



DEFINING ARREARS

2024 Report of the NCMS Sub-Committee on Defining Arrears

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Several efforts have been made over the years to determine appropriate, ideal timelines for the disposal of pending cases. Often, the approach has been to impose a prescribed time limit in an *ad hoc* manner, with a particular focus on cases older than five years. No scientific approach has been taken thus far, to determine what constitutes arrears, through an empirical, data driven framework.

In this report, the Sub-Committee on Defining Arrears has analysed data obtained from 25 High Courts, in respect of 20 case types over the course of a twelve year period (2009 to 2019, and 2022; The period of the Covid-19 pandemic was excluded). Based on the year of institution of the cases, the time taken to dispose of such cases was determined year-wise. This dataset comprising the values in respect of time taken for disposal of different case types, was used as the basis for the analysis of average time taken, through a novel empirical methodology devising median and mode values, to counter-balance skewed datasets. The mean of the median values was then taken, to ascertain the *actual time taken by each High Court to dispose of cases of a certain type* (**Methodology at p. 17 to 20; Actual time taken, by case type, for each High Court is at p. 47 to 48**).

The Sub-Committee found that there are some primary challenges to the defining arrears, in the context of the peculiar considerations informing our judicial system:

- (1) There cannot be a uniform definition for ‘arrears’ that applies throughout the nation; accordingly, standard timelines cannot be applied across the board.
- (2) The definition must be specific to case type, and for each case type, case complexity and peculiar circumstances and considerations must be accounted for.
- (3) Cases may be incomplete for a range of reasons such as awaiting completion of pleadings, time taken for tracing of records, unavailability of some records, death of parties, parties out on bail not being traceable, etc. In this context, a nuanced approach needs to be adopted towards identifying which factors are within the judiciary’s control, so as to incrementally increase the number of cases on the docket that are ready for hearing. This exercise must be specific to

each High Court, based on the various factors and causes contributing to cases not being ready for substantive hearing and disposal.

- (4) Cases that have been stayed due to the intervention of superior courts, or due to intra-court appeals also ideally should not be considered for the computation of arrears.
- (5) Any decision on what timelines are appropriate for a given case type, in a given High Court, must take into account the judicial infrastructure and judge strength in that High Court.

The effort through this Report has been to devise a template mechanism by which localized timelines can be computed on a dynamic, realistic basis, accounting for the capacities and limitations of each High Court. In this context, the concepts of ‘gross case load’, ‘disposable case load’ and ‘arrears’ are constructed as follows (p. 23):

(a) **Gross Case Load:** *The total number of cases instituted of a particular case type in a particular High Court, but not disposed of, regardless of when the case was instituted.*

(b) **Disposable Case Load:** *The total number of cases that are ready to be heard, having overcome procedural incompleteness (such as incomplete pleadings, records not being traceable, death of parties etc.), and not being stayed by the Supreme Court or in an intra-court appeal, or other reasons why the case may not yet be ready to be heard and disposed of. This number is dynamic and can vary based on the stage of hearing and procedural completeness the case is at, at any given point of time. A case that became ready for hearing may sometimes revert to being unready, for example, on account of death of parties, and legal heirs not being brought on the record.*

(c) **Arrears:** *The number of cases out of the Disposable Case Load, that have been pending for a time period longer than the time limit determined to be reasonable, based on the methodology set out in this report, for a given case type, in a given High Court, after the date on which the case became ready for disposal. The determination of arrears, too, must be on a dynamic basis as the other variables change.*

The report recommends that on this basis, each High Court must have a personalized, reasonable time limitation within which cases of a certain type must be disposed of. Only those cases that have been delayed over and above that time, calculated from the date on which such cases became ready for disposal, can be considered to be ‘arrears.’ The determination of arrears must be made with increasing granularity of data, on a

yearly basis. Timelines should be determined dynamically, with the long-term goal of incrementally moving towards an overall reduction in timelines for case disposal, and expeditious clearance of arrears. (**Recommendations at p. 26-27**)

Owing to the sheer volume, diversity and complexity of district courts' data on case disposal and pendency, it was decided by the Sub-Committee to focus on data from High Courts as a starting point for determining the appropriate methodology and form of empirical analysis, to define arrears. A similar approach, if found successful, can be replicated for other levels of the judiciary, with more personalised considerations including the identification of case types as appropriate, and employing strategies as required for specific courts with their localised contingencies, considerations, and constraints.

The empirical exercise carried out in this report for data over a decadal time span, is not meant to assess or comment on the performance of the courts or judges. It is rather a template for the methodology for court management committees in each State to carry out the exercise on a dynamic, ongoing basis.

INTRODUCTION

The question of pendency of litigation, and time taken to access justice is one that has long plagued the judicial system in India. Several efforts have been made over the years to determine appropriate, ideal timelines for the disposal of pending cases. Often, the approach has been to impose a prescribed time limit in an *ad hoc* manner, and cases that have been pending for longer than that time limit have been considered to be ‘old cases.’¹ This approach fails to take into account the varied considerations that determine, in reality, the actual time taken to dispose of a case – these include, but are not limited to, the time from institution until procedural requirements are met to get the case ready for hearing, the judicial resources available at each High Court, case type, nature of the case, complexity of the case, etc.

Yet, no scientific approach has thus far been applied to assess and determine what constitutes ‘arrears.’ The need of the hour is to devise a data-backed approach towards identifying arrears and arriving at timelines that are achievable and reasonable, with due regard to the necessary time that must be devoted to resolving disputes of different kinds.

In this context, a sub-committee of the NCMS Committee was constituted by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, and tasked with defining arrears. The Sub-Committee comprises the following members:

- Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sheel Nagu, Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court.
- Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar, Judge, High Court of Patna
- Hon’ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand
- Hon’ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim
- Hon’ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth, Judge, Madras High Court
- Mr. K. Parameshwar, Senior Advocate
- Mr. Rohit Bhardwaj, Expert Statistician, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

¹ See for example, The Law Commission of India, 77th Report on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts (November, 1978), available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daecc69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022080573-1.pdf>.

Having undertaken an extensive study of past approaches, this Report of the Sub-Committee on Defining Arrears aims to sketch out the path forward in terms of identifying applicable timelines for case disposal and defining arrears.

The Report first analyses the existing work done in this area through Law Commission Reports, Reports of the Supreme Court of India, Resolutions of Chief Justices' Conferences, and some reports by policy research think tanks. This review is detailed below in Section A of this Report (p. 7 to 16).

The Report then takes a data-grounded approach towards arriving at a definition for arrears. Owing to the sheer volume, diversity and complexity of district courts' data on case disposal and pendency, it was decided by the Sub-Committee to focus on data from High Courts as a starting point for determining the appropriate methodology and form of empirical analysis, to define arrears. A similar approach, if found successful, can be replicated for other levels of the judiciary. In respect of High Court data, the Sub-Committee has identified the different subject areas that cases can be categorized into, and analysed the statistics for the number of years taken to dispose of cases in each of these categories, by each High Court. The research methodology followed is detailed in Section B below (p. 17 to 20).

Finally, the Sub-Committee's proposed approach and recommendations in respect of the definition of 'arrears' are detailed under Section C of this Report (p. 21 to 27).

A. EXISTING APPROACHES TO DEFINING ARREARS

Rankin Committee Report

1. As early as 1924-25, the Report of the Civil Justice Committee appointed by the Governor General in Council noted:

“13. An examination has been made of the records of a large number of decided and undecided suits throughout India. We have arrived at the conclusion that in Bengal parties are not likely to obtain a decision in a contested suit of value involving a reasonable amount of difficulty in less than two and a half years. In Bombay and Sind and in Madras the period would be about two years, and in Bihar and Orissa, Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces it would be about one year or a little less. In Burma and the North-West Frontier Province the period would be even shorter.”²

Law Commission Reports

2. In 1958, the First Law Commission’s 14th Report titled “Reforms of Judicial Administration” (14th Report) noted that a time lag in the disposal of cases was inevitable, and assessed in detail, some of the considerations affecting the identification of what constitutes arrears:

“4. The final adjudication of the dispute must, therefore, involve a certain lapse of time from the date of its being brought before the court. The time so taken will depend on several factors, such as, the nature of the suit, the number of parties and witnesses, the competence of the presiding officers and so forth. We must not forget that however similar the facts of two cases may be, every case is entitled to individual attention for its satisfactory disposal (...). Nevertheless, taking into account the normal time required for its various stages, a proceeding should be capable of being disposed of in a given length of time. Broadly speaking, therefore, we think, it should be possible to lay down limits of time within which judicial proceedings of various classes should, if our system of administration of justice is to function with efficiency, be normally brought to a conclusion in the courts in which they are instituted.”³ (...)

8. (...) It will be noticed that the figures of average duration vary in different States and during different years even in the same State. Taking, for example, regular contested suits in munsif’s courts, the average duration in Andhra Pradesh is about one year, in West Bengal about fourteen months, in Madras fourteen months to two years, in Uttar Pradesh fifteen to eighteen months, in Orissa sixteen to twenty months, in Bombay about fifteen to twenty-two months and in Madhya Pradesh ten to eleven months. The average

² Extracted in the Report of the Centre for Research and Planning (CRP), Supreme Court of India, titled *Subordinate Courts of India: A Report on Access to Justice 2016*, available at

<https://main.sci.gov.in/pdf/AccessToJustice/Subordinate%20Court%20of%20India.pdf>, p. X-2.

³ Law Commission of India, Fourteenth Report on Reform of Judicial Administration, Vol. I, available at <https://patnahighcourt.gov.in/bja/PDF/UPLOADED/BJA/MISC/263.PDF>, p. 130, para 4.

duration of a contested case in subordinate judges' courts is higher, because cases of higher value which are often complicated are usually tried in these courts. Thus, in Andhra Pradesh the average duration of regular contested suits in subordinate judges' courts ranges from seventeen to twenty months, in Madhya Pradesh fourteen to seventeen months, in Uttar Pradesh about seventeen to twenty months, in West Bengal eighteen to twenty-three months, in Madras about twenty to twenty-four months and in Bihar about twenty-four to twenty-five months. As regards the small cause matters, the average duration ranges from four to six months in Madras, four to seven months in Andhra Pradesh, six to seven months in Bihar, six to eight months in Kerala, six to nine months in West Bengal, four to eleven months in Assam, eight to nine months in Bombay and six to twelve months in Orissa. The average duration of regular civil contested appeals before district judges ranges from five to nine months in West Bengal, between ten to fifteen months in Andhra, between eleven to twenty-two months in Madras and seventeen to twenty-two months in Bihar. It is about ten months in Uttar Pradesh and about eight months in Madhya Pradesh. The average duration of such appeals in the courts of subordinate judges is somewhat lower than in the district judges' courts.

9. A misleading test. —The figures relating to average duration do not, however, necessarily give a correct picture of the state of affairs in these States. If comparatively lighter suits are disposed of and heavier suits are allowed to remain pending, the figures of average duration may be relatively low. Again, if recently instituted suits are taken up in preference to older ones, the average duration will be lower. (...) The test of average duration is still more misleading in criminal matters as, in the calculation of it, there always enter a large number of disposals of petty matters which take very little time, being disposed of at the first hearing on a plea of guilty.

It will be noticed that in civil matters the standards that we have indicated are not difficult of fulfilment and, indeed, largely our courts are not very far from these standards (...)'⁴

3. With these observations, the 14th Report attempted to define the term 'arrears' for the first time, as matters not disposed of within prescribed time limits, which were decided on the basis of statistics of pendency between 1953-56. The Report made no comments on the methodology of empirical analysis followed to arrive at the prescribed time limits, but noted that the time limits it envisioned were achievable on the basis of the statistics examined. It noted:

"10. Having suggested the standard time limits within which various classes of judicial proceedings should be concluded in the courts of the first instance, we may proceed to define what should be regarded as "arrears". We think that all matters which have not been disposed of within the time limits prescribed should be treated as "arrears". Thus,

⁴ Law Commission of India, Fourteenth Report on Reform of Judicial Administration, Vol. I, available at <https://patnahighcourt.gov.in/bja/PDF/UPLOADED/BJA/MISC/263.PDF>, p. 130-136, para 4, 8, 9.

*more than one year old suits in munsifs courts, more than one and a half year old suits in subordinate judges' courts, small cause suits more than three months' old, civil appeals more than six months' old and miscellaneous appeals more than three months old, should be deemed to be "arrears" (...)."*⁵

4. The Law Commission of India, in its 77th Report on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts (November, 1978) (77th Report) noted:

*"(...) The position as it emerges at present is that even if service is effected and issues are framed within one month of the institution of a suit, the cases would still linger on for years in most of the courts because the courts would remain preoccupied with the disposal of older cases which account for the backlog of arrears. Any serious attempt to eliminate delay in the disposal of cases must, at the threshold, seek effective remedy for clearing the huge backlog of arrears."*⁶

5. The 77th Report noted that civil cases older than 1 year should be considered as 'old cases' in trial courts; for criminal cases, the period of time was assessed to be 6 months.⁷ No details were provided on how this time calculation was made, save for the comment that prior to 1947, most subordinate judges managed to dispose of civil cases within a period of 1 year.
6. The Law Commission of India's 79th Report on Delay and Arrears in High Courts and Other Appellate Courts (May, 1979) (79th Report), listed down timelines for different types of cases:

"1.37 (...) The High Courts Arrears Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Shah⁸ considered that it was difficult to adhere to any time schedule for the disposal of a given cause, because the time for each individual cause would be determined by many factors. While we agree with the comment made by the High Courts Arrears Committee, we think that it may be necessary to fix certain periods beyond which a case should be regarded as "old" whose clearance assumes importance.

As regards the actual periods, we largely agree with those suggested in the 14th Report, but have a few modifications and additions to suggest---

- (a) The period for second appeals and appeals against judgements of single judges in write petitions should be one year.*
- (b) The period for regular first appeals should be two years.*
- (c) The period for criminal matters and civil revisions should be six months.*

⁵ *Id.*, p. 136, para 10.

⁶ The Law Commission of India, 77th Report on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts (November, 1978), available at

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daecc69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022080573-1.pdf>, P. 2, para 1.7.

⁷ *Id.*, paras 1.8, 1.9.

⁸ High Courts Arrears Committee Report (1972), p. 33, para 21; p. 34, para 24.

- (d) *So far, however, as petitions under article 336 (other than those for a habeas corpus) are concerned, the more realistic period in our opinion should be one year. The period for a writ petition for habeas corpus should not normally exceed two months.*
- (e) *Cases submitted to the High Courts for confirmation of the sentence of death pronounced by a court of Session should be disposed of within three months from the date of submission.*
- (f) *As regards original suits being tried in High Courts, the period should be two years.*
- (g) *Income tax references and proceedings under the General Sales Tax Acts, should be disposed of within one year.*
- (h) *Original petitions or appeals or revision petitions under the Land Reforms Act or Tenancy Legislation and Rent Control Acts should be decided within six months.*⁹

7. The Law Commission of India's 124th Report on 'High Court Arrears – A Fresh Look' (1988) examined the case pendency statistics for each High Court in the country.¹⁰ The scope of review by this Law Commission was on "establishing tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and High Courts." The Report, accordingly, did not address the question of what constitutes arrears, or how to define and identify arrears.
8. The Law Commission of India's Report No. 230 on 'Reforms in the Judiciary – Some Suggestions' (August, 2009), made some recommendations towards reducing case pendency and arrears, but did not address the question of how to define and identify arrears.¹¹
9. The next report focused on the question of arrears was Report No. 245 of the Law Commission of India, on 'Arrears and Backlog: Creating Judicial (wo)manpower' (July, 2014).¹² This Report presents a definition of the key concepts of pendency, delay, arrears and backlog. The terms were defined thus:

⁹ Law Commission of India, 79th Report on Delay and Arrears in High Courts and Other Appellate Courts (May, 1979), available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022080892-2.pdf>, p. 10, para 1.37.

¹⁰ Law Commission of India, 124th Report on High Court Arrears – A Fresh Look (1988), available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022080816.pdf>, p. 2.

¹¹ Law Commission of India, Report No. 230 on Reforms in the Judiciary – Some Suggestions (August, 2009), available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022080816.pdf>.

¹² Law Commission of India, Report No. 245 on Arrears and Backlog: Creating Judicial (wo)manpower' (July, 2014), available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022081643.pdf>.

- a. **Pendency:** All cases instituted but not disposed of, regardless of when the case was instituted.
- b. **Delay:** A case that has been in the Court/judicial system for longer than the normal time that it should take for a case of that type to be disposed of.
- c. **Arrears:** Some delayed cases might be in the system for longer than the normal time, for valid reasons. Those cases that show unwarranted delay will be referred to as arrears.
- d. **Backlog:** When the institution of new cases in any given time period is higher than the disposal of cases in that time period, the difference between institution and disposal is the backlog. This figure represents the accumulation of cases in the system due to the system's inability to dispose of as many cases as are being filed."¹³

10. Tasked with defining arrears, the Commission surveyed various jurisdictions and previous reform efforts in India, to identify two approaches used in computing rational timeliness requirements:

“The first approach, which can be called the Practice Assessment Approach, involves studying the patterns of current filing, disposal, case-length and pendency. A comparative analysis of these patterns inter se and between jurisdictions, can help policy makers determine whether a particular Court takes more or less time compared to either a system-wide average, or the median case in the system. This analysis does not tell the policy maker whether a particular Court or type of case is delayed. However, it does allow for a relative assessment of which Courts are taking longer than others, such that they may require targeted intervention in terms of greater allocation of resources, etc. (...) Further, while current practice assessments are inadequate for defining delay, they can reveal when and where (in which Court and in which types of cases) backlog is being created, so that targeted intervention is possible to address the issue. (...)

Another approach, which may be called the Normative Assessment Approach, is to fix time standards for the disposal of cases. Cases that are disposed of within such time are not delayed; cases beyond such time are delayed; cases which exhibit unwarranted delay are in arrears. (...) The Normative Approach, therefore, relies on an amalgam of past and current statistics, social science research techniques and experiential inputs to make a “rational” determination of “normal” case disposal times, and hence of delay.”¹⁴

11. Report No. 245 also notes that previous Law Commission suggestions in terms of timelines for different types of cases *“suggestions are based on ad-hoc prescriptions rather than grounded in empirical analysis and observation.”¹⁵* In respect of timelines, the Report states:

¹³ *Id.*, p. 3.

¹⁴ *Id.* p. 4-5.

¹⁵ *Id.*, p. 6.

“Time frames serve as performance benchmarks and provide guidance to Courts as well as other stakeholders on what constitutes the timely disposal of a case, and enable them to determine both whether an individual case is being processed in a timely manner; and whether a Court or system as a whole is providing timely justice. Where time frames are not mandatory, they can be departed from, but only in limited circumstances, and often with the requirement of justification for why such departure from the time frame is necessary. This provides the flexibility needed to individualize case processing, while at the same time, taking care of the systemic concerns over timeliness.”

(...)

“Case-specific time tables are generally adopted to meet this object of individualized timely justice. Such time tables are fixed by the judge hearing a particular dispute, generally at a scheduling hearing held towards the start of proceedings, so that all parties know who has to perform what activity, and by when. Setting individualized time-tables allows the judge to mould the general time frame to suit the requirements of the individual case, while at the same time keeping in mind the needs of the overall case-load before the judge. The time table set at the beginning of the case proceedings then becomes the benchmark by which the timeliness of the proceedings is measured. Unforeseen events may de-rail the time-table, but the case, though delayed, would not be counted as an arrear, if the delay was warranted.”¹⁶

12. Noting that *“the Normative Assessment Approach requires extensive and sustained study over a period of time in order to provide a rational and scientific definition of delays and arrears”*, Report No. 245 redirected its focus instead, to *“the current patterns of institution, disposal and pendency, to address the question of whether more judicial resources are required (and where they should be targeted) in order to clear the current pendency and prevent the accumulation of backlog in the future.”*¹⁷
13. In 2015, the Law Commission of India, in its Report No. 253, considered that *“even assuming that all suits delayed up to five years have largely been delayed for justified reasons (which may not be true), there are still a significant number of suits (more than 50%) which constitute “arrears” that seem to have been delayed beyond reasonable limits”*, but did not go into proposing any definition for arrears.¹⁸

¹⁶ *Id.*, p. 7.

¹⁷ *Id.*, p. 9.

¹⁸ Law Commission of India, Report No. 253, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts and Commercial Courts Bill, 2015 (January, 2015), available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022081674.pdf>, p. 21, para 2.5.4.

Malimath Committee Report

14. An Arrears Committee chaired by Justice V.S. Malimath was constituted for the years 1989-1990 by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Chief Justices' Conference. The Malimath Committee Report makes a wide host of general recommendations on issues as diverse as the treatment of cases at different appeals stages, court procedures and recording of evidence, time limits for pronouncement of judgements, paucity of funding etc., but does not propose any framework for the definition of arrears.¹⁹

Reports of the Supreme Court of India and NCMS Committees

15. The National Court Management Systems (NCMS) Policy and Action Plan of 2012 does not define what constitutes arrears, but observes that:
- “Some 74% of the cases in Indian courts are less than five years old, of which some 40% are less than 1 year old. There is an urgent need to make the Judicial System ‘five plus free’ (i.e., free of cases more than five years old) by addressing the 26% of cases that are older than five years. There is an equally urgent need to shorten the average life cycle of all cases – not only time spent within each court, but also total time in the judicial system as a whole, to bring the average to no more than about one year in each court.”*²⁰
16. The Report of the NCMS Sub-Committee on the National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE), headed by Justice G. Rohini looks into several qualitative aspects of efficient case disposal, such as availability of efficient and independent prosecutors and government pleaders, mode of service of summons, issuance of firm dates for trial, etc. The Report, however, does not address the issue of arrears.²¹
17. The Report the NCMS Sub-Committee on the Case Management System headed by Justice A.M. Khanwilkar addresses in detail, the issue of time allocation for case hearings in court, and suggests that average time to be allocated for each stage of hearing can be ascertained from past data for that case type. The report also

¹⁹ Report of the Arrears Committee 1989-1990, Constituted by the Government of India on the Recommendation of the Chief Justices' Conference, available at <https://dakshindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Malimath-89-90.pdf>.

²⁰ Supreme Court of India, National Court Management Systems Policy and Action Plan (27.09.2012), available at <https://main.sci.gov.in/pdf/NCMSP/ncmspap.pdf>, p. 5.

²¹ Report of the NCMS Sub-Committee on the National Framework of Court Excellence, headed by Justice G. Rohini, available at <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2024/01/2024011734.pdf>

addressed several best practices for court management, but did not attempt to identify or define arrears.²² It noted however, that the appointment of court staff for handling and processing old files can be based on the number of cases exceeding five years of pendency.²³

18. The NCMS Committee Final Report on Computing Required Judge Strength of the District Judiciary for each state as directed in the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Imtiyaz Ahmad v. State of U.P. & Ors.* (Sikri Committee Report), noted that as part of devising a methodology for calculation of judge strength, one of the steps was to divide pendency into (i) backlog/arrears and (ii) cases to be disposed of in the current year. The report noted that recent NCMS suggestions have been that the maximum case life of any case type should be not more than five years for any case type.
19. The 2023 State of the Judiciary Report takes note of the five year period assumed as the timeline for disposal of arrears, but does not address the issue of how arrears are to be defined.²⁴

Resolutions of Chief Justices' Conferences

20. Resolutions of Chief Justices' Conferences since the year 2002 were also examined as part of this Report. The Resolutions of 2003 noted that appropriate steps must be taken by High Court Chief Justices to expedite criminal appeals pending in High Courts and to take appropriate steps to clear the backlog of criminal trial cases pending in subordinate courts.²⁵ It was also resolved to implement the Arrears Committee Report of 1989-90 (Malimath Committee Report).²⁶
21. In respect of clearing backlogs, the 2004 Resolutions concerned, *inter alia*, (i) assistance of law clerks; (ii) enhancement in numerical strength of High Courts; (iii) increasing age of retirement of High Court judges; (iv) framing of roster, time bound

²² Report of the NCMS Sub-Committee on the Case Management System, headed by Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, available at https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/documents/misc/case_management_system-3.pdf.

²³ *Id.* p. 75B.

²⁴ Centre for Research and Planning, Supreme Court of India, 'State of the Judiciary: A Report on Infrastructure, Budgeting, Human Resources, and ICT' (November, 2023), available at https://main.sci.gov.in/pdf/Final%20Report_State%20of%20the%20Judiciary_ISBN.pdf.

²⁵ Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2003, p. 7

²⁶ *Id.*, p. 8.

delivery of judgements, time management in hearing of individual cases, identifying a priority for cases to be called for hearing, etc.²⁷

22. Similarly, the 2006 Resolutions made a host of commitments in respect of appointment of retired judges to clear backlog, constitution of benches to hear old criminal cases, identification of priority case types, prioritizing the disposal of 10 year old criminal cases, etc.²⁸ The 2007 and 2008 Resolutions also make similar commitments.²⁹
23. The Resolutions of 2009, notably, resolve that High Courts will make a scientific and rational analysis as regards accumulation of arrears and devise a roadmap for itself and jurisdictional courts to arrest arrears of cases taking into account average institution, pendency and disposal of cases, and to ensure speedy trial within a reasonable time.³⁰
24. The Resolutions of 2015 provided *inter alia* for (i) the constitution of arrears committees in all High Courts; (ii) implementation of a uniform nomenclature for cases filed in High Courts; and (iii) uniformity in pendency figures.³¹ In the Resolutions of 2016, taking into account the pendency of cases over five years of age, it was resolved *inter alia* that (i) all High Courts shall assign topmost priority to for disposal of cases pending for more than five years; (ii) High Courts thereafter shall set a progressive target for the disposal of cases pending for more than four years; (iii) incentives to be considered for judges of the district judiciary disposing of cases of more than five years; and (iv) efforts to be made for strengthening case-flow management.³²

Policy Research Reports

25. In a report on Inefficiency and Judicial Delay by the Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy (Vidhi) that analysed empirical case data from the Delhi High Court for the period of 2011-15, it was found that the use of aggregates to determine which cases were

²⁷ Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2004, p. xi.

²⁸ Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2005 (10 March 2006).

²⁹ Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2007 (7 April 2007); Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2008 (18 April 2008).

³⁰ Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2009, (15 August 2009), p. 2.

³¹ Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2015 (4 April 2015), p. 2-3.

³² Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2016 (23 April 2016), p. 15-16.

considered to be arrears was an inadequate mechanism. The Report found that for instance, cases classified into broad categories such as ‘Criminal Miscellaneous’ applications, may comprise many different kinds of cases, from procedurally simple parole matters to more complex interlocutory applications. Calculating the average number of days for disposing of a criminal miscellaneous case would not accurately reflect either kind of case. Further, some cases may be settled or withdrawn early and can disproportionately lower the averages.³³ While the report then goes on to use empirical analysis to reach conclusions in respect of *causes* for delay, it does not address the issue of how to arrive at a definition for what constitutes arrears.

³³ Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, *Inefficiency and Judicial Delay: New Insights from the Delhi High Court*, available at https://vidhilegalpolicy.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/InefficiencyandJudicialDelay_Vidhi-1.pdf, p. 9.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

26. The Sub-Committee echoes the concerns expressed in the 14th Law Commission Report. Any determination of what constitutes arrears, and the consequent determination of the appropriate time to be allocated for case disposal will depend on several factors such as the nature of the case, the number of parties and witnesses, the complexity of the fact situation, the stage of hearing the case is at, etc.
27. Given the granularity in these details and considerations, it must be acknowledged that there is no single, quantifiable way to assess what timelines can be prescribed. A data-driven approach must be taken towards arriving at the best possible estimation that allows for all these variables to be accounted for.
28. To this end, the Sub-Committee began by preparing a comprehensive dataset by obtaining data from 25 High Courts in respect of 20 case types. Given that the data in respect of case disposal and pendency at district courts was too voluminous and varied, the Sub-Committee has focused its analysis on data from High Courts, as a starting point. Since this is the first effort of its kind to analyse empirical raw data and devise a well-informed, personalized approach to the definition of arrears, it was found that the data in respect of High Courts was more manageable in order to identify a workable methodology for the calculation of timelines for disposal, and consequently the definition of arrears.
29. These 20 case types that were identified are as follows:
 - i. Arbitration
 - ii. Civil Revision
 - iii. Civil Second Appeal
 - iv. Criminal Appeals decided by Division Benches
 - v. Criminal Appeals decided by Single Benches
 - vi. Criminal Revisions
 - vii. Criminal Writ Petitions
 - viii. Land Acquisition Matters
 - ix. Matrimonial Cases
 - x. Bail Matters
 - xi. Matters relating to the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal
 - xii. Petitions under s. 482 CrPC and Article 226/227

- xiii. Regular First Appeals
- xiv. Writ Appeals Relating to Labour Matters
- xv. Writ Appeals Relating to Land Matters
- xvi. Writ Appeals Relating to Service Matters
- xvii. Writ Petitions Relating to Labour Matters
- xviii. Writ Petitions Relating to Land Matters
- xix. Writ Petitions Relating to Service Matters
- xx. Writ Petitions Relating to Tax

30. These case types are not exhaustive. They are merely representative, for the purpose of devising the empirical methodology for the calculation of arrears. When implemented by the High Courts/ subordinate courts, case types may be identified in a more granular manner and added to the analysis as appropriate.
31. The data in respect of each of the case types listed above was categorized year-wise to determine the number of cases of each type disposed of by each High Court, in a given year.
32. This data was excluded for the years 2020-21, owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, which would have skewed the numbers for these years. The dataset accordingly covered the years from 2009-2019, and 2022 (12 years cumulatively).
33. Based on the year of institution of the cases, the time taken to dispose of such cases was determined year-wise. For cases that were disposed of in the same year of institution, i.e., in under a year, the value for time taken was noted as '0' (years). For cases disposed of within two years since institution, the value of time taken was taken to be '1', and so on. In this manner, the time taken to dispose of different types of cases was determined for each High Court, for each of the twenty case types.
34. This new dataset comprising the values in respect of time taken for disposal of different case types, was used as the basis for the analysis of average time taken. Since the dataset was diverse and distributed in a skewed, non-uniform manner, it was found that an arithmetic mean was not an appropriate measure of central tendency. For example, the Bombay High Court disposed of 580 regular first appeals in under a year, for 2022. For 2019, this number was 1019.
35. To counter-balance this skewing in the dataset, the calculation of the median and mode values was found to be more appropriate than an arithmetic mean. The median

represents the exact mid-point value, being less sensitive to extreme values, and providing a more robust sense of where the central tendency lies. The mode identifies the value that recurred most – i.e., most often, the number of years taken to dispose of a particular type of case.

36. This final dataset was then run through a program to devise a median and mode summary, which presents the median and mode value for the age of cases at the time of disposal, for each year, for each High Court. A snapshot of this data in respect of Arbitration matters alone, for the High Court of Allahabad and the High Court of Bombay from 2017-2019 and 2022 is extracted below:

High Court	2022		2019		2018		2017	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Bombay	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

The summary of medians and modes across the surveyed years, for each High Court, categorized by case type, is appended as **Annexure – I (p. 28 to 46)**.

37. In the light of the median and modal data now available through the method of empirical analysis employed above, the average time taken was then determined by calculating a mean of the median values for each High Court, across the years surveyed. The median value is chosen, so as to allow for the best possible reflection of central tendency, taking into account extreme values that might have been caused for multiple reasons, and taking into account the many variables above-noted.
38. While the highest median value (representing the central tendency for time taken to dispose of cases of a given case type) would have been the recommended value to be taken into consideration from a statistical perspective, it was decided that the mean of the median values is better suited for the purpose of determining what constitutes arrears, given certain peculiar considerations. In several courts, high median values are not an indicator of how much time is actually taken, but could rather be caused by application of mind by judicial and administrative officers, who chose to list older cases pending for long periods of time, to bring them into circulation for hearing and disposal. The mean of the median values, then, represents the appropriate central tendency for actual time taken by each court for disposal of a given case type, accounting for such disparities in median values, and representing a more realistic

estimate for how to determine what constitutes arrears. This ensures that the estimate for actual time taken by a given court, for a given case type, is not skewed towards exceptionally long timelines, and instead reflects a value that is realistic and achievable.

39. The mean values so arrived at, therefore, can be taken to be a realistic representation of **actual time taken by each High Court to dispose of cases of a certain type**. For example, for Arbitration matters before the Allahabad High Court, the average time taken on a realistic basis can be taken to be 3 years (average of the median values across the years surveyed). Similarly for Civil Revisions, the time taken is 7 years. For the High Court of Calcutta, for example, the time taken for Civil Second Appeals is 6.8 years. This average time taken for case disposal of each type, for each High Court, is presented in a comprehensive table, attached as **Annexure II (p. 47 to 48)**.
40. Upon preparation of the analysis and conclusions in this manner, the comprehensive report was circulated to all the High Courts, and comments were received from each of the state court management systems committees of the High Courts. These comments have also been considered, addressed and incorporated in this report.

C. PROPOSED APPROACH AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges to Defining 'Arrears'

41. There are 6 primary challenges to the definition of 'arrears' arising from the previously employed approaches, that must be taken into account, while using the empirical data obtained from the methodology detailed in Section C above:
- (1) There cannot be a uniform definition for 'arrears' that applies throughout the nation; accordingly, standard timelines cannot be applied across the board. The timeline of 5 years which has been reiterated in several reports and recommendations of the Law Commission/ NCMS, was not based on any empirical analysis, and is an unrealistic standard that might be too low, or too high, depending on case type, and the various constraints that impact case disposal by different courts.
 - (2) The definition of 'backlog' proposed by the Law Commission's Report No. 245 fails to take into account any granularity in how the question of pendency plays out in practice. For example, case disposal numbers may be high on account of a particular case type being disposed of sooner than others, while other case types continue to accumulate arrears. This disparity is not accounted for, when backlog is not assessed for each case type.
 - (3) The definition must be specific to case type, and for each case type, case complexity and peculiar circumstances and considerations must be accounted for.
 - (4) Cases may be incomplete for a range of reasons such as awaiting completion of pleadings, time taken for tracing of records, unavailability of some records, death of parties, parties out on bail not being traceable, etc. Often, reasons contributing to the incompleteness of cases for hearing are outside the control of the judiciary. In this context, a nuanced approach needs to be adopted towards identifying which factors are within the judiciary's control, so as to incrementally increase the number of cases on the docket that are ready for hearing. This exercise must be specific to each High Court, based on the various factors and causes contributing to cases not being ready for substantive hearing and disposal.

- (5) Cases that have been stayed due to the intervention of superior courts, or due to intra-court appeals also ideally should not be considered for the computation of arrears.
- (6) Any decision on what timelines are appropriate for a given case type, in a given High Court, must take into account the judicial infrastructure and judge strength in that High Court.

The Proposed Empirical Methodology Accounts for these Challenges

42. Given the divergence in constraints and considerations impacting any understanding of what constitutes ‘arrears’, it was decided by the Sub-Committee not to define arrears as a precise number for a given case type. The imposition of *ad-hoc* timelines that are static are a disservice to the complexity and multifarious considerations that impact the delivery of justice by the judicial system. The Sub-Committee accordingly found that an empirical methodology must be devised and employed, and such a methodology must inherently account for issues such as infrastructural constraints, inadequacy of judges, stage of hearing the case is at, procedural completeness of the case, case complexity, etc.
43. In this context, the empirical methodology described in Section C above was (i) separated for each High Court, by case type and (ii) focused on the median value and mode for the age of cases disposed of during each year surveyed. This analysis inherently accounts for judicial capacities of different High Courts, as well as the subjective considerations described above.
44. The average time taken, determined by calculating the mean of the median values obtained, as laid out in Annexure II, represents the actual time taken by different High Courts to dispose of cases of each type, on a real-time basis, operating within the various constraints that impact each High Court. This time taken can be considered to be the prescribed time within which cases of a certain kind should be disposed of by a given High Court. Any unwarranted delay over and above this timeline would create arrears.

Proposed Definitions

45. In accordance with Paragraph 41(1) above, while it is not possible to define ‘arrears’ in terms of definite timelines applicable on a uniform basis throughout the country, the effort through this Report has been to devise a mechanism by which localized timelines can be computed on a dynamic, realistic basis, accounting for the capacities and limitations of each High Court. This understanding of ‘arrears’ should take into account the concepts of ***gross case load*** and ***disposable case load***, to account for multiple factors that impact the point at which a case can actually be said to be ready for hearing and disposal.
46. In this context, the concepts of ‘gross case load’, ‘disposable case load’ and ‘arrears’ can be constructed as follows:
- (a) ***Gross Case Load***: *The total number of cases instituted of a particular case type in a particular High Court, but not disposed of, regardless of when the case was instituted.*
 - (b) ***Disposable Case Load***: *The total number of cases that are ready to be heard, having overcome procedural incompleteness (such as incomplete pleadings, records not being traceable, death of parties etc.), and not being stayed by the Supreme Court or in an intra-court appeal, or other reasons why the case may not yet be ready to be heard and disposed of. This number is dynamic and can vary based on the stage of hearing and procedural completeness the case is at, at any given point of time. A case that became ready for hearing may sometimes revert to being unready, for example, on account of death of parties, and legal heirs not being brought on the record.*
 - (c) ***Arrears***: *The number of cases out of the Disposable Case Load, that have been pending for a time period longer than the time limit determined to be reasonable, based on the methodology set out in this report, for a given case type, in a given High Court, after the date on which the case became ready for disposal. The determination of arrears, too, must be on a dynamic basis as the other variables change.*
47. As an example of the disposable case load defined above, a table showing the number of criminal appeals at the Allahabad High Court that are not yet disposable, or not ready for hearing on account of various reasons is annexed as **Annexure III (p. 49)**.

48. Several High Courts have raised the issue that from a litigant's perspective, overall pendency matters more than the distinction between ready and unready cases; i.e., cases ready for disposal, and those that remain procedurally incomplete for various reasons. Upon consideration, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that the distinction is important, as it helps identify which cases may be prioritized in the system, for efficacious disposal. From the litigant's perspective, once cases are ready for hearing, they must be speedily heard and disposed of. However, cases can become procedurally incomplete at a later stage for various reasons and revert to being unready. Several cases remain unheard for several years on these grounds.
49. Most High Courts also agree that the primary issues causing the long pendency in cases are the lack of consistent, adequate data, infrastructural limitations, inadequate judge strength, and procedural incompleteness of cases, amongst others.
50. In this context, it is important to identify the number of cases that are disposable, and those which are not yet disposable, on a dynamic basis. While the factors affecting the 'completeness' or 'readiness' of a case for disposal are multifold, and several factors may be outside the control of the judiciary, a nuanced approach needs to be taken to identify in a localized manner, the factors that the judiciary can positively take action on. Wherever reasons attributable to the judicial system are identified, they must be minimised and addressed on a dynamic, ongoing basis, to incrementally increase the number of cases that arrive at the disposal stage each year.

Testing the Empirical Methodology Proposed

51. Having devised the methodology for the calculation of average time taken by case type, on a real time basis by each High Court, the Sub-Committee also obtained data in respect of category wise pendency of cases for each state, to cross verify the figures reached through the proposed methodology, as against the actual numbers of pending cases. The data showing this pendency by case type, for each state, as on 30th September 2023 is annexed as **Annexure IV** (p. 50-108).
52. For the High Court of Allahabad, for example, the figure arrived at using the Sub-Committee's methodology is that the time taken for disposal of Civil Second Appeals is 21 years (See Annexure II). The pendency data for the High Court of Allahabad for civil second appeals shows that 11,924 cases were pending, that were 20-30 years old,

and 15,400 cases were pending, that were over 30 years old. (See Annexure IV). In the High Court of Bombay, Regular First Appeals take a period of 5.25 years for disposal, in accordance with the Sub-Committee's methodology; the pendency chart shows that there are 8217 cases of this kind pending before the Bombay High Court, that are 5-10 years old. The Punjab & Haryana High Court takes a period of 4.5 years for the disposal of Regular First Appeals; the pendency chart shows that 5057 first appeals are pending before the court, that are under 5 years old. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh takes a period of 9.5 years to dispose of criminal appeals; the pendency chart shows that there are 28,846 criminal appeals pending that are between 5-10 years old. The High Court of Telangana takes a period of 8.1 years for the disposal of motor accident claims; the pendency chart shows that there are 5243 cases of this kind pending, that are between 5-10 years old. The High Court of Chattisgarh takes 12.4 years for the disposal of criminal appeals; the pendency chart shows that there are 2,806 criminal appeals pending that are between 10-20 years old. The High Court of Orissa takes a period of 8.4 years for civil second appeals; the pendency chart shows that there are 1970 second appeals pending, that are between 5-10 years old.

53. A table showing state-wise percentage distribution of cases pending for 20-30 years, and over 30 years respectively for each High Court, is annexed as **Annexure V** (p. 109). A graph showing the decadal comparison of sanctioned and working strength of high court judges is annexed as **Annexure VI** (p. 110). A graph showing the decadal comparison of pending cases is annexed as **Annexure VII** (p. 111). A chart that consolidates the comparison of judge strength and pendency, for each High Court, is annexed as **Annexure VIII** (p. 112-114). The table of pendency of cases older than 5 years at each High Court is annexed as **Annexure IX** (p. 115-123).

A Note on Methodology

54. There remains one limitation in the approach adopted by this Sub-Committee – the median numbers may be high in some cases, showing greater time taken for disposal of cases; however, this is not always an indicator of ill health of the system. The high median numbers may be caused by well-considered judicial and administrative decision-making to list older pending cases and bring them into circulation for

disposal. In newer, more recently established High Courts, on the other hand, the median numbers may be lower, indicating quicker case disposal, which is actually on account of such younger High Courts naturally having lower case pendency.

Recommendations

55. Defining ‘arrears’ provides a crucial metric for addressing pendency of cases, and enables more efficacious case-load management strategies to be employed. Without a definition for what constitutes arrears in a given case type, for a given court, it would not be possible to identify which cases are to be prioritised for listing and disposal. The definition identifies the goal-posts for disposal of cases, and helps shift them incrementally, in a dynamic manner towards reduction of overall pendency in the judiciary, and ensuring greater access to justice.
56. The Sub-committee’s findings and recommendations in respect of the definition of arrears are set out below:
 - (i) On the basis of the empirical methodology and definitions proposed in this report, each High Court must have a personalized, reasonable time limitation within which cases of a certain type must be disposed of. Only those cases that have been delayed over and above that time, calculated from the date on which such cases became ready for disposal, can be considered to be ‘arrears.’
 - (ii) The list of case types employed in the empirical methodology proposed are not exhaustive. Some High Courts may have the need to categorize cases differently or add certain other categories of cases. Such granularity must be employed as appropriate, in personalizing the methodology of determination of arrears for each court system.
 - (iii) The determination of arrears must be made with increasing granularity of data, on a yearly basis. Changes in disposable case load must be accounted for in this assessment. Timelines should be determined dynamically, with the long-term goal of incrementally moving towards an overall reduction in timelines for case disposal, and expeditious clearance of arrears.
 - (iv) High Courts must devise a framework for identification of the reasons for delay in cases that are not ready for hearing. Wherever reasons attributable

to the judicial system are identified, they must be minimised and addressed on an ongoing basis.

- (v) It is important to note that the template empirical exercise devised and set forth in this report is **not a one-time exercise. Such an assessment must be done at regular intervals, with increasing granularity of data, on an ongoing, yearly basis.** What constitutes arrears in one year may not always remain so. Timelines should be determined on a dynamic, yearly basis, with the long-term goal of incrementally moving towards an overall reduction in timelines for case disposal, and expeditious clearance of arrears.
- (vi) **This exercise should not just be carried out at the High Court level, but also for district and subordinate courts, with greater granularity in data.**

Finally, it must be noted that the actual time taken for disposal of various types of cases, determined through the methodology devised in this report, as shown in Annexure II, is **not an indicator of the performance of the High Courts, or individual judges, or even judges collectively.** Different courts operate under different constraints that impact their functioning. For example, the roster strength available for a given case type may differ across High Courts, or some courts may have infrastructure limitations. **The purpose of the empirical analysis conducted in this report, is to devise a methodology that inherently accounts for such subjective limitations that might be impossible to enumerate and assign precise weightage to, while identifying the real time taken in a given Court, for a given case.**

Accordingly, the empirical exercise carried out in this report for data over a decadal time span, is not meant to assess or comment on the performance of courts or judges. It is rather **a template for the methodology for court management committees in each State to carry out the exercise on a dynamic, ongoing basis.**

High Court	Criminal Appeals decided by Division Bench																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	14	0	15	13	12	0	9	0	7	7	8	8	19	0	8	8	7	1	6	7	9	28	5	5
Andhra Pradesh	7	7	6	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombay	1	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	3	2	5	3	3	2	5	3	5	6	6	7	4.5	2	5	6
Calcutta	6	2	6	6	5	5	8	9	8	8	6	1	6	6	6	5	5.5	4	7	1	5	5	5	4
Chhattisgarh	7	9	5	0	5	5	8	5	12	13	4	4	6	5	8	16	8	16	6	6	7	6	6	6
Delhi	3	3	2	0	4	1	3	2	3	16	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	1	5	0	3	0	7	8
Gauhati	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	6	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Gujarat	9	0	4	4	5	6	6	11	10	10	9	9	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	1	0	6	0
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	12	18	10	11	10	10	10	12	10	11	10	11	10	11	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3
Kerala	14	14	10.5	0	11	0	8	13	7	7	9	9	9	10	5	5	5	3	6	8	3	0	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	11	11	10	9	11	10	12	12	9	1	5	0	3	0	7	1	8	11	9	10	8	10	9	9
Madras	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Manipur	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	13	11	15	15	17	19	12	12	7	1	6.5	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	10
Patna	7	8	6	6	6	24	5	0	3	0	7	22	2	0	6	23	7	0	6	22	6	22	2	1
Punjab & Haryana	4	3	4	16	3	1	4	0	1.5	1	2	0	4	0	4	4	4	0	5	0	6	0	6	9
Rajasthan	3	0	4	4	5	0	9	6	6	5	8	9	8	8	8	9	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	6
Sikkim	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	8	8	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Tripura	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	7.5	0	4	6	3	1	5	6	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	5	6	5	8	10	8	9	6	8

High Court	Criminal Appeals decided by Single Bench																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	4	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	5	0	8	0	16	32	14	0	23	0	5	0	21	0	20	0
Andhra Pradesh	10	0	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombay	2	0	3	0	7	0	13	15	12	1	12	0	3	0	7	14	4	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Calcutta	6	3	10	1	13.5	0	5	1	10	1	3	2	16	12	4	5	2.5	2	6	6	5	22	20	23
Chhattisgarh	1	0	9	8	10	16	14	18	13	15	15	16	14	16	9	9	14	8	14	15	16	16	8	9
Delhi	5	5	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	6	4	2	2	1	5	1	5	0	3	0
Gauhati	4	1	3	2	4	9	4	9	2	2	4	2	3	1	4	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	4	6
Gujarat	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	10	10	10	11	6	0	4	1	11	0	6	0	6	6	6	0
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	2	0	4	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	13	13	10	1	4.5	0	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	2	0	2	1	3	8	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	5	4	7	5	6	6	7	3	3	2	0
Kerala	14	14	9	0	10	0	7	13	7	7	8	9	9	10	5	5	5	3	6	8	3	0	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	8	0	6	1	8	0	8	0	6	1	6	0	4	0	6	16	9	15	6	15	6	15	5	0
Madras	2	0	7	0	8	11	6	4	4	1	8	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	7	3	1
Manipur	3	3	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	5	2	1.5	1	NA	NA	4	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	0.5	0	1	1	8.5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	6	6	9	24	17	18	7	0	1	0	11	11	10	10	10	10
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	17	3	0	11	16
Punjab & Haryana	5	0	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	5	11	7	11	9	10	2	0	8	8	8	8	5	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	21	2	0	17	23	5	0	4	0	6	5	5	2
Sikkim	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0.5	0	1.5	2	1	1	1.5	2	3	3	2	1	1	1
Telangana	13	13	9	10	11	12	1	0	8	0	5	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	2	0	5	0
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	3	0	9	15	3	0	2	1	1	0	5.5	12	10	11	6	12	11	11	3	0	9	9	8	8

HighCourt	Civil Second Appeal																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	41	42	19	40	24	0	24	0	2	0	4	0	17	26	12	0	22	0	21	19	30	32	26	32
Andhra Pradesh	7	0	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombay	4	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	0
Calcutta	5	0	2	0	16	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	16	17	12	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0
Chhattisgarh	8	9	14	14	15	15	11	0	3	1	11	15	12	11	12	14	14	16	9	0	14.5	16	7	2
Delhi	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	2	0
Gauhati	4.5	0	7	11	7	0	6	0	10	11	10	11	8	0	10	11	7	0	1	0	5	0	3	1
Gujarat	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	0	5	0	15	0	10	0	21	0
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	7	4	3	1	3	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	16	18	4	4	3	3	8	2	7	12	5	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	7	4	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Kerala	11	13	10	9	9	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	8	10	7	9	7	1	6	1	5	1	3	0	4	0
Madras	10	12	11	0	14	14	8	6	5	0	6	0	5	5	6	0	6	4	7	13	6	0	7	9
Manipur	5	5	7	7	2	2	1	0	4	1	6	7	3	5	1	1	3	0	1.5	1	2.5	2	NA	NA
Meghalaya	4	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	14.5	5	10	3	23	20	20.5	27	9.5	10	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	12	23	5	0	8.5	5
Patna	5	4	11	10	19	26	8.5	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	2
Punjab & Haryana	5	3	3	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Rajasthan	5	6	3	0	2	1	3	0	6	0	4	0	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Sikkim	3	3	3	3	2	0	1	1	NA	NA	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	8	8	1	0	5	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Tripura	3	3	1	0	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	4	8	9	9	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

High Court	Criminal Writ Petitions																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombay	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calcutta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauhati	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0.5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Punjab & Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	0	1	1
Telangana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

High Court	Matters relating to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	8	1	13	14	10	0	11	0	7	0	8	0	4	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	4	0
Andhra Pradesh	8	10	9	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombay	5	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	5	1	5	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	6	0
Calcutta	8	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	11	16	2	0	3	0	3	2	2	1	2	1
Chhattisgarh	5.5	7	5	5	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
Delhi	5	9	1	0	1	1	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Gauhati	4	0	2	1	4	5	4	7	3	1	3	2	5	5	3	0	6	6	7	7	4	0	4	3
Gujarat	8	3	7	0	2	0	7	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	4	2	3	1	2	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	6	6	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
Karnataka	4	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	3
Kerala	8	10	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	0	4	5	2	0	3	4	4	4	3	0	2	1	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Madras	2	0	5	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	2	2	2	1	1.5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	2.5	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1
Patna	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punjab & Haryana	6	6	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0
Rajasthan	5	3	5	1	3	1	3	1	4	0	4	1	4	1	5	2	3	1	4	0	7	0	8	9
Sikkim	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Telangana	8	8	10	13	9	13	9	9	7	7	7	10	7	7	6	9	7	9	3	0	7	7	6	6
Tripura	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	6	8	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	8	8	5	4	5	5	3	1	5	6	3	0	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

High Court	Regular First Appeal																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	16	0	8	0	6	0	11	0	6	0	9	0	4	0	11	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	8	0
Andhra Pradesh	10	10	7	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombay	7	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	5	1	2	0	5	1	3	0	5	0	6	0
Calcutta	15	20	3	0	2	0	3	0	3.5	0	7	1	19	16	6	4	5	3	5	5	5	0	6	3
Chhattisgarh	6	4	12	14	8	7	11	0	11	0	10	11	11	15	14	15	8	0	8	0	8	5	6	4
Delhi	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	8	3.5	0	2	0	5	0
Gauhati	5	4	2	0	6.5	8	7	7	8	7	9	9	9.5	10	8.5	0	8.5	9	6	6	5	9	8	8
Gujarat	5	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	3	1	4	0	1	0	7	0	4	0	3	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	7	3	4	1	4	4	5	5	6	7	4.5	4	6	6	6	6	2	0	5	5	4	3	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	4	3	2	1	5	7	2	0	4	4	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	4	4	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	2	2	2	4	0	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	7	8	4	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	4	5	4	5	4	3
Kerala	9	13	9	11	6	8	4	0	5	1	4	1	4	6	3	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	2	3	0	2	0	5	1	5	1
Madras	8	6	4	0	5	3	7	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	2	1	0	2	0	5	1	3	2
Manipur	5	5	7	7	2	2	1	0	4	1	6	7	3	5	1	1	6	6	1.5	1	2.5	2	NA	NA
Meghalaya	3	1	1	0	1.5	1	1.5	1	NA	NA	1	1	1	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	5	0	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	5	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	2
Patna	10	3	18	1	25	40	17	12	27	31	26	24	23	23	23	23	22	22	11	3	15	15	7	2
Punjab & Haryana	4	4	6	6	7	8	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	4	0	2	1	3	0	5	2	4	2
Rajasthan	9	3	4	1	6	1	6	1	11	19	8	0	6	3	5	2	4	1	3	0	6	0	10	14
Sikkim	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.5	0
Telangana	18	19	3	1	15	19	14	19	7	8	13	18	11	11	13	15	15	19	10	10	10	10	10	8
Tripura	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	7	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	2.5	2	4	4	3	5	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

High Court	Writ Petitions relating to Tax Matters																							
	2022		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Calcutta	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	1	1	1	2
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gauhati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	6	7	1	0	1	1
Gujarat	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kerala	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Madras	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	3	3	1	0	8.5	4	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0	2.5	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Patna	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab & Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2.5	2
Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0

Mean of Time Taken (in Years) by Case Type, for each High Court

High Court	Arbitration	Civil Revision	Civil Second Appeal	Criminal Appeals Decided by Division Bench	Criminal Appeals Decided by Single Bench	Criminal Revisions	Criminal Writ Petitions	Land Acquisition Matters	Matrimonial Cases	Matters Relating to Bail	Matters Relating to Motor Accident Claims Tribunal	Petitions under S. 482 CrPC and Art. 226/227	Regular First Appeals	Writ Appeals Relating to Labour Matters	Writ Appeals Relating to Land Matters	Writ Appeals Relating to Service Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Labour Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Land Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Service Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Tax
Allahabad	3	7	21	11	10.6	5.4	1	4	1.4	1	7.75	1	8.6		4.25		6.4	1	2.5	1.75
Andhra Pradesh	2.5	2	5.5	7.5	7.5	4.5	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	6.5	4	1	9.5	2	9.5	1	1.5	1	8.5	1	1.5	1
Bombay	1.25	1.6	3	5	6.8	2	1.25	4.25	2.4	1	4.6	1.25	5.25	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.1	2	2	1.3
Calcutta	1	2	6.8	7	9.4	5	1.4	4.8	3	2.2	4.4	3	7.6	4.1	3.75	2.3	4.3	3.7	1.6	3.2
Chhattisgarh	2	2.4	12	8	12.4	2.8	1	1.2	2.7	1	4.1	1.1	10.4			1.2	2.8	1.2	1	1.5
Delhi	1.3	1.5	2.6	4.25	4	1.75	1	2.4	1.6	1	3	1	3	1.1	1.5	1.25	3	1.4	1.7	1.1
Gauhati	2	1.6	7.5	5	5	2	1.3	4.7	3.3	2	5	1	8	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	4	2	2.2	2.2
Gujarat	1	2.6	6.4	7.3	6.5	1.7	1	1.8	1.3	1	4	1	4.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.2	2	1.25
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	2	1.25	2.9	3	1.1	2.75	1.7	2.8	2.75	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9
Jharkhand	1.6	2.75	5	7.75	5.5	2.6	1.75	2.5	1.8	1	2.8	3.1	4	2.8	2.1	2.2	3.4	2	2.25	1.4
Karnataka	2	2	4.3	5.3	4.25	2.3	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.25	2.8	1	3.7	1.75	4.75	2.2	2	2	3	1.6	2	1.25

Mean of Time Taken (in Years) by Case Type, for each High Court

High Court	Arbitration	Civil Revision	Civil Second Appeal	Criminal Appeals Decided by Division Bench	Criminal Appeals Decided by Single Bench	Criminal Revisions	Criminal Writ Petitions	Land Acquisition Matters	Matrimonial Cases	Matters Relating to Bail	Matters Relating to Motor Accident Claims Tribunal	Petitions under S. 482 CrPC and Art. 226/227	Regular First Appeals	Writ Appeals Relating to Labour Matters	Writ Appeals Relating to Land Matters	Writ Appeals Relating to Service Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Labour Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Land Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Service Matters	Writ Petitions Relating to Tax
Kerala	2.8	3.6	4.75	8.8	8.4	2.75	1	3.75	4.25	1	4.7	1	5.25	1.5	1.2	1.4	2	1	1.6	1.1
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	2	5.6	9.5	7.5	2	1	1.75	3.5	1	3	1.6	4.6	1.75	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	1	1.6
Madras	2	2	8.6	2.4	6.8	2.25	1	1.3	2	1	3	1	5.1	1.3	1.6	1.25	3	1.2	1.7	1.75
Manipur	3	2.25	4.3	2.5	3.7	1.6	1.5	5	2.1	1.4	1.9	2	4.5	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.6	5.3	3.2	1.5	3.5
Meghalaya	1.5	1.4	3	3	3.5	1	1.4	1.75	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.4	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	1.1	2.1	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	1.4	1.9	2
Orissa	3.5	2.25	11.6	11.7	7.6	2.6	1.6	4.25	2.4	1	3.9	1.75	4.6	5.3	2.3	1.4	4	1.25	1.8	1.8
Patna	3.25	4	6.7	6.25	6.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.5	1	1.5	3.1	20	2.5	2.4	2.2	4.4	3	1.75	1.3
Punjab & Haryana	2	2	4	5	6	2.25	1	1.7	2.7	1	4.1	1.2	4.75	1.25	1.1	1.2	3	1.4	1.25	1.1
Rajasthan	2.25	2.25	3.75	7.5	6	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.5	1	5.6	1.25	7.5	2.2	2	1.4	4	2	1.1	2.4
Sikkim	1.4	1.3	2.2	2	2.2	1.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	1	1.6	1.1	2	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.7	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	1.8	2.2
Telangana	2	1.8	4	6	7.75	2.4	1.2	5.3	6.4	1	8.1	1.25	12.5	3.3	3.1	2.2	4	2.4	3	1.2
Tripura	1.6	1.25	5.8	3.8	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.9	1.25	4.5	2.75	1	4.4	1.1	4.5	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.2	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)	2.25	NA (No data provided by the High Court in respect of this case type)
Uttarakhand	1.4	1.6	1.8	5.5	6.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1	4	1	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.2	1	1.25	1.75

- Data regarding the number of Criminal Appeals in High Courts in which either notices are yet to be served on the accused or the same are unready for any other reason (i.e. paperbook not prepared)

Section	Data
Crl. Appeal (Up to 1985)	253
Crl. Appeal (1986-1990)	700
Crl. Appeal (1991-1995)	1576
Crl. Appeal (1996-2000)	1970
Crl. Appeal (2001-2005)	1562
Crl. Appeal (2006-2010)	1050
Crl. Appeal (2011-2015)	1080
Crl. Appeal (2016-2020)	2700
Crl. Appeal (2021-2025)	280
Government Appeal	50
C372(Appeal u/s 372 Crpc)	200
Total	11421

STATISTICAL DATA

(High Courts)

STATE-WISE, YEAR-WISE & CATEGORY WISE PENDENCY OF CASES

[Data of Pending Cases as on 30th September, 2023]

[At High Courts Level]

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DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)						
	1(a) Service Matters	28513	9287	8478	4541	10	50829
	1(b) Labour Matters	3147	2683	1387	1040	0	8257
	1(c) Land Matters	4339	1375	1354	1340	26	8434
	1(d) Others	19939	3041	2756	1168	107	27011
2	Company Matters	24	23	27	26	1	101
3	Contempt (Civil)	3932	561	488	112	35	5128
4	Review (Civil)	1276	219	324	902	2	2723
5	Matrimonial Matters	330	579	445	8	0	1362
6	Arbitration Matters	889	17	9	0	0	915
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others						
7	Civil Revisions	12045	2923	1431	245	82	16726
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1677	712	367	146	201	3103
9	Civil Appeals	5057	2254	2761	1518	316	11906
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	17685	13606	12156	9869	1232	54548
10	Land Acquisition Matters	8000	9606	5923	1917	20	25466
11	MACT Matters	21841	13667	13877	2100	124	51609
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	1	1	0	0	2
13	Commercial Courts Act	284	12	0	0	0	296
14	Other than above	6037	2363	928	327	36	9691
	TOTAL	135015	62929	52712	25259	2192	278107
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1739	21	27	37	5	1829
16	Criminal Revisions	11794	7320	4381	108	13	23616
17	Bail Applications	12585	22	12	0	0	12619
18	Criminal Appeal						
	1 First Appeal	24647	28635	23024	145	8	76459
	(2) 2 Second Appeal						
19	Death Sentence Reference	20	2	0	0	0	22
20	Contempt (Criminal)	33	14	8	5	1	61

21	Misc Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr.P C/ Article 226 for quashing	26466	3512	366	0	0	30344
23	Other than above	10852	3315	409	294	50	14920
	TOTAL	88136	42841	28227	589	77	159870
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	223241	105770	80939	25848	2269	437977

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF RAJASTHAN

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	39860	24803	15030	2012	14	81719
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	2850	1984	2153	515	1	7503
	1(c) Land Matters	4398	2223	3119	908	21	10669
	1(d) Others	31788	18485	14118	1379	52	65822
2	Company Matters	37	95	50	38	14	234
3	Contempt (Civil)	5350	1528	130	5	0	7013
4	Review (Civil)	562	281	107	36	4	990
5	Matrimonial Matters	1952	868	489	21	1	3331
6	Arbitration Matters	141	9	0	0	0	150
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	78	3	0	0	0	81
7	Civil Revisions	911	242	51	7	0	1211
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	990	780	667	30	0	2467
9	Civil Appeals	6054	4864	8812	2863	160	22753
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	2158	2313	2823	1115	32	8441
	Civil Misc Appeal	2942	3231	3046	473	102	9794
	Spl Appeal Writ	3218	683	339	20	0	4260
	Spl Appeal Civil	25	12	2	7	0	46
10	Land Acquisition Matters	815	771	577	93	3	2259
11	MACT Matters	19335	19161	14373	657	3	53529
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	11	0	1	1	0	13
13	Commercial Courts Act	653	11	0	0	0	664
14	Other than above	105969	45675	4942	884	64	157534
	TOTAL	230097	128022	70829	11064	471	440483
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for	2022	593	6	0	0	2621

	quashing)						
16	Criminal Revisions	8538	5773	7313	900	16	22540
17	Bail Applications	5062	3	0	0	0	5065
18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal	14956	10890	15879	10305	824	52854
	(2)Second Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Death Sentence Reference	8	0	0	0	0	8
20	Contempt (Criminal)	10	1	10	2	0	23
21	Misc Criminal Applications	973	216	8	2	0	1199
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	26724	6618	824	14	0	34180
23	Other than above	37477	11419	1326	3	0	50225
	TOTAL	95770	35513	25366	11226	840	168715
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	325867	163535	96195	22290	1311	609198

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court. Principal Seat, HIGH COURT OF GUWAHATI

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	6201	1599	235	1	-	8036
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	80	88	11	-	-	179
	1(c) Land Matters	967	267	28	-	-	1262
	1(d) Others	11147	2240	109	-	-	13496
2	Company Matters	2	15	3	-	-	20
3	Contempt (Civil)	1708	163	6	-	-	1877
4	Review (Civil)	216	19	8	4	-	247
5	Matrimonial Matters	110	-	-	-	-	110
6	Arbitration Matters	57	1	-	-	-	58
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	34	44	7	-	-	85
7	Civil Revisions	665	284	-	-	-	949
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	33	20	-	-	-	53
9	Civil Appeals	1414	746	131	-	-	2291
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	1085	545	480	2	-	2112
10	Land Acquisition Matters	82	48	7	-	-	137
11	MACT Matters	2847	752	16	-	-	3615
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Commercial Courts Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other than above	8267	297	80	-	-	8644
	TOTAL	34915	7128	1121	7	-	43171
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	57	1	-	-	-	58
16	Criminal Revisions	1501	860	254	-	-	2615
17	Bail Applications	490	-	-	-	-	490
18	Criminal Appeal	2106	959	154	-	-	3219
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Death Sentence	10	-	-	-	-	10

	Reference						
20	Contempt (Criminal)	5	-	-	-	-	5
21.	Misc Criminal Applications	1242	223	-	-	-	1465
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	3103	817	48	-	-	3968
23.	Other than above	115	4	-	-	-	119
	TOTAL	8629	2864	456	-	-	11949
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	43544	9992	1577	7	-	55120

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: Aizawal Bench, GAUWAHATI HIGH COURT

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	52	18	-	-	-	70
	1(a) Service Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(b) Labour Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(c) Land Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(d) Others	100	6	1	-	-	107
2	Company Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Contempt (Civil)	54	5	-	-	-	59
4	Review (Civil)	3	-	-	-	-	3
5	Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Arbitration Matters	1	-	-	-	-	1
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6(b) Others	1	1	-	-	-	2
7	Civil Revisions	11	-	-	-	-	11
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Civil Appeals	73	15	2	-	-	90
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Second Appeal	9	5	-	-	-	14
10	Land Acquisition Matters	3	-	-	-	-	3
11	MACT Matters	10	-	-	-	-	10
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Commercial Courts Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other than above	76	6	-	-	-	82
	TOTAL	393	56	1	-	-	382
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	2	-	-	-	-	2
16	Criminal Revisions	5	1	-	-	-	6
17	Bail Applications	7	-	-	-	-	7
18	Criminal Appeal	116	-	-	-	-	116
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Misc Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-	-	-

22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Other than above	18	-	-	-	-	18
	TOTAL	148	1	-	-	-	149
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	541	57	1	-	-	531

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: Kohima Bench, Gauwahati HIGH COURT**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	367	4	-	-	-	371
	1(a) Service Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(b) Labour Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(c) Land Matters	98	8	-	-	-	106
	1(d) Others	113	2	6	-	-	121
2.	Company Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Contempt (Civil)	39	2	1	-	-	42
4	Review (Civil)	13	-	-	-	-	13
5	Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Arbitration Matters	3	-	-	-	-	3
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Civil Revisions	23	-	-	-	-	23
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Civil Appeals	7	4	-	-	-	11
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Second Appeal	2	-	-	-	-	2
10	Land Acquisition Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	MACT Matters	27	-	-	-	-	27
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Commercial Courts Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other than above	174	18	1	-	-	193
	TOTAL	866	38	8	-	-	912
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	8	-	-	-	-	8
16	Criminal Revisions	9	-	-	-	-	9
17	Bail Applications	7	-	-	-	-	7
18	Criminal Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Contempt (Criminal)	1	1	-	-	-	2
21	Misc Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	3	-	-	-	-	3
23	Other than above	106	3	-	-	-	109

	TOTAL	134	4	-	-	-	138
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	1000	42	8	-	-	1050

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: Itanagar Permanent Bench, Yupia, GAUWAHATI HIGH COURT**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	241	26	2	-	-	269
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	62	17	2	-	-	81
	1(c) Land Matters	345	43	-	-	-	388
	1(d) Others	68	4	-	-	-	72
2	Company Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Contempt (Civil)	39	5	1	-	-	45
4	Review (Civil)	20	1	-	-	-	21
5	Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Arbitration Matters	8	-	-	-	-	8
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Civil Revisions	66	5	-	-	-	71
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Civil Appeals	30	18	-	-	-	48
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	28	-	-	-	-	28
10	Land Acquisition Matters	6	1	-	-	-	7
11	MACT Matters	24	-	-	-	-	24
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Commercial Courts Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other than above	235	17	-	-	-	252
	TOTAL	1172	137	5	-	-	1314
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	6	-	-	-	-	6
16	Criminal Revisions	36	2	-	-	-	38
17	Bail Applications	9	-	-	-	-	9
18	Criminal Appeals	94	7	-	-	-	101
	First Appeal						
	(2) Second Appeal						
19	Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-	-	-

21	Misc Criminal Applications	2	-	-	-	-	2
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	98	1	-	-	-	99
23	Other than above	41	-	-	-	-	41
	TOTAL	286	10	-	-	-	296
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	1458	147	5	-	-	1610

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA, AGARTALA

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	270	-	-	-	-	270
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	0	-	-	-	-	0
	1(c) Land Matters	9	-	-	-	-	9
	1(d) Others	71	1	-	-	-	72
2	Company Matters	0	-	-	-	-	0
3	Contempt (Civil)	69	3	-	-	-	72
4	Review (Civil)	8	-	-	-	-	8
5	Matrimonial Matters	13	-	-	-	-	13
6	Arbitration Matters	5	-	-	-	-	5
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	1	-	-	-	-	1
7	Civil Revisions	28	-	-	-	-	28
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1	-	-	-	-	1
9	Civil Appeals	46	1	-	-	-	47
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	60	-	-	-	-	60
10	Land Acquisition Matters	73	-	-	-	-	73
11	MACT Matters	87	-	-	-	-	87
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	-	-	-	-	0
13	Commercial Courts Act	18	1	-	-	-	19
14	Other than above	302	-	-	-	-	302
	TOTAL	1061	6	-	-	-	1067
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1	1	-	-	-	2
16	Criminal Revisions	32	-	-	-	-	32
17	Bail Applications	8	-	-	-	-	8
18	Criminal Appeal	68	-	-	-	-	68
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal	0	-	-	-	-	0
19	Death Sentence Reference	2	-	-	-	-	2
20	Contempt (Criminal)	0	-	-	-	-	0
21	Misc Criminal Applications	0	-	-	-	-	0

22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	8	-	-	-	-	8
23	Other than above	6	-	-	-	-	6
	TOTAL	125	1	-	-	-	126
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	1186	7	-	-	-	1193

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023

Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
(Including Benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad & High Court at Panaji-Goa)

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3317	3289	940	115	2	7663
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	12226	12961	10396	705	12	36300
	1(c) Land Matters	11634	6628	2854	2092	25	23233
	1(d) Others	51428	18631	7985	1705	55	79804
2	Company Matters	188	236	274	261	13	972
3	Contempt (Civil)	4590	2718	1089	77	5	8479
4	Review (Civil)	925	438	288	73	1	1725
5	Matrimonial Matters	751	719	218	0	0	1688
6	Arbitration Matters	438	5	1	0	0	444
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	1118	379	100	2	0	1599
7	Civil Revisions	2173	1220	1151	7	1	4552
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	8022	4659	3955	78	3	16717
	Civil Appeals	150	443	330	15	0	938
9	First Appeal	8119	8217	11628	3307	87	31358
	Second Appeal	7157	6778	7368	3387	236	24926
10	Land Acquisition Matters	16179	10369	10189	1859	55	38651
11	MACT Matters	5298	3247	5035	439	2	14021
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	1649	1981	1975	608	163	6376
13	Commercial Courts Act	4919	2111	350	71	4	7455
14	Other than above	22220	11061	11669	3811	348	49109
	TOTAL	162501	96090	77795	18612	1012	356010
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	10288	6163	1615	33	1	18100
16	Criminal Revisions	2826	2290	2065	117	0	7298
17	Bail Applications	6044	10	0	0	0	6054
18	Criminal Appeal	9164	8107	11387	2109	1	30768
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal						

19	Death Sentence Reference	14	2	0	0	0	16
20	Contempt (Criminal)	19	16	26	3	0	64
21	Misc Criminal Applications	5321	984	706	114	8	7133
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	16530	4393	1189	8	0	22120
23	Other than above	4062	1369	310	113	9	5863
	TOTAL	54268	23334	17298	2497	19	97416
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	216769	119424	95093	21109	1031	453426

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH, JABALPUR

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	27920	19696	17949	406	0	65971
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	1743	1907	510	3	0	4163
	1(c) Land Matters	7814	2236	1070	6	0	11126
	1(d) Others	22675	11412	8031	49	0	42167
2	Company Matters	17	87	56	37	4	201
3	Contempt (Civil)	7170	2552	752	2	0	10476
4	Review (Civil)	1550	331	65	1	0	1947
5	Matrimonial Matters	2826	1556	887	4	0	5273
6	Arbitration Matters	180	10	13	0	0	203
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	602	261	184	0	0	1047
7	Civil Revisions	1631	1344	986	65	0	4026
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	996	659	888	7	0	2550
9	Civil Appeals	1984	3883	8043	1339	3	15252
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	11566	9274	13769	1843	1	36453
10	Land Acquisition Matters	3470	2906	1752	54	0	8182
11	MACT Matters	17124	13714	13206	7	0	44051
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	Commercial Courts Act	147	11	0	0	0	158
14	Other than above	7272	4172	3745	35	0	15224
	TOTAL	116688	76011	71906	3858	8	268471
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1672	597	155	0	0	2424
16	Criminal Revisions	14992	12974	8549	818	0	37333

17	Bail Applications	4769	10	0	0	0	4779
18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal	35552	28846	31565	8163	0	104126
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Death Sentence Reference	15	0	0	0	0	15
20	Contempt (Criminal)	69	5	13	0	0	87
21	Misc Criminal Applications	14709	8315	1397	0	0	24421
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	3891	0	0	0	0	3891
23	Other than above	0	0	1	0	0	1
	TOTAL	75669	50747	41680	8981	0	177077
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	192357	126758	113586	12839	8	445548

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF ORISSA**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	18937	5909	2914	111	1	27872
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	521	574	240	15	0	1350
	1(c) Land Matters	3249	3299	977	107	3	7635
	1(d) Others	11786	8501	3691	250	4	24232
2	Company Matters	9	44	87	86	6	232
3	Contempt (Civil)	7885	1010	355	11	0	9261
4	Review (Civil)	1427	593	294	10	0	2324
5	Matrimonial Matters	686	385	116	10	0	1197
6	Arbitration Matters	131	74	44	0	0	249
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	5	6	2	0	0	13
7	Civil Revisions	64	43	72	35	3	217
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	336	234	195	22	0	787
9	Civil Appeals	1588	982	1091	141	66	3868
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	1571	1970	3139	2224	689	9593
10	Land Acquisition Matters	224	276	338	20	0	858
11	MACT Matters	2226	2110	909	48	9	5302
12.	Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	1	0	1	0	2
13	Commercial Courts Act	529	484	327	15	0	1355
14	Other than above	8169	2554	493	83	3	11302
	TOTAL	59343	29049	15284	3189	784	107649
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1430	159	105	1	0	1695
16	Criminal Revisions	1673	2421	5437	528	3	10062
17	Bail Applications	5827	58	15	0	0	5900
18	Criminal Appeal	3324	3451	5442	1360	78	13655
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Death Sentence Reference	5	0	0	0	0	5

20	Contempt (Criminal)	181	10	10	97	5	303
21	Misc Criminal Applications	79	24	245	58	0	406
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	3286	313	103	2	0	3704
23	Other than above	1131	875	619	59	0	2684
	TOTAL	16931	7311	11976	2105	86	38414
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	76274	36360	27260	5294	870	146063

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	7346	2151	311	0	0	9808
	1(a) Service Matters						556
	1(b) Labour Matters	264	216	76	0	0	807
	1(c) Land Matters	563	189	55	0	0	21070
	1(d) Others	15401	4977	692	0	0	
2	Company Matters	6	9	4	12	0	31
3	Contempt (Civil)	1681	126	62	3	0	1872
4	Review (Civil)	260	59	5	1	0	325
5	Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Arbitration Matters	17	1	0	0	0	18
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						74
	6(b) Others	59	15	0	0	0	
7	Civil Revisions	112	37	34	2	0	185
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	871	226	106	11	0	1214
9	Civil Appeals	578	567	60	10	5	1220
	First Appeal						3096
	Second Appeal	1026	1252	589	212	17	
10	Land Acquisition Matters	1439	759	108	3	0	2309
11	MACT Matters	1058	707	112	0	0	1877
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Commercial Courts Act	40	4	0	0	0	44
14	Other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	30721	11295	2214	254	22	44506
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	341	14	1	0	0	356
16	Criminal Revisions	3290	1213	135	7	0	4645
17	Bail Applications	6487	18	3	0	0	6508
18	Criminal Appeal	2436	3113	5685	219	0	11453
	First Appeal						13511
	(2)Second Appeal	4956	3648	3683	1216	8	
19.	Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Contempt (Criminal)	29	1	0	0	0	30

21	Misc Criminal Applications	6632	2810	602	33	0	10077
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	1444	102	3	0	0	1549
23	Other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	25615	10919	10112	1475	8	48129
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	56336	22214	12326	1729	30	92635

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF CHHATISGARH, BILASPUR

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	14851	4750	319	0	0	19920
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	643	419	100	0	0	1162
	1(c) Land Matters	592	156	14	0	0	762
	1(d) Others	9099	1873	268	10	0	11250
2	Company Matters	2	10	4	0	0	16
3	Contempt (Civil)	1477	107	14	2	0	1600
4	Review (Civil)	155	13	0	0	0	168
5	Matrimonial Matters	592	63	3	0	0	658
6	Arbitration Matters	38	0	0	0	0	38
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	128	33	17	0	0	178
7	Civil Revisions	195	80	4	0	0	279
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	927	171	32	0	0	1130
9	Civil Appeals	1480	1125	412	7	0	3024
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	3271	2301	290	11	0	5873
10	Land Acquisition Matters	1383	321	69	0	0	1773
11	MACT Matters	7919	2108	1	0	0	10028
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Commercial Courts Act	73	8	-	-	0	81
14	Other than above	1453	170	28	1	0	1652
	TOTAL	44278	13708	1575	31	0	59592
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	102	10	0	0	0	112
16	Criminal Revisions	3894	1877	367	1	0	6139
17	Bail Applications	1348	0	0	0	0	1348

18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal (2)Second Appeal	8037	5039	2806	255	0	16137
19	Death Sentence Reference	2	0	0	0	0	2
20	Contempt (Criminal)	3	0	0	0	0	3
21	Misc Criminal Applications	1298	69	3	0	0	1370
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	3665	346	0	0	0	4011
23	Other than above	2277	702	293	0	0	3272
	TOTAL	20626	8043	3466	256	0	32394
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	64904	21751	5041	287	0	91986

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF PAINA**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	523	41	8	3	0	575
	1(a) Service Matters	-	-	-	-	-	
	1(b) Labour Matters	-	-	-	-	-	
	1(c) Land Matters	1945	2090	212	100	8	4355
	1(d) Others	33493	19344	3824	349	49	57059
2	Company Matters	8	9	17	27	9	70
3	Contempt (Civil)	7421	1146	238	9	0	8814
4	Review (Civil)	909	144	21	0	0	1074
5	Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Arbitration Matters	9	15	0	0	0	24
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)	-	-	-	-	-	
	6(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Civil Revisions	400	295	54	8	2	759
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	343	129	22	5	1	500
9	Civil Appeals	580	645	1059	928	2359	5571
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	
	Second Appeal	2304	1894	1677	944	562	7381
10	Land Acquisition Matters	1627	1578	71	8	4	3288
11	MACT Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	6	15	14	2	0	37
13	Commercial Courts Act	6	0	0	0	0	6
14	Other than above	13819	5246	591	47	9	19712
	TOTAL	63393	32591	7808	2430	3003	109225
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	2756	736	10	5	0	3507
16	Criminal Revisions	2751	441	1283	49	0	4524
17	Bail Applications	11647	14	1	0	0	11662
18	Criminal Appeal	7382	3259	8441	99	1	19182
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	
	(2)Second Appeal	4441	4339	8872	2950	3	20605

19	Death Sentence Reference	5	0	0	0	0	5
20	Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Misc Criminal Applications	1052	1390	28	10	4	2484
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	16510	8522	28	4	4	25068
23	Other than above	16861	8449	140	72	5	25527
	TOTAL	63405	27150	18803	3189	17	112564
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	126798	59741	26611	5619	3020	221789

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF TELANGANA**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	16614	11793	5446	160	2	34015
	1(a) Service Matters						245
	1(b) Labour Matters	110	98	32	5	-	245
	1(c) Land Matters	3288	2168	1337	11	1	6805
	1(d) Others	63865	28071	8618	273	11	100838
2	Company Matters	446	293	244	21	-	1004
3	Contempt (Civil)	5617	2185	506	44	-	8352
4	Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Matrimonial Matters	851	586	325	1	-	1763
6	Arbitration Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	238	2	-	-	-	240
7	Civil Revisions	7154	1416	422	27	-	9019
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1276	1529	1182	11	-	3998
9	Civil Appeals						
	First Appeal	2591	1463	1479	253	3	5789
	Second Appeal	1907	959	2084	160	-	5110
10	Land Acquisition Matters	439	338	209	-	-	986
11	MACT Matters	7354	5243	3434	-	-	16031
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	3	2	-	-	5
13	Commercial Courts Act	183	1	-	-	-	184
14	Other than above	5452	2770	2936	644	1	11803
	TOTAL	117385	58918	28256	1610	18	206187
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Criminal Revisions	3535	2813	1248	-	-	7596
17	Bail Applications	79	9	2	-	-	90
18	Criminal Appeal						
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Death Sentence Reference	6	1	-	-	-	7

20	Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Misc Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	10955	898	32	-	-	11885
23	Other than above	6547	2877	959	8	-	10391
	TOTAL	21122	6598	2241	8	-	29969
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	138507	65516	30497	1618	18	236156

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3370	2587	2003	256	816	9032
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	802	550	504	65	85	2006
	1(c) Land Matters	2355	1399	798	489	1203	6244
	1(d) Others	24916	10500	5248	641	1129	42434
2	Company Matters	0	99	23	1	2	125
3	Contempt (Civil)	4443	3583	6117	7394	88	21625
4	Review (Civil)	843	871	399	0	0	2113
5	Matrimonial Matters	550	343	425	134	52	1504
6	Arbitration Matters	22	0	0	0	0	22
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	693	381	149	2	0	1225
7	Civil Revisions	6112	964	166	20	2	7264
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	178	11	23	5	5	222
9	Civil Appeals	7020	6554	8886	1944	996	25400
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	1165	1205	3975	2375	4485	13205
10	Land Acquisition Matters	1053	840	806	296	759	3754
11	MACT Matters	2441	2109	3584	294	72	8500
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	592	965	1200	704	631	4092
13	Commercial Courts Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other than above	5188	3107	809	549	259	9912
	TOTAL	61743	36068	35115	15169	10584	158679
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Criminal Revisions	8181	2583	744	53	3	11564
17	Bail Applications	2626	1238	167	35	10	4076
18	Criminal Appeal						
	(1) First Appeal	2052	2596	4608	1413	707	11376

	(2)Second Appeal	468	0	0	0	0	468
19	Death Sentence Reference	14	3	0	0	0	17
20	Contempt (Criminal)	35	27	59	65	0	186
21	Misc Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	982	495	392	162	252	2283
23	Other than above	3720	271	196	41	70	4298
	TOTAL	18078	7213	6166	1769	1042	7252
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	79821	43281	41281	16938	11626	165931

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF DELHI**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL	
CIVIL								
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	6543	1449	1385	15	-	9392	
	1(a) Service Matters							
	1(b) Labour Matters	1860	908	1598	26	1		4393
	1(c) Land Matters	752	277	39	4	1		1073
	1(d) Others	13853	2335	1213	31	3	17435	
2	Company Matters	24	755	185	101	14	1079	
3	Contempt (Civil)	2475	350	143	12	-	2980	
4	Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-	-	0	
5	Matrimonial Matters	441	30	15	-	-	486	
6	Arbitration Matters	741	3	-	-	-	744	
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)							
	6(b) Others	45	34	14	-	-	93	
7	Civil Revisions	1516	242	2	-	-	1760	
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1692	497	1104	3	-	3296	
	Civil Appeals	7654	2838	1762	14	22		
	First Appeal						12290	
	Second Appeal	656	238	33	3	1	931	
10	Land Acquisition Matters	1491	1265	617	-	-	3373	
11	MACT Matters	2213	1917	8	-	-	4138	
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	2777	1065	847	92	19	4800	
13	Commercial Courts Act	8299	1203	-	-	-	9502	
14	Other than above	914	305	257	32	4	1512	
	TOTAL	53946	15711	9222	333	65	79277	
CRIMINAL								
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1678	156	20	1	-	1855	
16	Criminal Revisions	2738	955	341	11	-	4045	
17	Bail Applications	1931	1	3	-	-	1935	
18	Criminal Appeal	4110	3556	4009	143	-	11818	
	First Appeal							
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	0	

19	Death Sentence Reference	3	-	-	-	-	3
20	Contempt (Criminal)	22	3	5	1	-	31
21	Misc Criminal Applications	5949	547	184	4	-	6684
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	2809	127	34	-	-	2970
23	Other than above	2020	380	18	-	-	2418
	TOTAL	21260	5725	4614	160	-	31759
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	75206	21436	13836	493	65	111036

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	5584	2398	32	-	-	
	1(a) Service Matters						8014
	1(b) Labour Matters	199	122	49	-	-	370
	1(c) Land Matters	253	352	37	-	-	642
	1(d) Others	5271	2345	225	10	3	7854
2	Company Matters	2	1	-	3	-	6
3	Contempt (Civil)	590	51	3	-	-	644
4	Review (Civil)	282	1	0	0	0	283
5	Matrimonial Matters	438	110	6	0	0	554
6	Arbitration Matters	20	3	-	-	-	
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						23
	6(b) Others	74	146	20	-	-	240
7	Civil Revisions	376	148	23	-	-	547
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	323	236	-	-	-	559
9	Civil Appeals	299	194	112	1	-	
	First Appeal						606
	Second Appeal	581	546	298	8	-	1433
10	Land Acquisition Matters	75	74	75	0	0	224
11	MACT Matters	1050	1222	454	-	-	2726
12.	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Commercial Courts Act	99	0	0	0	0	99
14	Other than above	2502	457	7	1	0	2967
	TOTAL	18018	8406	1341	23	3	27791
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	39	3	-	-	-	42
16	Criminal Revisions	1951	1183	102	-	-	3236
17	Bail Applications	1673	-	-	-	-	1673

18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal (2)Second Appeal	4060	2380	1156	-	-	7596
19	Death Sentence Reference	7	5	-	-	-	12
20	Contempt (Criminal)	5	-	-	-	-	5
21	Misc Criminal Applications	4	1	-	-	-	5
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	6506	1865	21	0	0	8392
23	Other than above	433	2	0	0	0	435
	TOTAL	14678	5439	1279	0	0	21396
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	32696	13845	2620	23	3	49187

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	9013	4912	701	3	1	14630
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	4865	3780	1048	3	-	9696
	1(c) Land Matters	5721	4879	845	50	4	11499
	1(d) Others	16226	4527	785	25	3	21566
2	Company Matters	103	75	24	2	0	204
3	Contempt (Civil)	401	14	2	0	0	417
4	Review (Civil)	3	1	0	0	0	4
5.	Matrimonial Matters	642	196	22	0	0	860
6	Arbitration Matters	42	0	0	0	0	42
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	217	1	0	0	0	218
7	Civil Revisions	1372	965	184	12	0	2533
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	5740	1973	1120	1	0	8834
9	Civil Appeals	2124	1824	1648	208	17	5821
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	1838	994	580	70	6	3488
10	Land Acquisition Matters	7561	3246	1027	33	0	11867
11	MACT Matters	9497	5154	1904	19	1	16575
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	12	7	7	0	0	26
13	Commercial Courts Act	313	70	8	4	0	395
14	Other than above	393	921	239	20	3	1576
	TOTAL	66083	33539	10144	450	35	110251
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	3849	505	45	1	0	4400
16	Criminal Revisions	4022	2084	717	38	0	6861
17	Bail Applications	3373	33	1	-	0	3407
18	Criminal Appeal	7263	6942	7134	580	0	21919
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal	155	121	51	0	0	327

19	Death Sentence Reference	27	0	1	0	0	28
20	Contempt (Criminal)	4	18	19	0	0	41
21	Misc Criminal Applications	1539	126	22	2	0	1689
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	13677	4890	16	0	0	18583
23	Other than above	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	33909	14719	8006	621	0	57255
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	99992	48258	18150	1071	35	167506

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF SIKKIM

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	12	-	-	-	-	12
	1(a) Service Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(b) Labour Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1(c) Land Matters	11	-	-	-	-	11
	1(d) Others	39	5	1	-	-	45
2	Company Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Contempt (Civil)	3	-	-	-	-	3
4	Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Matrimonial Matters	1	-	-	-	-	1
6	Arbitration Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6(b) Others	3	1	-	-	-	4
7	Civil Revisions	4	-	-	-	-	4
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2	-	-	-	-	2
9	Civil Appeals	16	-	-	-	-	16
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Second Appeal	8	-	-	-	-	8
10	Land Acquisition Matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	MACT Matters	5	-	-	-	-	5
12.	Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Commercial Courts Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other than above	7	2	-	-	-	9
	TOTAL	111	8	1	-	-	120
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Criminal Revisions	1	1	-	-	-	2
17	Bail Applications	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Criminal Appeal	31	-	-	-	-	31
	First Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-

19	Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Misc Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	2	-	-	-	-	2
23	Other than above	1	-	-	-	-	1
	TOTAL	35	1	-	-	-	36
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	146	9	1	-	-	156

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	16022	9424	10275	787	--	36508
	1(a) Service Matters					--	75
	1(b) Labour Matters	37	15	17	6	--	8147
	1(c) Land Matters	3616	2911	1610	10	--	102085
	1(d) Others	57639	33193	10999	254	--	
2	Company Matters	22	9	18	1	--	50
3	Contempt (Civil)	10546	3140	640	44	--	14370
4	Review (Civil)	--	--	--	--	--	0
5	Matrimonial Matters	614	723	640	--	--	1977
6	Arbitration Matters	99	11	--	--	--	110
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						0
	6(b) Others	--	--	--	--	--	
7	Civil Revisions	8453	4104	720	36	--	13313
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	554	440	609	9	--	1612
9	Civil Appeals	3687	4361	4997	2270	14	15329
	First Appeal						14020
	Second Appeal	3614	3811	5588	1004	3	
10	Land Acquisition Matters	488	1224	839	--	--	2551
11	MACT Matters	5192	6737	6167	--	--	18096
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	3	4	4	1	--	12
13	Commercial Courts Act	85	10	--	--	--	95
14	Other than above	7899	2879	2608	86	--	13472
	TOTAL	118570	72996	45531	4508	17	241822
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for	--	--	--	--	--	0

	quashing)						
16	Criminal Revisions	5018	5057	3344	1	--	13420
17	Bail Applications	105	26	9	--	--	140
18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal	4612	3829	2163	2	--	10606
	(2)Second Appeal	--	--	--	--	--	0
19	Death Sentence Reference	7	--	--	--	--	7
20	Contempt (Criminal)	--	--	--	--	--	0
21	Misc Criminal Applications	--	--	--	--	--	0
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	8860	2508	82	--	--	11450
23	Other than above	6395	1010	124	--	--	7529
	TOTAL	24997	12430	5722	3	0	43152
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	143567	85426	51453	4511	17	284974

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	14624	2655	482	0	0	17761
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	3175	1379	414	2	0	4968
	1(c) Land Matters	6437	3933	590	4	0	10964
	1(d) Others	43850	6542	425	31	0	50848
2	Company Matters	710	376	336	35	5	1462
3	Contempt (Civil)	1687	49	10	1	0	1747
4	Review (Civil)	1936	107	104	10	0	2157
5	Matrimonial Matters	8122	426	1	0	0	8549
6	Arbitration Matters	679	6	0	0	0	685
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Civil Revisions	3401	421	32	0	0	3854
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2031	173	15	1	0	2220
9	Civil Appeals	13249	6016	2771	26	1	22063
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	15815	10504	5621	4	0	31944
10	Land Acquisition Matters	14915	1001	114	0	0	16030
11	MACT Matters	33306	13681	1763	0	0	48750
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	10	1	6	0	0	17
13	Commercial Courts Act	947	0	0	0	0	947

14	Other than above	3456	667	101	4	0	4224
	TOTAL	168350	47937	12785	118	6	229190
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Criminal Revisions	6222	1708	4	0	0	7934
17	Bail Applications	750	2	0	0	0	752
18	Criminal Appeals First Appeal (2)Second Appeal	11669	5379	581	0	0	17629
19	Death Sentence Reference	19	0	0	0	0	19
20	Contempt (Criminal)	27	4	0	0	0	31
21	Misc Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	18276	337	17	0	0	18630
23	Other than above						
	TOTAL	36963	7430	602	0	0	44995
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	205313	55367	13387	118	6	274185

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF ALLAHABAD**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	50108	42471	39436	1876	133	134024
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	3204	2990	4349	990	10	11543
	1(c) Land Matters	3384	2475	1778	40	6	7683
	1(d) Others	75749	51708	57664	22262	17043	224426
2	Company Matters	20	24	35	44	2	125
3	Contempt (Civil)	16711	8643	216	18	2	25590
4	Review (Civil)	1131	0	0	0	0	1131
5	Matrimonial Matters	3494	1292	152	1	1	4940
6	Arbitration Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	1915	47	44	18	3	2027
7	Civil Revisions	535	495	643	139	19	1831
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2318	1364	675	25	1	4383
9	Civil Appeals	3394	3230	7785	1602	185	16196
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	6312	7398	11446	11924	15400	52480
10	Land Acquisition Matters	366	332	407	761	382	2248
11	MACT Matters	9380	15868	26196	5041	96	56581
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	262	68	34	10	4	378
13	Commercial Courts Act	194	0	0	0	0	194
14	Other than above	7764	2022	2317	135	3	12241
	TOTAL	186241	140427	153177	44886	33290	558021
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	7150	2956	5917	112	7	16142
16	Criminal Revisions	20869	12996	11526	1625	503	47519
17	Bail Applications	24118	319	2	0	0	24439

18	Criminal Appeal	44505	35694	83947	33064	19142	216352
	(1)First Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(2)Second Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Death Sentence Reference	69	15	4	0	0	88
20	Contempt (Criminal)	44	22	19	9	1	95
21	Misc Criminal Applications	2593	841	462	10	4	3910
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	97498	56255	34172	192	20	188137
23	Other than above	29	0	0	0	0	29
	Total	196875	109098	136049	35012	19677	496711
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	383116	249525	289226	79898	52967	1054732

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF KERALA**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	11247	4908	399	0	0	16554
	1(a) Service Matters						5539
	1(b) Labour Matters	3497	1649	393	0	0	5539
	1(c) Land Matters	6071	2111	257	0	0	8439
	1(d) Others	35914	17152	1293	2	0	54361
2	Company Matters	7219	2512	1608	22	0	11361
3	Contempt (Civil)	2753	974	480	5	0	4212
4	Review (Civil)	1158	480	391	74	1	2104
5	Matrimonial Matters	4275	2834	1	0	0	7110
6	Arbitration Matters						389
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)	203	136	50	0	0	
	6(b) Others						
7	Civil Revisions	3634	1385	350	26	0	5395
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	119	13	3	1	0	136
9	Civil Appeals	6017	3812	3648	263	0	13740
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	5066	4573	2790	157	0	12586
10	Land Acquisition Matters	1565	863	46	1	0	2475
11	MACT Matters	21537	9644	792	0	0	31973
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	20	7	2	0	0	29
13	Commercial Courts Act	0	0	0	0	4	4
14	Other than above	19482	507	0	65	0	20054
	TOTAL	129777	53560	12503	616	5	196461

CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1614	66	8	0	0	1688
16	Criminal Revisions	6603	4066	4615	0	0	15284
17	Bail Applications	2962	0	0	0	0	2962
18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal	6501	5122	7061	1	0	18685
	(2)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	0
19	Death Sentence Reference	14	2	0	0	0	16
20	Contempt (Criminal)	8	1	0	0	0	9
21	Misc Criminal Applications	13645	2338	19	0	0	16002
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Other than above	419	52	0	0	0	471
	TOTAL	31766	11647	11703	1	0	55117
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	161543	65207	24206	6175	5	251578

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF MANIPUR**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1198	126	6	0	0	1330
	1(a) Service Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1(b) Labour Matters	251	36	2	0	0	289
	1(c) Land Matters	533	42	11	0	0	586
	1(d) Others						
2	Company Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Contempt (Civil)	148	9	0	0	0	157
4	Review (Civil)	35	8	0	0	0	43
5	Matrimonial Matters	10	0	0	0	0	10
6	Arbitration Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	3	1	0	0	0	4
7	Civil Revisions	8	4	0	0	0	12
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Civil Appeals	27	12	13	0	0	52
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	31	22	3	0	0	56
10	Land Acquisition Matters	14	1	0	0	0	15
11	MACT Matters	13	1	0	0	0	14
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Commercial Courts Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other than above	414	26	4	1	0	445
	TOTAL	2685	284	39	1	0	3013
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1	4	2	0	0	7
16	Criminal Revisions	40	10	0	0	0	50
17	Bail Applications	13	0	0	0	0	13
18	Criminal Appeal	84	10	22	0	0	116
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Death Sentence Reference	3	0	0	0	0	3

20	Contempt (Criminal)	4	0	0	0	0	4
21	Misc Criminal Applications	161	2	4	0	0	167
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	127	7	0	0	0	134
23	Other than above	12	1	1	0	0	14
	TOTAL	445	34	29	0	0	508
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	3130	318	68	1	0	3521

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF MADRAS**

S No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	23893	7701	2719	18	0	34331
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	4253	1458	999	21	0	6731
	1(c) Land Matters	4521	202	58	3	0	4784
	1(d) Others	33996	6387	2026	219	0	42628
2	Company Matters	341	193	150	106	14	804
3	Contempt (Civil)	3657	851	328	34	0	4870
4	Review (Civil)	1379	1367	937	132	0	3815
5	Matrimonial Matters	906	128	73	2	0	1109
6	Arbitration Matters	112	274	21	0	0	407
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Civil Revisions	10067	1172	309	22	0	11570
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	6645	2062	2135	51	0	10893
9	Civil Appeals	3614	1159	530	56	2	5361
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	7552	5063	7694	648	0	20957
10	Land Acquisition Matters	3171	572	291	27	0	4061
11	MACT Matters	5576	979	375	0	0	6930
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	1260	482	418	298	40	2498
13	Commercial Courts Act	449	150	55	28	17	699
14	Other than above	22027	4335	3920	1436	121	31839
	TOTAL	133419	34535	23038	3101	194	194287
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	1341	30	4	0	0	1375
16	Criminal Revisions	3744	92	5	0	0	3841
17	Bail Applications	651	5	0	0	0	656
18	Criminal Appeal	5431	828	93	1	0	6353
	First Appeal						
	(2)Second Appeal	585	0	0	0	0	585
19	Death Sentence Reference	3	0	0	0	0	3

20	Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Misc Criminal Applications	21969	4833	3150	177	0	30129
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	6641	21	7	0	0	6669
23	Other than above	6152	284	14	0	0	6450
	TOTAL	46517	6093	3273	178	0	56061
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	179936	40628	26311	3279	194	250348

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	19268	532	19	-	-	19819
	1(a) Service Matters						
	1(b) Labour Matters	3588	475	35	-		4098
	1(c) Land Matters	2129	862	158	2		3151
	1(d) Others	1867	705	141	3		2716
2	Company Matters	1	6	8	6		21
3	Contempt (Civil)	398	36	12	-	-	446
4	Review (Civil)	187	15	1	-	-	203
5	Matrimonial Matters	101	203	33	-	-	337
6	Arbitration Matters	17	-	-	-	-	17
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Civil Revisions	417	310	70	1	-	798
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	23	49	16	-	-	88
9	Civil Appeals	389	126	96	9	-	620
	First Appeal						
	Second Appeal	1475	2184	2334	13	-	6006
10	Land Acquisition Matters	795	874	206	8		1883
11	MACT Matters	1267	1488	176	-	-	2931
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	182	94	70	5	-	351
13	Commercial Courts Act	88	47	-	-	-	135
14	Other than above	30593	6474	1156	11	1	38235
	TOTAL	62785	14480	4531	58	1	81828
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	4	1	-	-	-	5
16	Criminal Revisions	1412	796	201	-	-	2409
17	Bail Applications	1061	108	14	-	-	1183
18.	Criminal Appeal	2187	2078	702	-	-	4967
	First Appeal						
	(?)Second Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Death Sentence Reference	-	1	-	-	-	1

20	Contempt (Criminal)	4	1	-	-	-	5
21	Misc Criminal Applications	3668	290	13	-	-	3971
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	961	86	9	-	-	1056
23	Other than above	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	9297	3361	939			13597
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	72082	17841	5470	58	1	95425

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF MEGHALAYA

S. No	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)						
	1(a) Service Matters	246	30	01			277
	1(b) Labour Matters						
	1(c) Land Matters	38	09				47
	1(d) Others	270	23				293
2	Company Matters						
3	Contempt (Civil)	51	03				54
4	Review (Civil)	02					02
5	Matrimonial Matters						
6	Arbitration Matters						
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)	05					05
	6(b) Others						
7	Civil Revisions	18	04				22
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)						
9	Civil Appeals First Appeal	09					09
	Second Appeal	08	06				14
10	Land Acquisition Matters						
11	MACT Matters	02					02
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)						
13	Commercial Courts Act						
14	Other than above	37					37
	TOTAL	686	75	01			762
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	06					06
16	Criminal Revisions	13	01				14
17	Bail Applications	03					03
18	Criminal Appeal						

	First Appeal	28		01			29
	(2)Second Appeal						
19	Death Sentence Reference						
20	Contempt (Criminal)						
21	Misc Criminal Applications	42					42
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	72					72
23	Other than above	05					05
	TOTAL	169	01	01			171
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	855	76	02			933

DATA OF PENDING CASES AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2023**Name of the High Court: HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR**

S. No.	Type of Case	0-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	More than 30 years	TOTAL
CIVIL							
1	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1893	1232	376	4	0	3505
	1(a) Service Matters	4714	4906	1117	5	0	10742
	1(b) Labour Matters	192	68	59	2	0	321
	1(c) Land Matters	398	114	75	1	0	588
	1(d) Others	7777	3098	723	38	0	11636
2	Company Matters	1	4	2	1	0	8
3	Contempt (Civil)	3040	1986	1537	0	0	6563
4	Review (Civil)	484	70	31	0	0	585
5	Matrimonial Matters	222	32	13	1	0	268
6	Arbitration Matters	206	9	9	0	0	224
	6(a) Matters u/s 11(6)						
	6(b) Others	56	73	24	9	0	162
7	Civil Revisions	160	87	18	0	0	265
8	Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	355	146	110	9	0	620
9	Civil Appeals						582
	First Appeal	243	161	176	2	0	
	Second Appeal	103	124	100	1	0	328
10	Land Acquisition Matters	747	178	137	1	0	1063
11	MACT Matters	867	692	569	5	0	2133
12	Civil Suits (Original Side)	21	1	0	0	0	22
13	Commercial Courts Act	14	17	13	0	0	44
14	Other than above	707	182	54	1	0	944
	TOTAL	22200	13180	5143	80	0	40603
CRIMINAL							
15	Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227) (other than for quashing)	699	3	0	0	0	702
16	Criminal Revisions	212	97	45	0	0	354
17	Bail Applications	386	13	2	0	0	401

18	Criminal Appeal First Appeal	578	334	220	87	0	1219
	(2)Second Appeal	98	23	26	1	0	148
19	Death Sentence Reference	7	1	0	0	0	8
20	Contempt (Criminal)	22	1	2	0	0	25
21	Misc Criminal Applications	1857	503	264	0	0	2624
22	Matters u/s 482 Cr P C/ Article 226 for quashing	1557	390	25	0	0	1972
23	Other than above	507	297	100	0	0	904
	TOTAL	5923	1662	684	88	0	8357
	TOTAL (CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES)	28123	14732	5855	168	0	48878

2. State-wise Percentage Distribution of Cases Pending for 20-30 Years and More than 30 Years as on 30.06.2023 in High Courts

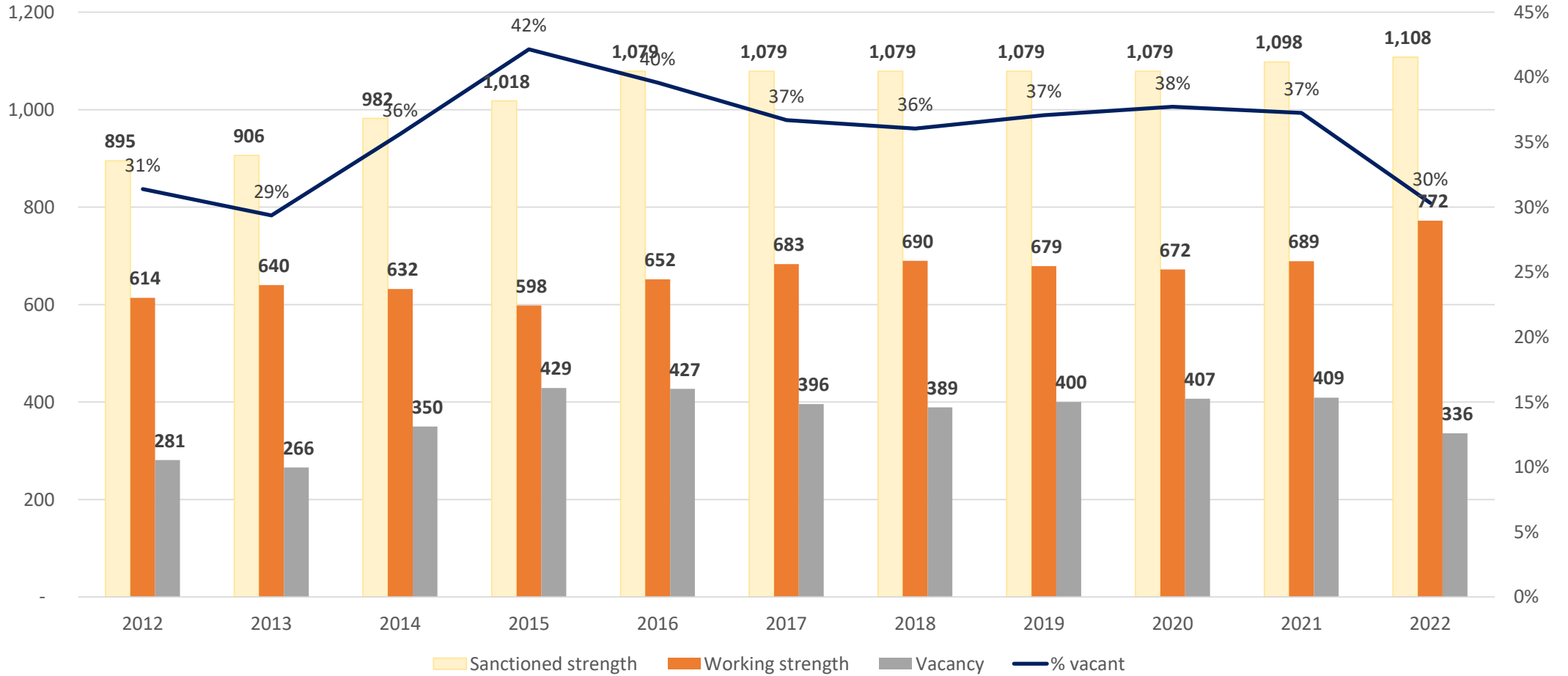
S. No.	Name of the High Court	% of Cases (20-30 Years)	% of Cases(>30 years)
1.	Allahabad	38.72%	74.57%
2.	Punjab & Haryana	13.27%	3.54%
3.	Calcutta	7.72%	12.19%
4.	Rajasthan	11.42%	1.87%
5.	Bombay	10.67%	1.59%
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.83%	0.012%
7.	Patna	2.71%	4.08%
8.	Orissa	2.78%	1.41%
9.	Andhra Pradesh	2.27%	0.02%
10.	Madras	1.48%	0.41%
11.	Jharkhand	0.89%	0.06%
12.	Telangana	0.87%	0.02%
13.	Gujarat	0.53%	0.05%
14.	Delhi	0.25%	0.09%
15.	Kerala	0.20%	0%
16.	Chhattisgarh	0.14%	0%
17.	Karnataka	0.06%	0.01%
18.	J & K	0.05%	0%
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03%	0.001%
20.	Uttarakhand	0.01%	0.004%
21.	Gauhati	0.004%	0%
22.	Manipur	0.009%	0%
23.	Meghalaya	0%	0%
24.	Sikkim	0%	0%
25.	Tripura	0%	0%

1. Total No. of Cases more than 30 years old - 71,712
 2. Total No. of Cases between 20-30 years old - 2,00,131

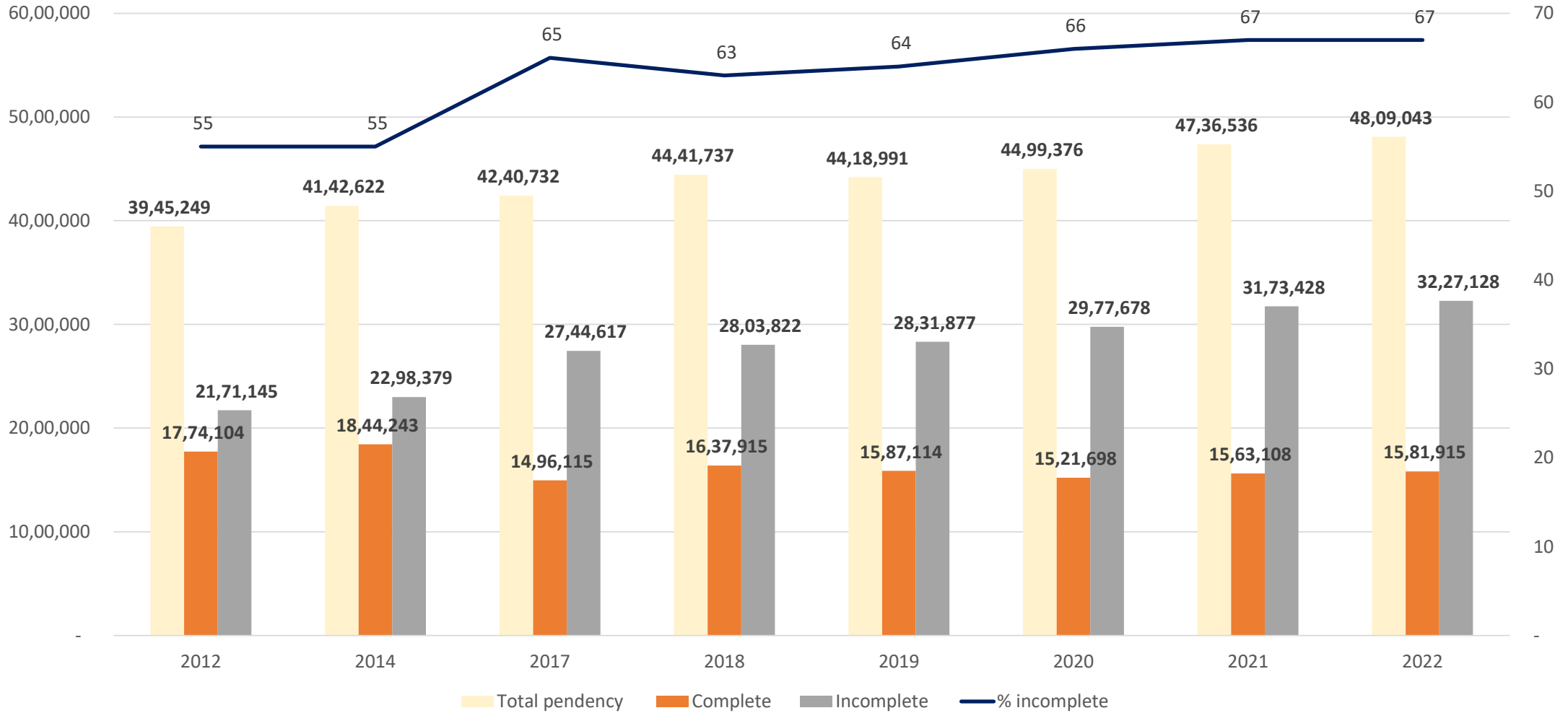
High Courts with Significant Backlogs
Intermediate Backlogs

High Courts with Minimal or no critical

Decadal comparison of sanctioned and working strength of HC Judges



Decadal comparison of pending cases



Comparison of judge strength and cases pending above 5 years

S. No.	Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Percentage of vacancies	Pendency >5 years	P/W	P/S
1.	Allahabad	160	91	69	43%	6,81,741	7492	4261
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37	30	7	19%	1,41,206	4707	3816
3.	Bombay	94	68	26	28%	2,29,308	3372	2439
4.	Calcutta	72	49	23	32%	86,110	1757	1196
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	16	6	27%	25721	1608	1169
6.	Delhi	60	42	18	30%	35,152	837	586
7.	Gauhati	30	24	6	20%	11,104	463	370
8.	Gujarat	52	29	23	44%	69,957	2412	1345
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17	12	5	29%	22,851	1904	1344
10.	J&K and Ladakh	17	16	1	6%	21,482	1343	1264

S. No.	Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Percentage of Vacancies	Pendency >5 years	P/W	P/S
11.	Jharkhand	25	19	6	24%	35,027	1844	1401
12.	Karnataka	62	52	10	16%	85,701	1648	1382
13.	Kerala	47	41	6	13%	1,10,111	2686	2343
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	39	14	26%	2,55,586	6553	4822
15.	Madras	75	66	9	12%	68,408	1036	912
16.	Manipur	5	4	1	20%	568	142	114
17.	Meghalaya	4	4	0	0%	98	25	25
18.	Orissa	33	21	12	36%	69,846	3326	2117
19.	Patna	53	34	19	36%	87,483	2573	1651
20.	Punjab & Haryana	85	55	30	35%	2,42,759	4414	2856

S. No.	Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Percentage of Vacancies	Pendency >5 years	P/W	P/S
21.	Rajasthan	50	32	18	36%	2,72,908	8528	5458
22.	Sikkim	3	3	0	0%	9	3	3
23.	Telangana	42	28	14	33%	1,11,045	3966	2644
24.	Tripura	5	5	0	0%	7	1	1
25.	Uttarakhand	11	7	4	36%	15,862	2266	1442

Pendency of cases older than 5 years at High Courts as on 31.12.2023

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency above 5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Allahabad									
Civil	141985	92927	61524	30157	14464	34326	3,71,383		
Criminal	111829	82056	56153	25491	10767	20062	3,06,358		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							6,77,741	10,66,161	63%
Andhra Pradesh									
Civil	70988	34453	14227	3943	417	17	1,24,045		
Criminal	11361	5177	620	3	0	0	17,161		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							1,41,206	2,88,151	49%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Bombay									
Civil	91495	44124	27729	12655	5253	993	1,82,249		
Criminal	24682	11313	8501	2257	296	10	47,059		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							2,29,308	4,52,510	50%
Calcutta									
Civil	13982	24985	13268	10617	6552	10399	79,803		
Criminal	7606	4017	2482	464	318	1017	15,904		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							95,707	1,65,931	57%
Chhattisgarh									
Civil	13044		1469		34	0	14,547		
Criminal	7754		3093		255	0	11,102		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							25,649	90,240	28%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Delhi									
Civil	15339	6587	2490	248	73	66	24,803		
Criminal	5589	2817	1783	159	1	0	10,349		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							35,152	1,12,981	31%
Gauhati (Principal Seat)									
Civil	6766	991	55	5	2	0	7819		
Criminal	9615	1420	62	5	2	0	3285		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							11,104	55,926	20%
Gujarat									
Civil	34999	8263	2361	366	95	41	46,125		
Criminal	14916	5242	3038	506	130	0	23,832		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							69,957	1,67,935	41%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Himachal Pradesh									
Civil	14214	3880	485	38	17	1	18,635		
Criminal	3312	884	19	1	0	0	4,216		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							22,851	99,452	30%
J&K and Ladakh (Srinagar)									
Civil	2670	398	87	33	2	0	3,190		
Criminal	142	71	4	0	0	0	217		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							3,407	51,621	7%
Jharkhand									
Civil	9085	2586	1135	350	93	33	13,282		
Criminal	19499	6729	6757	1618	382	42	21,745		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							35,027	83,598	42%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Karnataka									
Civil	58008	15034	1858	170	22	5	75,097		
Criminal	9564	1039	1	0	0	0	10,604		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							85,701	2,82,039	30%
Kerala									
Civil	65249	13210	3600	938	73	5	83,075		
Criminal	13867	9746	3418	5	0	0	27,036		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							1,10,111	2,53,190	43%
Madhya Pradesh									
Civil	75631	48810	24578	3762	170	7	1,52,958		
Criminal	51192	26020	15907	8456	1053	0	1,02,628		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							2,55,586	4,45,382	57%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Madras									
Civil	32972	18935	3810	2603	208	170	58,698		
Criminal	6413	3085	212	0	0	0	9710		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							68,408	2,33,124	29%
Manipur									
Civil	458	35	7	1	0	0	501		
Criminal	40	27	0	0	0	0	67		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							568	3387	16%
Meghalaya									
Civil	89	1	0	0	0	0	90		
Criminal	8	0	0	0	0	0	8		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							98	891	11%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Orissa									
Civil	28507	12083	3891	2363	1125	537	48,506		
Criminal	7226	6104	5703	1613	610	84	21,340		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							69,846	1,47,258	47%
Patna									
Civil	34268	6555	1488	1230	1171	3048	47,760		
Criminal	17613	9177	9658	2142	1113	20	39,723		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							87,483	1,97,158	45%
Punjab & Haryana									
Civil	75404	27434	26413	20672	7464	2899	1,60,286		
Criminal	48159	23322	10578	352	44	18	82,473		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							2,42,759	4,35,219	56%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency > 5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Rajasthan (Jodhpur)									
Civil	121311	41905	26844	8864	1847	458	2,01,229		
Criminal	34986	12812	11987	7817	3254	823	71,679		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							2,72,908	6,01,278	45%
Sikkim									
Civil	7	1	0	0	0	0	8		
Criminal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							9	178	5%
Telangana									
Civil	65672		32556		2387	33	1,00,648		
Criminal	7556		2831		10	0	10,397		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							1,11,045	2,31,575	5%

	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	More than 30 years	Total pendency >5 years	Total pendency	Above 5 years as %
Tripura									
Civil	6		0		0	0	6		
Criminal	1		0		0	0	1		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							7	1269	0.5%
Uttarakhand									
Civil	7859	1127	156	29	5	2	9178		
Criminal	5423	1013	248	0	0	0	6684		
Total (Civil + Criminal)							15,862	49,846	32%