seventy-one obsolete and redundant Acts for repeal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2110  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

*Leg. 1 (L)*  
PRE-LEGISLATIVE CONSULTATION POLICY, 2014

✓2110. Shri Praveen Patel:  
Shri Nalin Soren:  
Smt. Smita Uday Wagh:  
Shri P P Chaudhary:  
Shri Mahendra Singh Solanki:  
Dr. Nishikant Dubey:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the effectiveness of the Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy of 2014;
- (b) if so, the details of compliance by Ministries/Departments over the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the Legislative Impact Assessment (LIA) framework to make socio-economic, environmental and institutional impact analysis mandatory for all major legislative proposals;
- (d) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to introduce a statutory mandate for pre-legislative consultation and legislative impact assessment to ensure uniformity across Ministries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (f): No such evaluation of effectiveness of the Pre-legislative Consultation Policy, 2014 has been conducted and no record relating to compliance of Pre-legislative Consultation by Ministries is maintained.

As per chapter 9 of the Manual of Parliamentary Procedure, it is provided that the concerned Ministry/Department has to formulate the legislative proposals in consultation with all the interests

(vi) examine the existing laws in the light of Directive Principles of State Policy and to suggest ways of improvement and reform and also to suggest such legislations as might be necessary to implement the Directive Principles and to attain the objectives set out in the Preamble of the Constitution.

(vii) examine the existing laws with a view for promoting gender equality and suggesting amendments thereto.

(viii) revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2115.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

*T.S. (VNJR-I)*  
2115. **DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF EXECUTION PETITIONS**

MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:  
ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:  
SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that over 8.82 lakh execution petitions remain pending across district courts, with the Bombay High Court having the highest pendency and an average delay of nearly nine years from decree to execution, if so the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the causes of such prolonged pendency, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken, in coordination with High Courts, to ensure compliance with the Supreme Court's directive for disposal of execution petitions within six months; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a time-bound national plan for digitisation, staffing, and creation of fast-track execution benches to ensure timely enforcement of court decrees?

**ANSWER**

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

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL).**

(a) to (d): The matter of disposal of execution petitions lies within the exclusive domain of the Judiciary. Since the directions of the Supreme Court to ensure the disposal of execution petitions within six months is directly addressed to the High

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2162  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY - 12/12/2025

*5.5 (L.P.B)*  
**LEGAL AID TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

2162. Shri Tejasvi Surya:  
Shri Ashish Dubey:

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

- (a) the arrangements currently in place for providing legal aid and specialised legal services to persons with disabilities;
- (b) the scope and functioning of the Legal Services Units for Persons with Mental Illness and Intellectual Disabilities established across States and Union Territories;
- (c) the accessibility related requirements prescribed for judicial infrastructure under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and
- (d) the measures adopted under the e-Courts Project Phase III to make digital court platforms and websites more accessible to persons with disabilities?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b): The Government has undertaken several measures to make available affordable, quality and speedy legal services to the common man, including Persons with Disabilities. The legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 provides for free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including Persons with Disabilities.

NALSA is also implementing a specific Scheme for Persons with Disabilities named NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2167  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

*S.S (e-Courts)*  
VIDEO CONFERENCING FACILITIES IN DISTRICT COURTS

2167 Shri Tanuj Punia:

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

- (a) the number of district courts in the country that do not have video conferencing facilities and necessary digital equipments for hybrid hearings; and
- (b) the timeline by which the Government will have these facilities?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) & (b) : One of the components of eCourts Project Phase III is Video Conferencing for which an amount of Rs. 228.48 Crores has been earmarked under the project. As per information provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, Video Conferencing facilities have been enabled between 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 jails across the country. The District and Subordinate courts have heard 2.85 crore cases using the video conferencing system. The information regarding the number of district courts in the country that do not have video conferencing facilities and necessary digital equipment for hybrid hearings are placed in Annexure- I. Further, as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the eCourts Project Phase-III, there is provision for enhancing and upgrading the available infrastructure of Video Conferencing in courts.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2167 FOR 12.12.2025 REGARDING VIDEO CONFERENCING FACILITIES IN DISTRICT COURTS.**

Details of District Courts that do not have video conferencing facilities and necessary digital equipment for hybrid hearings:

Video Conferencing Facilities in District Courts		
Sr. No.	High Courts	The number of district courts under the jurisdiction of the High Courts that do not have video conferencing facilities and necessary digital equipment for hybrid hearings
1	Allahabad	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	Only 3 Courts out of 657 Established Courts do not have equipment for Hybrid Hearings
3	Bombay	72 numbers of courts do not have Video Conferencing Systems and 341 numbers of Courts do not have digital equipment for hybrid hearing.
4	Calcutta	Nil (under eCourts Project)
5	Chhattisgarh	Nil
6	Delhi	Nil
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	2
8	Gauhati (Assam)	Nil
9	Gauhati (Mizoram)	2
10	Gauhati (Nagaland)	Nil
11	Gujarat	Nil
12	Himachal Pradesh	VC facilities for hybrid hearings have not yet been provided in 82 courts, whereas the same have been provided in 63 courts under Phase-III of the eCourts Project.”
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	Nil
14	Jharkhand	Nil
15	Karnataka	877
16	Kerala	6
17	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
18	Madras	12 newly constituted Courts in the Cadre of Civil Judge

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2196  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

SS(NMJR-II)  
STRENGTHENING OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN UTTARAKHAND

†2196. Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat:

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

- (a) whether there is acute scarcity of infrastructure in terms of court buildings, record rooms and bar rooms in many districts of Uttarakhand;
- (b) whether the Union Government has sanctioned any special fund for infrastructure improvement for Uttarakhand Judiciary, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any project is proposed for carrying out construction and digitisation of new court buildings; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): The primary responsibility for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Governments/UTs. However, to augment the resources of the State Government/ UTs, the Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94 by providing financial assistance in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States/UTs. For Uttarakhand, fund sharing pattern is 90:10 between Centre and State. The Scheme covers five components, viz., Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer

**Annexure-A**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2196 TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2025 REGARDING 'STRENGTHENING OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN UTTARAKHAND'**

S. No.	High Court of Uttarakhand			
	Funds Released for ICT Infrastructure under e-Courts Phase-III (Rs. In Lakh)			2025-26
	Component	2023-24	2024-25	
1	ICT in newly setup courts	0	33.07	115.12
2	ICT in newly setup court complexes	0	60.87	12.17
3	ICT in High Courts	0	415	47.5
4	Video Conference	0	178.5	278.25
5	eSeva Kendra	63.68	208.79	13.04
6	Solar	405	0	0
7	Additional Hardware	835.46	0.00	0.00
8	NSTEP	27	3	0
9	Digitization	0	462.5	1498.28
10	Technical Manpower	34.8	69.60	83.56
11	Capacity Building	1.75	7.11	20.38
12	Paperless Court	0	113.68	154.6
13	Live Streaming	0	38.96	0.00
14	e-Office	0	30.97	0
15	Digital Component SJA	0	0	485.00
16	Online Court	0	0	154.11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1367.69</b>	<b>1995.79</b>	<b>2957.01</b>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2200  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

SETTING UP OF REGIONAL BENCHES

*SS (Appls)*  
2200. Shri Bapi Haldar:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken specific steps to establish a separate Constitutional Division within the Supreme Court to exclusively adjudicate matters of constitutional interpretation;
- (b) whether any proposal has been considered for setting up regional benches of the Supreme Court in the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western regions, as suggested by the Law Commission; and
- (c) the details of inter-ministerial consultations or judicial recommendations on the creation of a Constitutional Court or regional benches, and the current status of consideration, if any, for implementation?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2202  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY - 12/12/2025  
**IMPROVEMENT IN LEGAL AID SERVICES**

*SS (V/Ae)*  
2202. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring improvement in Legal aid Services, the Infrastructure of district courts and access to Justice in Amroha district, Uttar Pradesh so as to ensure timely and effective delivery of justice to the citizens;
- (b) if so, the details of the Courts upgraded, Legal aid centres established and results achieved in the district; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (c): The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including beneficiaries covered under Section 12 of the LSA Act, 1987, which aims to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.

In order to ensure timely and effective delivery of justice to the citizens, 16 Legal Aid Centres have been established under the supervision of District Legal Services Authority, Amroha, Uttar Pradesh. Through the aid of Panel Lawyers and Legal Aid Defense Counsels, 458 citizens were provided free Legal Aid during the year 2025-26 (upto September, 2025).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2214  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

SPECIAL COURTS FOR FINANCIAL FRAUD CASES

2214. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:  
SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to establish dedicated Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of bank fraud cases across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed structure, jurisdiction and monetary threshold for cases to be taken up by such courts;
- (c) whether the Government has identified specific States or districts for establishment of such special or fast-track courts to deal with bank fraud cases, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether consultations have been held with concerned Ministries, the Reserve Bank of India and public sector banks for finalising the operational framework of these courts;
- (e) the present status and timeline for the implementation of the proposal; and
- (f) whether any assessment has been made regarding the pendency and average time taken for adjudication of major bank fraud cases in the country and the impact expected from the proposed Special Courts in reducing such pendency?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) to (f): No proposal for establishment of dedicated Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of bank fraud cases in any part of the country is currently under consideration of the Government of India.

As informed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Companies Act, 2013 does not contain any provision mandating the establishment of Special Courts exclusively for trying cases related to bank frauds. Further, Department of Financial Services, after consulting the Ministries/Departments, which administer the Acts containing provisions related to Bank frauds, have informed that such Acts have no specific provisions for establishment of Special Courts for Bank fraud cases.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2225.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

3.S(NMR-I)  
THREE YEARS COMPULSORY PRACTICE FOR JUDICIAL SERVICE

†2225. DR. ANAND KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that recently the Supreme Court has made a minimum of three years legal practice mandatory for appearing in the Judicial Service (Lower Judiciary) examinations;
- (b) whether this condition is likely to make it more difficult for women candidates, economically weaker sections and aspirants without legal backgrounds to enter the judicial service;
- (c) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to abolish or reduce the compulsory practice period of three years by bringing a new law in view of the problems of these sections; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government is contemplating to introduce any financial assistance or special assistance scheme for such candidates to ensure equal opportunity in judicial services, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under the proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the rules and regulations regarding the appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers in Lower Judiciary. Hence, the concerned subject matter does not fall under the purview of the Central Government.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*S. S. Le - Courts*  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2243  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SC/ST ACT

2243. Shri Rajkumar Roat:

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

- (a) the number of cases registered under The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the country during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise, particularly details with regard to Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;
- (b) the number of the said cases pending with the courts, disposed of and proven to be false in the country especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the certified documents required for the persons belonging to SC/ST categories for ensuring action under the said Act; and
- (d) whether caste certificate is mandatory in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) and (b): As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise data regarding the number of cases registered, disposed, ended as final report false and pending before court during the year 2019-23 under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (SC/ST Act) against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is placed at Annexure - I and II respectively.

The district-wise data provided by the NCRB regarding the total number of cases registered under the SC/ST Act, in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, during last five years, against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is placed at Annexure -III and IV respectively. NCRB has informed that at district level, they collect only the data of cases registered.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2243 FOR 12.12.2025 REGARDING CASES REGISTERED, CASES ENDED AS FINAL REPORT FALSE, CASES DISPOSED OF, AND CASES PENDING FOR TRIAL UNDER THE SC/ST ACT, 1989 AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS, STATE-WISE.**

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Ended as Final Report False (CFF), Cases Disposed of by Court (CDOC) and Cases Pending for Trial (CPT) under SC/ST Act for Scheduled Castes during 2019-2023:

SI	State/UT	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
		CR	CFF	CDOC	CPT																
1	Andhra Pradesh	2071	465	563	3930	1948	628	371	5172	2010	504	372	6713	2315	468	1063	7221	2622	329	880	7836
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	Assam	21	0	0	15	28	0	3	15	13	0	0	18	14	0	0	21	5	2	0	25
4	Bihar	6544	467	362	43484	7368	545	55	48882	5842	265	154	53316	6509	418	339	58112	7064	722	599	65884
5	Chhattisgarh	341	3	155	1125	316	0	48	1357	330	1	108	1586	323	2	327	1617	250	0	170	1699
6	Goa	3	0	2	21	2	0	0	22	4	0	1	24	8	0	2	29	4	0	2	31
7	Gujarat	1416	18	398	9930	1326	17	69	11064	1201	17	144	12064	1279	14	275	12971	1373	9	629	13629
8	Haryana	1086	406	287	1517	1210	512	48	2101	1628	766	176	2663	1633	830	289	3118	1539	702	356	3568
9	Himachal Pradesh	185	31	67	432	247	59	30	585	243	61	41	687	209	53	67	768	227	64	164	732
10	Jharkhand	649	167	110	1754	666	36	47	1999	546	49	52	2407	674	21	155	2570	604	16	136	2730
11	Karnataka	1500	175	789	8172	1394	209	367	9010	1673	170	625	9941	1972	224	1109	10466	1914	287	1114	11064
12	Kerala	858	82	178	3051	846	88	165	3541	948	204	459	4194	1050	217	578	4573	1128	154	877	4653
13	Madhya Pradesh	5300	12	3065	20724	6899	25	1341	26101	7213	17	2574	30763	7733	11	3946	34405	8232	10	4901	37533
14	Maharashtra	2149	143	1067	9432	2569	162	337	11221	2503	161	429	13149	2741	142	1016	14504	3024	102	1023	16269
15	Manipur	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2243 FOR 12.12.2025 REGARDING CASES REGISTERED, CASES ENDED AS FINAL REPORT FALSE, CASES DISPOSED OF, AND CASES PENDING FOR TRIAL, UNDER THE SC/ST ACT, 1989 AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS, STATE-WISE.**

**State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Ended as Final Report False (CFF), Cases Disposed of by Court (CDOC) and Cases Pending for Trial (CPT) under SC/ST Act for Scheduled Tribes during 2019-2023:**

Sl	State/UT	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
		CR	CFF	CDO C	CPT	CR	CFF	CDO C	CPT	CR	CFF	CDO C	CPT	CR	CFF	CDO C	CPT	CR	CFF	CDO C	CPT
1	Andhra Pradesh	330	58	116	763	320	87	111	886	361	81	55	1177	396	71	144	1313	360	56	141	1468
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4	0	0	47	10	0	0	47	16	0	0	56	9	0	1	62	2	0	16	54
4	Bihar	97	8	10	455	94	3	0	530	103	7	11	585	146	14	24	663	114	5	2	785
5	Chhattisgarh	427	0	134	1554	502	4	103	1913	506	2	111	2314	516	1	261	2599	336	2	207	2734
6	Goa	2	0	1	17	2	0	0	19	5	0	1	22	1	0	1	22	2	0	2	21
7	Gujarat	321	4	34	2447	291	3	7	2693	341	2	43	2978	330	3	78	3186	307	2	130	3353
8	Haryana	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	17	3	0	0	18	7	0	0	24	4	0	0	28	7	1	7	27
10	Jharkhand	339	12	40	1048	347	7	20	1114	250	4	27	1231	283	6	68	1284	308	8	37	1399
11	Karnataka	327	25	200	1666	291	25	76	1851	358	23	126	2067	438	42	388	2020	434	49	210	2213
12	Kerala	140	12	38	502	130	10	32	579	133	16	33	649	172	21	110	713	185	21	163	722
13	Madhya Pradesh	1972	8	1327	7940	2401	3	421	9881	2627	2	986	11442	2979	5	1163	13192	2858	37	1491	14428
14	Maharashtra	559	26	272	2780	663	39	97	3316	628	40	103	3770	742	32	212	4149	773	34	278	4553
15	Manipur	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3399	0	0	8
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	29	0	3	26	21	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	576	8	3	4661	624	13	8	5228	676	16	24	5851	773	15	46	6612	662	0	111	7197

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2243 FOR 12.12.2025 REGARDING CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SC/ST ACT, 1989 ESPECIALLY IN RAJASTHAN, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA, AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES, DURING LAST 5 YEARS, DISTRICT-WISE.**

Details of number of cases registered under the SC/ST Act, especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, against Scheduled Castes, during 2019, district-wise:

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Gujarat			State: Madhya Pradesh		
1	Ahmedabad City	161	1	Agar	52
2	Ahmedabad Rural	44	2	Alirajpur	0
3	Amreli	68	3	Anuppur	28
4	Anand	39	4	Ashok Nagar	93
5	Arvalli	12	5	Balaghat	73
6	Banaskantha	93	6	Barwani	19
7	Bharuch	20	7	Betul	75
8	Bhavnagar	39	8	Bhind	118
9	Botad	50	9	Bhopal Commissionarate	127
10	Chhotaudepur	6	10	Bhopal Railway	0
11	Dahod	3	11	Burhanpur	22
12	Dang	0	12	Chhatarpur	264
13	Devbhumi Dwarka	14	13	Chhindwara	96
14	Gandhinagar	33	14	Damoh	158
15	Gir Somnath	48	15	Datia	150
16	Jamnagar	34	16	Dewas	150
17	Junagadh	89	17	Dhar	34
18	Kachchh East(G)	64	18	Dindori	4
19	Kachchh West(B)	47	19	Guna	186
20	Kheda	39	20	Gwalior	415
21	Mahisagar	7	21	Harda	27
22	Mehsana	48	22	Narmadapuram	104
23	Morbi	26	23	Indore Commissionarate	58
24	Narmada	4	24	Indore Railway	2
25	Navsari	6	25	Jabalpur	192
26	Panchmahal	19	26	Jabalpur Railway	1
27	Patan	34	27	Jhabua	25
28	Porbandar	49	28	Katni	58

7	Beed	80	7	Bhilwara	190
8	Bhandara	27	8	Bikaner	292
9	Buldhana	76	9	Bundi	115
10	Chandrapur	27	10	Chittorgarh	90
11	Dhule	33	11	Churu	241
12	Gadchiroli	8	12	Dausa	112
13	Gondia	44	13	Dholpur	186
14	Hingoli	63	14	Dungarpur	2
15	Jalgaon	49	15	GRP Ajmer	1
16	Jalna	54	16	GRP Jodhpur	2
17	Kolhapur	70	17	Ganganagar	408
18	Latur	73	18	Hanumangarh	311
19	Mumbai Commr	46	19	Jaipur East	72
20	Mumbai Railway	0	20	Jaipur North	31
21	Nagpur Commr	48	21	Jaipur Rural	221
22	Nagpur Railway	2	22	Jaipur South	108
23	Nagpur Rural	42	23	Jaipur West	132
24	Nanded	78	24	Jaisalmer	113
25	Nandurbar	8	25	Jalore	155
26	Nasik Commr	11	26	Jhalawar	126
27	Nasik Rural	25	27	Jhunjhunu	230
28	Navi Mumbai	31	28	Jodhpur East	74
29	Dharashiv	66	29	Jodhpur West	116
30	Palghar	10	30	Jodhpur Rural	217
31	Parbhani	81	31	Karauli	137
32	Pune Commr	36	32	Kota City	98
33	Pune Railway	0	33	Kota Rural	56
34	Pune Rural	137	34	Nagaur	281
35	Raigad	16	35	Pali	281
36	Ratnagiri	10	36	Pratapgarh	35
37	Sangli	95	37	Rajsamand	76
38	Satara	113	38	Sawai Madhopur	144
39	Sindhudurg	5	39	Sikar	236
40	Solapur Commr	21	40	Sirohi	67
41	Solapur Rural	178	41	Tonk	239
42	Thane Commr	19	42	Udaipur	71
43	Thane Rural	14	43	Jaipur Metro	0
44	Wardha	22	44	SCRB	0
45	Washim	51	45	ATS & SOG	0
46	Yavatmal	57	46	SSB	0
47	Pimpri Chinchwad City	47	47	Jaipur Crime	0

32	Surat City	20	32	Mandsaur	127
33	Surat Rural	11	33	Morena	228
34	Surendranagar	61	34	Narsinghpur	107
35	Tapi	0	35	Neemuch	32
36	Vadodara City	42	36	Panna	124
37	Vadodara Rural	19	37	Raisen	169
38	Valsad	0	38	Rajgarh	217
39	W Rly Ahmedabad	3	39	Ratlam	122
40	W Rly Vadodara	0	40	Rewa	221
41	Cyber Ahmedabad Range	0	41	Sagar	382
42	Cyber Bhavnagar Range	0	42	Satna	170
43	Cyber Border Range	0	43	Seoni	57
44	Cyber Gandhinagar Range	0	44	Shahdol	32
45	Cyber Junagadh Range	0	45	Shajapur	145
46	Cyber Panchmahal Range	0	46	Sheopur	35
47	Cyber Rajkot Range	0	47	Shivpuri	344
48	Cyber Surat Range	0	48	Sidhi	86
49	Cyber Vadodara Range	0	49	Sehore	118
<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>1326</b>	<b>50</b>	Singrauli	49
			51	Tikamgarh	115
			52	Ujjain	216
			53	Umaria	32
			54	Vidisha	220
			55	Cyber Crime Cell	0
			56	Niwari	69
			<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>6899</b>

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Maharashtra			State: Rajasthan		
1	Ahmednagar	144	1	Ajmer	319
2	Akola	38	2	Alwar	324
3	Amravati Commr	35	3	Banswara	11
4	Amravati Rural	69	4	Baran	161
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Commr					
5	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Commr	30	5	Barmer	285
6	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Rural	55	6	Bharatpur	441
7	Beed	147	7	Bhilwara	139
8	Bhandara	34	8	Bikaner	242
9	Buldhana	109	9	Bundi	127

49	Mira Bhayandar Vasai Virar Commr	12	Total Districts	7017
	Total Districts	2569		

Details of number of cases registered under the SC/ST Act, especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, against Scheduled Castes, during 2021, district-wise:

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Gujarat			State: Madhya Pradesh		
1	Ahmedabad City	168	1	Agar	107
2	Ahmedabad Rural	39	2	Alirajpur	0
3	Amreli	51	3	Anuppur	42
4	Anand	45	4	Ashok Nagar	132
5	Arvalli	10	5	Balaghat	94
6	Banaskantha	68	6	Barwani	26
7	Bharuch	18	7	Betul	69
8	Bhavnagar	58	8	Bhind	220
9	Botad	27	9	Bhopal Commissionarate	48
10	Chhotaudepur	4	10	Bhopal Railway	1
11	Dahod	7	11	Burhanpur	29
12	Dang	0	12	Chhatarpur	309
13	Devbhumi Dwarka	15	13	Chhindwara	64
14	Gandhinagar	47	14	Damoh	232
15	Gir Somnath	25	15	Datia	137
16	Jamnagar	32	16	Dewas	206
17	Junagadh	39	17	Dhar	71
18	Kachchh East(G)	69	18	Dindori	7
19	Kachchh West(B)	24	19	Guna	193
20	Kheda	18	20	Gwalior	461
21	Mahisagar	6	21	Harda	78
22	Mehsana	36	22	Narmadapuram	232
23	Morbi	27	23	Indore Commissionarate	102
24	Narmada	0	24	Indore Railway	1

4	Amravati Rural	43	4	Baran	144
5	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Commr	15	5	Barmer	314
6	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Rural	67	6	Bharatpur	491
7	Beed	148	7	Bhilwara	228
8	Bhandara	37	8	Bikaner	271
9	Buldhana	88	9	Bundi	114
10	Chandrapur	26	10	Chittorgarh	133
11	Dhule	25	11	Churu	255
12	Gadchiroli	9	12	Dausa	141
13	Gondia	35	13	Dholpur	225
14	Hingoli	54	14	Dungarpur	16
15	Jalgaon	53	15	GRP Ajmer	4
16	Jalna	86	16	GRP Jodhpur	1
17	Kolhapur	101	17	Ganganagar	351
18	Latur	87	18	Hanumangarh	274
19	Mumbai Commr	47	19	Jaipur East	105
20	Mumbai Railway	1	20	Jaipur North	46
21	Nagpur Commr	35	21	Jaipur Rural	209
22	Nagpur Railway	0	22	Jaipur South	90
23	Nagpur Rural	33	23	Jaipur West	120
24	Nanded	123	24	Jaisalmer	118
25	Nandurbar	4	25	Jalore	179
26	Nasik Commr	8	26	Jhalawar	133
27	Nasik Rural	40	27	Jhunjhunu	311
28	Navi Mumbai	44	28	Jodhpur East	80
29	Dharashiv	67	29	Jodhpur West	111
30	Palghar	5	30	Jodhpur Rural	201
31	Parbhani	100	31	Karauli	188
32	Pune Commr	32	32	Kota City	125
33	Pune Railway	0	33	Kota Rural	101
34	Pune Rural	159	34	Nagaur	347
35	Raigad	19	35	Pali	267
36	Ratnagiri	15	36	Pratapgarh	31
37	Sangli	96	37	Rajsamand	114
38	Satara	117	38	Sawai Madhopur	155
39	Sindhudurg	9	39	Sikar	298
40	Solapur Commr	21	40	Sirohi	68
41	Solapur Rural	188	41	Tonk	174
42	Thane Commr	42	42	Udaipur	118

**Details of number of cases registered under the SC/ST Act, especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, against Scheduled Castes, during 2022, district-wise:**

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Gujarat			State: Madhya Pradesh		
1	Ahmedabad City	189	1	Agar	26
2	Ahmedabad Rural	70	2	Alirajpur	1
3	Amreli	48	3	Anuppur	56
4	Anand	27	4	Ashok Nagar	146
5	Arvalli	5	5	Balaghat	77
6	Banaskantha	72	6	Barwani	35
7	Bharuch	19	7	Betul	76
8	Bhavnagar	37	8	Bhind	240
9	Botad	24	9	Bhopal Commissionarate	119
10	Chhotaudepur	2	10	Bhopal Railway	0
11	Dahod	3	11	Burhanpur	23
12	Dang	0	12	Chhatarpur	329
13	Devbhumi Dwarka	17	13	Chhindwara	71
14	Gandhinagar	47	14	Damoh	155
15	Gir Somnath	28	15	Datia	141
16	Jamnagar	30	16	Dewas	176
17	Junagadh	34	17	Dhar	69
18	Kachchh East(G)	19	18	Dindori	16
19	Kachchh West(B)	69	19	Guna	220
20	Kheda	66	20	Gwalior	492
21	Mahisagar	3	21	Harda	81
22	Mehsana	44	22	Narmadapuram	224
23	Morbi	29	23	Indore Commissionarate	47
24	Narmada	1	24	Indore Railway	2
25	Navsari	2	25	Jabalpur	249
26	Panchmahal	9	26	Jabalpur Railway	0
27	Patan	29	27	Jhabua	2
28	Porbandar	28	28	Katni	101
29	Rajkot City	65	29	Khandwa	112
30	Rajkot Rural	56	30	Khargone	111
31	Sabarkantha	31	31	Mandla	28
32	Surat City	34	32	Mandsaur	192
33	Surat Rural	12	33	Morena	219
34	Surendranagar	50	34	Narsinghpur	95
35	Tapi	0	35	Neemuch	65
36	Vadodara City	33	36	Panna	130
37	Vadodara Rural	41	37	Raisen	230

17	Kolhapur	93	17	Ganganagar	481
18	Latur	98	18	Hanumangarh	339
19	Mumbai Commr	58	19	Jaipur East	98
20	Mumbai Railway	1	20	Jaipur North	57
21	Nagpur Commr	35	21	Jaipur Rural	291
22	Nagpur Railway	2	22	Jaipur South	90
23	Nagpur Rural	42	23	Jaipur West	136
24	Nanded	106	24	Jaisalmer	111
25	Nandurbar	4	25	Jalore	168
26	Nasik Commr	11	26	Jhalawar	191
27	Nasik Rural	34	27	Jhunjhunu	213
28	Navi Mumbai	54	28	Jodhpur East	100
29	Dharashiv	81	29	Jodhpur West	127
30	Palghar	3	30	Jodhpur Rural	202
31	Parbhani	90	31	Karauli	229
32	Pune Commr	61	32	Kota City	144
33	Pune Railway	0	33	Kota Rural	105
34	Pune Rural	181	34	Nagaur	417
35	Raigad	20	35	Pali	282
36	Ratnagiri	16	36	Pratapgarh	33
37	Sangli	111	37	Rajsamand	134
38	Satara	136	38	Sawai Madhopur	160
39	Sindhudurg	9	39	Sikar	409
40	Solapur Commr	25	40	Sirohi	89
41	Solapur Rural	172	41	Tonk	215
42	Thane Commr	45	42	Udaipur	178
43	Thane Rural	23	43	Jaipur Metro	0
44	Wardha	25	44	SCRB	0
45	Washim	53	45	ATS & SOG	0
46	Yavatmal	99	46	SSB	0
47	Pimpri Chinchwad City	38	47	Jaipur Crime	0
48	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Railway	0	48	Bhiwadi	275
49	Mira Bhayandar Vasai Virar Commr	22		<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>8752</b>
	<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>2741</b>			

38	Valsad	1	38	Rajgarh	263
39	W Rly Ahmedabad	0	39	Ratlam	143
40	W Rly Vadodara	0	40	Rewa	211
41	Cyber Ahmedabad Range	0	41	Sagar	666
42	Cyber Bhavnagar Range	0	42	Satna	174
43	Cyber Border Range	0	43	Seoni	66
44	Cyber Gandhinagar Range	0	44	Shahdol	43
45	Cyber Junagadh Range	0	45	Shajapur	206
46	Cyber Panchmahal Range	0	46	Sheopur	60
47	Cyber Rajkot Range	0	47	Shivpuri	404
48	Cyber Surat Range	0	48	Sidhi	83
49	Cyber Vadodara Range	0	49	Sehore	200
<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>1373</b>	<b>50</b>	Singrauli	<b>58</b>
51			51	Tikamgarh	159
52			52	Ujjain	246
53			53	Umaria	19
54			54	Vidisha	345
55			55	Cyber Crime Cell	0
56			56	Niwari	56
57			57	Bhopal Rural	102
58			58	Indore Rural	109
		<b>Total Districts</b>			<b>8232</b>

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Maharashtra		State: Rajasthan			
1	Ahmednagar	203	1	Ajmer	188
2	Akola	60	2	Alwar	464
3	Amravati Commr	41	3	Banswara	10
4	Amravati Rural	57	4	Baran	122
5	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Commr	27	5	Barmer	173
6	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Rural	69	6	Bharatpur	363
7	Beed	163	7	Bhilwara	251
8	Bhandara	37	8	Bikaner	384
9	Buldhana	89	9	Bundi	122
10	Chandrapur	50	10	Chittorgarh	162
11	Dhule	14	11	Churu	269
12	Gadchiroli	8	12	Dausa	160
13	Gondia	40	13	Dholpur	220
14	Hingoli	68	14	Dungarpur	22
15	Jalgaon	59	15	GRP Ajmer	3
16	Jalna	109	16	GRP Jodhpur	3

61	Jodhpur Crime	0
62	Sanchore	73
63	Neem Ka Thana	116
64	Salumbar	8
	<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>8449</b>

31	Sabarkantha	12	31	Mandla	45
32	Surat City	19	32	Mandsaur	9
33	Surat Rural	21	33	Morena	7
34	Surendranagar	1	34	Narsinghpur	50
35	Tapi	6	35	Neemuch	8
36	Vadodara City	10	36	Panna	15
37	Vadodara Rural	30	37	Raisen	70
38	Valsad	9	38	Rajgarh	8
39	W Rly Ahmedabad	0	39	Ratlam	74
40	W Rly Vadodara	1	40	Rewa	59
<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>321</b>	41	Sagar	74
		42	Satna		32
		43	Seoni		82
		44	Shahdoti		54
		45	Shajapur		6
		46	Sheopur		11
		47	Shivpuri		62
		48	Sidhi		50
		49	Sehore		10
		50	Singrauli		54
		51	Tikamgarh		12
		52	Ujjain		19
		53	Umaria		22
		54	Vidisha		17
		55	Cyber Crime Cell		0
		56	Niwari		8
		<b>Total Districts</b>			<b>1922</b>

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Maharashtra				State: Rajasthan	
1	Ahmednagar	37	1	Ajmer	14
2	Akola	5	2	Alwar	83
3	Amravati Commr	4	3	Banswara	22
4	Amravati Rural	24	4	Baran	96
5	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Commr	1	5	Barmer	94
6	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Rural	9	6	Bharatpur	33
7	Beed	21	7	Bhilwara	39
8	Bhandara	8	8	Bikaner	2
9	Buldhana	7	9	Bundi	90

Details of number of cases registered under the SC/ST Act, especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, against Scheduled Tribes, during 2020, district-wise:

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Gujarat			State: Madhya Pradesh		
1	Ahmedabad City	9	1	Agar	7
2	Ahmedabad Rural	5	2	Alirajpur	7
3	Amreli	7	3	Anuppur	78
4	Anand	5	4	Ashok Nagar	59
5	Arvalli	8	5	Balaghat	99
6	Banaskantha	12	6	Barwani	28
7	Bharuch	45	7	Betul	87
8	Bhavnagar	3	8	Bhind	0
9	Botad	3	9	Bhopal Commissionarate	3
10	Cchotaudepur	17	10	Bhopal Railway	0
11	Dahod	14	11	Burhanpur	21
12	Dang	1	12	Chhatarpur	31
13	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	13	Chhindwara	93
14	Gandhinagar	3	14	Damoh	63
15	Gir Somnath	5	15	Datia	1
16	Jamnagar	2	16	Dewas	42
17	Junagadh	2	17	Dhar	88
18	Kachchh East(G)	4	18	Dindori	48
19	Kachchh West(B)	2	19	Guna	65
20	Kheda	3	20	Gwalior	36
21	Mahisagar	4	21	Harda	45
22	Mehsana	0	22	Narmadapuram	50
23	Morbi	1	23	Indore Commissionarate	26
24	Narmada	11	24	Indore Railway	1
25	Navsari	9	25	Jabalpur	106
26	Panchmahal	19	26	Jabalpur Railway	0
27	Patan	3	27	Jhabua	6
28	Porbandar	1	28	Katni	57

3	Amravati Commr	7	3	Banswara	20
4	Amravati Rural	33	4	Baran	132
5	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Commr	1	5	Barmer	107
6	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Rural	15	6	Bharatpur	55
7	Beed	24	7	Bhilwara	32
8	Bhandara	12	8	Bikaner	6
9	Buldhana	7	9	Bundi	92
10	Chandrapur	33	10	Chittorgarh	47
11	Dhule	25	11	Churu	6
12	Gadchiroli	14	12	Dausa	83
13	Gondia	7	13	Dholpur	17
14	Hingoli	20	14	Dungarpur	22
15	Jalgaon	41	15	GRP Ajmer	1
16	Jalna	19	16	GRP Jodhpur	0
17	Kolhapur	3	17	Ganganagar	1
18	Latur	2	18	Hanumangarh	2
19	Mumbai Commr	6	19	Jaipur East	44
20	Mumbai Railway	2	20	Jaipur North	22
21	Nagpur Commr	3	21	Jaipur Rural	78
22	Nagpur Railway	0	22	Jaipur South	39
23	Nagpur Rural	14	23	Jaipur West	29
24	Nanded	24	24	Jaisalmer	33
25	Nandurbar	10	25	Jalore	59
26	Nasik Commr	4	26	Jhalawar	74
27	Nasik Rural	44	27	Jhunjhunu	30
28	Navi Mumbai	9	28	Jodhpur East	17
29	Dharashiv	16	29	Jodhpur West	17
30	Palghar	16	30	Jodhpur Rural	50
31	Parbhani	19	31	Karauli	70
32	Pune Commr	1	32	Kota City	30
33	Pune Railway	0	33	Kota Rural	54
34	Pune Rural	28	34	Nagaur	6
35	Raigad	11	35	Pali	43

Details of number of cases registered under the SC/ST Act, especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, against Scheduled Tribes, during 2021, district-wise:

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Gujarat			State: Madhya Pradesh		
1	Ahmedabad City	17	1	Agar	9
2	Ahmedabad Rural	1	2	Alirajpur	12
3	Amreli	2	3	Anuppur	91
4	Anand	4	4	Ashok Nagar	52
5	Arvalli	10	5	Balaghat	93
6	Banaskantha	9	6	Barwani	64
7	Bharuch	48	7	Betul	44
8	Bhavnagar	1	8	Bhind	0
9	Botad	3	9	Bhopal Commissionarate	6
10	Chhotaudepur	21	10	Bhopal Railway	0
11	Dahod	19	11	Burhanpur	22
12	Dang	1	12	Chhatarpur	29
13	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	13	Chhindwara	82
14	Gandhinagar	6	14	Damoh	58
15	Gir Somnath	2	15	Datia	4
16	Jamnagar	1	16	Dewas	68
17	Junagadh	1	17	Dhar	155
18	Kachchh East(G)	4	18	Dindori	64
19	Kachchh West(B)	0	19	Guna	48
20	Kheda	0	20	Gwallor	27
21	Mahisagar	2	21	Harda	58
22	Mehsana	0	22	Narmadapuram	87
23	Morbi	4	23	Indore Commissionarate	33
24	Narmada	18	24	Indore Railway	2
25	Navsari	8	25	Jabalpur	93
26	Panchmahal	29	26	Jabalpur Railway	0
27	Patan	4	27	Jhabua	10
28	Porbandar	3	28	Katni	64
29	Rajkot City	1	29	Khandwa	89
30	Rajkot Rural	4	30	Khargone	101
31	Sabarkantha	11	31	Mandla	52
32	Surat City	19	32	Mandsaur	19
33	Surat Rural	22	33	Morena	4
34	Surendranagar	6	34	Narsinghpur	71
35	Tapi	1	35	Neemuch	6
36	Vadodara City	15	36	Panna	37
37	Vadodara Rural	38	37	Raisen	68

19	Mumbai Commr	3	19	Jaipur East	55
20	Mumbai Railway	0	20	Jaipur North	13
21	Nagpur Commr	7	21	Jaipur Rural	101
22	Nagpur Railway	0	22	Jaipur South	58
23	Nagpur Rural	10	23	Jaipur West	29
24	Nanded	21	24	Jaisalmer	36
25	Nandurbar	7	25	Jalore	79
26	Nasik Commr	1	26	Jhalawar	51
27	Nasik Rural	32	27	Jhunjhunu	50
28	Navi Mumbai	6	28	Jodhpur East	8
29	Dharashiv	11	29	Jodhpur West	21
30	Palghar	9	30	Jodhpur Rural	49
31	Parbhani	18	31	Karauli	86
32	Pune Commr	2	32	Kota City	37
33	Pune Railway	0	33	Kota Rural	50
34	Pune Rural	41	34	Nagaur	6
35	Raigad	10	35	Pali	49
36	Ratnagiri	0	36	Pratapgarh	65
37	Sangli	2	37	Rajsamand	48
38	Satara	7	38	Sawai Madhopur	62
39	Sindhudurg	1	39	Sikar	100
40	Solapur Commr	1	40	Sirohi	62
41	Solapur Rural	21	41	Tonk	77
42	Thane Commr	7	42	Udaipur	114
43	Thane Rural	28	43	Jaipur Metro	0
44	Wardha	18	44	SCRB	0
45	Washim	5	45	ATS & SOG	0
46	Yavatmal	75	46	SSB	0
47	Pimpri Chinchwad City	3	47	Jaipur Crime	0
48	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Railway	0	48	Bhiwadi	19
49	Mira Bhayandar Vasai Virar Commr	11		<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>2121</b>
	<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>628</b>		

30	Rajkot Rural	7	30	Khargone	99
31	Sabarkantha	16	31	Mandla	72
32	Surat City	16	32	Mandsaur	11
33	Surat Rural	24	33	Morena	3
34	Surendranagar	4	34	Narsinghpur	52
35	Tapi	2	35	Neemuch	24
36	Vadodara City	9	36	Panna	25
37	Vadodara Rural	37	37	Raisen	89
38	Valsad	10	38	Rajgarh	45
39	W Rly Ahmedabad	0	39	Ratlam	74
40	W Rly Vadodara	2	40	Rewa	75
41	Cyber Ahmedabad Range	0	41	Sagar	175
42	Cyber Bhavnagar Range	0	42	Satna	46
43	Cyber Border Range	0	43	Seoni	125
44	Cyber Gandhinagar Range	0	44	Shahdol	78
45	Cyber Junagadh Range	0	45	Shajapur	17
46	Cyber Panchmahal Range	0	46	Sheopur	30
47	Cyber Rajkot Range	0	47	Shivpuri	95
48	Cyber Surat Range	0	48	Sidhi	83
49	Cyber Vadodara Range	0	49	Sehore	25
<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>330</b>	<b>50</b>	Singrauli	73
		51	Tikamgarh		17
		52	Ujjain		39
		53	Umaria		40
		54	Vidisha		36
		55	Cyber Crime Cell		0
		56	Niwari		8
		57	Bhopal Rural		6
		58	Indore Rural		34
		<b>Total Districts</b>			<b>2979</b>

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Maharashtra			State: Rajasthan		

34	Pune Rural	37	34	Nagaur	16
35	Raigad	14	35	Pali	61
36	Ratnagiri	3	36	Pratapgarh	58
37	Sangli	3	37	Rajsamand	87
38	Satara	10	38	Sawai Madhopur	100
39	Sindhudurg	2	39	Sikar	73
40	Solapur Commr	3	40	Sirohi	72
41	Solapur Rural	34	41	Tonk	140
42	Thane Commr	5	42	Udaipur	152
43	Thane Rural	33	43	Jaipur Metro	0
44	Wardha	10	44	SCRB	0
45	Washim	9	45	ATS & SOG	0
46	Yavatmal	67	46	SSB	0
47	Pimpri Chinchwad City	3	47	Jaipur Crime	0
48	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Railway	0	48	Bhiwadi	20
49	Mira Bhayandar Vasai Virar Commr	14		<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>2521</b>
	<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>742</b>			

30	Rajkot Rural	2	30	Khargone	86
31	Sabarkantha	6	31	Mandla	89
32	Surat City	18	32	Mandsaur	11
33	Surat Rural	20	33	Morena	5
34	Surendranagar	7	34	Narsinghpur	35
35	Tapi	4	35	Neemuch	20
36	Vadodara City	11	36	Panna	48
37	Vadodara Rural	27	37	Raisen	65
38	Valsad	7	38	Rajgarh	32
39	W Rly Ahmedabad	0	39	Ratlam	85
40	W Rly Vadodara	1	40	Rewa	75
41	Cyber Ahmedabad Range	0	41	Sagar	172
42	Cyber Bhavnagar Range	0	42	Satna	53
43	Cyber Border Range	0	43	Seoni	105
44	Cyber Gandhinagar Range	0	44	Shahdol	91
45	Cyber Junagadh Range	0	45	Shajapur	12
46	Cyber Panchmahal Range	0	46	Sheopur	30
47	Cyber Rajkot Range	0	47	Shivpuri	96
48	Cyber Surat Range	0	48	Sidhi	76
49	Cyber Vadodara Range	0	49	Sehore	41
<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>307</b>	<b>50</b>	Singrauli	65
		51	Tikamgarh	13	
		52	Ujjain	31	
		53	Umaria	36	
		54	Vidisha	40	
		55	Cyber Crime Cell	0	
		56	Niwari	6	
		57	Bhopal Rural	11	
		58	Indore Rural	34	
		<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>2858</b>	

SL	District	CR	SL	District	CR
State: Maharashtra			State: Rajasthan		

34	Pune Rural	46	34	Nagaur	2
35	Raigad	26	35	Pali	49
36	Ratnagiri	1	36	Pratapgarh	40
37	Sangli	8	37	Rajsamand	57
38	Satara	11	38	Sawai Madhopur	63
39	Sindhudurg	0	39	Sikar	49
40	Solapur Commr	3	40	Sirohi	64
41	Solapur Rural	29	41	Tonk	88
42	Thane Commr	7	42	Udaipur	125
43	Thane Rural	39	43	Jaipur Metro	0
44	Wardha	13	44	SCRB	0
45	Washim	11	45	ATS & SOG	0
46	Yavatmal	67	46	SSB	0
47	Pimpri Chinchwad City	1	47	Jaipur Crime	0
48	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Railway	0	48	Bhiwadi	8
49	Mira Bhayandar Vasai Virar Commr	4	49	Beawar	7
<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>773</b>	<b>50</b>	Didwana-Kuchaman	3
		51	Kekri	24	
		52	Shahpura	21	
		53	Deeg	11	
		54	Gangapur City	51	
		55	Anupgarh	0	
		56	Dudu	14	
		57	Khairtal-Tijara	11	
		58	Kotputli-Behrur	64	
		59	Balotra	46	
		60	Phalodi	19	
		61	Jodhpur Crime	0	
		62	Sanchore	31	
		63	Neem Ka Thana	37	
		64	Salumbra	22	
		<b>Total Districts</b>		<b>2453</b>	

Source: Crime in India

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2259**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025**

## CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN AND WOMEN

~~+2259. SHRI AJAY BHATT:~~

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

- (a) the details of Special Courts established and functioning in the country at present to deal with crimes against children and women, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases registered, pending and disposed of by the courts related to crime against children and women during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to set up more Special Courts in every district of the country including districts in Uttarakhand to expedite the disposal of cases;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to appoint women judges/prosecutors in such courts;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

### ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts was launched in October, 2019, following the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court [Suo Motu Writ (Criminal) No. 1/2019]. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

**State/UT wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) courts as on 30/09/2025**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional Courts	
		FTSCs including exclusive POCSO	Exclusive POCSO
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16
2	Assam	17	17
3	Bihar	54	48
4	Chandigarh	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11
6	Delhi	16	11
7	Goa	1	0
8	Gujarat	35	24
9	Haryana	18	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
11	J&K	4	2
12	Karnataka	30	17
13	Kerala	55	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	56
15	Maharashtra	36	1
16	Manipur	2	0
17	Meghalaya	5	5
18	Mizoram	3	1
19	Nagaland	1	0
20	Odisha	44	23
21	Puducherry	1	1
22	Punjab	12	3
23	Rajasthan	45	30
24	Tamil Nadu	20	20
25	Telangana	36	0
26	Tripura	3	1
27	Uttarakhand	4	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	74
29	West Bengal	8	8
30	Jharkhand *	0	0
31	A&N Islands**	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>773</b>	<b>400</b>

Note: At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme. Puducherry made a special request to be included in the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May, 2023.

\* The State of Jharkhand exited the Scheme vide its letter dated 07.07.2025. Under the Scheme, 22 FTSCs were functional in the State until May 2025, with a cumulative disposal of 9,114 cases since the Scheme's inception.

\*\* A&N islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

\*\*\* Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2273  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

RECOMMENDATION OF COLLEGIUM OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

15.5 (APRILS) 2273. Km. Sudha R. :

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

- (a) whether the Madras High Court has recommended any list of candidates, either from service judges or from the Bar, for appointment as judge of the court;
- (b) if so, whether the High Court collegium has been duly convened and approval obtained as per rules;
- (c) whether Justice J. Nisha Banu is still a part of collegium of Madras High Court;
- (d) if so, whether she has signed in the list of recommended names, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether any request has been received from Justice J. Nisha Banu to reconsider her transfer to Kerala High Court, if so, the stand of the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (e): Recommendations are received from time to time from various High Courts including the Madras High Court, for appointment of Judges depending upon vacancies. Appointment of Judges of the High Courts is made under Articles 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India. The procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998 (Third Judges case). In the Presidential reference made under Article 143 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court in its Advisory Opinion dated October 28, 1998 in *Third (III) Judges Case inter alia* stated that "*In matters relating to appointments in the High Courts..... The opinion of the Chief Justice of the High Court must be formed after ascertaining the views of at least the two seniormost Judges of the High Court.*"

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2292  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

Impl. Cell  
(DLA)

ESTABLISHMENT OF BAR COUNCILS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

2292. Dr. Indra Hang Subba:

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

- (a) the number of Bar Councils functional in North Eastern Region (NER) along with the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government has plans to enable Bar Councils in each State High Courts in the NER, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) As per Section 3 of the Advocates Act, 1961, the Bar Councils has been constituted for States including those in the North Eastern Region (NER).

(i) The Bar Council of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland – is a common State Bar Council constituted under Section 3(1)(b). As informed by the Bar Council of India, the State of Sikkim also falls under the jurisdiction of the Bar Council of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland, and no separate Bar Council has been constituted for the State of Sikkim.

(ii) As per Section 3(1)(a) of the Advocates Act, 1961 State Bar Councils for the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura have also been constituted.

A total of four (04) Bar Councils are functional in the North Eastern Region (NER).

(b) Presently, there is no proposal pending with the Government for enabling constitution of separate State Bar Councils for each High Courts in the North Eastern Region (NER).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2297  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT SESSIONS COURTS

2297 Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of newly formed districts in Andhra Pradesh where Sessions Courts have not yet been established;
- (b) the details regarding proposals received from the State Government for setting up Sessions Courts in these new districts, along with the status of approval and timelines for establishment;
- (c) the details regarding the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the establishment of Sessions Courts in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, district-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has identified any infrastructural, administrative or judicial constraints delaying the operationalisation of Sessions Courts in the newly formed districts, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): In terms of Article 235 of the Constitution, the control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court. As per information provided by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravati, there are Thirteen (13) newly formed Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh, which are as under:-

Sl. No. 282  
USLs. No. 3252, 3255, 3259, 3265, 3272, 3275, 3284, 3291, 3302, 3316, 3329, 3360, 3365, 3408, 3413, 3428, 3442, 3444

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Pertain to DoJ

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*282  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

INDIA JUSTICE REPORT, 2025

✓\*282. Shri Sukhdeo Bhagat:

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

the manner in which the Government proposes to safeguard the rights of poor, dalits and tribal under-trials, ensure timely trials, decongest overcrowded prisons and guarantee free legal aid for those unable to afford representation in light of the India Justice Report, 2025, which highlights that 76 per cent of prisoners in the country are under-trials, many of whom remain detained for years without trial?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION  
NO. \*282 FOR REPLY ON 19.12.2025 REGARDING 'INDIA JUSTICE REPORT, 2025'**

As per the latest published data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) for the year 2023, as against the total 5,30,333 prisoners in jails, 3,89,910 prisoners were undertrials constituting 73.5% of the total prison inmates. 'Prisons and Prisoners' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons and prisoners is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, who are competent to take necessary measures to decongest overcrowded prisons in their respective jurisdictions.

Amid concerns about the high proportion of undertrial population, delays at court, and consequent overcrowding, the Supreme Court directed the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), along with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to ensure that Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) were set up in every district. UTRCs have been established in all the districts headed by District & Session Judge, with District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) and Officer-in-charge of Prisons as members. NALSA issues schedule of Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) meetings across the country on quarterly basis. The UTRCs meetings are held in a uniform and concerted manner across the country and it is ensured that follow up action by the concerned District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) for release of eligible prisoners recommended by UTRCs is undertaken. In this regard, NALSA has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the UTRCs. During 2024 and 2025 (upto September 2025), number of UTRC meetings held and number of inmates released pursuant to UTRCs' recommendations are as under:

Year	No. of meetings of UTRCs held	No. of UTPs/ Convicts recommended for bail/ release	No. of inmates released pursuant to UTRCs recommendations
2024	3,757	53,594	25,982
2025 (upto September 2025)	2,116	29,680	16,659

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3252  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

350/5  
LAW TO PROTECT PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

✓3252. Com. Selvaraj V:  
Shri Subbarayan K:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India has suggested the Centre to bring a stringent legislation on the lines of SC/ST Act to protect persons with disabilities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, in various matters, emphasized the need for effective protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and for strict implementation of the statutory framework in force. However, as per available records, there is no specific written direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, mandating enactment of a separate legislation on the lines of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for persons with disabilities.
- (b) Does not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 13255  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

PENDENCY OF COURT CASES

✓13255. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

- (a) the number of cases pending for more than ten years in the Rajasthan High Court, Allahabad High Court and the Supreme Court of India, category-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that Government departments are not complying in a timely manner with the decisions given by the Honorable Courts in writs of public interest;
- (c) whether the Government intends to establish a monitoring system to ensure timely compliance with the decisions given in cases of public interest and to ensure strict enforcement of such decisions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said mechanism is likely to be adopted; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (e): As per information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the number of pending cases in the Supreme Court, Rajasthan High Court High Courts and Allahabad High Court for more than ten years category-wise, as on 15.12.2025, are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Pending Cases (>10 years)		
		Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Total
1.	Supreme Court	7479	1306	8785
2.	Rajasthan High Court	73,621	35,136	1,08,757
3.	Allahabad High Court	2,39,941	2,04,343	4,44,284

The decisions given by the Honorable Courts in writs of Public interests are complied with by concerned Ministries /Departments in accordance with existing legal and administrative provisions. There is no central monitoring system exclusively for ensuring compliance with

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3259  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

FAST-TRACK SPECIAL COURTS

✓3259. SMT. JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:

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

- (a) the number of the Fast-Track Special Courts (FTSCs) established for hearing POCSO Act cases, as of September 2025, State-wise;
- (b) the average disposal time in these courts; and
- (c) the measures being undertaken to fill vacancies of judges and prosecutors in FTSCs to enhance their functioning?

ANSWER

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

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (c) : As of 30.09.2025, 773 FTSCs, including 400 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts were functional in 29 States/UTs, which have disposed of 3,50,685 cases since the inception of the Scheme. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO courts, are given at **Annexure-I**. As per the inputs received from the High Courts, the State/UT-wise details of the average trial time taken in FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts during 2024, are given at **Annexure-II**.

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

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**State/UT-wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) courts as on 30/09/2025**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional Courts	
		FTSCs including exclusive POCSO	Exclusive POCSO
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16
2	Assam	17	17
3	Bihar	54	48
4	Chandigarh	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11
6	Delhi	16	11
7	Goa	1	0
8	Gujarat	35	24
9	Haryana	18	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
11	J&K	4	2
12	Karnataka	30	17
13	Kerala	55	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	56
15	Maharashtra	36	1
16	Manipur	2	0
17	Meghalaya	5	5
18	Mizoram	3	1
19	Nagaland	1	0
20	Odisha	44	23
21	Puducherry	1	1
22	Punjab	12	3
23	Rajasthan	45	30
24	Tamil Nadu	20	20
25	Telangana	36	0
26	Tripura	3	1
27	Uttarakhand	4	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	74
29	West Bengal	8	8
30	Jharkhand *	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>400</b>

\* The State of Jharkhand exited the Scheme vide its letter dated 07.07.2025. Under the Scheme, 22 FTSCs were functional in the State until May 2025, with a cumulative disposal of 9,114 cases since the Scheme's inception.

Source: As per data provided by the High Courts

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SSC/NMJR-II  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3265  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

MUNSIF COURTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

✓3265. **Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh:**

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish new Munsif Courts in Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal for upgradation of existing Munsif Courts to the next level for speedy justice and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) & (b): In terms of Article 235 of the Constitution, the control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court. Therefore, the power to establish any district and subordinate court (including Munsif court) lies with State Government/UT in consultation with concerned High Court.

However, to augment the resources of the States/UTs for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities in the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94 in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State/UT. Jammu and Kashmir, being an UT is provided 100% Central assistance under the Scheme. Total Central assistance of an amount of Rs.194.82 crore (as on 31.10.2025) has been provided to the UT of Jammu and Kasmir since inception of the Scheme, out of which Rs.107.59 crore has been provided since FY 2014-15. Further, Rs 10 crore has been released in FY 2025-26 under the CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3272  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

3272. *Shri Tanuj Punia:*  
UPGRADATION OF COURT COMPLEXES IN UTTAR PRADESH

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

- (a) whether the Government will consider upgrading sub-divisional and district court complexes in the aspirational districts of Uttar Pradesh to improve public service delivery; and
- (b) If so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) and (b): In terms of Article 235 of the Constitution, the control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court. Therefore, the power to establish any district and subordinate court lies with the State Government/UT in consultation with concerned High Court.

However, to augment the resources of the States/UTs for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities in the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94 in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State/UT. For the State of Uttar Pradesh fund sharing pattern is 60:40 for Centre and State. Total Central assistance of an amount of Rs. 1756.41 crore (as on 31.10.2025) has been provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh, since inception of the Scheme, out of which Rs.1205.11 crore has been provided since FY 2014-15. Further, Rs.144.19 crore has been allocated in FY 2025-26 under the CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3275  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

SSCNMJR-21  
SPEEDY TRIALS FOR COMMERCIAL MATTERS

✓3275. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of commercial matters pending for more than five years, ten years and fifteen years across the country, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the steps undertaken by the Government to expedite the disposal of long-pending commercial disputes, including process reforms and capacity-enhancement measures;
- (c) the details of the list of commercial courts proposed, under construction and presently functional across the country, State-wise, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the total amount of fines or penalties collected during the last five years from lawyers or parties found to be deliberately delaying proceedings in commercial matters; and
- (e) the details regarding the total funding allocated, released and utilised during the last five years for strengthening commercial courts and improving the speed and efficiency of commercial trials, State-wise and project-wise?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a): The details of the total number of commercial suits in 25 states and appeal in 13 states pending for more than five years, ten years and fifteen years, as available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) as on 16.12.2025 across the country is at *Annexure-I*. Such data for remaining States, including Andhra Pradesh, is not available on NJDG.

Annexure-I

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3275 FOR ANSWER ON 19.12.2025  
REGARDING 'SPEEDY TRIALS FOR COMMERCIAL MATTERS'.**

<b>Commercial Suit</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>5-10 Years</b>	<b>10-15 Years</b>	<b>Above 15 Years</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Assam	66	5	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	1	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6	Goa	73	1	2
7	Haryana	54	3	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
9	Jharkhand	24	5	0
10	Karnataka	432	25	16
11	Kerala	53	0	1
12	Madhya Pradesh	152	10	0
13	Maharashtra	553	8	1
14	Manipur	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	3	0	0
16	Odisha	0	2	0
17	Punjab	5	0	0
18	Rajasthan	29	25	2
19	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0
20	Telangana	128	4	0
21	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3	0	0
22	Tripura	17	0	0
23	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0
24	Uttarakhand	7	2	0
25	West Bengal	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1604</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Data as available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

<b>Commercial Appeal</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>5-10 Years</b>	<b>10-15 Years</b>	<b>Above 15 Years</b>
1	Assam	0	0	0
2	Bihar	2	0	0
3	Goa	0	0	0
4	Haryana	1	0	0
5	Jharkhand	2	0	0
6	Karnataka	25	0	0
7	Kerala	1	1	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
9	Maharashtra	0	0	0
10	Odisha	0	0	0
11	Punjab	0	0	0
12	Rajasthan	0	0	0
13	Telangana	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Data as available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3282  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

FOREIGN TRAVEL EXPENSES OF JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT

✓ 3282. Shri Matheswaran V S:

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

- (a) the details of the number of letters received from 2014 to till date from the Chief Justice of India to the Ministry of Law to bear the expenses of Judges of Supreme Court for their foreign visits/delegations; and
- (b) the details of the expenses incurred by the Government for foreign travel of Judges of Supreme Court for their foreign visits/delegations from 2014 till date?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) & (b): The expenditure incurred on the official foreign visit/delegations of Judges of the Supreme Court, is borne by the Supreme Court of India from their budgetary allocations, in accordance with the extant instructions regarding tour/temporary duty abroad.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3283  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL-INDIA JUDICIAL SERVICE (AIJS)

✓ 3283. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish the All-India Judicial Service (AIJS), if so, the current status of consultations with States and the judiciary;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of the increase in case pendency in courts in the country during the last few years, if so the details of pendency and measures taken by the Government to overcome the issue; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the Sessions Courts in the country are inundated with matters of less importance, causing delay in disposal of serious matters, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a): Article 312 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS), which shall not include any post inferior to that of a District Judge. A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal has been discussed with the states and the High Courts. There is no consensus

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3285  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

STATUS OF THE NYAYA VIKAS YOJANA IN UTTAR PRADESH

✓3285. Ms Iqra Choudhary:

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

- (a) the number and detailed list of infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Nyaya Vikas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh since 2020, district-wise;
- (b) the number of projects completed, under construction, and delayed beyond their scheduled timelines, along with details and the reasons for such delays, district-wise;
- (c) the details of funds sanctioned, released, and utilized for these projects in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;
- (d) whether any project proposals under the Nyaya Vikas Yojana are still pending in the State, and if so, the reasons for the delay in their approval or implementation; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite and ensure the timely completion of these pending projects?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): Department of Justice is implementing, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94. The Scheme covers five components, viz., Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms for the convenience of lawyers and litigants. Total Central assistance of Rs.1756.41 crore (as on 31.10.2025) has been provided

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3303  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

TSU-II  
✓  
FAST-TRACK COURTS IN BORDER DISTRICTS

3303. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up fast-track special courts in border districts such as Barmer and Jaisalmer for handling cases related to crimes against women and children;
- (b) if so, the number of such courts and the types of cases they are currently adjudicating; and
- (c) whether the Government is conducting any review of the efficiency of these courts across the country?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) & (b): At the inception of the Fast Track Special Courts Scheme, the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) was determined by a criterion that one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on this yardstick, 31 States/Union Territories (UTs) were initially eligible to participate in the Scheme. However, the State of Arunachal Pradesh and Jharkhand opted out of the Scheme.

The primary responsibility of setting up of District and Subordinate Courts including Special Courts falls within the domain of the State/UT in consultation with the respective High Court, as per its need and availability of resources. The Central Government provides financial assistance under the FTSCs scheme on CSS pattern (Central share: State share :: 60:40, 90:10) to cover the salaries of 1 Judicial Officer along with 7 support Staff and a Flexi Grant for meeting the day-to-day expenses.

Annexure

State/UT wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) courts as on 30/09/2025

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Functional Courts	
		FTSCs including exclusive POCSO	Exclusive POCSO
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16
2	Assam	17	17
3	Bihar	54	48
4	Chandigarh	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11
6	Delhi	16	11
7	Goa	1	0
8	Gujarat	35	24
9	Haryana	18	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
11	J&K	4	2
12	Karnataka	30	17
13	Kerala	55	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	56
15	Maharashtra	36	1
16	Manipur	2	0
17	Meghalaya	5	5
18	Mizoram	3	1
19	Nagaland	1	0
20	Odisha	44	23
21	Puducherry	1	1
22	Punjab	12	3
23	Rajasthan	45	30
24	Tamil Nadu	20	20
25	Telangana	36	0
26	Tripura	3	1
27	Uttarakhand	4	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	74
29	West Bengal	8	8
30	Jharkhand *	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>400</b>

\* The State of Jharkhand exited the Scheme vide its letter dated 07.07.2025. Under the Scheme, 22 FTSCs were functional in the State until May 2025, with a cumulative disposal of 9,114 cases since the Scheme's inception.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3305

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE JUDICIARY

✓ 3305. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

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

- (a) the current number and percentage of women judges in the Supreme Court, each High Court and the State Judicial Services; and
- (b) the comparative percentage of male and female judges in the Supreme Court, each High Court and the State Judicial Services?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) & (b): The information in respect of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts is placed at *Annexure-I* and in respect of district and subordinate judiciary is placed at *Annexure-II*.

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Supreme Court and High Courts as on 15.12.2025

Name of the Court	Approved Judge Strength	Working Strength	Number of Female Judges	Number of Male Judges	%Male	% Female
Supreme Court	34	33	1	32	97	3
<b>High Courts</b>						
Allahabad	160	110	7	103	94	6
Andhra Pradesh	37	33	5	28	85	15
Bombay	94	82	12	56	85	15
Calcutta	72	44	10	34	77	23
Chhattisgarh	22	16	1	15	94	6
Delhi	60	44	10	34	77	23
Gauhati	30	25	5	20	80	20
Gujarat	52	36	8	28	78	22
Himachal Pradesh	17	13	1	12	92	8
J&K and Ladakh	25	15	2	13	87	13
Jharkhand	25	15	1	14	93	7
Karnataka	62	49	10	42	80	20
Kerala	47	41	2	39	95	5
Madhya Pradesh	53	43	1	42	98	2
Madras	75	55	11	44	80	20
Manipur	5	3	0	3	100	0
Meghalaya	4	4	0	4	100	0
Orissa	33	20	1	19	95	5
Patna	53	35	2	33	94	6
Punjab & Haryana	85	59	17	42	71	29
Rajasthan	50	39	4	35	90	10
Sikkim	3	2	1	1	50	50
Telangana	42	28	7	21	75	25
Tripura	5	4	0	4	100	0
Uttarakhand	11	9	0	9	100	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3316  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

PENDENCY OF CASES IN COURTS

✓3316. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that crores of cases remain pending in Indian courts, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Court-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the average time taken to deliver judgments in District Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (c) the details of current vacancies in the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Judiciaries;
- (d) the number of undertrial prisoners who have spent more time in jail than the maximum sentence for their alleged offences; and
- (e) whether the Government has assessed economic loss caused by prolonged litigation, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) & (b): As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the total number of cases pending in courts state-wise and Court-wise is at *Annexure-I* and *Annexure-II*. The Government does not maintain data on average time taken for disposal of cases in courts. However, data available on the National

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3316 FOR ANSWER ON 19.12.2025 REGARDING  
'PENDENCY OF CASES IN COURTS'.**

Details of Pending Cases in Supreme Court.

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Pendency of Cases as on 01.12.2025
1.	Supreme Court	90694

Details of Pending Cases in High Courts.

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Pendency of Cases as on 01.12.2025
1	Allahabad	1166971
2	Bombay	665027
3	Calcutta	199281
4	Gauhati	63539
5	Telangana	233079
6	Andhra Pradesh	249462
7	Chhattisgarh	76681
8	Delhi	122839
9	Gujarat	175092
10	Himachal Pradesh	101475
11	Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh	45106
12	Jharkhand	72017
13	Karnataka	324974
14	Kerala	258085
15	Madhya Pradesh	472401
16	Manipur	5772
17	Meghalaya	1441
18	Punjab and Haryana	420540
19	Rajasthan	685845
20	Sikkim	273
21	Tripura	1438
22	Uttarakhand	58854
23	Madras	557945
24	Orissa	157676
25	Patna	215316
<b>Total</b>		<b>63,31,129</b>

Source: National Judicial Data Grid

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3316 FOR ANSWER ON 19.12.2025 REGARDING  
'PENDENCY OF CASES IN COURTS'.**

**Time taken by the courts to resolve/dispose of the cases (as on 15.12.2025)**

Time taken	Supreme Court	High Court	District and Subordinate court
Within 1 year	40715(74.84%)	1548575(68.57%)	15530568(66.71%)
1-2 year	4749(8.73%)	156155(6.91%)	2054201(8.82%)
2-3 year	2120(3.89%)	95599(4.23%)	1609665(6.91%)
3-4 year	880(1.61%)	70517(3.12%)	920359(3.95%)
4-5 year	712(1.30%)	43198(1.91%)	596234(2.56%)
5-6 year	1037(1.90%)	54164(2.39%)	563248(2.41%)
6-7 year	827(1.52%)	54136(2.39%)	502816(1.15%)
7-8 year	606(1.11%)	44419(1.96%)	354948(1.52%)
8-9 year	686(1.26%)	34354(1.52%)	244858(1.05%)
9-10 year	379(0.69%)	25370(1.12%)	181723(0.78%)
10-11 year	278(0.51%)	19187(0.84%)	144778(0.62%)
11-12 year	303(0.55%)	15712(0.69%)	104291(0.44%)
12-13 year	313(0.57%)	13497(0.59%)	79840(0.34%)
13-14 year	244(0.44%)	10221(0.45%)	59716(0.25%)
14-15 year	219(0.40%)	8666(0.38%)	44713(0.19%)
15-16 year	159(0.29%)	7873(0.34%)	38371(0.16%)
16-17 year	71(0.13%)	7042(0.31%)	31545(0.13%)
17-18 year	44(0.08%)	6637(0.29%)	24624(0.10%)
18-19 year	17(0.03%)	5961(0.26%)	21130(0.09%)
19-20 year	6(0.01%)	5343(0.23%)	19153(0.08%)
20-21 year	11(0.02%)	4615(0.20%)	19435(0.08%)
More Than 21 Years	20(0.03%)	26867(1.18%)	133398(0.57%)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3329  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

TELE LAW SERVICES 2.0

✓ 3329 SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

- (a) the number of citizens who have benefitted from the Tele Law 2.0 services since its launch under Nyaya Bandhu;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken to integrate AI-based support tools in legal aid services under the Department of Justice, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of Pro Bono lawyers registered and the nature of cases handled through the Nyaya Bandhu platform?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) As on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2025, 61,98,407 citizens have benefitted from the Tele Law 2.0 services since its launch in 2023 under Nyaya Bandhu programme of the Central Sector Scheme 'Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice' (DISHA).
- (b) An AI based Chatbot named Nyaya Setu has been developed as a Virtual Legal Assistant.
- (c) Till 30 November, 2025, the number of pro-bono lawyers registered on Nyaya Bandhu Application are 9776 and the nature of cases handled include, but not limited, to civil and criminal laws, including Women and Child safety, Family and Matrimonial disputes, Domestic Violence, Property disputes, Work place Harassment, etc.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3341  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN/SC/ST ADVOCATES IN THE JUDICIARY

✓3341. Shri Pushpendra Saroj:

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

- (a) the number of women and Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) advocates currently practicing in the district courts, subordinate courts, Central Government legal panels, and under NALSA-affiliated schemes, classified across cadre and court level,; State-wise, particularly of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) whether any centrally-supported clerkship, fellowship or mentorship programmes exist to support first-generation SC/ST law graduates from Uttar Pradesh, if so, the number of beneficiaries who are supported, classified State-wise and district-wise of the said State?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) As per the Advocates Act, 1961 the Bar Council of India (BCI) is responsible for the regulation of Legal profession in India, and as per the latest consolidated enrolment data compiled by the Bar Council of India from fifteen State Bar Councils, approximately 2,84,507 women advocates are enrolled across the country, with the State of Uttar Pradesh accounting for 49,545 women advocates as of November 2024. However, with regard to SC/ST advocates, it is stated that caste-wise enrolment data is not centrally maintained by the Bar Council of India.

As regards the empanelment of Central Government Advocates, it is submitted that the process is based entirely on the suitability and merit of the advocates, irrespective of their gender, caste, or community. Further, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) does not maintain data regarding the caste categories, including Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes

22	Sikkim	69	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1069	160
24	Telangana	273	75
25	Tripura	110	14
26	Uttar Pradesh	254	32
27	Uttarakhand	83	7
28	West Bengal	778	71
29	A&N Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh	213	199
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	4	0
33	Delhi	568	82
34	Jammu & Kashmir	112	15
35	Ladakh	2	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
37	Puducherry	50	127
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10989</b>	<b>1643</b>

(b) No such centrally supported clerkship, fellowship, or mentorship programme for first-generation Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) law graduates has been formulated. However, some State Bar Councils, including the Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh, have initiated limited measures such as induction training programmes, continuing legal education modules, and informal mentorship sessions conducted in association with senior advocates and retired judicial officers. These measures, while commendable, are neither uniformly regulated nor based on centrally funded frameworks and do not include specific tracking of SC/ST or first-generation status.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3343  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

Q1 Wing (LD)

UNVEILING OF THE CONSTITUTION IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES

✓3343. Shri V K Sreekandan:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering unveiling Constitution in nine languages, including Nepali;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the Government is considering unveiling Constitution in other languages as well; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): It is the endeavor of the Government to make the Constitution available to the people in all languages of the 8th Schedule to the Constitution. In this process, the updated version of the Constitution of India has been released by the Hon'ble President on the occasion of Samvidhan Diwas on 26th November, 2025 in Nine (09) regional languages enshrined in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, namely, Assamese, Bodo, Kashmiri, Marathi, Malayalam, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi and Telugu. The Constitution of India was also released by the Hon'ble President in Two (02) regional languages namely, Maithili and Sanskrit on 26th November, 2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3360  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

PENDING CASES IN COURTS

✓3360. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing pendency of cases in various courts across the country due to shortage of judges, inadequate infrastructure and procedural delays; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the judicial system, expedite case disposal, and ensure timely and accessible justice for citizens?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

- i. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011, with the twin objectives of increasing access to justice by reducing delays in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities.
- ii. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts, a sum of Rs. 12,358.15 crore have been released since the inception of this Scheme in 1993-94. The number of Court halls has increased from 15,818 (as on 30.06.2014) to 22,606 (as on 31.10.2025) and the

Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

- x. Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people, where the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Under The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against it before any court. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.
- xi. The Government launched the Tele-Law programme in 2017, which provides an effective and reliable e-interface platform connecting the needy and disadvantaged sections seeking legal advice and consultation with panel lawyers via video conferencing, telephone and chat facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in Gram Panchayats and through Tele-Law mobile App. Pro bono culture and pro bono lawyering have been institutionalized in the country. Pro Bono Panel of advocates has been established in 23 High Courts. Pro Bono Clubs have been started in 109 Law Schools to instil Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

55UNMOR-II  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3365  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

FUNDS SANCTIONED FOR JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

✓ 3365. Shri Kalyan Banerjee:

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

- the total funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government for the development of judicial infrastructure at the Centre and State levels during the last five financial years, year-wise and State-wise;
- the total expenditure incurred by the Centre and the respective State Governments under these allocations during the same period therefor; and
- the details of projects or proposals for which funds have been sanctioned but remain unutilized or pending for implementation thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (c) The Central Government is augmenting the resources of States/UTs through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94, by providing financial assistance in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States/UTs. The Scheme covers five components, viz., Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial Officers, Lawyers' Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms for the convenience of lawyers and litigants. Year-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under the above Scheme for the last five years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

CSS for Development of Infrastructure Facilities in District and Subordinate Courts		
Financial year	Budget Allocated	Utilized
2020-21	593.00	593.00
2021-22	770.44	684.60
2022-23	848.00	858.00
2023-24	1051.00	1060.17
2024-25	1123.40	1123.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4385.84</b>	<b>4319.17</b>

Details of year -wise and State-wise Central assistance provided in the last five years is at Annexure - A. As per the fund sharing pattern, the State Governments/UTs release the balance funds for implementation and execution of the sanctioned projects.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

*Admn. Icell  
(LO)*

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3402  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025  
LOTTERIES (REGULATION) RULES, 2010

✓3402. SHRI PRADAN BARUAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that under the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 and the Sikkim State Lotteries Rules, 2023- particularly Rule 3(13) of the 2010 Rules and Rules 2(f) of the 2023 State Rules- the Government of Sikkim is required to appoint an officer not below the rank of Secretary as the Designated Authority for organising and conducting Sikkim State Lotteries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Union Government has been informed by the Government of Sikkim regarding the appointment of Shri Pawan Awasthy as Director and subsequently as Principal Director of Sikkim State Lotteries despite the fact that he is neither of Secretary rank nor appointed through the Sikkim Public Service Commission, and if not, whether such an appointment violates the above-mentioned Act and Rules?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): Sub-rule (13) of rule 3 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 states that the organising State shall designate an officer, not below the rank of Secretary to the Government of the State, as the designated authority, who shall be responsible for organising the lottery in the State. Hence, it is the responsibility of the concerned lottery organising State to designate an officer as per sub-rule (13) of rule 3 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3403  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

PROPOSAL OF ALL INDIA BAR EXAM

✓3403. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to hold any test - All India Bar Exam - to become Judges or existing Judges to get promotions in the Judiciary at any level from lower courts to higher courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and policy worked out in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government has appointed a high level task force or Committee to study these issues, if so, the recommendations received and action taken, till date in consultation with State Judiciaries?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (c): The All-India Bar Examination is mandatory examination conducted by the Bar Council of India only for all law students graduating from the academic year 2009-2010 onwards after enrolling as an Advocate under section 24 of the Advocates Act 1961.

After clearing All India Bar Examination, the candidate is awarded certificate of practice by Bar Council of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3408  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS IN ASSAM

✓3408. Shri Pradyut Bordoloi:

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

- (a) the details of the number of prisoners in Assam who are inmates, undertrial prisoners detained for more than one year, detained for more than 5 years and their conditions in prison;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) in Assam to ensure timely release of eligible prisoners, if so, the findings thereof including number of meetings held and prisoners released thereunder, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the steps taken to strengthen access to legal aid and expedite bail hearings in Assam, particularly through the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs); and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to issue a uniform reporting mechanism for all States to submit quarterly data on undertrial prisoners, UTRC meetings, and implementation of Section 479, BNSS to ensure consistent monitoring and accountability?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) As per latest published data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) for the year 2023, there are 3096 Convicts and 7546 Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs) in the jails of Assam. Out of these, 1243 UTPs have completed confinement of 01 to 05 years and 147 UTPs are confined since more than 5 years.
- (b) to (d) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) issues schedule of Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) meetings across the country including Assam on quarterly basis. The

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3413  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

3413  
✓3413. SPECIAL COURTS UNDER THE POA AND PCR ACTS

✓3413. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the number of the Exclusive Special Courts notified and operational under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, year-wise and State/UT-wise since 2018;
- (b) the district-wise pendency, conviction rates and average case disposal time under these Acts during the last five years;
- (c) the number of Charge-Sheets filed and the average time taken from FIR registration to chargesheet filing during the same period, year-wise;
- (d) the number of sanctioned and vacant posts of judicial officers, Special Public Prosecutors, and Court staff for these Courts, State/UT-wise;
- (e) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for judicial infrastructure related to these courts, year-wise and since 2018, State/UT-wise; and
- (f) whether the Government proposed guidelines for time-bound trial, witness protection, or victim compensation and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a): Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 is being implemented by the States/UTs and as per information provided by States/UTs, 217 Exclusive Special Courts have been established upto 31.12.2024. The State/UT wise details of Exclusive Special Courts established under the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989, is provided at **Annexure- I**.

(b) & (c): As per the data received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the details of Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR) and

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

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

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**Details of Exclusive Special Courts established under the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 as per the information received from States/UTs up to the Year 2024**

Sl. No.	State	Number Exclusive Special Courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Bihar	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	11
4.	Gujarat	16
5.	Jharkhand	02
6.	Karnataka	11
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11
8.	Maharashtra	03
9.	Odisha	03
10.	Punjab	02
11.	Rajasthan	31
12.	Tamil Nadu	21
13.	Telangana	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	74
15.	Kerala	07
<b>Total</b>		<b>217</b>

Source: As received from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019				2020				2021			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	928	560	6.8	3935	2615	371	10	5179	1915	360	5.3	6722
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-	1	1	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
3	Assam	5	0	-	15	3	3	0	15	3	0	-	18
4	Bihar	4784	362	12.2	43555	5453	55	21.8	48953	4588	154	312	53387
5	Chhattisgarh	313	155	30.3	1125	280	48	47.9	1357	337	108	18.5	1586
6	Goa	4	2	0	23	1	0	-	23	3	1	0	25
7	Gujarat	1229	387	1.8	10032	1203	68	4.4	11166	1144	139	5.8	12166
8	Haryana	670	287	22.3	1517	632	48	12.5	2101	738	175	25.1	2663
9	Himachal Pradesh	111	64	9.4	453	185	25	4	608	144	37	5.4	708
10	Jharkhand	209	91	18.7	1755	292	47	29.8	2000	460	52	53.8	2408
11	Karnataka	1131	670	3.9	8216	1208	370	4.6	9052	1556	628	1.6	9976
12	Kerala	634	167	8.4	3053	555	160	4.4	3543	1111	433	9.7	4196
13	Madhya Pradesh	5073	3065	31.5	20731	6718	1341	40.1	26108	7236	2571	28	30770
14	Maharashtra	1800	1054	7.1	9606	2133	331	11.8	11396	2357	439	10.7	13324
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	2365	9	22.2	12371	2088	136	3.7	14323	2032	145	0.7	16210
20	Punjab	76	36	13.9	213	97	24	16.7	285	96	24	25	350
21	Rajasthan	3194	1813	51.1	14544	3328	1174	48.7	16796	3726	1403	41.6	19116
22	Sikkim	2	0	-	7	0	1	0	6	1	2	0	5
23	Tamil Nadu	967	790	11.3	4857	968	512	25.2	5313	1050	566	18.4	5784
24	Telangana	1119	477	9	3448	1534	341	3.8	4637	1550	364	8.2	5813
25	Tripura	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	9931	2451	66.1	50776	10489	2576	70.7	58688	11358	2528	76.3	67512
27	Uttarakhand	68	25	68	244	64	0	-	308	87	2	0	393
28	West Bengal	89	15	0	595	128	2	0	721	122	7	0	836
<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>		<b>34703</b>	<b>12480</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>191185</b>	<b>39075</b>	<b>7633</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>222584</b>	<b>41614</b>	<b>10118</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>253974</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	100	4	0	1	106	3	0	3	0	3
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu*	0	1	0	2	1	0	-	3	1	0	-	3
32	Delhi	51	21	9.5	277	59	3	0	333	100	2	0	429
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	3	0	-	6
34	Ladakh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	50	3	0	-	53	6	0	-	59
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>		<b>34754</b>	<b>12503</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>191522</b>	<b>39138</b>	<b>7637</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>222379</b>	<b>41724</b>	<b>10120</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>254475</b>

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019				2020				2021			
		CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTFY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTFY	CCS	CTC	CVR	CPTFY
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	113	1.8	765	234	111	0.9	888	346	54	5.6	1179
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
3	Assam	1	0	-	47	0	0	-	47	9	0	-	56
4	Bihar	85	10	20	455	75	0	-	530	66	11	36.4	585
5	Chhattisgarh	387	134	29.1	1554	462	98	48	1913	512	111	24.3	2314
6	Goa	2	1	0	18	2	0	-	20	4	1	0	23
7	Gujarat	289	32	15.6	2450	253	7	14.3	2696	328	43	0	2981
8	Haryana	1	0	-	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	-	17	1	0	-	18	6	0	-	24
10	Jharkhand	242	31	32.3	1049	86	20	40	1115	144	27	63	1232
11	Karnataka	249	167	1.8	1705	262	76	1.3	1891	346	127	0	2109
12	Kerala	94	38	5.3	503	109	32	21.9	580	112	31	29	650
13	Madhya Pradesh	1845	1327	31.2	7940	2362	421	35.9	9881	2547	981	34.3	11442
14	Maharashtra	447	252	11.9	2815	633	96	12.5	3351	557	102	11.8	3805
15	Manipur	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	8	0	-	8	0	0	-	8	0	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	682	3	0	4662	575	8	0	5229	647	24	0	5852
20	Punjab	0	0	-	2	1	0	-	3	0	1	0	2
21	Rajasthan	832	434	44.7	3556	918	264	43.2	4209	950	277	45.1	4882
22	Sikkim	2	1	100	3	0	0	-	3	1	1	0	3
23	Tamil Nadu	28	24	25	86	14	0	-	100	18	0	-	118
24	Telangana	470	226	13.7	988	407	81	2.5	1312	505	134	5.2	1681
25	Tripura	2	0	-	2	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	51	1	100	1081	3	1	100	1083	3	0	-	1086
27	Uttarakhand	7	1	100	22	11	2	100	31	4	0	-	35
28	West Bengal	49	5	0	390	69	2	0	457	73	15	0	515
<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>		<b>5917</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>30122</b>	<b>6477</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>35371</b>	<b>7178</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>40580</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	1	0	25	3	0	-	28	4	1	0	31
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
31	D&N Haveli and Damian & Diu+	1	7	0	10	1	0	-	11	1	1	0	-
32	Delhi	0	0	-	11	3	0	-	14	3	0	-	17
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL(ALL INDIA)</b>		<b>5918</b>	<b>2808</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>30168</b>	<b>6484</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>35424</b>	<b>7186</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>40600</b>

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

Annexure-IV-A

The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only

The Protection of Civil Rights Act

Sl. State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						The Protection of Civil Rights Act							
	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargesheeted
1 Andhra Pradesh	20	6	22	25	9	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 Bihar	4	3	5	5	8	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Gujarat	34	35	35	0	1	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Haryana	3	4	5	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9 Himachal Pradesh	12	36	18	4	13	4	87	3	0	0	1	0	4	
10 Jharkhand	13	30	4	23	22	0	90	0	1	0	0	0	1	
11 Karnataka	19	97	28	37	14	3	198	0	0	4	0	0	4	
12 Kerala	6	3	10	25	9	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13 Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14 Maharashtra	37	47	39	18	10	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15 Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16 Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19 Odisha	0	41	0	0	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20 Punjab	0	0	4	6	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21 Rajasthan	9	10	11	6	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22 Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 Tamil Nadu	22	20	2	4	7	0	55	0	0	0	0	3	3	
24 Telangana	3	7	23	45	32	5	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25 Uttar Pradesh	759	947	101	219	0	0	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27 Uttarakhand	4	0	18	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28 West Bengal	3	3	5	4	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL STATES</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3135</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	
29 A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31 D&N Haveli and Dadra &	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32 Delhi	4	1	6	6	5	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33 Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34 Ladakh													0	
35 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3157</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>		

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

Annexure-IV-C

SL	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						The Protection of Civil Rights Act							
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargedheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargedheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	19	18	10	6	2	64	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
2	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	25	18	4	0	2	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	12	2	8	4	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	33	47	39	2	2	0	123	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	Jharkhand	4	25	34	48	111	16	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	13	14	11	3	3	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	0	24	21	41	36	3	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	38	54	44	29	31	2	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Madrasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	1	2	3	7	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	11	8	3	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	14	28	20	18	11	0	91	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
24	Telangana	5	13	12	16	9	9	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1532	1533	290	0	0	0	3355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	6	18	15	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	5	2	6	7	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>		<b>1706</b>	<b>1813</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4487</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Damian & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	13	9	13	14	4	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>		<b>1724</b>	<b>1824</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4549</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	

Source: Crime in India

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

**The Protection of Civil Rights Act**

SL	State/UT	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only						The Protection of Civil Rights Act							
		Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargeesheeted	Within 2 Months	2 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total Cases Chargeesheeted
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	12	16	4	10	9	56	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Assam	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Bihar	2	16	5	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	12	3	1	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Haryana	12	8	6	2	1	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Himachal Pradesh	47	25	27	11	1	0	111	2	0	0	0	0	2	
10	Jharkhand	0	18	18	23	56	3	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Karnataka	5	10	7	3	0	0	25	0	6	0	0	0	6	
12	Kerala	1	6	10	8	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Maharashtra	44	106	85	44	9	0	288	0	0	1	1	0	2	
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Punjab	0	3	7	9	11	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Rajasthan	7	8	13	4	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Tamil Nadu	1	8	9	13	8	4	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Telangana	0	11	10	12	4	0	37	0	0	0	1	0	1	
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Uttar Pradesh	1797	474	213	48	0	0	2532	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Uttarakhand	3	20	1	2	14	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	West Bengal	0	1	5	10	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>		<b>1937</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3438</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Delhi	10	23	9	18	10	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	2	5	
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>		<b>1948</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3513</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	

Source: Crime in India

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

Source: Crime in India

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

Annexure-V-D

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

Source: Crime in India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3428  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025  
REGULATION OF AI IN COURTS

✓ 3428. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a regulatory framework for the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) in courts, tribunals and other quasi-judicial bodies, in view of concerns regarding AI-generated “hallucinations” that may lead to fictitious case laws and incorrect judicial research;
- (b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that GenAI tools used within the justice delivery system do not produce fabricated judgments, misleading case laws or erroneous legal interpretations; and
- (c) whether any authentication mechanism or mandatory human verification layer is proposed to be introduced, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (c) : As part of the National eGovernance Plan, Phase-III of the eCourts Mission Mode project with an outlay of Rs 7210 crore is under implementation for ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the Indian Judiciary. Its vision is to transform the judicial system with Information and Communication Technology enablement of courts and to enhance the judicial productivity, both qualitatively & quantitatively, making the justice delivery system accessible, cost effective, reliable, and transparent.

Under eCourts Project Phase III, an amount of Rs. 53.57 crore has been earmarked for the component “Future Technological Advancements (AI, Blockchain etc)” to integrate modern technologies for smoother user experience. The Supreme Court of India constituted Artificial Intelligence Committee to explore the use of AI in the judicial domain. However, no formal policy or guidelines exist for adopting AI tools in judicial processes, as AI-based solutions

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3442  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

*JSC (Appts)*  
✓ 3442. Km. Sudha R.:

STATUS OF JUSTICE YASHWANT VARMA INQUIRY

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

- (a) the current status of Justice Yashwant Varma's inquiry;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to initiate any penal proceedings outside the in-house impeachment proposal of the Judge;
- (c) the number of Judges of various High Courts facing inquiries by in-house panels, High Court-wise; and
- (d) the number of Judges of various High Courts facing inquiries since 2014 and the details of the conclusions thereon?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3444  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2025  
SETTING UP OF E-COURTS

✓ 3444. Shri Ramprit Mandal:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up e-Courts, if so, the timeline by which it is likely to be implemented;
- (b) whether the number of pending cases in courts across the country is increasing day by day, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to resolve cases pending in courts for more than ten years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a): The eCourts Mission Mode Project, under the National e-Governance Plan, seeks to make justice delivery faster, more transparent, and accessible to all citizens. The project is being implemented in phases by the Department of Justice and the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, in close coordination with the respective High Courts.

Phase I, initiated in 2011 with an outlay of ₹935 crore, primarily focused on basic computerization of over 14,000 district/subordinate courts and included inter-alia installation of LAN, hardware & software, provision of laptops to judges and making available video conferencing facilities in 493 courts and 347 jails.

Building upon this groundwork, Phase II, implemented from 2015 to 2023 with an outlay of ₹1,670 crore, expanded the scope from basic computerization to providing citizen-centric digital services. The number of computerized courts rose to 18,735 and video conferencing facilities were enabled in 3,240 courts and 1,272 jails. This phase also saw the introduction of key platforms such as the Free and Open-Source Case Information System (CIS), the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) as a transparent online repository of case data, and the establishment of eSewa Kendras to provide front-end facilitation services to citizens and lawyers.

to Judicial Officers; regular monitoring of case progress and regular review meetings to assess effectiveness of action plan; stakeholder engagement to address procedural delays; and tailored strategies allowing for flexibility and adaptation of action plan to meet the specific circumstances of each district.

Further, the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) has been upgraded with an improved dashboard for functioning as a monitoring tool to identify, manage and reduce pendency of cases. It provides timely inputs for making policy decisions to reduce case pendency. It also facilitates better monitoring of court performance and identification of systemic bottlenecks for efficient resource management.

The Central Government is committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency and has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which includes, inter-alia, amalgamation of latest technologies for increasing access to Justice and greater transparency under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project and supplementing of the resources of the State Governments/UTs for providing suitable infrastructure facilities for the District and Subordinate Judiciary under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary.

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