



INDIAN JUDICIARY

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



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Justice Sanjiv Khanna

Chief Justice of India



Message from Hon'ble THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

The second volume of the Supreme Court's Annual Report documents the High Courts' defining role in shaping India's judicial architecture. Inherent in their constitutional design, High Courts serve as the arbiters of justice across our federal structure, their mandate extending beyond traditional adjudication to uphold constitutional values and protect fundamental rights at the state level.

While Dr. B.R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 the heart and soul of our Constitution for its protection of fundamental rights, Article 226 takes a step further, empowering High Courts to address violations of both fundamental and legal rights. This remarkable constitutional provision has proven instrumental in shaping India's jurisprudence. Through this power to issue writs, High Courts have consistently checked administrative overreach and upheld citizens' rights, ensuring that justice permeates every level of governance. High Courts have also crafted enduring legal principles beyond case-specific relief through clear and reasoned judgments. This jurisprudential coherence has deepened public trust while providing authoritative guidance to the district courts.

In 2023-24, High Courts achieved significant milestones in judicial administration and innovation. They have balanced tradition with modern demands. The integration of e-filing systems, virtual courtrooms, and digital case management platforms exemplifies this transformation, enhancing institutional capacity through streamlined processes.

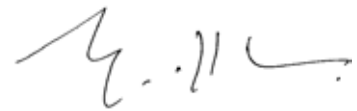
The twin mechanisms of arbitration and mediation have accelerated justice delivery by shifting disputes from courtrooms to consensus-based forums. These Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, including robust Lok Adalats and mediation centres, have created parallel pathways for dispute resolution. The results are evident in improved case disposal rates and swifter resolution of matters.

These technological and structural advances have democratized access to justice while maintaining rigorous judicial standards. Digital solutions have made courts more accessible, while ADR mechanisms have brought justice closer to citizens. Together, these reforms have elevated both the efficiency and accessibility of the justice system.

While acknowledging these accomplishments, we remain resolute in addressing persistent challenges, particularly case pendency and the culture of adjournments. The High Courts have shown remarkable

resilience in their response, combining innovation, ingenuity and purpose. The technological infrastructure and procedural reforms implemented today are laying the foundation for a more efficient justice system.

The achievements documented here reflect how High Courts across the country steadfastly advance the principles of justice. Our vision ahead is clear: to accelerate modernization, remove barriers to justice, and enhance efficiency to clear the backlog, while upholding our constitutional values. Though significant ground remains to be covered, the foundations for transformative change are firmly in place. The continued coordination between District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court will further strengthen the administration of justice in the year ahead. May our courts continue to serve as beacons of justice and constitutional values.



Sanjiv Khanna

**New Delhi;
November 16, 2024.**

Introduction

The Supreme Court of India, every year, endeavours to publish its Annual Report, providing a detailed compilation of its own operations as well as those of the High Courts. These reports serve as a comprehensive reference for the nation's judicial system.

The current edition, titled "*Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2023-2024*," is structured into two volumes. Volume 1 focuses on the Supreme Court of India, while Volume 2 is dedicated to the functioning of the High Courts, which play a pivotal role in safeguarding the fundamental rights and liberties of the Indian citizens.

Volume 2 of the Annual Report consists of 25 Chapters-with one chapter being dedicated to each High Court.

Each such dedicated chapter contains a "brief introduction" of the High Court concerned and also states the "administrative achievements" besides the "technological accomplishments" made by the High Court concerned for enhancement of access to justice.

The second volume of the Annual Report is not only a comprehensive compilation of the major activities undertaken by the High Courts to optimize the delivery of justice, but also contains a very informative chapter outlining the role and activities of the E-Committee of the Supreme Court.

Role and Activities of E-Committee

Supreme Court of India

e-COURTS Phase III Rolled Out

The Union Cabinet approved Phase III of the eCourts Project with an outlay of Rs. 7,210 crore over four years, starting in 2023. The eCourts Phase -III focuses on digitizing court records, enabling paperless courts, expanding e-filing and e-Payment systems, and establishing e-Sewa

Kendras across all court complexes. It includes smart systems for data-based decision-making, live-streaming of proceedings, and expansion of video conferencing facilities. In FY 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 768.18 crore (93.11%) out of the total allocation of Rs. 825 crore was spent with Rs. 465.74 crore released for FY 2024-25 from the Rs. 1500 crore allocation.

FY 2023-24		
S. No.	Component	Details
1	Porta cabins and LAN nodes	998 eSewa Kendra's
2	Scanning & Digitization	46.48 crore pages of court record
3	Additional hardware	13397 courts
4	Solar units	740 court complexes
5	Handheld devices	6962 Bailiffs
6	District court websites on S3waaS	714
7	Training and awareness program	87 covering 78,566 stakeholders
8	Digital accessibility training	558 visually challenged court staff and Judicial officers
9	eLearning platform	MoU entered with IIT Madras

E-Taal Transactions

The Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer (e-Taal) platform recorded a remarkable 30.806 billion e-transactions for e-Courts services between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024. This achievement highlights the success and significant public impact of the e-Courts services. According to e-Taal, the e-Courts project ranks first among Mission Mode Projects in terms of the highest number of e-transactions.

Supreme Court National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

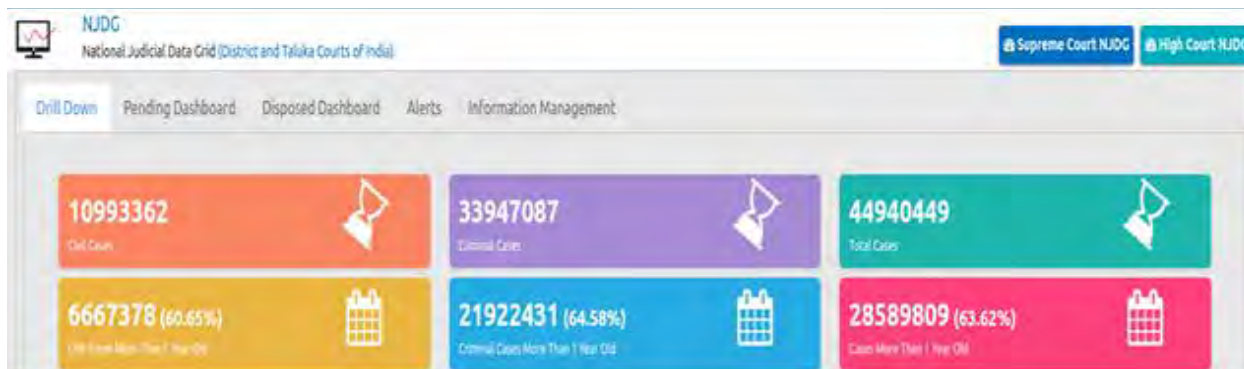
As of 06.09.2024, 83283 cases are pending, of which 65412 are civil and 17871 are criminal cases in the Supreme Court NJDG. The platform serves as a tool for monitoring and reducing case backlogs and provides real-time updates through an accessible dashboard featuring graphical and grid representations.

High Court National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

The High Court NJDG indicates that a total of 5859749 cases are pending, out of which 4,264,915 are civil and 1,594,834 are criminal cases. Further, in 2024, a total of 1,411,253 cases were disposed of, out of which 825,105 are civil and 586,148 are criminal cases.

District and Taluka Courts National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

The District and Taluka Courts NJDG indicates that a total of 44,940,449 cases are pending, out of which 10,993,362 are civil and 33,947,087 are criminal cases. Further, a total of 173,973,552 cases were disposed of, out of which 41,821,045 were civil and 132,152,507 were criminal cases.



E-Filing Services

As of June 30, 2024, 25 High Courts have implemented e-filing rules in both High Courts and District Courts. The total count of e-filing as of 30.06.2024 is 4,369,077 which includes 1,030,951 in High Courts and 3,338,126 in District Courts. The e-Committee of the Supreme Court had earlier framed and circulated the model rules for e-filing.

E-Sewa Kendra in All Court Complexes of the Country

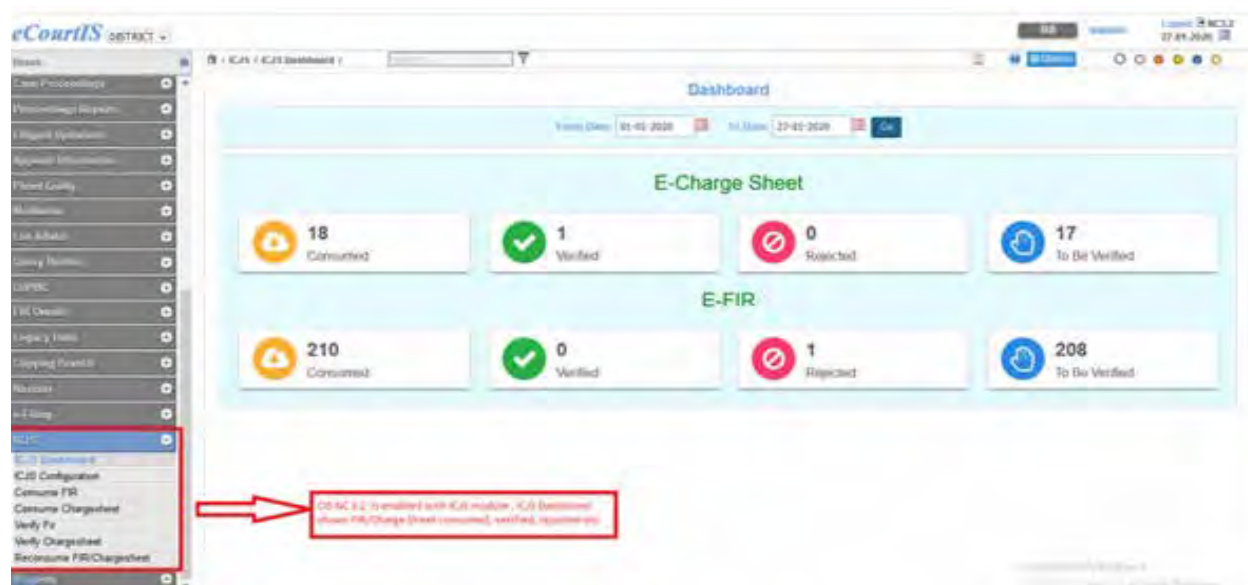
e-Sewa Kendras have been established in 27 High Courts and 1,072 District Courts across India, serving as a one-stop digital resource center for litigants and advocates. These centers bridge the digital divide, ensuring that access to

Live Streaming of Court Proceedings

The High Courts in Chhattisgarh, Telangana, and Tripura have launched live streaming of court proceedings in 2023. Earlier High Courts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Patna and Gauhati started the live streaming. The e-Committee has also framed Model Rules for Live Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings, which are accessible via the e-Committee's website at:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s388ef51f0bf911e452e8dbb1d807a81ab/uploads/2021/06/2022091599.pdf>





justice remains inclusive in an increasingly digital legal ecosystem.

Cases Dealt through Video Conferencing

A total number of 32,273,453 cases (High Courts - 8,708,727 and District Courts - 23,564,731) were dealt with through virtual hearings on video conferencing using the digital infrastructure provided by the eCourts Project till 30th June 2024. This makes India a global leader in conducting cases through video conferencing. This was made possible due to the robust digital infrastructure created during Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III of the e-Courts Project.

₹579.40 Cr. Fine collected via Virtual Courts

Virtual Courts enable the public to get their traffic challans disposed of from the convenience of their home. It eliminates the presence of a litigant or a lawyer on court premises through online adjudication. As of 30 June 2024, 52,653,142 challans were received, and proceedings were completed in 48,714,021 challans. Further, fines were paid in 39,16,405

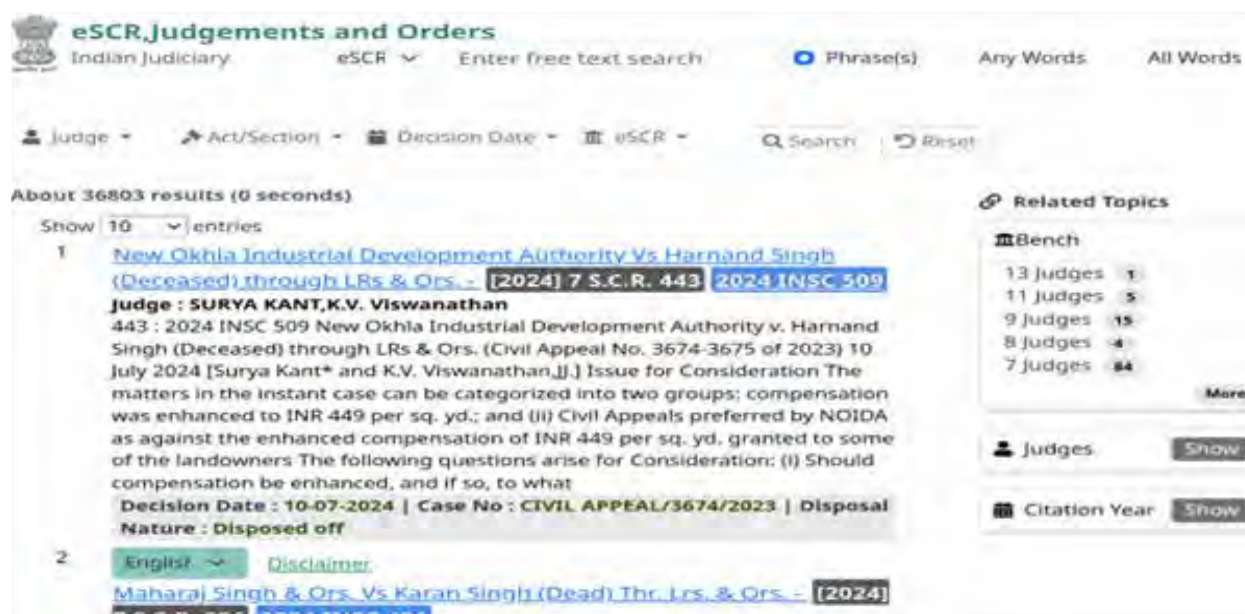
challans. As of 30 June 2024, a total fine of ₹579.40 Cr. was collected.

Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System ("ICJS")

Twenty-six High Courts have implemented live electronic data exchange between courts and police through the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). This initiative, spearheaded by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court, enables seamless data transfer among various pillars of the criminal justice system, including courts, police, jails, and forensic science laboratories.

Case Information System (CIS)

CIS 4.0 the upgraded version made through the NIC Pune team is rolled out at pilot location Rajasthan. It is integrated with other judicial digital services such as ICJS, e-Filing, e-Pay, and Virtual Courts. The Case Information System (CIS) is a digital platform designed to enhance the operational efficiency of the judiciary. Supporting online tools such as case filing, scrutiny, registration, listing, and disposal, CIS operates in regional languages and assigns unique 16-character Case Number Records (CNR) to each case nationwide.



e-SCR Judgement Search Portal

The e-SCR portal provides access to 36,803 Supreme Court judgments in English and translations into 18 regional languages. Further, the Judgment Search Portal also hosts 7831156 High Court Judgments. The portal offers advanced search capabilities and ensures enhanced accessibility for diverse users. Offering various search options and filters, the portal ensures enhanced accessibility with judgments available in local languages. The e-SCR Portal can be accessed through the link: <https://judgments.ecourts.gov.in/pdfsearch/index.php>

719 District Court Websites migrated to S3WaaS Platform

A total of 719 District Court Websites already migrated and live. S3WaaS framework enables Government entities to build websites swiftly and securely. The websites are sustainably accessible and can be scaled easily. The entire lifecycle of the websites can be maintained effortlessly using the S3WaaS Framework. Some of the features of the Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a service make publishing content easy, Offers customisable themes with easy navigation, enables security audit and hosting of websites easy.

SMS Services:

Under the eCourts SMS services 14,17,68,093 (> 14 Crore) SMS sent to Advocates and Litigants till 30th June 2024.

E-Committee Awareness and Training Programmes from July 2023 to June 2024

e-Committee during the period July 2023 to June 2024 has conducted 195 training and awareness programmes covering nearly 86167 stakeholders, including Advocates, Advocate Clerks, High Court Judges, District Judges, Judges of District Judiciary, Court Staff, Master Trainers among Advocates, Judges & staff, Technical Staff of High Court & Law students.

Digital Accessibility Training For Visually Challenged Judicial Officers & Court Staff

The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India completed the Pan India Digital Accessibility ICT training for Visually challenged Judicial Officers and Court staff of District & Taluk Courts. It covered 558 visually challenged



court staff/ Judicial Officers in 28 batches. It was conducted pan India in five 5 zones at IIPA, New Delhi, Delhi Judicial Academy, Kerala Judicial Academy, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy and Karnataka Judicial Academy through the special educators from NIEPVD

and NAB. The training covered various assistive technologies, including Screen readers, magnifying software, Optical Character Recognition (OCR) tools, Refreshable Braille Displays, Braille Notetakers, and Assistive mobile applications.





E-Payments

e-Payment services are now available in 22 High Courts, with the Court Fee Act updated to support e-payments in 24 High Courts. Citizens can make online payments for court fees, fines, penalties, and judicial deposits through the portal at <https://pay.ecourts.gov>.

in, eliminating the need for physical stamps, cheques, and cash.

Justice Clock

A total of 39 Justice Clocks have been installed across 28 High Courts. These real-time informative dashboards provide crucial updates on the

status of cases across states, districts, and court establishments, with data refreshed every 15 minutes.

JustIS Mobile App

The JustIS mobile app, developed for judicial officers, had 20,362 downloads as of June 30, 2024. Using it the judicial officer can monitor cases and track their status. It also has other useful options like note-taking, marking important cases, and report generation. It is available on both Android and iOS platforms.

Email Automation Services

The eCourts services are provided through Email Automation Services for stakeholders such as Advocates and Police Stations. The number of emails sent to Parties, Advocates and Police Station between 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024 is 15,94,36,180 (>15 crore).

e-Committee Website

The e-Committee website is hosted on the Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website. It has been made available in 15 regional languages to facilitate the users in navigating the website in the language they are comfortable using.

The website can be accessed here: <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/>

Digitization of Court Records

The eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India had formed a Sub Committee for the formulation of the SOP on Digitization of Records. The total number of pages digitized in High Court up to 30th June 2024 is 1,81,26,15,085. Further, the total number of pages digitized in District Courts up to 30th June 2024 is 1,72,10,07,366.

e-Courts Mobile App Downloads

The eCourts Services mobile application has 24729273 downloads as on 30th June 2024. It is available for both Android and iOS users.

India-UK Interaction on eCourts Project

Continuing the dialogue on the eCourts project between the UK and India, a reciprocal visit by the Indian delegation to the UK took place between November 2023 and February 2024. Discussions centered around enhancing judicial cooperation, exploring advancements in court technology, and learning from best practices in the UK justice system.





1

High Court of Judicature at
Allahabad

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd Faiz Alam Khan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court in Allahabad was established under the Royal Charter of the then Queen of the United Kingdom (Queen Victoria), i.e. The Letters Patent of 17.03.1866 for the North Western Province replacing the old "Sudder Diwani Adalat" of Agra, which came to an end on 13.06.1866. For three years, during 1866 to 1869 the new High Court thus formed, continued to function at Agra and it was not before the autumn of 1869 when the Chief Justice of the High Court first sat at Allahabad. The area of North Western Province and the area of Oudh were named as United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the year 1902. Two Courts i.e. the High Court in Allahabad for North Western Province and the Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow, were functional simultaneously, exercising the powers of the High Courts over their respective territories. The High Court acquired its present status under the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation Order) 1948 enforced w.e.f. 19.07.1948. The Amalgamation Order 1948 in Article 3 provides, upon amalgamation, the High Court at Allahabad and the Chief Court at Oudh shall constitute one High Court by the name, The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

The foundation stone of the present building of the High Court at Prayagraj was laid in 1911. The construction of the building started in the year 1914 and was completed in 1916. On 27 November 1916 the court was shifted to the present building. The Court also has a permanent seat at Lucknow, the administrative capital of the State. A new High Court building has been constructed at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow on 40 acres land. A museum was established on a permanent basis, during the High Court's Centenary celebrations held in 1966, making it the first High Court to have its own museum. The Museum is having a rich collection of judgments, deeds, photographs, dress, furniture and the original charter of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria of 17 March 1866, by which the High Court was created and established.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Remodeling of the Judges' Library at High Court; construction of Law Museum and Archives; and construction of Arbitration Centre has been completed. Project of renovation/ remodeling of the Judges' Chambers; construction of Multilevel Parking and Advocates' Chambers and construction of Administrative Annexe are under progress.

The High Court issued directions for early disposal of criminal cases pending against Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies; and cases pertaining to PCPNDT Act. Further, the High Court issued directions to all District Judges, State of Uttar Pradesh, to impress upon

the concerned Judicial Officer, dealing the cases u/s of N.I. Act, to make diligent effort to dispose of cases at the earliest. A letter has been issued to 24 District Courts, regarding expeditious disposal of cases relating to Sexual Harassment and Rape of Women which are pending for more than 25 years.

Cell for Destruction of Digitized Records Section has been created for destruction of disposed files provided by the Digitization Center after they have been digitized, verified and authenticated by authorized signatory. Digitization of decided cases in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad commenced in February, 2016. Verification/ scanning of Fresh cases has been commenced since June, 2023.



The authenticated copies of judgment/ order are being provided by Computerised Copying Section from August 2009. From April 2019, the scanned files/ e-files provided by the applicants are being uploaded and maintained on the servers of the High Court without physical movement of the records.

To provide free legal aid & advice to the needy persons and weaker sections of the society, a Front Office of UP State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) has been established and inaugurated at High Court premises, Allahabad, on 2nd May, 2023. Two days Sensitization Programme for the District Judges/Chairpersons and Secretaries of the District Legal Services Authorities was organized at Judicial Training & Research Institute U.P., Lucknow, on 27.05.2023 &

28.05.2023 on various issues related to Children, Women, Prisoners, Victim Compensation Scheme, Skill Development, Shelter Homes, Old Age Homes, Orphanages etc.

UPSLSA scheduled an Internship programme, in the month of June 2023 for Law students from different Universities. Four National Lok Adalats were organized by UPSLSA in the Judicial Calender Year 2023-24, and total of 3,44,17,858 cases including 3,02,91,826 Pre-litigation cases and 41,26,032 Pending cases, were disposed off. Awareness camps on cleanliness were organized by the DLSAs in urban as well as remote areas of the districts.

Judicial Training and Research Institute organized various Special Training Programmes- including one on Motor Accident Claims on 15th July,



Front view of the High Court

2023; a 40hrs. Mediation Training Programme for 72 Advocate Mediators on 11.09.2023 and 15.09.2023; a one Day Online Workshop on PCPNDT Act on 20.12.2023 and a two day Special Programme on New Criminal Laws on 11.05.2024 and 12.05.2024.

Technological Accomplishments

Dedicated Servers at the High Court have been established at Allahabad and its Bench at Lucknow hosting various web and network services like Web Server, Mail Server, e-Filing, Document Management System, Cause List, Judgments/Orders, Case Status and plethora of other services.

e-Sewa Kendras and Help Desks are functional at Allahabad and its Bench at Lucknow. Facility

of e-Filing were simultaneously introduced at Allahabad High Court and Its Bench at Lucknow in the year 2017. e-Filing portal has been developed in-house and has been linked to the Document Management System (DMS) and the portal is available online for public access through Internet. The collection of Court fee is being done through e-Stamping portal. As on 11.09.2024, 95,665 cases and 1,41,951 misc. applications have been e-filed at Allahabad and its Bench at Lucknow.

Facility of video conferencing is available in all existing Court Rooms. VC infrastructure of High Court supports Advocates or party-in-person to join the Court proceedings through video conferencing from a remote location i.e., a location other than the Court room. Upto 31.08.2024, 1,96,293 cases have been heard



through video conferencing at Allahabad and Lucknow Bench. Court proceedings in hybrid mode has commenced from April, 2024 in the High Court. Initially, 25 Court Rooms have been configured for Video Conferencing through hybrid mode. The work for installation of hybrid mode is under process for rest of the Court Rooms.

Digitization of records of decided cases was started in the year 2016 and till date more than 72.63 Lakh decided case files containing more than 49.45 Crore pages have been digitized. Digitization of Fresh/ Pending Cases, Miscellaneous Applications and other related documents have also been started and till date approx. 3.25 lacs pending/fresh cases containing approx. 2.73 crores pages have been digitized. Further, approx. 30 thousand misc. applications

containing approx. 4.58 lacs pages have also been digitized. Upgradation of networking infrastructure at Allahabad has been concluded & at Lucknow Bench, it is under process.

Internet Leased Line of 1 Gbps of Internet connectivity has been provided at Allahabad to the Advocates/ Litigants and same may be used through any devices i.e., mobile phones, laptops, ipads etc. WI-FI connectivity inside the Court Rooms at Allahabad and Lucknow Bench are under process. Touch-enabled Information Kiosk machines have been installed within premises of the Court to enable lawyers/ litigants to access the web services including judicial services, i.e., cause list, case status, judgments/ orders, display board, etc. provided on the official website of the Court.



Illuminated view of the High Court



Court Case Management System (CCMS) has been implemented in Allahabad for case filing, scrutiny & defect removal, roster creation & management, case listing, and case proceeding, etc. to process all the cases/ petitions, caveat, misc. applications & documents presented before the High Court. The same is also integrated to NJDG portal for updation of data.

The work of Scanning and Digitization of the legacy case records including Metadata entry, Indexing, Storage, Preservation, OCRing, Search & Retrieval, Hyperlinking, Bookmarking, Document Binding, Quality Check etc. for the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh has been initiated at the District Court, Prayagraj w.e.f. 26.08.2023 as a 'Pilot Project'. Further, as of 10th September 2024, this project has been extended in all of the 74 District Courts of

Uttar Pradesh and approximately 39 lakh files containing 55 crore pages have been scanned and digitized till 10.09.2024. All the 74 District Courts of Uttar Pradesh have successfully migrated their websites from the DRUPAL platform to the new S3WAAS platform. eSewa Kendras have been instrumental in providing accessible digital services at the grassroots level. Under Phase III, more than 100 new locations have been identified for the establishment of eSewa Kendras.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-AHCR [ई-इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका] was launched on 11.03.2024 and further upgraded on 23.08.2024. e-AHCR is available on official website of the High Court and is accessible free of cost to all. It contains various tabs, such as- Supreme Court judgments (arising from State of Uttar Pradesh)



Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court

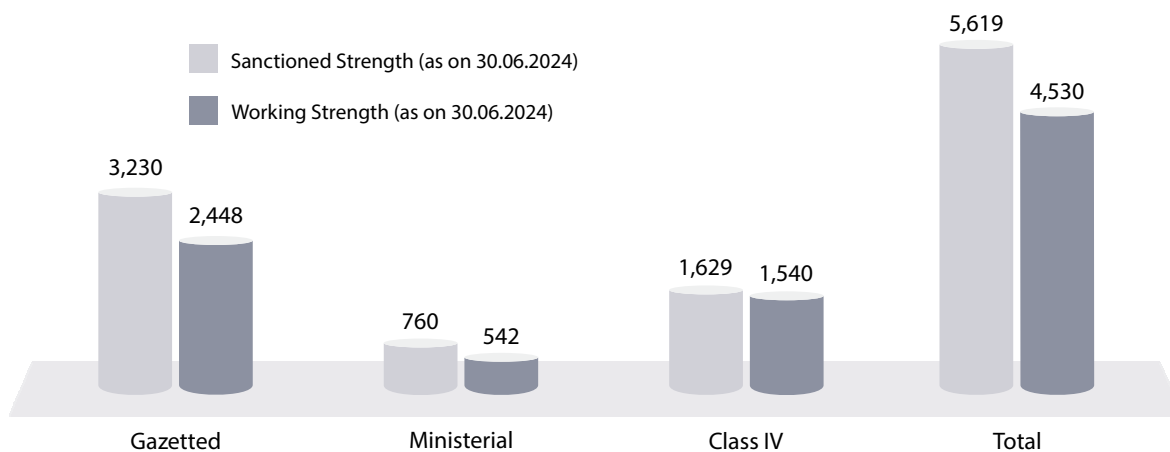
translated into Hindi, reportable judgments of the High Court translated into Hindi, landmark judgments of Supreme Court (quorum-wise) translated into Hindi, final orders/judgments (non-reportable) passed by Chief Justice's Court w.e.f. 01.11.2023 translated into Hindi, diglot editions of various Acts. e-AHCR has a separate tab for searching results on various parameters.



Front view of New Building of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	10,76,04,44,376	12,89,27,47,154**	12,23,39,67,802
SNA (CSS)	2,76,00,63,000	-	-
Total	13,52,05,07,376	12,89,27,47,154**	12,23,39,67,802

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	160
Working Strength of Judges	85

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	85
Highest	97

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

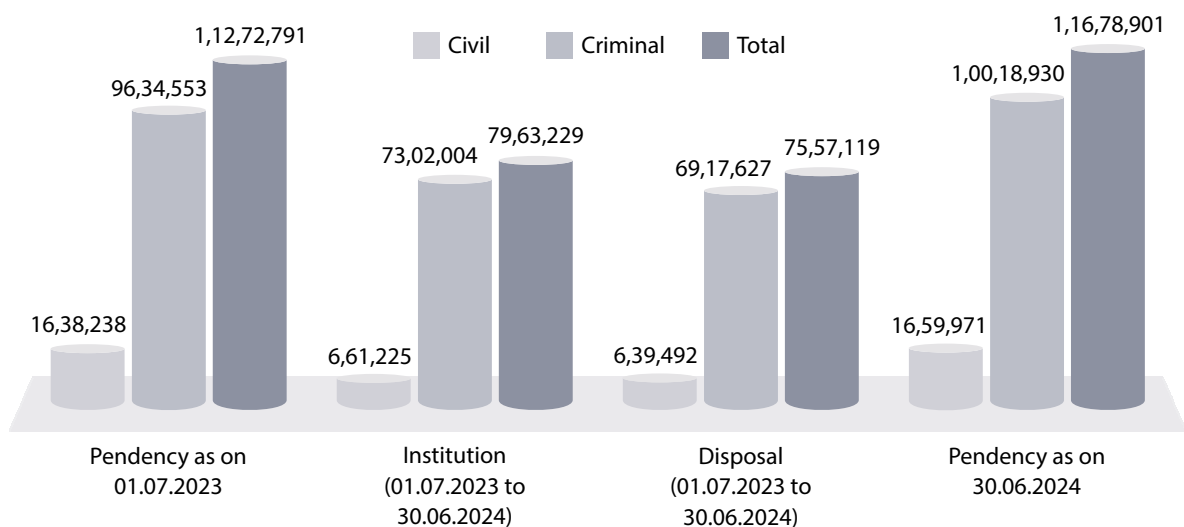
Cases more than 10 years old	4,24,014
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226& 227)	3,67,262	1,17,881	99,040	3,86,103
Company Matters	124	1	4	121
Contempt (Civil)	24,431	14,693	14,919	24,205
Review (Civil)	1,035	1,020	677	1,378
Matrimonial Matters	4,708	1,614	555	5,767
Arbitration Matters	2,130	1,413	478	3,065
Civil Revisions	3,032	596	365	3,263
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,316	375	129	4,562
Civil Appeals	4,992	681	485	5,188
Land Acquisition matters	5,683	3,122	2,762	6,043
MACT Matters	57,128	2,573	3,305	56,396
Civil Suits (Original Side)	383	74	91	366
Other than above	76,554	10,914	3,401	84,067
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	26,699	31,867	27,094	31,472
Criminal Revisions	46,993	9,250	5,110	51,133
Bail Applications	28,461	84,401	93,976	18,886
Criminal Appeals	2,14,192	18,896	8,027	2,25,061
Death Sentence Reference	85	28	24	89
Contempt (Criminal)	89	15	17	87
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,70,639	62,471	46,947	1,86,163
Other than above	18	36	23	31

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

3,443



**Working
Strength**

2,530



Vacancy

913

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	3,58,298
Criminal	18,39,440
Total	21,97,738



2

High Court of
Andhra Pradesh

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Andhra Pradesh*

Hon'ble Sri Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Sri Justice G. Narendar	Hon'ble Sri Justice Ravi Cheemalapati
Hon'ble Sri Justice Ravi Nath Tilhari	Hon'ble Smt. Justice V. Sujatha
Hon'ble Sri Justice R. Raghunandan Rao	Hon'ble Dr. Justice V.R.K. Krupa Sagar
Hon'ble Sri Justice N. Jayasurya	Hon'ble Sri Justice Srinivas Vutukuru
Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Krishna Mohan	Hon'ble Sri Justice B.V.L.N. Chakravarthi
Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Suresh Reddy	Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Mallikarjuna Rao
Hon'ble Dr. Justice K. Manmadha Rao	Hon'ble Smt. Justice P. Venkata Jyothirmai
Hon'ble Ms. Justice B.S. Bhanumathi	Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Gopala Krishna Rao
Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Sreenivasa Reddy	Hon'ble Sri Justice Harinath. N
Hon'ble Sri Justice G. Ramakrishna Prasad	Hon'ble Smt. Justice M. Kiranmayee
Hon'ble Sri Justice N. Venkateswarlu	Hon'ble Smt. Justice Sumathi Jagadam
Hon'ble Sri Justice Tarlada Rajasekhar Rao	Hon'ble Sri Justice N. Vijay
Hon'ble Sri Justice Subba Reddy Satti	

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

As per the Order dated 26th December, 2018 of the Government of India, a new High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh was established which started functioning from 01.01.2019. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh is located at Nelapadu in Amaravati, Guntur District.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

A new building [G+3 building] has been constructed on the northern side of the existing High Court building (Interim Judicial Complex) for housing 14 court halls with attached chambers. The said building has been made operational in the year 2023-24. Further, a new building (Pre-Engineered Buildings structure) constructed for accommodating six temporary court halls along

with chambers on the eastern side of the Interim Judicial Complex, in an area of about 9,500 sft., has been made operational in the year 2023-24 and the same is being used as digitization of judicial records, temporarily. A temporary steel structure (Kirby) is under construction for the purpose of digitization of judicial records and storage of records in an extent of 15,500 sft. on the south-eastern side of the Interim Judicial Complex. Court Buildings in Nellore,

Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam and Nandigama, as also residential quarters for Judicial Officers at Markapur, Prakasam District and Tamballapalle, Chittoor District were inaugurated in the year 2023 -2024.

Steps were taken during the year 2023-2024 for recruitment to the posts of District Judges (Entry Level) under direct recruitment (25% quota) and District Judges under Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer (10% quota), Civil Judge (Junior Division), Law Clerks and recruitment to the posts in District Judiciary.

Academic activities were taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Academy for capacity building of various stakeholders including 11 courses and five seminars/ workshops.

On 09-11-2023, three Mobile Cabins were inaugurated at the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for baby feeding mothers. Legal Services Institutions organized Programmes for Prisoners on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanthi on 02-10-2023. A.P. State Legal Services Authority in coordination with the Child Rights Advocacy Foundation (CRAF) conducted a State Level Consultation on Victims Support Under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 on 17-02-2024 and 18-02-2024. Further, the Authority in collaboration with Bachpan Bachao Andolan (AVA) conducted State Consultation on "Child Marriages and Child Abuse" on 13-02-2024 and was engaged in implementation of Welfare Schemes to Transgender/Third gender persons under NALSA (Effective Implementation



Front view of the High Court



of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015. Legal aid was provided to 8364 persons and 7616 Legal Literacy camps were conducted.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court has been taking steps for implementation of e-filing 3.0 in the High Court and District Judiciary. The High Court implemented e-filing 1.0 in the High Court in respect of the cases filed by State, Central and its Nodal Agencies. Further, in respect of e-filing 3.0 software, it was tested successfully and discussions are in progress with the team of Comprehensive Financial Management System (CFMS), a Nodal Agency of State Finance Department, for integration of e-pay module. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh opted for

SBI payment gateway for receiving Court fee, penalties, Judicial deposits, etc., including Unified Payments Interface (UPI). The High Court is taking steps for implantation of automatic Court Fee calculator software application for High Court and District Judiciary.

The High Court of Andhra Pradesh developed an in-house software module for storing and retrieving of Digitized/scanned newly filed cases, pending and disposed of cases from October, 2023 onwards. As on date, 87,47,995 pages have been scanned and stored. In addition to the above, the High Court digitized/scanned 46,052 fair copies of final orders and 2,67,505 fair copies of Interim Orders, and the same are uploaded in the respective case numbers for viewing of all the stakeholders. In respect of Digitization/



Illuminated view of the High Court

scanning of Judicial and Administrative Sections in the District Judiciary, the High Court entrusted the task of Digitization to an agency under the eCourts Project Phase-III. In this regard, the High Court identified 13 Digitization Centers at District Head Quarters for implementation of scanning activity. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh has taken steps for providing required

infrastructure in each Digitization Center at District Head Quarters.

The High Court of Andhra Pradesh installed Kiosk machines at important locations of the High Court where the Litigant Public, Advocates and Advocate Clerks are assembled. The High Court also took steps for installation of Kiosk Machines in all the Court Complexes covered under Phase-II of the e-Courts Project.

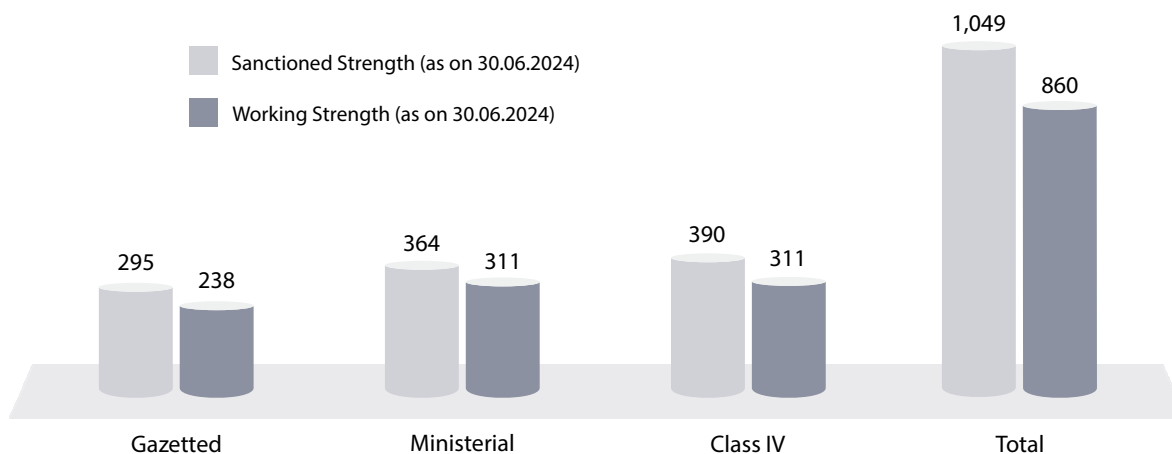
The High Court of Andhra Pradesh has been successfully implementing the Hybrid Hearing and Virtual Hearing of cases by using third party applications viz., Microsoft Teams effectively in all the Court Halls in the High Court as well as in the District Judiciary. Till date, the High Court has conducted 19,482 numbers of Hybrid Hearings and 4,835 numbers of Virtual Hearing of cases in the High Court.

The High Court of Andhra Pradesh in its website has provided sufficient information to Advocates for knowing the Case Status from HC CIS and periphery application developed by the High Court. Similarly, the High Court has provided cause list Advocate Name wise, Court wise cause list and Advocate Code wise cause list. Apart from the above said facility, the Advocate Mobile number, email id and Bar Registration numbers are also made available in the High Court official website.

In addition to the above, the High Court Registry has developed number of applications for the benefit of Advocates, parties and other stakeholders.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	77,00,01,000	50,07,58,000	66,66,66,000
Non-Plan	81,71,13,000	1,08,31,15,000	90,56,71,060
Total	1,58,71,14,000	1,58,38,73,000	1,57,23,37,060

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

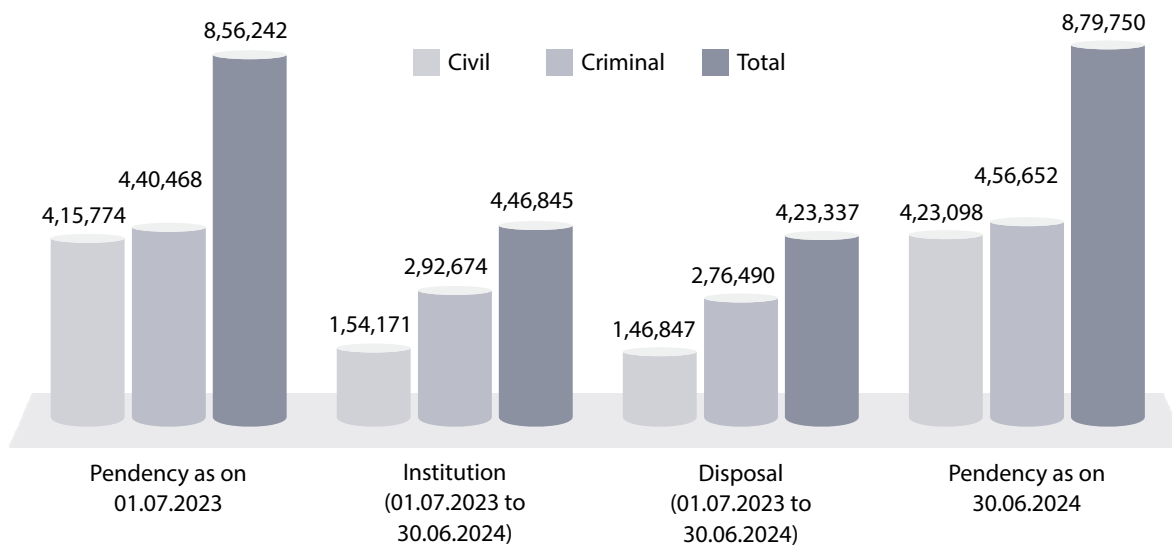
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	37
Working Strength of Judges	31
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)	
Lowest	28
Highest	32
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)	
Cases more than 10 years old	49,569

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226& 227)	1,31,684	32,056	32,334	1,31,406
Company Matters	60	84	85	59
Contempt (Civil)	13,836	6,400	4,287	15,949
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,645	168	36	1,777
Arbitration Matters	92	54	47	99
Civil Revisions	11,383	3,128	3,436	11,075
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,139	48	64	1,123
Civil Appeals	33,771	3,565	3,828	33,508
Land Acquisition matters	2,360	64	146	2,278
MACT Matters	15,981	887	1,055	15,813
Civil Suits (Original Side)	9	2	8	3
Other than above	457	499	585	371
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	11,544	1,224	644	12,124
Bail Applications	218	3,975	3,723	470
Criminal Appeals	8,712	873	493	9,092
Death Sentence Reference	6	2	3	5
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	16,904	6,314	6,974	16,244

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

618



**Working
Strength**

547



Vacancy

71

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	9,281
Criminal	2,910
Total	12,191



3

High Court of
Bombay

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Bombay*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sharachchandra Chandurkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivkumar Ganpatrao Dige
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Revati Prashant Mohite Dere	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil L. Pansare
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Sharadchandra Sonak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandipkumar Chandrabhan More
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Vithalrao Ghuge	Hon'ble Ms. Justice U.S. Joshi-Phalke
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajey Shrikant Gadkari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.p. Deshpande
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Wasudeo Sambre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kishore Chandrakant Sant
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Sharadchandra Kulkarni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Valmiki Menezes S A
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burgess Pesi Colabawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Rashmi Khata
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Makarand Subhash Karnik	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sharmila Uttamrao Deshmukh
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati Harish Dangre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Ramnath Pedneker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarang Vijaykumar Kotwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Vishnupant Marne
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Riyaz Iqbal Chagla	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gauri Vinod Godse
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Pitale	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shantaram Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mangesh Shivajirao Patil	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arif Saleh Doctor
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prithviraj Keshavrao Chavan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y. G. Khobragade
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vibha Vasant Kankanwadi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. W. Chandwani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shriram Madhusudan Modak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Sopanrao Waghware
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jamadar Nijamoddin Jahiroddin	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. M. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay Gajanan Joshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santosh Govindrao Chapalgaonkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avachat Rajendra Govind	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milind Manohar Sathaye
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avinash Gunwant Gharote	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Neela Kedar Gokahle
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Bhagawantrao Suryawanshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay A. Deshmukh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Satyavijay Kilor	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vrushali V. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milind Narendra Jadhav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailesh Pramod Brahme
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukulika Shrikant Jawalkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Firdosh Phiroze Pooniwalla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Rudrasen Borkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Shantilal Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhav Jayajirao Jamdar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manjusha Ajay Deshpande
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Bhalchandra Borkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Jainarayanji Mantri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Ahuja	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shyam Chhaganlal Chandak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Narayandas Laddha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Pradeep Dhote
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Ganpatrao Mehare	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somasekhar Sundaresan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Govinda Ananda Sanap	

* As on 01.10.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Bombay is a chartered High Court and one of the oldest High Courts in the country. It was inaugurated on 14th August, 1862. The present building of the High Court (which was completed in 1878) is of an early English-Gothic architecture, designed by Colonel J.A.Fuller, R.E. The walls of the building are of rubble and chunam faced with blue basalt roughly dressed and in shallow causes.

In addition to the Principal Seat at Bombay, the Bombay High Court has its benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad. The building for full fledged High Court at Nagpur was designed by Mr. H. A. N. Medd, Resident Architect. The building is two storied, constructed with sandstone, and has a garden courtyard in the centre. The building also has Ashlar stone facing and brick heating. The flooring in the corridors and offices is of Sikosa and Shahabad flag stones. A Bench of the High Court at Bombay commenced its sitting in this building with effect from 1st November 1956. The Aurangabad bench was established in 1982. The present building of the Aurangabad Bench, having 6,202.18 Square Metres built up area, is functional from June 1995.

Parliament, by an Act, extended the jurisdiction of High Court at Bombay to the Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu and established a permanent Bench of that High Court at Panaji on 30th October 1982. With the passing of Goa, Daman & Re-organization Act, 1987 by the Parliament conferring Statehood on Goa, the High Court of Bombay became the common High Court for the States of Maharashtra and Goa and the Union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu w.e.f. 30th May 1987.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

During the year 2023-2024, the Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute Uttan, Thane (MJA) organized 72 training programmes/Conferences/Workshop events (physically) and 15 Online Daily Yoga Sessions/ Trainings/ Sessions on various subjects. During the period March, 2024 to June, 2024, the Academy conducted eight special programmes and several sessions on New Criminal Laws for the Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors.

Likewise, Judicial Officers Training Institute (JOTI), Nagpur, Maharashtra, during the year 2023-24, organised 17 training programmes for Assistant/Additional Public Prosecutors

and District Government Pleaders. Further, there was inaugural function in respect of 15 Court buildings and Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for 13 Court buildings. Digitization of records is in progress. Cadre wise courts were established in the State of Maharashtra (District Judge and Additional Sessions Judge – 6; Civil Judge Senior Division – 5; Civil Judge Junior Division – 2; Family Court – 1 and Gram Nyayalayas – 4).

The State Court Management Systems Committee passed directions to circulate Action Plan & Special Drive Programme for the year 2024 for reduction of five plus zero pendency of District Judiciary and uploaded Action Plan 2024 on the High Court Website. The Committee also passed



directions for accelerating the stage of framing of issues and charges in more than 5 year old cases; and for expediting trial of POCSO cases.

New official residences are to be constructed for the use of High Court Judges. The demolition of the existing Lands End House located on N.D. Road, Malabar Hill, Mumbai, has already been completed. The actual construction work is expected to commence shortly. Illumination of High Court Building as per proposal of the Director of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra is under process. Integrated Security Project for Bombay High Court is under process.

Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority (MSLSA) organized Lok Adalats on 9th September, 2023, 9th December, 2023 and 3rd March, 2024, in which a total of 30,16,180 matters were settled. 12,493 Legal Literacy Camps were organized during the financial year 2023-24. Regional

Conference on Mediation was held on 11th February, 2024 at Nagpur while a State Level Conference on Mediation was held on 9th March, 2024 at the Maharashtra Judicial Academy.

Technological Accomplishments

e-Filing in the High Court and District and Taluka Courts in the State is made mandatory for certain case types. The High Court of Bombay has independently developed its own software for digitizing case records. The software uses the latest D-space 7.0 repository. Other initiatives include steps taken for establishment of Virtual Court (for expeditious disposal of traffic challan cases) and District Court Digitization Centres.

On the e-Filing Portal, 7,757 Advocates were registered during the period from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024. The Bombay High Court has provided Zoom Video Conferencing Licenses



Principal Seat of the High Court

for the Principal Seat and its Benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad and Goa for conducting the Courts through Video Conferencing. High Court of Bombay Rules for Video Conferencing for Courts 2022 has been approved and notified in the official Gazette by the High Court of Bombay.

Other achievements relating to ICT included Electronic case display boards for each courtroom, and an online certified copy mechanism/ module which is undergoing process of security audit and shall be thereafter deployed for implementation. e-Copying Software is integrated with D-space. Recently e-Pay was rolled out for Principal Bench Appellate Side, Nagpur Bench and Aurangabad Bench of the High Court of Bombay. From e-Pay Portal, online payments can be made relating to any case pending in 620 District Court establishments for payment of Court Fees, Fine, Penalty, Judicial Deposits under different heads and other payments like copying fees etc.



Aurangabad Bench of the High Court



The entire legacy data is ready with Neutral Citation and QR Code. Identically, module for applying Neutral Citation to upcoming judgments with QR Code and Digital signature is rolled out. Marathi Translation of Judgments using SUVAS and publication of the same on the official website has been initiated. 3004 Judgments of Supreme Court and 968 Judgments of Bombay High Court were translated during the period from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024.

The High Court of Bombay has developed facility to generate GIS based 'Choropleth' Maps. A 'Choropleth' is a visual mapping showing District or area boundaries defined by data incidents. The Map helps the High Court administration to take data driven decision without investing time and energy to mark places of deviation or similarities. There were other initiatives such as Organization Master, IT Help Desk, Court fee Calculator, Auto verification Portal of Advocates, Annual

General Transfer Software for Judicial Officers, Software for Annual Confidential Reports of Judicial Officers, Software for recruitment, Email Automation Portal, QR Code Printed Judgments and Orders, End to end digit RTI Portal with integrated Digital Work Flow, BHC Meetcom (Administrative Meetings for Committees of the High Court) software integrated with D-space; and Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) between police station, court, and prison. 42 District Courts websites in the State are migrated to S3waas Platform and remaining 2 Ex-Cadre Courts Websites are on the verge of migration to the S3waas Platform.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: Bombay High Court has started its own online bilingual journal e-HCR i.e. BDLR (Bombay Digital Law Report) with effect from 23rd September, 2024 and has published March 2024 edition of BDLR. The link of the same is also available on the website of the Bombay High Court.



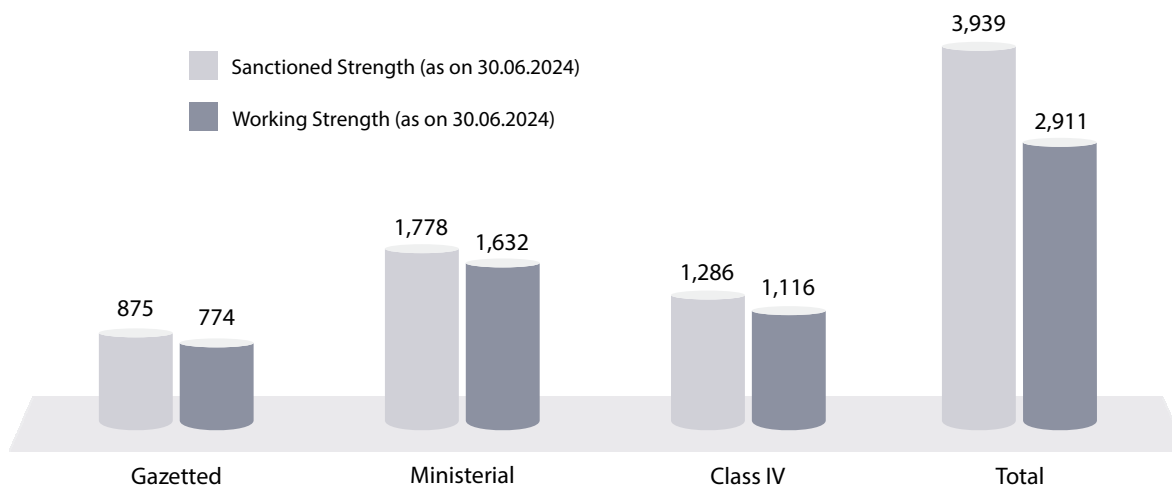
Aerial view of the Seat of the Bombay High Court at Goa



Nagpur Bench of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	6,16,39,59,000	10,05,36,93,112	6,77,95,29,000
Total	6,16,39,59,000	10,05,36,93,112	6,77,95,29,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	94
Working Strength of Judges	66
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)	
Lowest	66
Highest	69
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)	
Cases more than 10 years old	1,12,854

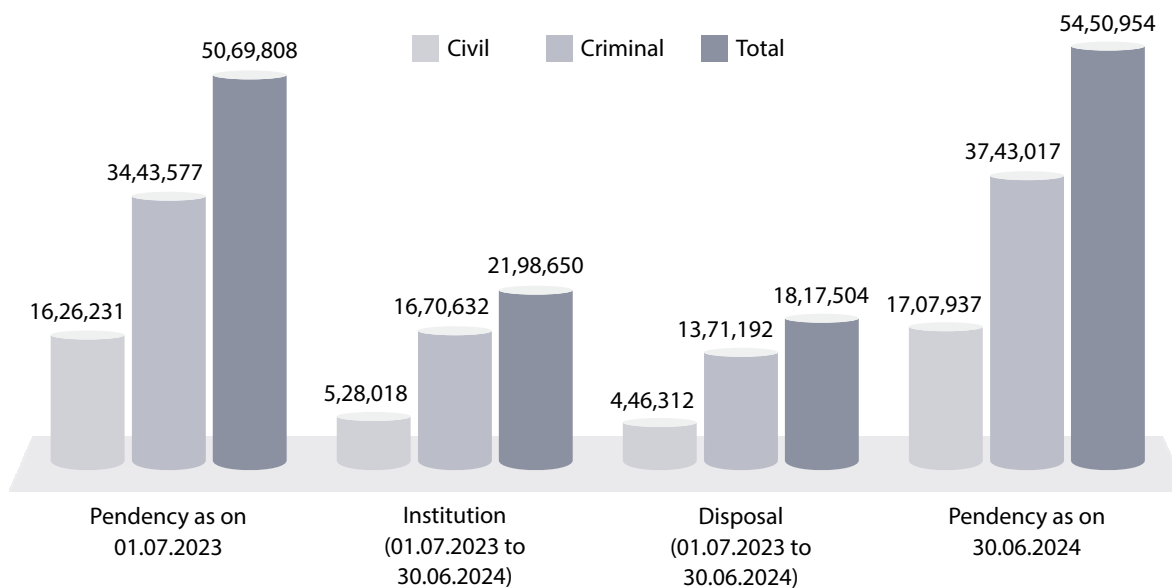
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,45,156	48,659	37,513	1,56,302
Company Matters	868	123	256	735
Contempt (Civil)	8,251	2,424	1,478	9,197
Review (Civil)	1503	687	556	1,634
Matrimonial Matters	1,755	322	146	1,931
Arbitration Matters	3,015	2,420	2,189	3,246
Civil Revisions	4,415	1,136	821	4,730
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	16,599	1,651	852	17,398
Civil Appeals	58,501	5,645	4,929	59,217
Land Acquisition matters	38,245	4,632	2,805	40,072
MACT Matters	14,406	1,796	1,750	14,452
Civil Suits (Original Side)	6,211	578	3,458	3,331
Other than above	33,183	13,249	13,981	32,451
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	27,763	8,000	7,912	27,851
Criminal Revisions	7,265	1,166	866	7,565
Bail Applications	5,939	15,398	15,206	6,131
Criminal Appeals	29,330	2,716	1,772	30,274
Death Sentence Reference	16	11	3	24
Contempt (Criminal)	66	4	4	66
Misc. Criminal Applications	11,251	8,887	8,778	11,360
Other than above	12,088	8,099	5,241	14,946

NOTE : Land Acquisition & MACT Matters are also included in Writ Petitions & Civil Appeals.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

5,471



**Working
Strength**

2,302



Vacancy

3,169

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	1,45,224
Criminal	2,81,796
Total	4,27,020



4

Calcutta High Court

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of Calcutta High Court*

Hon'ble Justice T.S. Sivagnanam, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Justice Indra Prasanna Mukerji	Hon'ble Justice Kausik Chanda
Hon'ble Justice Harish Tandon	Hon'ble Justice Aniruddha Roy
Hon'ble Justice Soumen Sen	Hon'ble Justice Sugato Majumdar
Hon'ble Justice Joymalya Bagchi	Hon'ble Justice Bivas Pattanayak
Hon'ble Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani	Hon'ble Justice Krishna Rao
Hon'ble Justice Tapabrata Chakraborty	Hon'ble Justice Bibhas Ranjan De
Hon'ble Justice Arijit Banerjee	Hon'ble Justice Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
Hon'ble Justice Debangsu Basak	Hon'ble Justice Gaurang Kanth
Hon'ble Justice Madhuresh Prasad	Hon'ble Justice Ananya Bandyopadhyay
Hon'ble Justice Rajasekhar Mantha	Hon'ble Justice Rai Chattopadhyay
Hon'ble Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya	Hon'ble Justice Shampa Dutt (Paul)
Hon'ble Justice Rajarshi Bharadwaj	Hon'ble Justice Raja Basu Chowdhury
Hon'ble Justice Shampa Sarkar	Hon'ble Justice Subhendu Samanta
Hon'ble Justice Ravi Krishan Kapur	Hon'ble Justice Biswaroop Chowdhury
Hon'ble Justice Arindam Mukherjee	Hon'ble Justice Partha Sarathi Sen
Hon'ble Justice Biswajit Basu	Hon'ble Justice Prasenjit Biswas
Hon'ble Justice Smt. Amrita Sinha	Hon'ble Justice Uday Kumar
Hon'ble Justice Jay Sengupta	Hon'ble Justice Ajay Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Justice Suvra Ghosh	Hon'ble Justice Supratim Bhattacharya
Hon'ble Justice Tirthankar Ghosh	Hon'ble Justice Partha Sarathi Chatterjee
Hon'ble Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya	Hon'ble Justice Apurba Sinha Ray
Hon'ble Justice Saugata Bhattacharyya	Hon'ble Justice Md. Shabbar Rashidi

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

Prior to the establishment of the High Court at Calcutta, the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Calcutta functioned as British India's highest court from 1774 until 1862. The High Court at Calcutta, formerly known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, was brought into existence by the Letters Patent dated May 14, 1862, issued under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The High Court of Judicature at Fort William was formally opened on July 1, 1862.

The Main Building of the Calcutta High Court, situated on the eastern bank of the river Hooghly, was designed by Mr. Walter B. Granville and completed in 1872. This grand sandstone edifice is built in the neo-Gothic style of architecture and is said to be a perfect replica of the 'Stadt Haus' or 'Cloth Hall' at Ypres in Belgium. It has red brick facing with the stucco dressings above an elegant vaulted cloister of Barakur sandstone with capitals of Caen stone.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The first Annual Report 2022-23 of High Court at Calcutta was published on 15.08.2023. On 28th June, 2024, there was a Book release of "Primer on New Criminal Laws". The Cadre Strength of West Bengal Judicial Service was increased from 994 to 1105. Facilities were extended with the introduction of Personal Information System Portal of the Judicial Officers of WBJS.

Steps were taken for filling up of vacancies of Judges of the District Judiciary and Officers belonging to West Bengal Judicial Service. A "Committee for Service Conditions of the District Judiciary-16" was constituted to address different issues arising consequent to implementation of the Second National Judicial Pay Commission. Live Streaming of Court proceedings of the Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri and at Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands commenced on 06.07.2023 and 23.08.2023 respectively.

622 Judgments of the Supreme Court of India translated in vernacular language have been uploaded on the website of e-SCR. The newly constructed 'Centralised Filing Section' at the Ground Floor of the High Court Main Building was inaugurated on 16.10.2023. Effective steps were taken to print the warning list of old Matters and subsequent disposal of such old Matters.

"The High Court at Calcutta Commercial Courts Practice Direction, 2021" was approved and accordingly Gazette Notification has been published. Family Court at Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman was inaugurated on 23.02.2024 and the Civil Judge (Senior Division) Court, Uluberia, Howrah was inaugurated on 11.03.2024. VWDC (Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Port Blair) was inaugurated on 18.04.2024.

The West Bengal State Legal Services Authority (WBSLSA) provided assistance to 1,04,794



Principal Seat of the High Court



Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair

persons in Legal Services Clinics /Village Legal Care and Support Centres. In the National Lok Adalats held during this period, a total of 10,32,085 cases were settled. Sensitization-Cum-Legal Awareness Webinars on Child Safety and Well-Being for Schools were held by Project Children Against Child Abuse (CACA) with the support of WBSLSA to empower children against various forms of abuse especially sexually abuse. All DLSAs under the aegis of WBSLSA conducted 84 training programmes and 2,160 Para-Legal Volunteers participated during period from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.

Legal aid in the form of advice was given to 1530 matters in the front office of the Calcutta High Court Legal Services Committee from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024. During the period 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024, four National Lok Adalats were organized by the Calcutta High Court Legal Services Committee. The Mediation and Conciliation Committee, High Court, Calcutta organized Regional Conferences on Mediation in the Districts of Purulia and Jalpaiguri on 02.12.2023 and 22.02.2024.

The Juvenile Justice Secretariat of High Court at Calcutta organizes Juvenile Justice Committee Meetings. Exclusive POCSO Courts have been set

up under the guidance of the Juvenile Justice Committee. A State level Multi – stakeholders consultation was held on 27th August 2023 at the West Bengal Judicial Academy on Child in Conflict with Law in West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A Symposium was held by the Academy on 5-8-2023 on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in collaboration with the Women and Child Development and Social Welfare Department, Govt. of West Bengal.

Technological Accomplishments

Live streaming of Court proceedings commenced at (i) the Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri on 6th July, 2023 and (ii) the Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair on 23rd August, 2023. On 12th February 2024, FTTH connections with free Wi-Fi facility was inaugurated for Advocates in all the Bar Rooms of Andaman & Nicobar Bar Association at Port Blair.

Website of High Court at Calcutta has been made accessible for persons with visual and hearing impairment. On 15th January 2024, the newly developed portal of SARTHAC (Systemized Administration & Regulation of Tendering and Handling All Court Cases) for the Criminal Side of

High Court Cases Monitoring Cell was inaugurated. Local Area Network of Principal Bench (Main Building, Centenary Building and Sesqui centenary Building) were revamped. Year old hardware of the High Court at Calcutta were revamped and all the departments were provided with latest configuration PCs, Printers, Scanners to facilitate smooth transition to e-office environment.

The High Court at Calcutta established the FASTER (Fast and Secure Transmission of Electronic Records) System on March 11, 2024. The High Court at Calcutta also took a significant leap forward in digital transformation with the successful upgrade from e-Filing 1.0 to e-Filing 3.0 in both the Principal Bench (Appellate and Original Sides) and the Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri. The High Court at Calcutta also implemented e-Filing version 3.0 in all the establishments of the District of Paschim Bardhaman. The same system is about to be implemented at all the remaining establishments in the State of West Bengal.

The High Court at Calcutta, along with its Circuit Benches at Jalpaiguri and Port Blair, implemented the Neutral Citation Project which standardizes the citation of judgments, making them easily accessible, searchable, and citable.

100 Mbps Lease line connectivity was provisioned between High Court at Calcutta and West Bengal

Judicial Academy for fetching digitized data of Digitization Project to the server of High Court at Calcutta. There was inauguration of Video Conferencing system between Courts and Correctional Homes at Kolkata. In Camera Test Identification Parade under “Nirbhaya Project” was held on 16th October, 2023.

High Court at Calcutta procured 920 numbers of Dragon Legal Indian Accent Dictation Software (version-15) for Judicial Officers throughout the State of West Bengal and A& N Islands. On 15th December 2023, a programme was arranged for formal inauguration of the said software distribution ceremony. Website of High Court at Calcutta has been revamped and it is ready for inauguration. All the District Court Websites have been migrated to S3waas Platform from Drupal Platform. Work Order was issued for installing solar power plants at 75 Court Locations in the State of West Bengal. The High Court at Calcutta also issued work order for procurement of Digital Signature Certificates for the Judicial Officers and Court staff of the District Judiciary. e-Payment of Court fees has been introduced in all the Court Complexes that are covered under the e-Courts Project in the State of West Bengal.

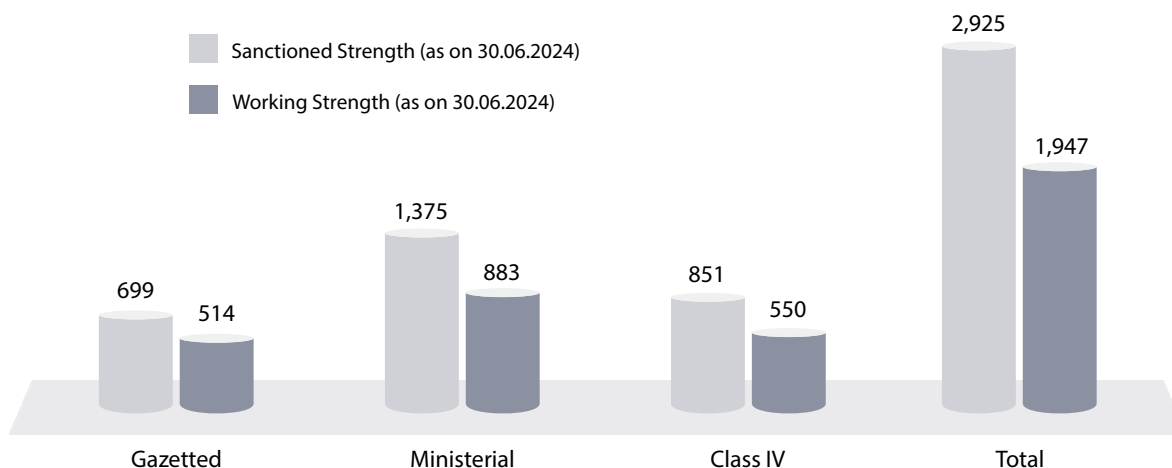
e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-HCR, D-HCR is under process and now it is in Test Server.



Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	2,62,62,51,000	3,17,62,58,000	3,31,58,43,000
Non-Plan			
Total	2,62,62,51,000	3,17,62,58,000	3,31,58,43,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	72
Working Strength of Judges	45

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	45
Highest	54

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

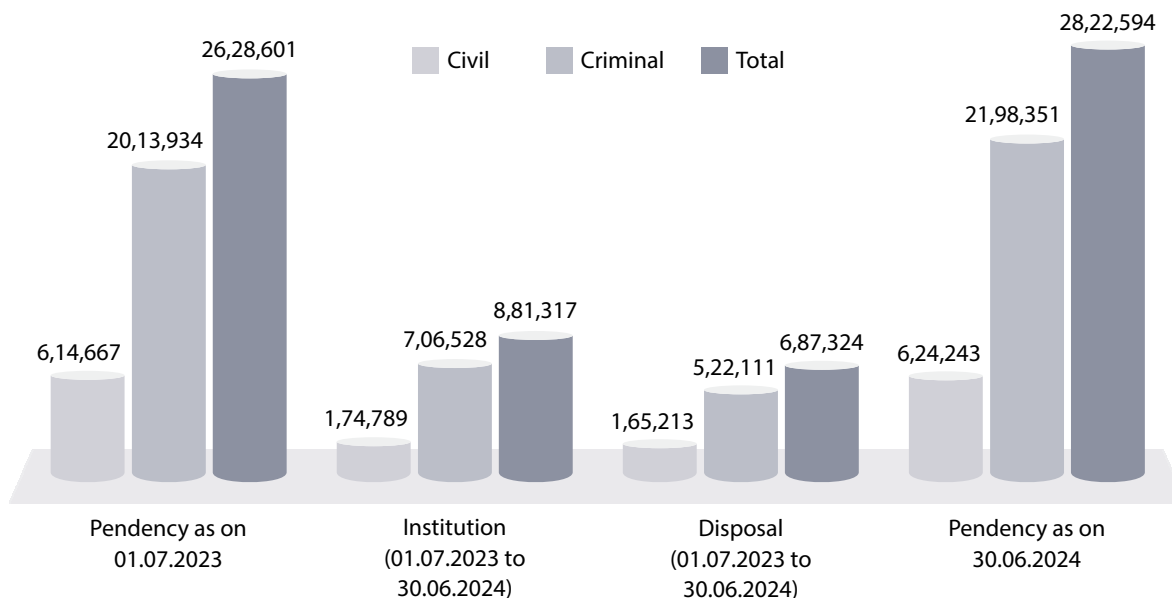
Cases more than 10 years old	78,308
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	80,301	21,116	28,939	72,478
Company Matters	811	2	21	792
Contempt (Civil)	29,250	1,755	1,269	29,736
Review (Civil)	548	406	200	754
Matrimonial Matters	37	229	81	185
Arbitration Matters	1,633	1,054	1,060	1,627
Civil Revisions	9,191	3,990	4,735	8,446
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	140	1,025	1,132	33
Civil Appeals	51,868	3,242	4,990	55,120
Land Acquisition matters	111	495	186	420
MACT Matters	355	883	946	292
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2,920	251	496	2,675
Other than above	5,887	2,096	3,926	4,057
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	19	103	92	30
Criminal Revisions	14,168	5,758	7,214	12,712
Bail Applications	7,624	13,566	14,492	6,698
Criminal Appeals	12,444	720	721	12,443
Death Sentence Reference	7	9	3	13
Contempt (Criminal)	105	26	2	129
Misc. Criminal Applications	37	38	30	45
Other than above	0	411	97	314

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



* Against posting capacity/absorbing limits against sanctioned strength.

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	82,084
Criminal	3,54,159
Total	4,36,243



5

High Court of
Chhattisgarh

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Chhattisgarh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goutam Bhaduri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Singh Rajput
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay K. Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Mohan Pandey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radhakishan Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parth Prateem Sahu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Jaiswal
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajani Dubey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Vyas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naresh Kumar Chandravanshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Kumar Tiwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitendra Kishore Prasad

* As on 21.08.2024



Brief Introduction

The State of Chhattisgarh came into existence on 1st November, 2000 by virtue of Madhya Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2000. The High Court of Chhattisgarh was established having its jurisdiction over the territories of the State of Chhattisgarh with seat at Bilaspur. New building of High Court of Chhattisgarh is the Asia's largest High Court in terms of area. It is equipped with banking, postal, medical and canteen facilities and having solar power plant installed in the premises, generating its own power using clean energy to meet its own requirements.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

A new Action Plan has been made by the SCMS Committee for disposal of pending cases in District Judiciary for more than 5 years cases (including Labour Courts), Execution cases, MACT cases, Civil MJC cases and Family Court cases (which are not disposed within 1 year) and also NI Act Cases (which are not disposed within 06 months) as on 31.12.2023. They are required to be disposed of till 31.12.2024. Twelve Court Halls and Nine Residential units for Judicial Officers were

completed and handed over to District Judiciary during the period from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024.

Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court of Chhattisgarh organized one day workshop on topic of "Eight Round of State Level Consultation on Children in Conflict with Law : Prevention, Restorative Justice and Diversion and Alternatives to Detention" in association with Chhattisgarh State Legal Services Authority (CGSLSA) and Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy (CSJA) on 12th August, 2023.



Front view of the High Court

A four days training programme for Para Legal Volunteers regarding 'Role and responsibilities of paralegal volunteers in the context of child protection and important laws related to children" was organized in CGSLSA from 12-9-2023 to 15-09-2023. CGSLSA also conducted a 21 days winter internship for law students of various law universities and colleges from 15-1-2024 to 04-02-2024. During the said internship program, information was given about all the legal activities of the District Legal Services Authority, the High Court and the State Legal Services Authority.

Under the joint auspices of (CGSLSA) and Chhattisgarh Senior Citizens Confederation, a State level conference for senior citizens was organized on 03-03-2024. CGSLSA has invited short films based on legal awareness from various film makers. CGSLSA conducted prize distribution ceremony for best short film makers on 03-03-2024 for purpose of wide publicity of

legal provisions through short films. CGSLSA also organized a three days advance training programme in collaboration with the State Judicial Academy for Legal Aid Defense Counsels from 23-6-2024 to 25-6-2024.

From 1-07-2023 to 30-06-2024, three National Lok Adalats were held, i.e. on 09-09-2023, 16-12-2023 and 09-03-2024 in which 16,00,421 cases were settled. Further, during this period, 625 cases were settled in Mediation centres; 4,982 cases of victim compensation were disposed; and 88,321 Legal Literacy / Legal Awareness camps/ programmes were organized.

During the period from July, 2023 to June, 2024, the Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy organized 61 training programmes including Refresher Courses and Judicial Divisional Seminars of Judicial Officers; and also trainings for Staff of High Court and District Judiciary. Foundation Training Programmes for Newly



recruited District Judges (Entry Level) & Induction Training Programmes for Newly Appointed Civil Judges of 2021 Batch and 2022 Batch were also organized.

Technological Accomplishments

In the High Court, 16 iMacs for use of High Court Judges, 12 High Configuration Desktops for Video Conferencing & other technical works, 150 duplex laser printers, 200 desktops, 12 Commercial Display Systems, 30 Desktops with Windows OS for live streaming, and 15 Wireless Access Points for use at newly extended Court building of the High Court were procured. Also, Local Area Network has been installed/updated in the newly extended Court building and existing building of the High Court.

In the District Courts, 340 Desktops, 1736 All-in-ones, 408 duplex laser printer for use in the

Courts/offices, 389 MFD laser printers for use at the bungalow of the Judicial Officers, have been procured. 37 Laptops were purchased and distributed amongst the newly appointed Judicial Officers.

55 handheld device (Smart Phones) have been purchased and distributed amongst District Courts and Family Courts for issuing the same to the Process Servers/Bailiff of their respective Courts, for issuance of summons & notices through NSTEP software. Earlier 254 Smart Phones were distributed in the District Judiciary for the purpose.

Scanning and Digitization of total disposed of case records of the High Court is going on from 1st July 2017 and as on 18th July 2024, total 3,86,680 Files (2,63,27,999 pages) have been completed, out of which 60,340 case files (39,82,199 pages) have been verified and 3,26,350 case files (2,23,45,807



Panoramic view of the High Court

pages) are pending for verification. At present, only verification work is going on.

e-Filing facilities have been provided at the High Court of Chhattisgarh and all the District & Sessions Courts to enable electronic filing of legal papers. Using e-filing, cases can be filed before the High Courts and District Courts that have adopted e-Filing systems. Introduction of e-Filing is aimed at promoting paperless filing and saving time and cost by adopting technological solutions to file cases before courts in India. e-filing version 3.0 is being used in the High Court and District & Sessions Courts of Chhattisgarh State.

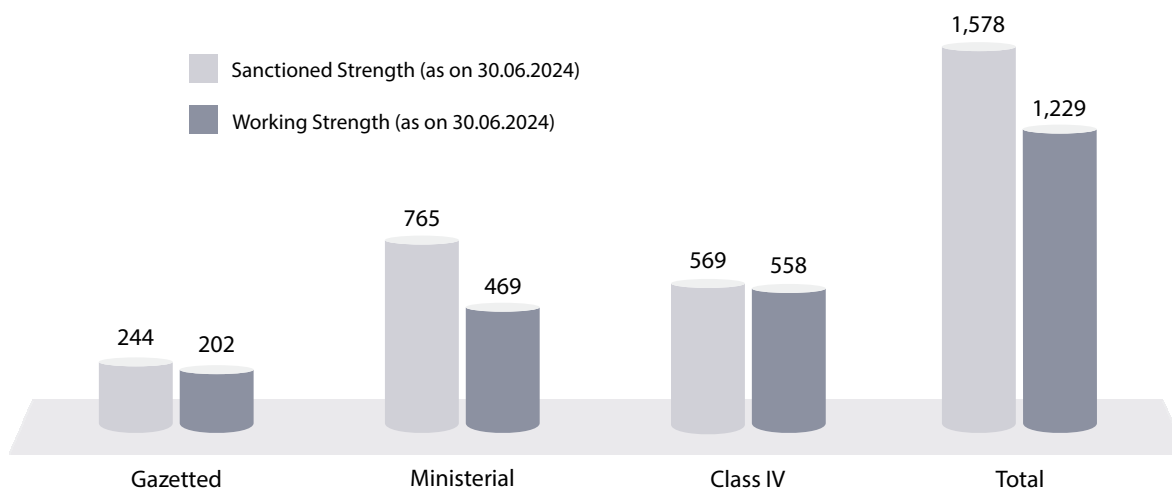
e-Pay facilities has been implemented at the High Court of Chhattisgarh and all District & Sessions Courts of the State. It has also been implemented at most of the Taluka Courts of

the State. Directions have been given to all the District Judiciaries of the State to ensure maximum use of e-Payment in the courts of the District. e-Pay facilities has enabled online payment of Court fee fine, penalty and judicial deposits, and e-Court Fee Counter has been established to electronically provide the facility of e-Court Fee and e-Stamp to the advocates.

Touch based KIOSK Information machines have been installed at various places in the High Court as well as at the building of the High Court Bar Association. Touch based KIOSK Information machines have also been provided to all the Court Complexes of the State. Web Camera and Display System have been provided to the District & Sessions Courts. Cases are being heard through Video Conferencing at District Judiciary of the State.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	93,60,68,000	1,02,10,42,000	1,19,52,98,100
Total	93,60,68,000	1,02,10,42,000	1,19,52,98,100

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

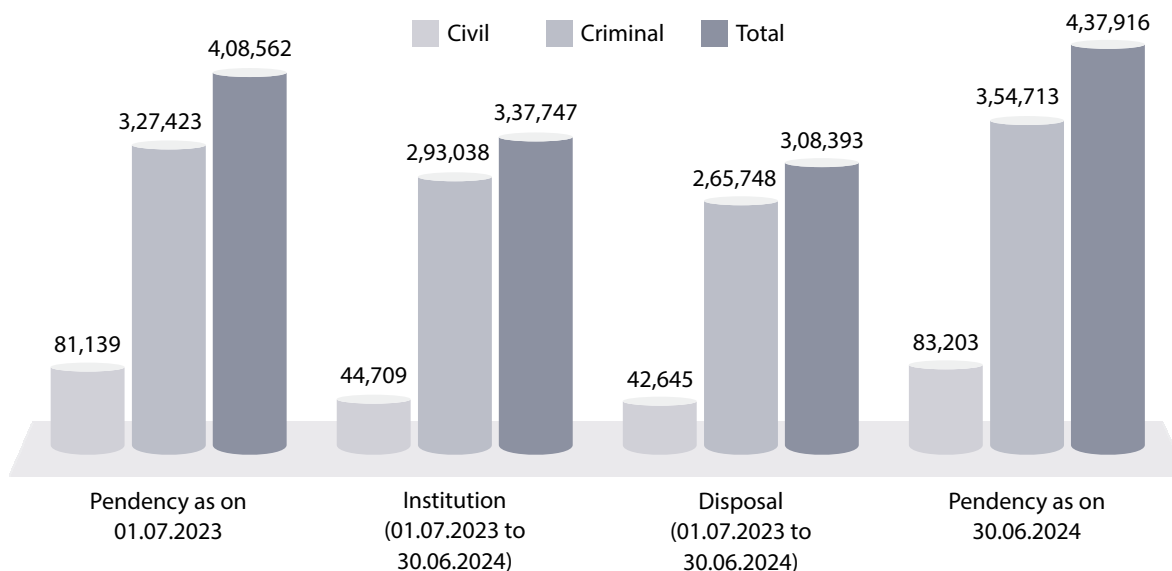
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	22
Working Strength of Judges	15
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)	
Lowest	14
Highest	16
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)	
Cases more than 10 years old	5,753

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	31,589	16,290	16,730	31,149
Company Matters	16	2	0	18
Contempt (Civil)	2,061	1,309	2,404	966
Review (Civil)	216	216	257	175
Matrimonial Matters	637	469	296	810
Arbitration Matters	278	141	124	295
Civil Revisions	317	184	279	222
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,084	473	361	1,196
Civil Appeals	9,740	1,800	1,561	9,979
Land Acquisition matters	1,753	413	446	1,720
MACT Matters	9,639	2,445	2,175	9,909
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	968	1,270	1,597	641
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,391	453	1,761	83
Criminal Revisions	6,122	1,396	1,495	6,023
Bail Applications	1,517	10,547	11,042	1,022
Criminal Appeals	16,310	2,268	3,020	15,558
Death Sentence Reference	4	0	3	1
Contempt (Criminal)	4	2	5	1
Misc. Criminal Applications	5,516	3,330	3,500	5,346
Other than above	3,316	633	558	3,391

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	529
Criminal	582
Total	1,111



6

High Court of
Delhi

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Delhi*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmohan, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakdher	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Kait	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Kumar Mendiratta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vibhu Bakhru	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Kumar Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Swarana Kanta Sharma
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Palli	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Tara Vitasta Ganju
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Prathiba M. Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mini Pushkarna
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Chawla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Mahajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Hari Shankar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tushar Rao Gedela
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subramonium Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Datta
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Mahajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prateek Jalan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Banerjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anup Jairam Bhambhani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Dayal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Narula	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Ohri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Kathpalia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasmeet Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Bansal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharmesh Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Shalinder Kaur
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Neena Bansal Krishna	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravinder Dudeja

* As on 22.08.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Delhi began its journey on 31st October, 1966 in modest surroundings, initially housed in a residential bungalow; but soon moved to the 'Travancore House' on Kasturba Gandhi Marg and later to the 'Patiala House,' near India Gate. On 25th September, 1976, the court finally settled into its purpose-built space on Sher Shah Road. The central 'A' Block, the heart of this complex, was adorned with murals by the renowned artist Sh. Satish Gujral. In December 2005, the 'Extension Block' was added. This was followed by the 'Administrative Block,' which was completed in March 2012, further expanding the court's infrastructure. On 25th July, 2018, the Delhi High court unveiled the four-story 'New Courts Block'. This expansion was followed by the inauguration of the 'S Block' on 6th December, 2022—a twin-tower edifice.

Within its expansive jurisdiction over the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Delhi High Court holds a unique position, being one of the few High Courts in India vested with Original Civil Jurisdiction. The establishment of the Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division further underscores its vital role in the legal landscape of the nation's capital.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

An *Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)* system has been installed in the Delhi High Court which became functional in January 2023. Additionally, infrastructure improvements have been made to accommodate Specially-abled litigants, lawyers and staff, ensuring the Court is accessible to all. The vision for constructing additional court complexes for Delhi District Courts at Karkardooma, Shastri Park, Rouse Avenue, and Sector-26 Rohini was set in motion with active efforts to secure funding from various government agencies. Additionally, new proposals were actively pursued for the development of a *"Centralized Record Room & Digitization Centre"* at Tikri Khurd and the construction of 34 Digital Court Rooms on the 7th floor of the Rouse Avenue Courts Complex.

A Fire Tender Station/Post has been established adjacent to the Ancillary Block near Gate No.12 of the 'S' Block building, which was inaugurated on 6th December, 2022. This facility, which became operational in mid-June 2024, houses a fire tender and a team of 11 firefighting crew members working in shifts round the clock.

The Delhi High Court has also made substantial progress in the digitization of judicial records. Initiated in 2006 for disposed of cases, the digitization process has expanded to include pending cases. By June 2024, approximately 22.4 crore pages had been digitized, with 1,01,53,064 pages scanned between 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. Advanced scanning equipment, including ADF scanners capable of scanning 60 pages per minute and real-time OCR have been installed to expedite the digitization process. As



Front view of the High Court



Front view of the High Court

all the court rooms within the Delhi High Court are now functioning as e-Courts operating in a completely paperless manner, the digitized case files are provided to the e-Courts as per the Cause List for the scheduled hearings. The ongoing digitization of judicial records not only supports the e-Courts but also facilitates the provision of e-services, such as e-inspection and e-true copy services. To further enhance the efficiency of the e-Courts, digital copies of pending cases are provided free of charge to the nominated Standing Counsels, advocates who have filed the Vakalatnama and also to litigants representing themselves. These digital copies can be requested through an application form available on the Delhi High Court's website.

A Master Class on "*Intellectual Property Adjudication*" was organized by the High Court of Delhi in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) from 7th March, 2024 to 9th March, 2024. The Delhi High Court also hosted an *International Judicial Conclave on Intellectual Property Rights* from 16th to 17th March, 2024, in collaboration with the Delhi Judicial Academy, the United States Patents and Trademarks Office and the United States Department of Justice.

The Delhi Judicial Academy, from 1st July 2023, to 30th June 2024, conducted approximately 100 training programs. In collaboration with the Supreme Court's e-Committee, the Academy hosted training sessions in September 2023 for court staff with visual disabilities, utilizing assistive technologies to promote inclusivity. Additionally, a three-day order writing workshop for Assistant Controller of Patents and Designs (ACPDs) was held in July 2023. The Academy also hosted a workshop on gender sensitization in October 2023, and conducted numbers of orientation programs in April and May 2024 to familiarize judicial officers, public prosecutors, and legal aid counsels with the significant changes introduced by the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam*.

During the period from 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024, the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre, known as '**Samadhan**,' resolved 1,691 court-referred cases, 280 pre-litigation cases, and 19 pre-institution mediation cases under the Commercial Courts Act. Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) hosted the second edition of *Delhi Arbitration Weekend 2024 (DAW 2024)* from 6th March 2024 to 10th

March, 2024, an event which attracted dignitaries from across the globe including representatives from UK, Singapore, US and France. DAW 2024 also marked the release of the second edition of the DIAC Journal.

During the period from 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024, the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLSA) provided free legal services to 1,17,354 beneficiaries, focusing on marginalized communities. The organization of four National Lok Adalats by DSLSA during this period led to disposal of 6,95,122 cases. From 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024, the Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee (DHCLSC) mediators facilitated 211 settlements at various centers in Delhi. To enhance legal literacy, DHCLSC launched the “Kanooni Saksharta - Sabka Adhikar” project on 7th October, 2023, aimed at educating prison inmates about their legal rights. A follow-up initiative, “Kanooni Saksharta - Sabka Adhikar 2.0,” focused on raising awareness among Jail Visiting Advocates regarding the rights of incarcerated children. Furthermore, the “Sashakt Yuva” project was initiated to create legal awareness among children in conflict with the law.

Technological Accomplishments

All the Courts in Delhi High Court now operate as paperless e-courts with video conference and hybrid hearing capabilities, utilizing Cisco Webex software. Lawyers and litigants can join proceedings through video conferencing links available in the court’s PDF cause list. On 15th August, 2023, the High Court of Delhi introduced a Digital Platform for Sharing Trial Court Records (T.C.R.) with the High Court, enabling seamless and secure transmission of digitized records from district courts to the High Court. This platform ensures prompt sharing of records via an SSL

VPN-secured system, allowing for immediate verification and integration into case files for judicial proceedings.

The High Court has launched a Web Accessibility Compliant Cause List, designed to assist visually impaired advocates, litigants, and the public. Accessible through the official website, this cause list is compatible with various assistive technologies, enhancing usability for all stakeholders. The High Court of Delhi has commenced live streaming of court proceedings on 11th October, 2023.

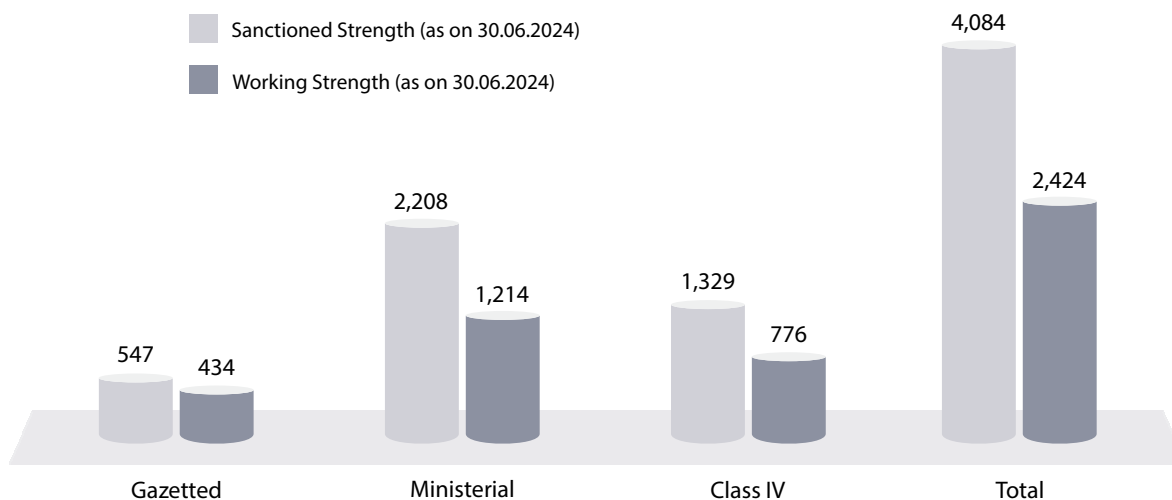
The High Court of Delhi has also established a Disaster Recovery (DR) Centre at the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court, inaugurated on 2nd March, 2024. This DR Centre is equipped with high-end NetApp Network-Attached Storage (NAS) to ensure live backup and secure data management. It is designed to enable the Court to maintain uninterrupted operations even in the face of natural disasters or cyber attacks, safeguarding critical data and services.

On 29th May 2024, several historic initiatives were taken by the Delhi High court which includes free Wi-Fi for advocates and the public, e-True Copy Application for obtaining certified court documents online, soft launch of the new and more accessible High Courts website, and a Virtual Tour of the court premises. The new website, compliant with the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW), offers improved functionality and user experience, including a bilingual Virtual Tour that allows users to explore the court complex remotely.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-DHCR portal was launched on 05.08.2024 and the link for the said portal is available on the official website of High Court of Delhi.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024 [§]	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	4,63,04,43,000**	5,38,87,60,000	6,22,56,46,000
Total	4,63,04,43,000**	5,38,87,60,000	6,22,56,46,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Available funds after surrender of excess funds to the GNCT of Delhi.

§ Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	60
Working Strength of Judges	39

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	39
Highest	46

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	16,257
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

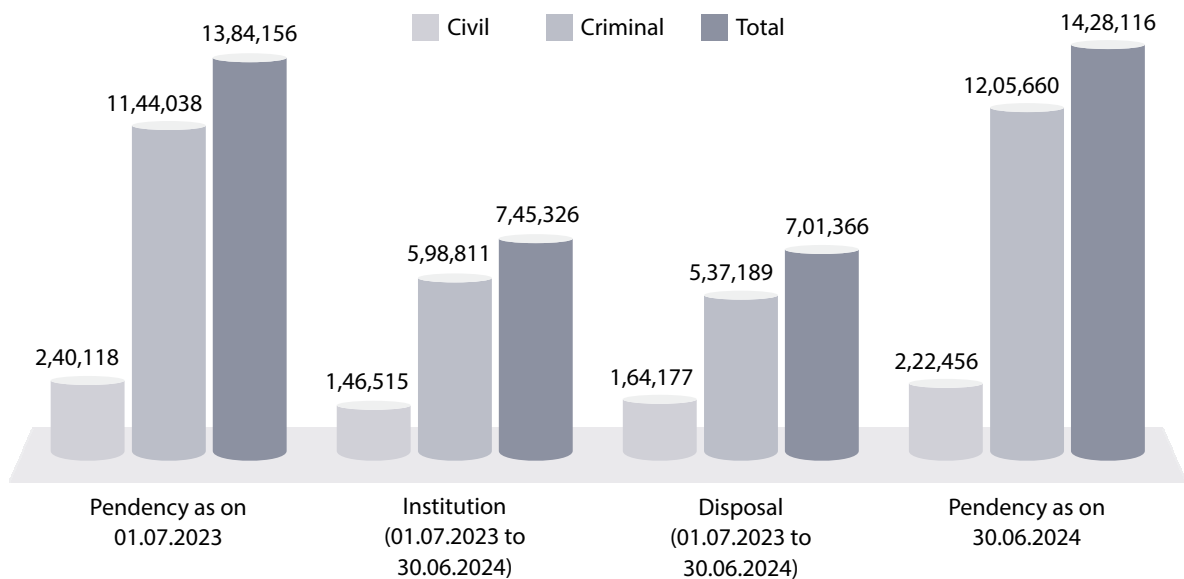
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)*
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	32,042	17,217	15,396	33,863
Company Matters	1,153	16	199	970
Contempt (Civil)	3,313	2,252	2,275	3,290
Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-
Matrimonial Matters	564	406	511	459
Arbitration Matters	4,099	4,261	3,990	4,370
Civil Revisions	1,826	795	949	1,672
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,206	995	966	3,235
Civil Appeals	12,109	4,202	3,016	13,295
Land Acquisition matters	3,182	549	19	3,712
MACT Matters	4,179	566	602	4,143
Civil Suits (Original Side)	7,901	2,049	1,387	8,563
Other than above	5,023	3,130	2,605	5,548
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,578	3,983	3,745	2,816
Criminal Revisions	4,041	1,502	990	4,553
Bail Applications	2,032	4,442	4,880	1,594
Criminal Appeals	11,588	1,165	418	12,335
Death Sentence Reference	2	1	1	2
Contempt (Criminal)	29	15	30	14
Misc. Criminal Applications	8,566	10,109	9,767	8,908
Other than above	2,396	779	564	2,611

Note: 1. Review Applications are not treated as Main Cases.

2. The figures of Company Matters, Civil Appeals and other Civil Matters have been modified. Company Appeals (SB) have been added in Civil Appeals and CM(M) have been added in other Civil Matters.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

903



**Working
Strength**

821



Vacancy

82

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	8,682
Criminal	21,444
Total	30,126



7

Gauhati High Court

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of Gauhati High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Bishnoi, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lanusungkum Jamir	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devashis Baruah
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manash Ranjan Pathak	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Malasri Nandi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Zothankhuma	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Marli Vankung
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suman Shyam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Dev Choudhury
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalyan Rai Surana	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Susmita Phukan Khaund
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nelson Sailo	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mitali Thakuria
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Medhi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kardak Ete
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Choudhury	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mridul Kumar Kalita
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumitra Saikia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budi Habung
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parthivjyoti Saikia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Unni Krishnan Nair
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robin Phukan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kaushik Goswami
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kakheto Sema	

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

The history of the Gauhati High Court dates back to the resolution of the Assam Legislative Assembly as adopted on 9th September, 1947, for the then province of Assam. Accordingly, the High Court of Assam (the old nomenclature of the Gauhati High Court) was established on 5th April, 1948.

The High Court of Assam was originally functioning in the then capital of Assam, i.e., Shillong but was later shifted to Gauhati on 14th August, 1948. With the constitution of the State of Nagaland on 1st December, 1963, the Assam High Court came to be known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland. Further, by dint of North-Eastern Area (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Assam and Nagaland extended to five North-Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura as well as to the two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. With this expansion of jurisdiction of the Assam High Court, it was renamed as the Gauhati High Court.

Later, Gauhati High Court exercised jurisdiction over the seven North-Eastern States, popularly known as seven sisters, after the attainment of Statehood by Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram on 20th February, 1987. Later, on 23rd March 2013, with the establishment of separate High Courts for the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, the Gauhati High Court, presently exercise its jurisdiction on four States, namely, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, having principal seat at Guwahati and permanent benches at Kohima, Aizawl and Itanagar respectively.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The Gauhati High Court during the year 2023-2024, undertook various activities towards development of Judicial infrastructure, such as inauguration of the newly constructed Court Room for accommodating the existing Munsiff No.2, Bilasipara on 08.08.2023; inauguration of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre at Karbi Anglong on 05.09.2023; inauguration of Health-cum-Fitness Centre for Judicial Community in Karbi Anglong on 01.03.2024; foundation Stone Laying ceremony for Judges' Guest House at Kaziranga, Golaghat, Assam on 02.03.2024; foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of the Judicial Court Building and Judicial Officers' Residential Quarter at Majuli on 06.04.2024 and inauguration of the Judicial Court Building at Sivasagar on 15.06.2024.

Conferences and training programmes were organised by the Gauhati High Court for

improvement of justice delivery system, such as Annual State Stakeholders Consultation on Child Protection on 19th August, 2023 and Orientation Programme on 'Gender Sensitization' on 7th October, 2023. A Free Health Camp & Blood Donation Camp was organized by Gauhati High Court Legal Services Committee on 9th November, 2023, on the occasion of the National Legal Services Day.

The Itanagar Permanent Bench of the Gauhati High Court is working to develop the infrastructure for the District Judiciary in the State of Arunachal Pradesh- 04 Court Halls are under construction in Aalo and Ziro for District and Sessions Court (02 Court Court Halls each) and 01 Court Hall is under construction in Namsai for JMFC Court. During the second quarter of the year 2024, 15 awareness camps were organised and 01 National Lok Adalat was organised by the Arunachal Pradesh Legal Services Authority.



Principal Seat at Guwahati



Old High Court Building at Guwahati

The Assam Judicial Academy conducted “Legal, Psychosocial & Mental Health Considerations in Juvenile Justice: Frameworks for Child-Inclusive Judicial Response to Children in Conflict with Law”, a training programme in collaboration with NIMHANS for the Principal Magistrates of JJB of the States of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh from 08.07.2023 to 10.07.2023. A Sensitization Programme on “Role of Judiciary in Environment Protection with Special Reference to Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Other Forest Laws” was held by the Judicial Academy on 29.09.2023 for the Judicial Officers of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Soft copy of a book named “A guide to Anglo Assamese Administrative and Legal Terms” (2022 Edition) was uploaded on the website of Judicial Academy, Assam for easy understanding of legal terms in English as well as Assamese.

During the judicial year 2023-2024, the High Court Legal Services Committee, Gauhati High Court and the DLSAs in the State of Assam held four National Lok Adalats. In July 2023, Bongaigaon DLSA held Special Lok Adalat for MACT cases. Assam State Legal Services Authority (ASLSA) in collaboration with Gauhati High Court Legal Services Committee, District

Legal Services Authority, Kamrup (M) and others has been implementing the project named as “VIDYA RATH - School on Wheels” in Kamrup (Metro) district. 70,841 persons belonging to SC, ST, women, children, persons with disability, industrial workers, victims of trafficking and others, whose annual income did not exceed the prescribed limit, were provided legal services by the DLSAs under the guidance of ASLSA during the Judicial Year 2023-2024. A month long campaign was launched by the ASLSA to assist pensioners in submitting Life Certificates in November, 2023. DLSAs in the State of Assam organized a total of 4139 awareness camps/ programmes covering the entire State during the year 2023-2024.

The new building of the Gauhati High Court, Aizawl Bench was inaugurated on 2nd September, 2023. New District Court Complexes at Tuensang, Nagaland and at Mokokchung, Nagaland, were respectively inaugurated on 16th January, 2024 and 16th June, 2023. The High Court Legal Services Committee Kohima Bench organized a State Level Workshop on POC SO and NDPS Acts on 27.04.2024. A Dispensary-cum-Clinic was set up in the premises of the Gauhati High Court Kohima Bench.

Technological Accomplishments

Digitization of Case Records of Gauhati High Court, Principal Seat and all the District Courts of Assam is in progress. Till 31st July, 2024, 29746468 images (450009 files) have been scanned for High Court, Principal Seat, and 155751268 images (1723140 files) have been scanned for the District Courts of Assam. The Online e-Certified Copy Application and the online RTI portal for the Gauhati High Court was inaugurated on 28.08.2023. The Bhoroxa App, an easy-to-use mobile application for women in distress for the State of Assam, was launched during the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of the Gauhati High Court.

Integrated CIS and e-prisons application was also launched during the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of the Gauhati High Court. This particular application has created a link between the Court's CIS and the Jails' e-prisons application through open API and can be used by the High Court for linking of various ongoing cases through FIR number, thereby transmitting necessary case details along with judgments and orders to the e-prisons system for taking necessary action by concerned jail authorities.

A Motor Accident Claim Information Portal was launched by the Gauhati High Court which provides information on victim rights, a flowchart

detailing the claim process, a calculator to estimate potential compensation based on Supreme Court guidelines, and a directory of Motor Accident Claim (MAC) Tribunals under its jurisdiction. The portal is designed to assist victims, legal representatives, and advocates in navigating the motor accident claim process efficiently.

The Gauhati High Court's Digital Law Library offers comprehensive search capabilities, including Neutral Citation for precise referencing, Free Text Search for flexible queries, and specialized searches by Judge, Advocate, Party, or Organization involved in the case, enabling efficient legal research and information retrieval. A Virtual Court has been set up for Traffic Related Cases which offers remote access to justice and reduces travel burden. Till 17.08.2024, a total of 158,768 challans have been issued. Out of these, 157,585 have been processed. 30,924 challans have been paid, resulting in a total collection of Rs. 2,00,90,900/-. However, a significant number of challans (87,950) have been transferred to regular court for further proceedings.

The Gauhati High Court engaged the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati to undertake a project titled "AI-Assisted Legal Translation of Judgments from English to Assamese", to harness advanced artificial intelligence technologies to facilitate the accurate



Kohima Bench, Gauhati High Court



Itanagar Bench, Gauhati High Court

and efficient translation of legal judgments from English to Assamese. The key objective of this project is to address the language barrier in the legal domain, ensuring that legal documents and judgments are accessible to Assamese-speaking individuals.

The Assam Judicial Academy has developed "OASIS" [Online Access System for Internal Sharing (of Resources)] i.e., a repository of digitized version of various resource materials used in training of Judicial Officers and other stakeholders of justice delivery system. Regular uploading of digitized data and documents such as e-newsletter, journals, research paper, report

on important topics relating to administration of justice, storage of various official documents, files, orders, etc. have been done. The Academy has switched to issuing e-Certificates with a view to reduce the use of paper.

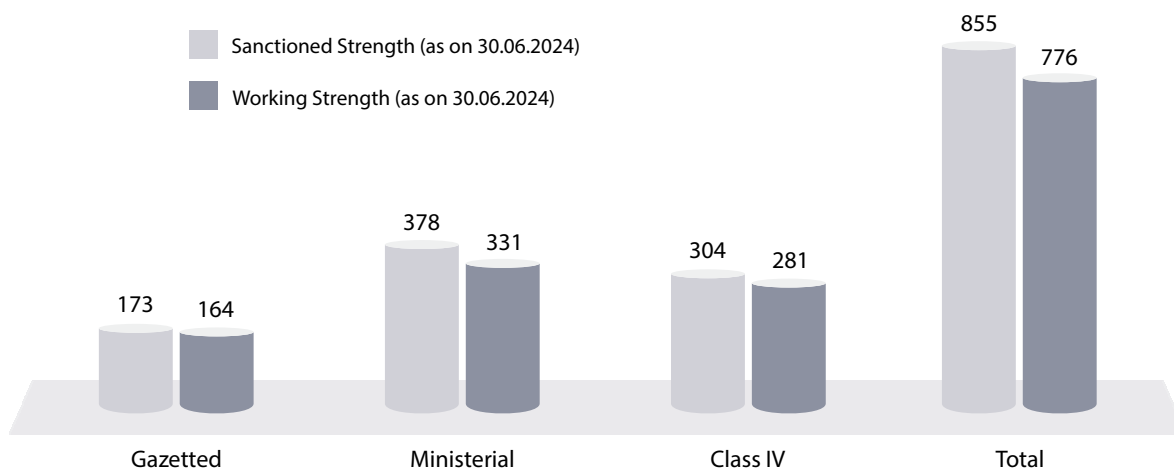
The live streaming of proceedings of all courts of the Gauhati High Court, Itanagar Permanent Bench was started from 11th July, 2023 on the official YouTube channel of the Gauhati High Court, Itanagar Bench. Phase-I of Neutral Citation project of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India has been implemented at the Gauhati High Court, Itanagar Permanent Bench.



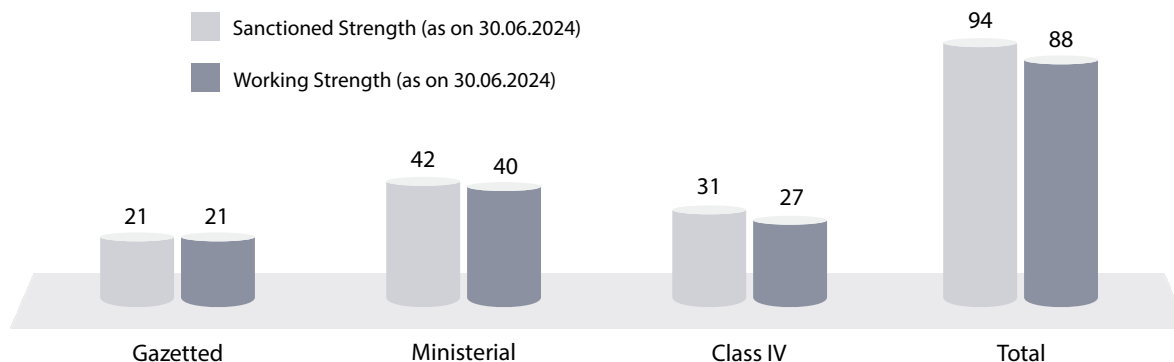
Aizawl Bench, Gauhati High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

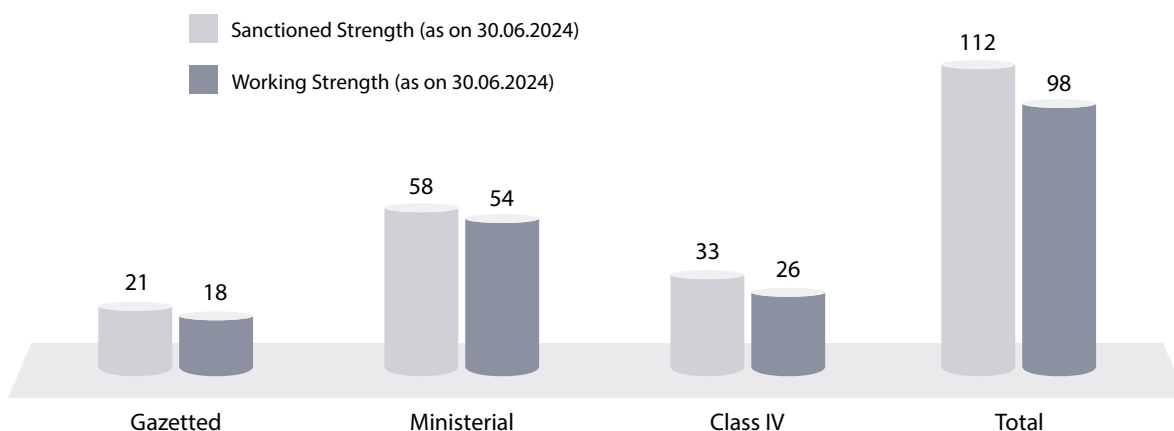
Staff Strength of the High Court



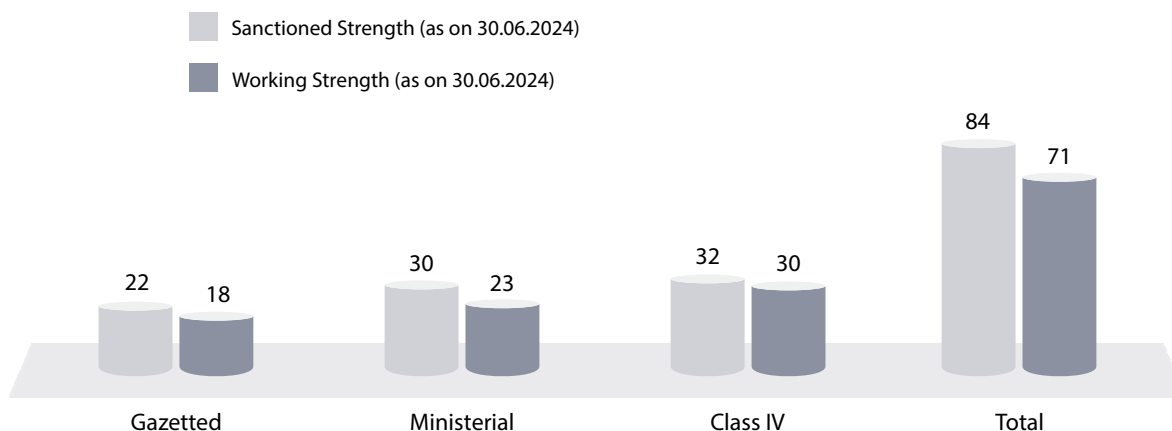
Staff Strength of the Kohima Bench (as on 30.06.2024)



Staff Strength of the Aizawl Bench (as on 30.06.2024)



Staff Strength of the Itanagar Bench (as on 30.06.2024)



Budget of the Principal Seat at Gauhati High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	90,98,07,000	1,18,25,39,000	1,09,26,39,000
Total	90,98,07,000	1,18,25,39,000	1,09,26,39,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Budget of the Kohima Bench*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	13,08,10,000	12,48,89,000	9,29,96,000
Total	13,08,10,000	12,48,89,000	9,29,96,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Budget of the Aizawl Bench*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	11,73,26,668	12,98,76,917	N.A
Total	11,73,26,668	12,98,76,917	N.A

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Budget of the Itanagar Bench*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	12,01,11,000	11,83,15,000	5,05,72,000
Total	12,01,11,000	11,83,15,000	5,05,72,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	30
Working Strength of Judges	24
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)	
Lowest	21
Highest	24
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)	
Cases more than 10 years old	1,862

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	23,048	7,150	7,994	22,204
Company Matters	20	0	3	17
Contempt (Civil)	1,903	749	898	1,754
Review (Civil)	268	158	194	232
Matrimonial Matters	104	52	29	127
Arbitration Matters	135*	61	54	142
Civil Revisions	886	622	574	934
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	55	14	15	54
Civil Appeals	4,317	621	400	4,538
Land Acquisition matters	136	28	33	131
MACT Matters	3,558	539	312	3,785
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	8,103	6,051	5,600	8,554
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	54	38	33	59
Criminal Revisions	2,540	563	311	2,792
Bail Applications	415	8,075	8,359	131
Criminal Appeals	3,165	590	297	2,458
Death Sentence Reference	9	1	1	9
Contempt (Criminal)	5	0	0	5
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,348	1,354	1,043	1,659
Other than above	3,889	1,597	870	4,616

* After physical verification 103 nos. of cases has been rectified.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Kohima Bench				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	601	349	479	471
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	50	27	28	49
Review (Civil)	13	4	8	9
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	3	2	0	5
Civil Revisions	17	26	18	25
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	15	9	7	17
Land Acquisition matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	28	5	12	21
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	178	256	261	173
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	7	19	19	7
Criminal Revisions	11	9	7	13
Bail Applications	10	41	41	10
Criminal Appeals	38	4	11	31
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	2	0	1	1
Misc. Criminal Applications	26	39	40	25
Other than above	27	57	42	42

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

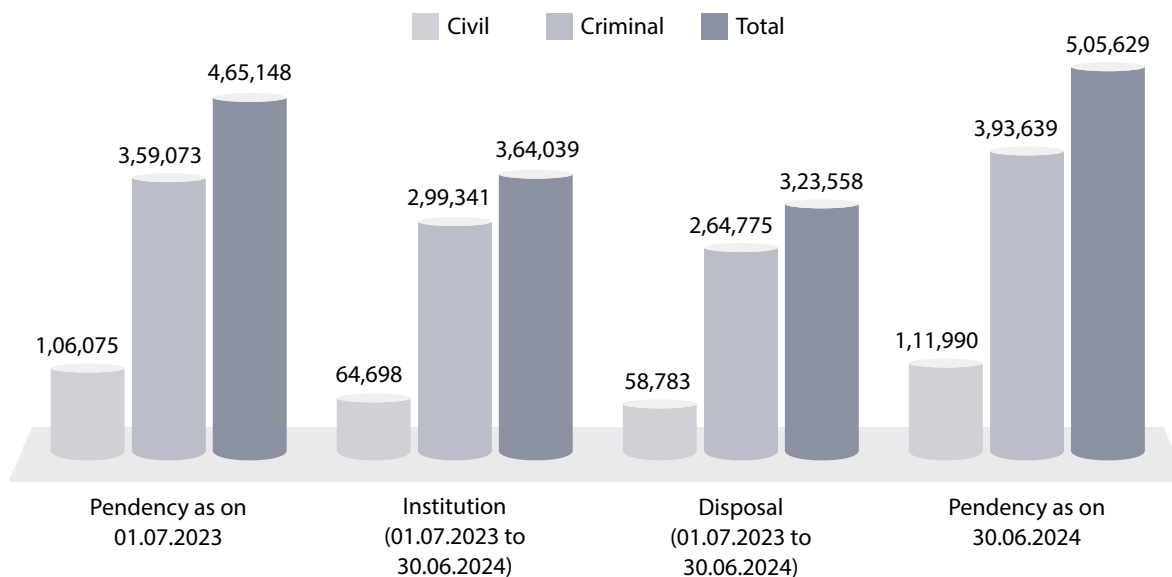
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Aizawl Bench				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	187	139	151	175
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	56	19	13	62
Review (Civil)	2	6	3	5
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	2	5	5	2
Civil Revisions	13	11	10	14
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	101	70	44	127
Land Acquisition matters	3	1	4	0
MACT Matters	7	12	5	14
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	77	219	189	107
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3	1	2	2
Criminal Revisions	5	6	8	3
Bail Applications	6	126	122	10
Criminal Appeals	118	67	51	134
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	13	54	50	17
Other than above	3	25	20	8

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Itanagar Bench				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	738	585	461	862
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	45	29	33	41
Review (Civil)	21	10	15	16
Matrimonial Matters	0	2	0	2
Arbitration Matters	8	13	14	7
Civil Revisions	71	58	44	85
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	76	19	18	77
Land Acquisition matters	7	0	6	1
MACT Matters	24	9	6	27
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	264	269	296	237
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	6	6	11	1
Criminal Revisions	38	22	26	34
Bail Applications	9	300	290	19
Criminal Appeals	135	53	25	163
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	65	100	109	56
Other than above	103	223	165	161

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

638



**Working
Strength**

563



Vacancy

77

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	3,129
Criminal	7,535
Total	10,664



8

High Court of
Gujarat

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Gujarat*

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.A. Vaishnav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha P. Mayee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.Y. Kogje	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Niral R. Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Supedia	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nisha M. Thakore
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh A. Trivedi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.V.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhargav D. Karia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.D. Suthar
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta K. Vishen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.C. Doshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cheekati Manavendranath Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.R. Mengdey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ilesh. J. Vora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.A. Joshi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Gopi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.M. Desai
Hon'ble Smt. Justice Vaibhavi D. Nanavati	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M.K. Thakker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nirzarkumar S. Desai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vimal K. Vyas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pranav Trivedi
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mauna M. Bhatt	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev J. Thaker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samir J. Dave	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deeptendra N. Ray
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant M. Prachchhak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maulik J. Shelat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep N. Bhatt	

* As on 15.10.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court for the State of Gujarat was established on 1st May, 1960 under the Bombay Re-organisation Act, 1960 after bifurcation of the former erstwhile State of Bombay into two States, Maharashtra & Gujarat. The new Court building became accessible for judicial proceedings on 16th January 1999 at Sola, on SG Highway, Ahmedabad. An additional building was constructed in the complex, which got completed in the year 2015. The Court Complex also accommodates a dedicated Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre, facilities for Permanent Lok Adalat and Free Legal Aid.

Recently, a new building consisting of 138 Chambers for Advocates of the High Court of Gujarat, has been constructed in the campus and the same is functional. A new building for the Auditorium and Conference Hall was constructed and inauguration of the same took place on 16th September, 2016. Further, a new building for the Gujarat State Judicial Academy was constructed and inauguration of the same took place on 17th September, 2016. A new building for the State Legal Service Authority at Gujarat High Court, Sola, Ahmedabad, was inaugurated on 12th August, 2019, and has been functional. A building for the new Judges' Library at Gujarat High Court, Sola, Ahmedabad, was inaugurated on 29th August, 2019, and is functional. Apart from a dedicated building for Hon'ble Judges' Library and Arbitration Centre, the High Court Complex is now equipped with an exclusive Medical Facility Centre, which is equipped with wheelchair facility and Golf Cart for specially abled visitors to reach the desired space in the campus conveniently. A Creche facility is also now established. The High Court also has an e-Seva Kendra at the Main Gate.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Roster-wise 50 oldest cases are being listed before all Courts (except Court having business of Bail and Quashing matters) for final hearing and resultantly, in short span of time i.e. from 09.04.2024 till 30.06.2024, 124 old matters were disposed of. Special Benches were arranged during Summer Vacation i.e. from 13.05.2024 to 07.06.2024, for adjudicating oldest 400 Criminal Appeals (Acquittal) filed against the order of acquittal by the State Government, out of which 117 matters were disposed of. As per resolution passed by "Priority Cases Monitoring Committee, including disposal of 10 years old cases, case flow monitoring Committee and Arrears Committee-for High Court" - 66 First Appeals (MACP cases) filed by Insurance Company, wherein amount involved was upto Rs. 1,00,000/- were listed, out of which 57 First Appeals were disposed of.

Court of Principal District Judge in each District in the State has been designated to be a Special Court under the Gujarat Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 2003 on 2nd February 2024. Three Full Time Courts of Senior Civil Judge were established w.e.f. 30.05.2024 and 80 New Family Courts were established w.e.f. 01.06.2024.

The Gujarat State Judicial Academy (GSJA) arranged a training titled "Judicial Seminar on Substantive Law of IPR and use of Arbitration Law" from 11-07-2023 to 15-07-2023, and a Sensitization Training programme on Animal Laws From 25-09-2023 to 26-09-2023. GSJA also arranged an address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suryakant, Judge, Supreme Court of India on 28.10.2023 to Judicial Officers from the District Judiciary. Further, a training programme on mediation was imparted by GSJA to Judicial Officers trying cases related to Family disputes from November 2023 to December 2023.

An "All India District Judges' Sensitization Workshop", conceptualized by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, with the aim to strengthen the Justice Delivery System, by using accessibility, transparency and digitalization, was hosted by High Court of Gujarat under aegis of GSJA, on 02-03-2024 and 03-03-2024. GSJA conducted an Orientation Programme for Judicial Officers on the three "New Criminal Laws, viz. (1) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), (2) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and (3) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)" on 21-05-2024 & 22-05-2024. GSJA also organized a training programme for 882 Executive Magistrates on the subject of Power, Function and Role of Executive Magistrates in Criminal Justice System, from August-2023 to October-2023.

A one Day Referral Judges Training for Judges of High Courts of Gujarat and Rajasthan was hosted by Gujarat State Legal Services Authority (GSLSA) on 8th July, 2023. GSLSA organized an Inaugural Event "Multiple Legal Services Activities" on 30th July, 2023 at Sabarmati Central Jail. Further, there was (i) inauguration of Psycho-Socio Care Centre for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Jail Inmates at Central Jails of Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat on 3rd February, 2024; and (ii) inauguration of Permanent Pre-litigation Matrimonial Lok Adalat "UJAS - EK AASHA NI KIRAN on 19th April, 2024. Mediation rooms / centres of 45 Talukas of 19 Districts of the State were also inaugurated on 19th April, 2024.

3,562 persons approached the High Court Legal Services Committee for legal aid, out of which 1,445 persons were given advice and 2,117 persons were given legal aid of Panel Advocate to prosecute or defend case before High Court. 1,025 pending cases were placed/ listed in National Lok Adalats held in the Year 2023-24, out of which 674 cases were settled and disposed.



Technological Accomplishments

20 Courts of Judicial Magistrate First Class were notified on 6th July, 2023, by the Government of Gujarat, to be designated as Virtual Traffic Courts, in addition to the one Virtual Traffic Court already established at Ahmedabad. Initiative of assigning Neutral Citation to all the Judgements and Final Orders of the High Court of Gujarat was implemented on 14/07/2023.

With the objective of ensuring that all pending registered matters should be updated with a next listing date compulsorily and no pending matter is allowed to remain as undated i.e. a case not having any future listing date; a detailed methodology has been adopted by the High Court w.e.f. 01/09/2023. Based on this methodology, the undated cases are allotted with a System Generated Next Listing Date (SGNLD), in accordance with the age criteria devised in the methodology.

The practice slips for urgent circulation, Per-Court Board in the Old format on the manual pertaining to the roster assigned to the Court concerned, has been discontinued with the implementation of the facility of Online Request

for Early Listing of Matters, which is available on the High Court website. nSTEP service was launched on 29/09/2023 for the Gujarat District Judiciary. Under the nSTEP Project, 1,389 Smartphones with SIM were provided to the Bailiffs / Process Servers of the District Judiciary.

Daily NJDG Alert was launched on 29/09/2023. It provides CIS Court allocation details as found in the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for respective Judicial Officers, as per the data entry done by the respective Court Establishment staff. The High Court has developed a Portal for the staff of all the Court Establishments across the State, wherein all service related information of the Court Staff including Leave, Transfer, Detailed Profile, Vacancies, Promotions, Department Proceedings etc. can be managed and the same is operationalised across the State from 01/01/2024.

e-Filing 3.0 platform for the District Judiciary was implemented from 06/01/2024 for all commercial cases of District Courts at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Gandhinagar and a SOP for eFiling for Gujarat District Judiciary was also issued. Five FWDC (Formal Witness Deposition Centres) were inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on 6th January, 2024.



Panoramic view of the High Court

Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) based on Natural Language Processing technology of Google, a software solution has been developed by the High Court, whereby names of Advocates, Parties and the Case Numbers alongwith Sr. Nos. on the causelists can be pronounced by computer system using appropriate sound amplification. This was also inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on 06/01/2024.

Initially, the High Court started Hybrid Hearing on pilot basis for the designated Courts only and thereafter, Hybrid Hearing was implemented on regular basis for all the remaining Division Benches, Single Judge Benches (and also Larger Benches constituted from time to time) of the High Court for all days starting with the causelists for 29th September, 2023 onwards.

Auto listing of fresh bail application filed under Section 438/439 CrPC arising out of a FIR was implemented w.e.f. 27th February, 2024. Steps were taken for statistical analysis of performance of Judicial Officers with the help of scientific statistical indices. An inhouse software for Digitization of the Case records

of the High Court of Gujarat integrated with the CIS was developed. The same has been tested successfully. Gujarat Scanning Workflow Automation software (GujSWAS) has been developed for uploading and storing the scanned case files. A Scanning and Digitization Cell has been started at the High Court of Gujarat. Steps have been issued to identify the place for Scanning & Digitization Cell at each District Court. An In-house software was developed for Document Management of Scanned Case Files.

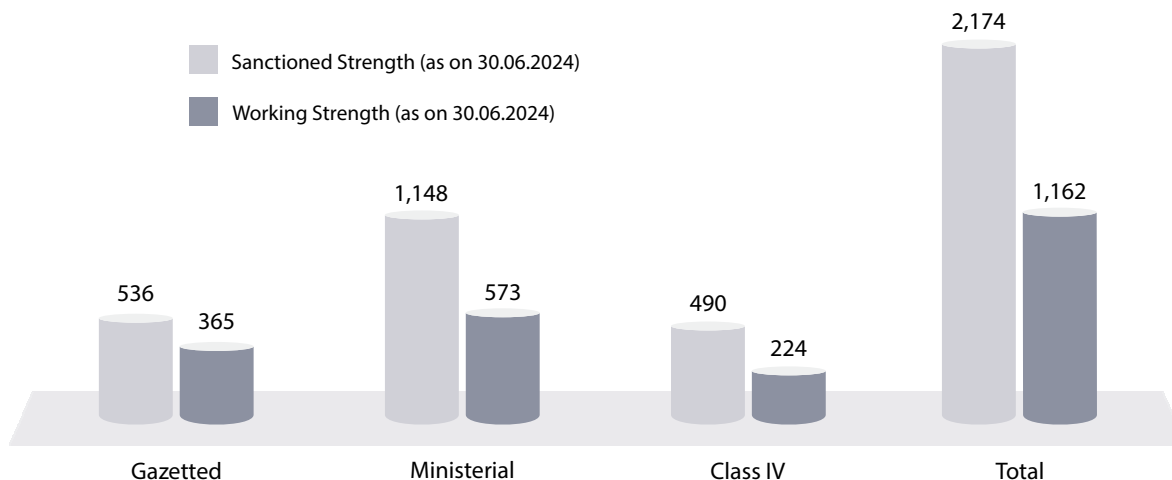
A Facility has been developed for all Judicial Officers of the Gujarat State for instant download of all orders and judgments for a given duration of tenure of a Judicial Officer in a particular Court establishment, utilizing the repository maintained as part of the District Judicial Data Grid (DJDG) of the High Court of Gujarat. In the first year of Phase-III of the eCourts Project, i.e. 2023-2024, the High Court completed various projects, including establishment of eSewa Kendras at 193 Court Complexes of Gujarat District Judiciary; and installing of Solar Rooftop Systems at 148 Court Complexes of Gujarat District Judiciary. On 09.11.2023, a dedicated Medical facility was inaugurated at Gate No. 5 of Gujarat High Court campus.

The High Court of Gujarat, in association with Gujarat High Court Arbitration Centre, Gujarat State Legal Authority, and Gujarat Judicial Academy, organized a two-day conference on 'Mediation: A Tool for Arbitration & Commercial Courts' (an integrative approach to resolve commercial disputes) on 4th and 5th May, 2024. A Med-Arb (Mediation-Arbitration) Centre was launched on 15th August, 2024 at the Gujarat High Court Arbitration Centre.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: The development of e-HCR Portal / D-HCR for High Court of Gujarat is under process.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan			
Non-Plan			
Total			

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

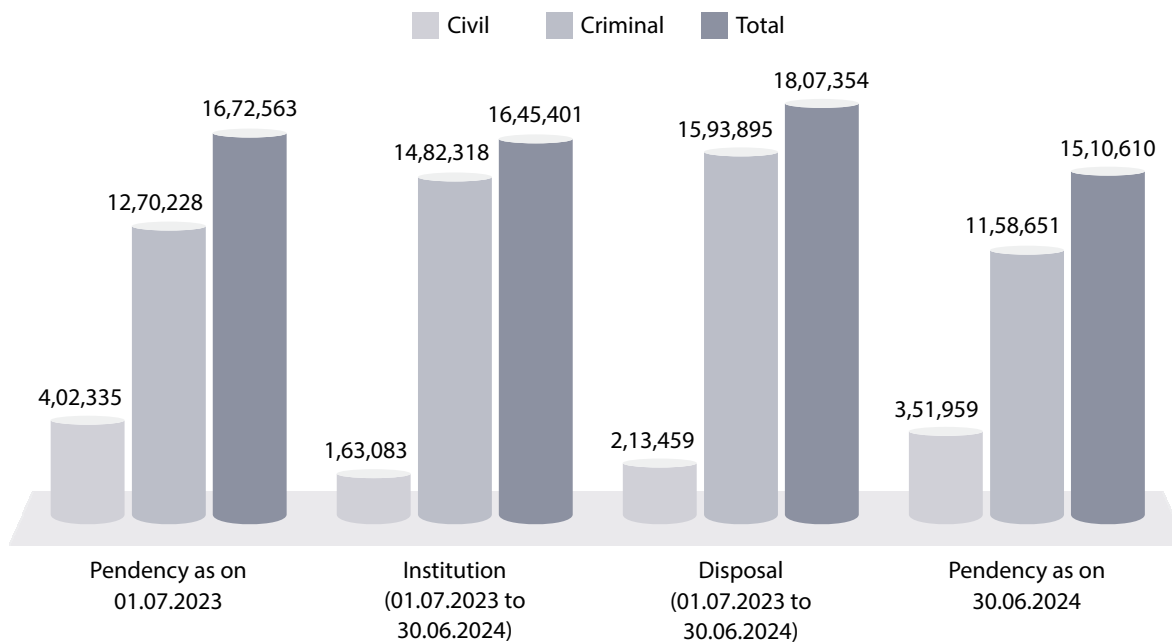
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	52
Working Strength of Judges	29
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)	
Lowest	29
Highest	31
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)	
Cases more than 10 years old	21,204

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	51,658	16,228	12,352	55,534
Company Matters	188	72	46	214
Contempt (Civil)	438	1,432	1,099	771
Review (Civil)	2	156	88	70
Matrimonial Matters	825	297	95	1,027
Arbitration Matters	675	299	345	629
Civil Revisions	2,480	528	193	2,815
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	8,523	2,417	1,474	9,466
Civil Appeals	12,993	2,938	3,163	12,768
Land Acquisition matters	11,423	2,154	1,051	12,526
MACT Matters	16,384	2,592	1,946	17,030
Civil Suits (Original Side)	186	56	49	193
Other than above	2,059	8,816	7,335	3,540
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	10,049	15,700	15,488	10,261
Criminal Revisions	6,696	1,829	1,406	7,119
Bail Applications	2,839	15,700	16,915	1,624
Criminal Appeals	22,000	2,632	1,693	22,939
Death Sentence Reference	27	1	1	27
Contempt (Criminal)	41	10	3	48
Misc. Criminal Applications	15,151	8,320	10,393	13,078
Other than above	890	869	1,222	537

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

1,856



**Working
Strength**

1,167



Vacancy

689

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	30,506
Criminal	57,253
Total	87,759



9

High Court of
Himachal Pradesh

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Himachal Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mamidanna Satya Ratna Sri Ramachandra Rao, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushil Kukreja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Mohan Goel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bipin Chander Negi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyotsna Rewal Dua	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kainthla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyen Vaidya	

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

Himachal Pradesh came to be formed as a result of integration of 26 Shimla and four Punjab hill States into a Centrally Administered Area on 15th April, 1948. On 1st April, 1954, parts of Bilaspur were also merged with Himachal Pradesh having its Headquarters at Shimla. The head was the Chief Commissioner. The Central Government promulgated the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948 on 15th August, 1948. As per Paragraph 3 of this Order, the Court of Judicial Commissioner was established for Himachal Pradesh and such Court was housed at "Harvingtan" (Kelston area, Shimla). It was vested with the powers of a High Court under the Judicial Commissioner's Court Act, 1950. The Court of Judicial Commissioner started functioning on 15th August, 1948 and in the same year two Courts of District and Sessions Judges were also established. The Punjab High Courts Rules and Orders with suitable amendments were made applicable to the courts in Himachal Pradesh. On 29th April, 1967, two more District and Sessions Judges Courts, one for Shimla and other for Kangra were established.

However in the year 1966, the Delhi High Court Act was enacted by the Government of India and w.e.f. May 1, 1967, the Government of India extended the operation of the said Act to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, replacing the Court of Judicial Commissioner by the Himachal Bench of Delhi High Court, at Shimla and it started functioning in old High Court building known as "Ravenswood". The Himachal Pradesh attained the Statehood in the year, 1971, and established its own High Court with Headquarters at "Ravenswood", Shimla.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The process for filling up three posts of Additional District and Sessions Judge by way of direct recruitment has been completed and one selected candidate has been posted as Additional District and Sessions Judge. The process for filling up of one post of Additional District and Sessions Judge by way of Limited Competitive Examination has also been completed. Further, the process for filling up of eight posts of Additional District and Sessions Judge by way of promotion and for filling up of ten vacancies of Civil Judge has been completed. The process for filling up of 12 posts of Additional District and Sessions Judge i.e. two by way of Direct Recruitment, two by way of Limited Competitive Examination and

eight by way of promotion has been initiated. The process for filling up of ten posts of Sr. Civil Judges has also been initiated.

About 1.5 lakh cases were settled in the Lok Adalat and Mediation Centres in the State of Himachal Pradesh from July, 2023 to June, 2024. In the year 2023, catastrophic rainfall in the State of Himachal Pradesh caused severe flash floods and landslides. All the District Legal Services Authorities provided legal assistance to the victims of this disaster. Recognizing the importance of maintaining a pollution-free and clean environment, the H.P. State Legal Services Authority (HPSLSA) directed all DLSAs to observe and celebrate "World Environment Day" as a "Cleanliness Drive from 5th to 7th, June 2024, across the State of Himachal Pradesh.



Lateral view of the High Court



During the judicial year, the Himachal Pradesh Academy organized about 48 Orientation/ Refresher Courses/ Workshops/ Conferences for the Judicial Officers, Officers and Officials of the Registry of the High Court, ministerial staff of the State Judiciary and also for the officers/ officials of the State Government departments discharging judicial and quasi-judicial functions, including Workshops on “Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act” and “Wildlife Trafficking and Indian Forest Act” and Online Webinars on “The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.” Induction training programme for newly appointed Civil Judges has been started from 08.05.2024 onwards. Besides this, the Academy is doing the editing and preparation of Indian Law Reports (H.P. Series).

Technological Accomplishments

eOffice has been successfully implemented in High Court of Himachal Pradesh. Maximum administrative files are being processed through eOffice. As on 07.08.2024, a total of 757 files have been created in eOffice and 672 files are currently in movement. Virtual Court has been successfully implemented for Bilaspur, Hamipur, Kinnaur, Shimla, Solan and Sirmaur. Training has been imparted to Mobile Traffic Magistrates and the Court Staff along with the Traffic, Tourist and Railways (TTR) department. As on 19.08.2024 a total of 12759 challans have been disposed and a fine of Rs. 1,87,09,605 has been collected through Virtual Court Application. The High Court of H.P. has also prepared a module for auto generation of SMS to violators whose Mobile number is registered in CIS Software. The violators whose Mobile number is available in CIS can be

informed of the proposed fine by way of SMS also containing a link of ePay portal where he can pay proposed fine and get his challan disposed.

A software has been developed for the assistance of the translation Branch of the Registry. The user of the Translation Branch can upload the Hindi translation of Judgments on the High Court Website for availability to General Public. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented in the District Judiciary of the Himachal Pradesh from 18th July 2024. For successful implementation of NSTEP, a total number of 482 smart phones have been procured for Baliff/Process Servers.

Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records (FASTER) has been implemented at High Court and District headquarter level. Steps are also being taken to expand the same at Taluka level. eFiling 3.0 has been successfully tested and implemented in High Court and District Judiciary of the State from 23.03.2024. The older version of eFiling 1.0 has been migrated to eFiling 3.0. As on 19.08.2024, a total of 1915 cases have been efiled in the High Court of H.P. and 75835 cases have been efiled in District Judiciary.

Facility of hearing cases through Hybrid mode has been provided in all the Courts Rooms of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh. With the aid of Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) platform, the metadata of FIR and charge sheet can be accessed by all the High Courts and subordinate courts. ICJS has been implemented in District Judiciary of the Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. 01.01.2024. The data pertaining to FIR and Charge sheets are directly consumed in DC CIS 3.2 from the CCTNS server.

Neutral Citation has been implemented in High Court of Himachal Pradesh. The citation number is affixed on the top right corner of every page of the Final order/judgment and visible on the website of High Court of H.P. A search facility has also been given on the website of High Court of Himachal Pradesh wherein Final Orders/

Judgments can be searched using neutral citation number. ePayment Application has been made live for District Judiciary of the State enabling online payment of Court Fee, Fine, Penalty and Judicial Deposits. ePayment mechanism has also been adopted for the High Court of Himachal Pradesh where Court Fee can be paid directly through online mode or by visiting the Online Court Fee Counter established in the High Court for this purpose.

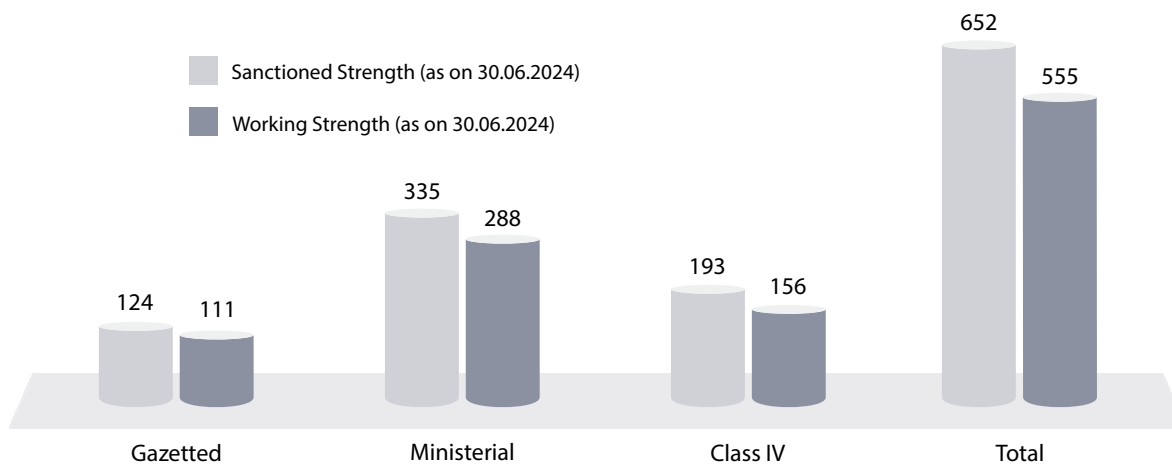
Case type wise court fee information for civil and criminal cases was made available on the Website of High Court of Himachal Pradesh. A facility has been provided on High Court and District Courts websites where real time data of Digital Display Boards is reflected for information of Advocates, litigants and public at large. With real-time data displayed on digital boards, advocates, litigants, and the public can instantly access information about case hearings as soon as they are called by the court. An online module has been developed for the High Court and District Courts in the State wherein Advocates can apply online for certified copy and can pay the requisite fee online. SMS is sent to respective Advocates informing them about the status of the certified copy applied for (*i.e.* issue date, ready date, etc.). The link for online certified copy module is provided on High Court/District Court Websites. The module is integrated with Stock Holding Corporation for online payment of the fee.

An open space repository software *i.e.* D-space has been customized by the High Court and it is used to store repository of disposed off cases. As on 19.08.2024, a total number of 1,06,032 files have been scanned and digitally stored. Further, process of digitization of disposed and pending record of the High Court and District Judiciary is in progress.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-ILR (HP Series) Search Engine facility was launched on website of High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 6th September, 2024.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023**	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan#	96,25,000	6,42,89,000	10,84,12,000
Non-Plan#	58,19,87,000	65,22,86,000	60,24,97,000
Total	59,16,12,000	71,65,75,000	71,09,09,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data is revised by the High Court.

Budget is now being allocated under Revenue and Capital Heads.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	13

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	13
Highest	13

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	5,163
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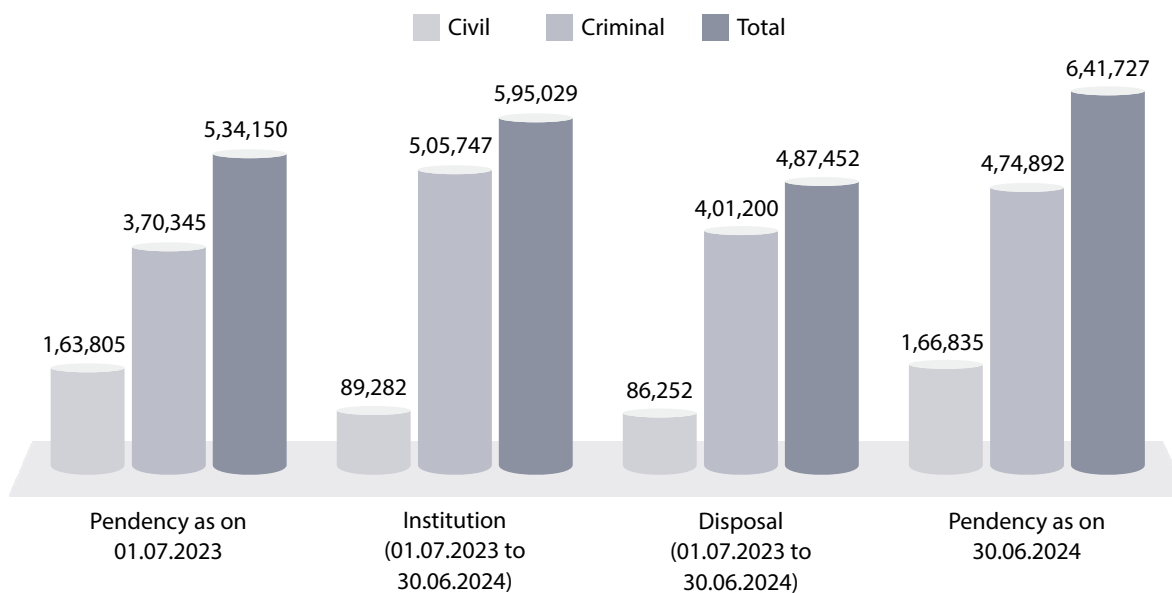
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226& 227)	17,754	12,841	10,318	20,277
Company Matters	21	0	2	19
Contempt (Civil)	501	699	573	627
Review (Civil)	183	137	88	232
Matrimonial Matters	347	45	60	332
Arbitration Matters	707	1,223	1,136	794
Civil Revisions	814	164	181	797
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	112	9	34	87
Civil Appeals	6,975	698	934	6,739
Land Acquisition matters	1,894	45	184	1,755
MACT Matters	2,657	316	192	2,781
Civil Suits (Original Side)	362	67	55	374
Other than above	49,102	28,700	23,011	54,791
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4	24	17	11
Criminal Revisions	2,327	742	385	2,684
Bail Applications *	249	2,514	2,307	207
Criminal Appeals *	4,864	660	256	5,268
Death Sentence Reference	1	0	0	1
Contempt (Criminal)	4	2	2	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	3,847	5,184	4,333	4,698
Other than above *	1,902	1,964	1,666	2,200

* Data revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

179



**Working
Strength**

160



Vacancy

19

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	4,027
Criminal	3,482
Total	7,509



10

High Court of
Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tashi Rabstan, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Javed Iqbal Wani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Akram Chowdhary
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sindhu Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Bharti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnesh Oswal	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Moksha Khajuria Kazmi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Chatterji Koul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wasim Sadiq Nargal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Sekhri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Puneet Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Yousuf Wani

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

Before bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories- Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh- by coming into force of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 on 31st October, 2019, the State of Jammu and Kashmir consisted of three different divisions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The political and geographical amalgamation of these three divisions took place on 16th March 1846. In the Year 1928, a full-fledged High Court of Jammu and Kashmir was established. Vide the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939, an independent judicial body with the High Court of Judicature at the top was established. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India in October, 1947 was followed by promulgation of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950 by the President of India, specifying the provisions of the Constitution of India which were applicable to the State. In 1957, the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force and a provision was made so as to ensure that the High Court established under Order No.1 of 1928 issued by Maharaja of the State could continue to exercise the jurisdiction in relation to the State even after coming into force of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Vide Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1960, the jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India in its entirety, was extended to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Vide the Constitution (Application to J&K) Order 2019, C.O 271 notified vide Notification dated 05.08.2019 read with Declaration under Article 370(3) of the Constitution, C.O 273 notified vide Notification dated 06.08.2019, provisions of Constitution of India as amended from time to time, without any modifications or exceptions, have been made applicable to the State of J&K.

On bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories from 31st October, 2019, by application of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 its Section 75 provides that the existing High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the common High Court of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. Pursuant to Order of Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Justice issued vide S.O. 2860(E) dated 16.07.2021 read with High Court Order No. 559 of 2021/RG dated 23.07.2021 the High Court is called "The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh".

The High Court has two buildings, one at each wing of the High Court at Srinagar and Jammu. Both the wings of the High Court function throughout the year. The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court move from one wing to other as per roster. The Judicial branches of the High Court remain functional in each wing of the High Court throughout the year. Keeping in view the future requirements, the High Court of J&K and Ladakh has also initiated the process for construction of new High Court buildings both at Jammu and Srinagar. For the High Court Complex Srinagar total land of 500 kanals has been acquired at Rakh-i- Gund, Bemina, Srinagar and construction work of the said project is presently going on. So far as construction of new High Court Building at Jammu, land comprising of 813 kanals has been acquired at Raika, Jammu. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India laid down the foundation stone of the project on 28.06.2023.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Legal Aid Defense Counsel Offices have been operationalized in all the 20 districts of the UT of J&K. Six National LokAdalats were held during the year 2023 and 2024 (upto 1st July) in which about 6.70 lakh cases were settled. During this very period, 29 Special/General LokAdalats were also held in which about 55,000 cases were settled. From 1st April 2023- 1st May 2024, under the J & K Victim Compensation Scheme, 2019, cumulative amount of Rs.2,18,74,000/- was disbursed in a total of 108 cases. The J&K Legal Services Authority is having 200 trained mediators. 288 cases were assigned to the mediators in the year 2024 upto 01.07.2024, out of which 63 cases were settled through mediation. Mega Legal Awareness Camps were organized in different districts of UT of Jammu and Kashmir with the active co-operation of the District Administrations, DLSAs and other stakeholders.

During 2023-2024, the Jammu and Kashmir Judicial Academy under the aegis of High Court of J&K and Ladakh conducted a programme on the three new criminal laws which came into force with effect from July 01st, 2024. The Judicial Academy also organised programmes to address the issues of gender bias and safety and security of the women officers/

Officials at workplace. A training programme on Conversion of Court room into VWDC and various workshops for Judicial Officers were also organized. The Academy also organized programmes for Registrars and Sub-registrars on Registration Act at both its campuses; and also conducted special programmes on special legislations. 8,515 persons benefited under different Legal Aid Schemes of the J&K Legal Services Authority during the year 2024 (upto 01.07.2024). New Legal Aid Clinics were established – at Kathua on 29.09.2023; and at Reasi on 09.03.2024.

Vidhik Seva Kendras have been established in each wing of the High Court at Jammu and Srinagar and in 14 districts of the UT of J&K. The 19th All India Legal Services Authorities' Meet was organized at Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir on 30th June, 2023 and 1st July, 2023. 114 Undertrials were released during the "Under Trial Review Committee Special Campaign 2023". The DLSAs across the UT of Jammu and Kashmir effectively carried out 'Restoring the Youth: Pan-India Campaign for Identifying Juveniles in Prisons and Rendering Legal Assistance-2024'. On 13th August, 2023, the J&K Legal Services Authority organized a 'Tiranga' rally to mark 75 Years of India's Independence, which was flagged off from the premises of Srinagar Wing of the High Court



High Court Building at Jammu

of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh and culminated at the historical “Ghanta Ghar” at Lal Chowk. As a part of Swachhata Pakhwada - Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS-2023), a massive cleanliness drive was carried out by all the Legal Services Institutions across the UT of J&K as a tribute to Father of the Nation on the eve of his birth anniversary on October 02, 2023.

On 2nd May, 2024, there was a meeting of Election Commission of J&K UT with J&K Legal Services Authority to Enhance Voter Awareness for General Election 2024 in Kashmir. The J&K Legal Services Authority in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority, Srinagar organised an awareness program for students on the topic “Substance Abuse: Consequences, Prevention, and Challenges” on May 17, 2024; and a two day Mega Medical Camp at Central Jail Srinagar which concluded on May 22, 2024.

After bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir State into two Union territories, i.e. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, the Administration of Union territory of Ladakh constituted the Ladakh Legal Services Authority, vide S.O No. 05 dated 24th

February, 2022, in terms of Sub-Section 1 of Section 6 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. During Jan, 2023 to April, 2024, a total of 197 awareness programs were conducted by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) functioning under supervision and control of the Ladakh Legal Services Authority and 2,518 cases were disposed in National Lok Adalats during this very period.



Technological Accomplishments

Steps were taken to ensure that SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) translation tool reaches its target audience in optimal manner possible, and dedicated efforts were made on Urdu language translation (which was in its nascent stage and alpha mode) enhancing its accuracy to an impressive high of 70-80 percentile.

Till date, e-Sewa Kendra(s) have been established in nine District Court Complexes across the UTs of J&K and Ladakh. There is one Seva Kendra at the High Court Complex, Jammu. The functional e-Sewa Kendra(s) are already of great help to the litigants assisting them in accessing the benefits of the e-Courts Project seamlessly while informing them about various e-Initiatives available to them. Additionally, these Kendras facilitate “e-Mulakaat sessions” between jail inmates and their relatives.

All the District Court websites have transitioned to the S3WaaS platform. Previously hosted on the Drupal platform, the court websites are now managed on S3WaaS, which offers improved security, scalability, and accessibility features, including screen readers, high contrast, and font control options for specially-abled individuals.

NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) solution stands fully implemented

and is now fully operational in the entire District Judiciary of J&K and Ladakh. Initially, the High Court procured 500 cell phones for the Process Server(s) and Bailiff(s) of the District Judiciary to implement the NSTEP Application. As part of Phase III of the e-Courts Project, the High Court has now procured 35 additional cell phones for the remaining bailiff(s) and Process Server(s) to fully implement the solution. The Process Server(s), Bailiff(s), and associated staff have received the necessary training to use the NSTEP Application.

To make effective use of database created through National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and to make the information available to public in real time, LED Display Message Sign Board System, popularly known as “Justice Clock”, have been installed at both wings of the High Court of J&K and Ladakh.

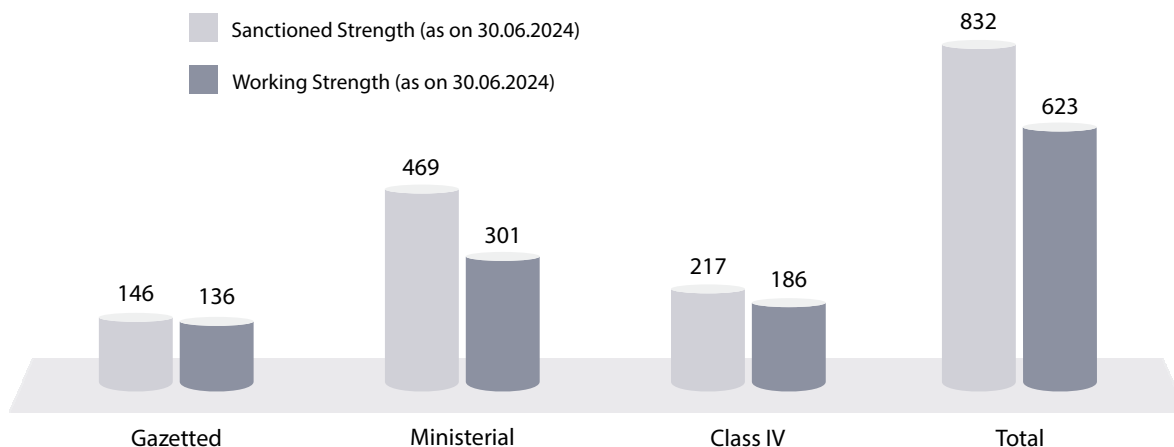
To manage the digital files of the High Court and regulate the functioning of the Benches, the High Court is in the process of the development of a customized Document Management System (DMS). Currently two Virtual Traffic Courts are functioning in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: A Committee to implement and roll out the digital publication has been constituted by the High Court.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023**	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,10,64,70,000	99,83,00,000	1,08,71,00,000
Total	1,10,64,70,000	99,83,00,000	1,08,71,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	16

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	15
Highest	16

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

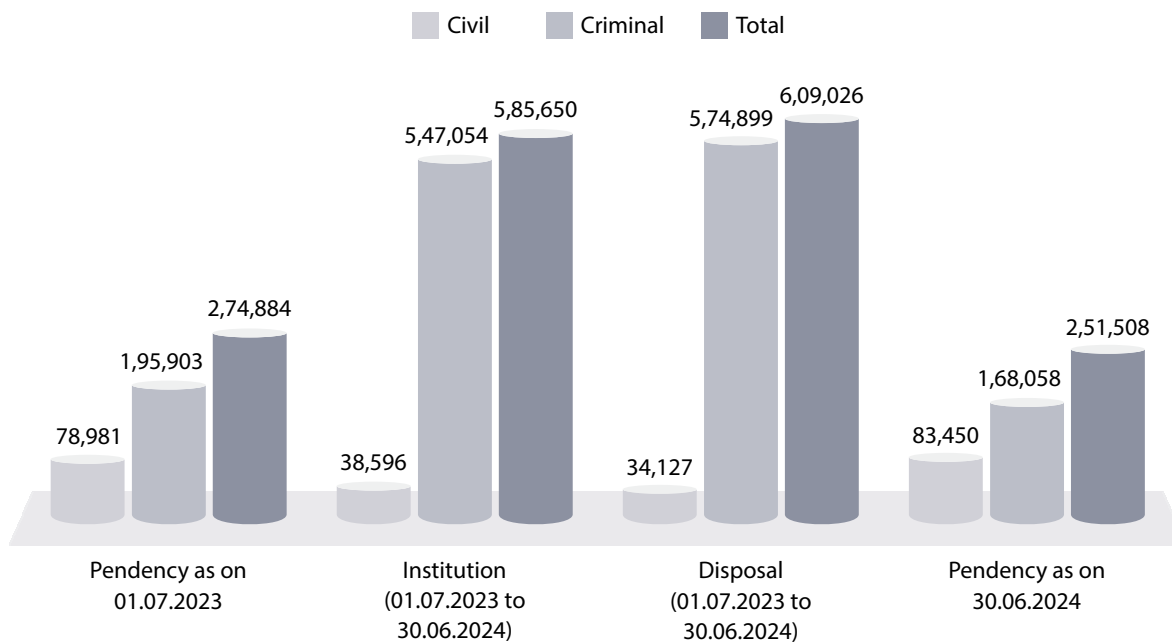
Cases more than 10 years old	9,738
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	26,777	6,295	6,229	26,843
Company Matters	9	4	0	13
Contempt (Civil)	6,217	747	821	6,143
Review (Civil)	626	154	57	723
Matrimonial Matters	79	16	8	87
Arbitration Matters	372	209	136	445
Civil Revisions	310	127	122	315
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	166	101	102	165
Civil Appeals	1,031	152	171	1,012
Land Acquisition matters	889	628	137	1,380
MACT Matters	1,472	213	221	1,464
Civil Suits (Original Side)	10	4	0	14
Other than above	2,687	1,943	2,164	2,466
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	956	639	581	1,014
Criminal Revisions	361	109	89	381
Bail Applications	564	411	366	609
Criminal Appeals	1,797	181	547	1,431
Death Sentence Reference	7	3	2	8
Contempt (Criminal)	25	5	4	26
Misc. Criminal Applications	3,841	1,445	1,277	4,009
Other than above	4,045	1,635	940	4,740

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	3,394
Criminal	5,106
Total	8,500



11

High Court of
Jharkhand

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Jharkhand*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad (The Acting Chief Justice)	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Roshan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ratnaker Bhengra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chand
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Kumar Choudhary
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shiva Nand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ambuj Nath
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navneet Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Anubha Rawat Choudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi	

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Jharkhand was created after the State of Jharkhand was carved out of the State of Bihar in November 2000 by the Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000. Earlier, the circuit Bench of Patna High Court was established on 6th March 1972 at Ranchi under the Letters Patents of Patna High Court which was made Permanent Bench w.e.f. 08th April, 1976.

Presently, High Court of Jharkhand is housed in new High Court building at Dhurwa which was inaugurated on 24th May 2023. The new High Court building houses twenty-four Court Rooms, apart from the Court Room of the Chief Justice. Beautiful well-furnished chamber, ante-room, waiting room and room of personal assistant is attached to every Court Room. The Court rooms are equipped with latest audiovisual devices, facilitating effective communication during hearings. Furthermore, the building incorporates separate rooms for Video Conferencing, a Conference Room, and an extensive library with a capacity to hold over 5 lakh books. The building also has two blocks specifically dedicated for Advocates.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Construction of 31 Courts Halls and 26 Residential units are in progress. Judicial Infrastructure Developments during 2024-25 included a 8 Court Hall at Chakardharpur Sub-Divisional Court, Chaibasa; and Gram Nyayalayas at Mandar (Ranchi), Jarmundi (Dumka) and Baharagora (East Singhbhum at Jamshedpur).

Further, six Gram Nyayalayas at Madhupur under Deoghar District, Bundu & Mander under Ranchi District, Baharagora under Jamshedpur District, Jarmundi under Dumka District & Jhumri Tilaiya under Koderma District were notified; and six posts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) were created for the aforesaid six Gram Nyayalayas. A separate space of 1500 sq. ft. for Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDCs) was marked in most of the District Courts of the State. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre is functional in 12 districts out of 24 districts in the State.

Principal District Judges/Judicial Commissioner were directed to get all cases older than twenty years resolved by the end of December, 2024 and to try to resolve cases older than ten years by the end of June, 2025.

70 training programmes were organized by the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand during the Judicial year 2023-24 including a Conference on Crime Against Women & Human Trafficking on 16th July, 2023; a State Level Conference on "Speedy qualitative disposal of Cyber Cases: Issues, Challenges & Solutions" on 17th December, 2023; and State Level Conference on Environment, Mine & Mineral Laws on 16th June, 2024.

Activities of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) during the Judicial Year 2023-

24 included a 3 Months Special Mediation Drive from 1st July to 30 September, 2023; a Colloquium on Protecting Child Rights: Legal Perspective and Training on 17th September, 2023; and a Under Trial Review Committee Special Campaign 2023 from 18th September, 2023 to 20th November, 2023. National Lok Adalats were organized on 09.09.2023 and 09.12.2023 across the State of Jharkhand by all DLSAs and HCLSC wherein 15,73,589 Cases were disposed off. Another National Lok Adalat was organized on 09.03.2024 wherein 9,61,313 Cases were disposed of. The 1st State Level Meet of Legal Aid Defence Counsels (LADCs) of Jharkhand was held on 21st April, 2024 at JHALSA, Ranchi. A Special Lok Adalat on NI Act Cases and Electricity Cases was organised by all DLSAs of Jharkhand on 27th April, 2024. A Special Lok Adalat on MACT Cases was organized by JHALSA in all DLSAs of Jharkhand on 8th June, 2024 while a Special Lok Adalat for Land and Revenue and Ancillary Matters was held on 29.06.2024.

Technological Accomplishments

Scanning & Digitization of Court Records has been started in all District and Sub-divisional Courts of Jharkhand. Till June 2024, total 2,32,19,240 pages have been digitized. The High Court of Jharkhand organized a programme on 8th May 2024, marking the launch of an Android Mobile Application of High Court and release of a QR Directory of e-Services. The Android Mobile App of the High Court can be used for accessing various Applications/ Modules/ Menu available on official website of High Court of Jharkhand. QR directory of e-Services has been released through which one can avail the e-Services and visit the website by scanning Q.R. Code through Smartphones.



New Hardware items such as latest Desktop Computers and Scanners have been provided to Court Rooms/ Court Complexes of the State of Jharkhand under eCourts Project. Additional Smart phones have been procured for Baliffs/ Process Servers of Jharkhand for serving of processes/ summons electronically. Also, Digital Signature tokens have been procured for Judicial Officers and Court Staffs.

E-filing Version 3.0 software has been launched and made live in High Court of Jharkhand as well as in the District Courts of Jharkhand. It has provision for filing of plaints, written statements, replies and various applications related to cases

online. Provision for online payment of Court fees, fines, penalties and Judicial Deposits has been made operational in High Court of Jharkhand as well as in the District Courts of Jharkhand.

Scanning & Digitization of Court Records is in process in the High Court of Jharkhand. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented in the District Courts of Jharkhand. Smartphones with 2GB data plan have been provided to Baliffs/Process Servers of Jharkhand for serving of processes/ summons electronically. Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) has been rolled out in all the District Courts of State of Jharkhand.



Panoramic view of the High Court at Ranchi

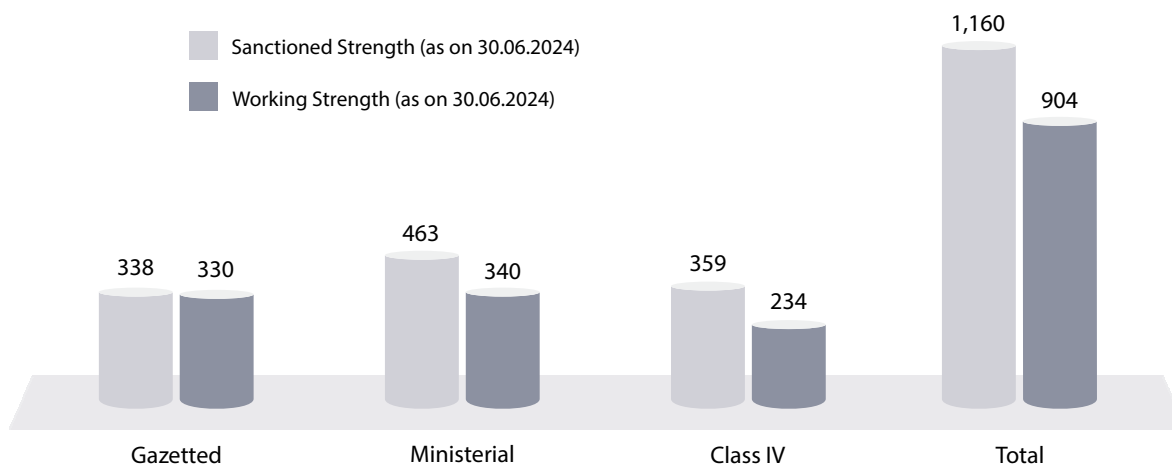
A module for online view of defective filing has been provided on High Court of Jharkhand website to view online the defects of filed cases. A number of applications have been developed In-house such as (i) Data Bank, an in-house module for keeping accumulated database of ready pending cases for listing the cases before respective Benches centrally as per requirement; (ii) Software for maintaining the data of Judicial

Officers; and (iii) Vigilance Software, an in-House application to maintain data of assessment of the character, conduct, capabilities and performance of Judicial Officers.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-HCR for High Court of Jharkhand i.e. e-Jharkhand Law Records has been launched on the website of High Court of Jharkhand.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	1,60,40,88,000	1,47,91,30,000	1,62,87,85,000
Total	1,60,40,88,000	1,47,91,30,000	1,62,87,85,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	25
Working Strength of Judges	19

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	19
Highest	20

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	15,591
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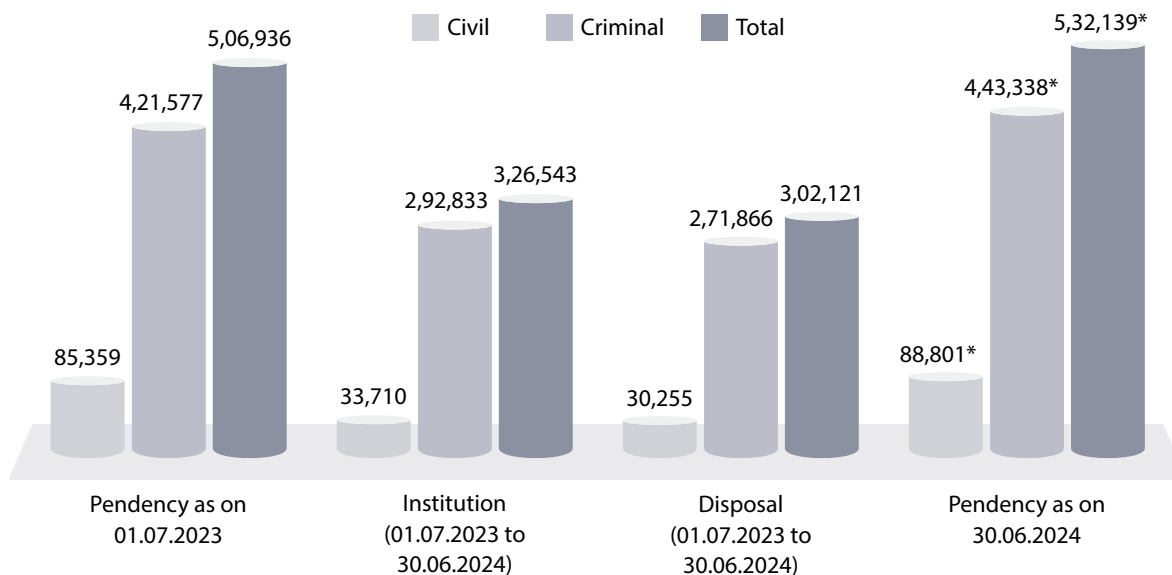
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	21,391	7,474	9,197	19,668
Company Matters	31*	1	10	22
Contempt (Civil)	1,852	1,245	1,443	1,654
Review (Civil)	322	136	77	381
Matrimonial Matters	25	5	6	24
Arbitration Matters	71	41	60	52
Civil Revisions	180	47	51	176
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	219	17	16	220
Civil Appeals	4,067	585	492	4,160
Land Acquisition matters	2,214	1,188	845	2,557
MACT Matters	1,878	412	391	1,899
Civil Suits (Original Side)	13	0	1	12
Other than above	5,445*	1,892	2,927	4,410
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	810	1,385	1,157	1,038
Criminal Revisions	4,704	1,592	1,819	4,477
Bail Applications	6,254	22,392	24,079	4,567
Criminal Appeals	24,701	2,943	2,166	25,478
Death Sentence Reference	24	2	5	21
Contempt (Criminal)	27	11	21	17
Misc. Criminal Applications	10,478	4,091	6,236	8,333
Other than above	439	321	252	508

* Data revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



* Data modified after verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

703



**Working
Strength**

500



Vacancy

203

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	6,816
Criminal	27,100
Total	33,916



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High Court of
Karnataka

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Karnataka*

Hon'ble Shri Justice N.V. Anjaria Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Shri Justice V.Kameswar Rao	Hon'ble Shri Justice E.S.Indires
Hon'ble Shri Justice Anu Sivaraman	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ravi V. Hosmani
Hon'ble Shri Justice K.Somashekar	Hon'ble Shri Justice Vishwajith Shetty
Hon'ble Shri Justice K.S.Mudagal	Hon'ble Shri Justice Lalitha Kanneganti
Hon'ble Shri Justice Sreenivas Harish Kumar	Hon'ble Shri Justice Shivashankar Amarannavar
Hon'ble Shri Justice Krishna S.Dixit	Hon'ble Shri Justice M.G.Uma
Hon'ble Shri Justice S.G.Pandit	Hon'ble Shri Justice V.Srishananda
Hon'ble Shri Justice R.Devdas	Hon'ble Shri Justice Hanchate Sanjeevkumar
Hon'ble Shri Justice B.M.Shyam Prasad	Hon'ble Shri Justice M.G.S. Kamal
Hon'ble Shri Justice S.Sunil Dutt Yadav	Hon'ble Shri Justice J.M.Khazi
Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Nawaz	Hon'ble Shri Justice Chillakur Sumalatha
Hon'ble Shri Justice H.T.Narendra Prasad	Hon'ble Shri Justice Anant Ramanath Hegde
Hon'ble Shri Justice H.P.Sandesh	Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Rachaiah
Hon'ble Shri Justice K.Natarajan	Hon'ble Shri Justice K.S.Hemalekha
Hon'ble Shri Justice S.R.Krishna Kumar	Hon'ble Shri Justice C.M.Poonacha
Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok S Kinagi	Hon'ble Shri Justice G.Basavaraja
Hon'ble Shri Justice Suraj Govindaraj	Hon'ble Shri Justice C.M. Joshi
Hon'ble Shri Justice Sachin Magadam	Hon'ble Shri Justice Umesh M.Adiga
Hon'ble Shri Justice N.S.Sanjay Gowda	Hon'ble Shri Justice T.G. Shivashankare Gowda
Hon'ble Shri Justice Jyoti Mulimani	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ramachandra D. Huddar
Hon'ble Shri Justice R. Nataraj	Hon'ble Shri Justice Venkatesh Naik T.
Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Chandangoudar	Hon'ble Shri Justice Vijaykumar A. Patil
Hon'ble Shri Justice Pradeep Singh Yerur	Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajesh Rai K.
Hon'ble Shri Justice M. Nagaprasanna	Hon'ble Shri Justice K.V. Aravind
Hon'ble Shri Justice M.I. Arun	

*As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

Initially, administration of justice in the erstwhile princely State of Mysore graduated from the locally confined Sadar Munsiff to the judges of the Huzur Adalath and to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore in 1856. The post was re-designated in the year 1881 as the Chief Judge, while the Court was renamed as the Chief Court of Mysore on 28 May 1884. The Chief Court was designated as "High Court of Mysore" on 30 January 1929. The Chief Court of Mysore expanded its territorial jurisdiction beginning from the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station Area in Bangalore to the then Maharaja of Mysore, by Act XXIV of 1947, to the inclusion of the State of Coorg by Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Act, 1952 and Bellary (now Ballari) district in the year 1953.

On the re-organization of States in the year 1956, High Court of Mysore extended its jurisdiction to the entire State of Mysore, which was re-named as 'High Court of Karnataka', with effect from 1st

November 1973. Subsequently, Circuit Benches of the High Court were set up at Dharwad, and at Gulbarga (now Kalaburagi). The Circuit Benches were made permanent Benches in the year 2013. The High Court at Bengaluru is now called as the Principal Bench of the High Court of Karnataka. The building in which the High Court at Bengaluru is functioning, is called Attara Kacheri. The Attara Kacheri is a two-storied building of stone, and brick, coloured in an earthy red hue, in Graeco-Roman style of classical form of architecture – a structure of vast expanse with iconic porticos at the centre, and at the two ends of the elevation. It covers an area of 1.95 lakh square feet. The arcaded building contains several spacious rooms and verandas, and has abundant light and ventilation. The new annexe of the Attara Kacheri was inaugurated in mid 1995.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

In recent years, the High Court has issued guidelines to all Judges of the District Judiciary to ensure speedy trial and disposal of cases relating to or concerned with Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Women and Children; Senior Citizens above 65 years; Marginalized Sections of Society; Persons with Disabilities, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; Prevention of Corruption Act; Juvenile Justice Cases; Adoption Cases; Foreign Nationals; Motor Vehicle Cases; Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985; HIV Positive Litigants; and

Under Trial Prisoners. Also, Guidelines for disposal of very old cases have been issued such as, cases more than five year old, more than seven year old and more than ten year old. The aforesaid concern is also borne in mind by the Judges of the High Court while hearing such types of cases out of turn for ensuring speedy adjudication of such cases.

Judicial Process Re-engineering (JPR) for BPR (Business Process Re-engineering) Report and supplementary report suggesting amendments to Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice and Report suggesting amendments to Karnataka Criminal



Front view of the Circuit Bench at Kalaburagi of the High Court



Rules of Practice is completed. All the Judicial Officers in the State of Karnataka are provided with online library facility.

During the judicial year 2023-24, 6197 cases were settled in the Karnataka Mediation Centre. From December 2023 to July 2024, Karnataka Mediation Centre conducted 07 Continuing Mediation Education (CME) Programmes for the mediators of Karnataka Mediation Centre, Bengaluru and Kalaburagi & Dharwad Benches and also for mediators across the State by live streaming the programme on You-tube Channel of Karnataka Mediation Centre. From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024, 9,41,626 cases pending before the

Courts have been settled and 1,03,85,530 pre-litigation cases have been settled in the National Lok Adalats throughout the State. On 29.07.2023, a "Lecture Series of Fundamentals of Bail" was organized at Karnataka Judicial Academy. On 07.09.2023, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority and Children of India Foundation Organized " A Consultation with media on solution to the problems of Devadasi Women and Children". On 24.02.2024, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, District Legal Services Authority, Mandya, Taluk Legal Services Committee and Advocate Association, Maddur in collaboration with Bharati Education Trust, Bharatinagar, Karnataka State Karnataka State



Dharwad Bench of the High Court

Voice Women and Children's Institute organized a "Global Social Justice And Feticide Prevention And Legal Awareness Campaign on property Rights of the Girl Child". Two days workshop training programme for presiding officers of the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunal in the State on the topic "Labour laws and Industrial Disputes Act and other related laws" was held on 23.02.2024 and 24.02.2024 at Karnataka Judicial Academy.

One day workshop training program for Scientific Officers of Forensic Science Laboratories was held on 06.04.2024 on topics including articulation of evidence in Courts, relevance of section 65(B) of

Evidence Act, Expert evidence, common errors committed during chief/cross examination and other legal aspects at Karnataka Judicial Academy. Bail Lecture Series on 29.07.2023 was organized by the Karnataka Judicial Academy in association with Karnataka State Legal Services Authority. The Karnataka Judicial Academy hosted the Stakeholders' Consultation on Child Protection organized on 06.08.2023 by the Juvenile Justice Committee of the High Court of Karnataka. The Karnataka Judicial Academy provided training on the Three New Criminal Laws, 2023 – the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), for 1120 Judges from District

Judiciary and 706 Prosecutors across the State for three days each in 09 batches from 31.05.2024 to 29.06.2024.

Technological Accomplishments

To bridge the digital divide, e-Seva Kendras are coming up in all the Court Complexes in the State to enable the Advocates and the Litigant Public to have free access to the systems to enable them to make e-Filing and to avail various e-Courts services free of charge. Secondly, as a part of knowledge management and to give open and free access to the reported and reportable Judgments, an e-ILR platform has been rolled out with several search parameters for ease of making investigation of many precedents. Similarly, the introduction of bilingual online ILR would also meet the agenda of the AI Assisted Legal Translation Advisory Committee

of the Supreme Court of India i.e., to start digital law reports accompanied by making available translated versions of Judgments in vernacular language. Further, the e-Filing platform 3.0 is rolled out in all the Court establishments of the State. The enablement of e-Pay portal is also part of implementation of feature in e-Filing 3.0 which has been enabled in all the Courts in the State.

In order to enable the alleged offenders of traffic violation to participate in the proceedings where challans are issued by the Police, the system called Virtual Court is in the place at Bengaluru which provides for virtual process eliminating the presence of offenders before such Court and now the said system of Virtual Court is being rolled out in five other cities of the State where Police Commissionerates are functioning. Online Digital Case Diary is one



of the platform provided by the High Court for the Advocates, Litigants and Government Departments to profile their cases across the State in the form of a dashboard to keep track of the same digitally eliminating the usage of paper based diary.

Under Phase III of the e-Courts Project, migration of websites to new S3WAAS (Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website) platform is projected and in the said effort the High Court of Karnataka completed the migration of all the 30 District Courts. To improve User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UE), the website of the High Court has been revamped with a new look and feel having additional features making it an accessible website. As a part of the revamped website, a dedicated dashboard has been developed for the Judges with login credentials having beneficial features to access various services.



Principal Bench of the High Court, Bengaluru

A platform called FASTER-Karnataka has been developed in the High Court of Karnataka. Same would help in minimizing the physical movement of any such communication between High Court and District Judiciary. The High Court of Karnataka has implemented CCTV Projects in 12 District Courts. The High Court of Karnataka, as a part of CIS module, has started generating summons and notices in vernacular language for easy access of the contents of the same by the common litigants in the local language known to them.

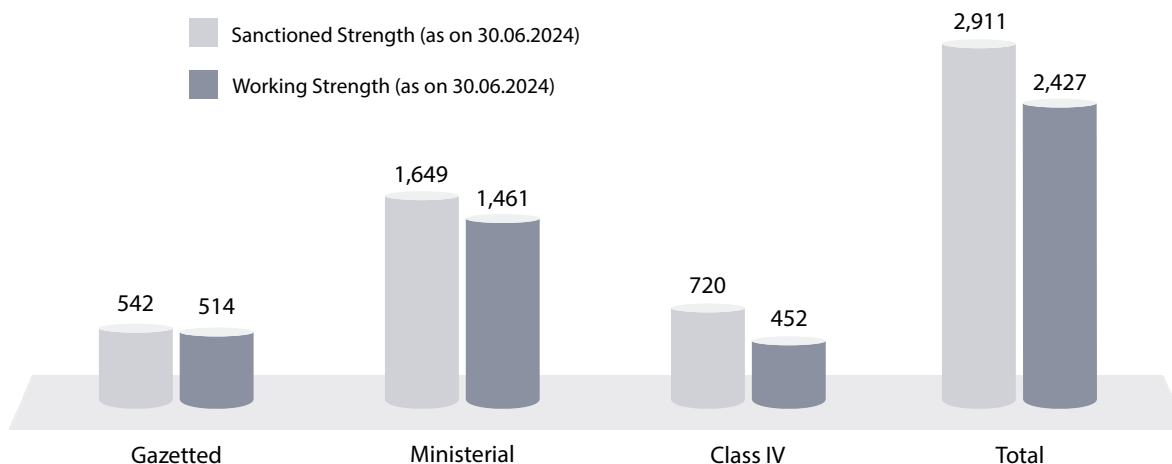
The High Court of Karnataka imparted digital accessibility training to visually challenged employees of the State Judiciary from 11.09.2023 onwards for 2 days in 18 batches.

As a part of preparedness for digital ecosystem, namely to have a paperless workflow, the High Court has taken up the project of placing integrated hardware for running VC Platform and for paperless workflow in 300 District Courts in addition to the High Court. In order to ensure uninterrupted power supply to ICT hardware in courts, the Solar Power Backup Project has been taken up in 40 Court locations under Phase III of the e-Courts Project.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: High Court of Karnataka has rolled out an e-ILR/e-HCR platform with several search parameters. Similarly, introduction of bilingual online e-ILR would also meet the agenda of AI Assisted Legal Translation Advisory Committee of Supreme Court of India i.e., to start digital law reports accompanied by making available translated versions of Judgments in vernacular language. However, no separate platform as D-HCR is established. The existing eILR/e-HCR platform is made available in separate URL of High Court of Karnataka website.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	2,99,54,12,000	3,60,63,19,000	3,69,40,34,000
Total	2,99,54,12,000	3,60,63,19,000	3,69,40,34,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	62
Working Strength of Judges	50

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	50
Highest	52

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

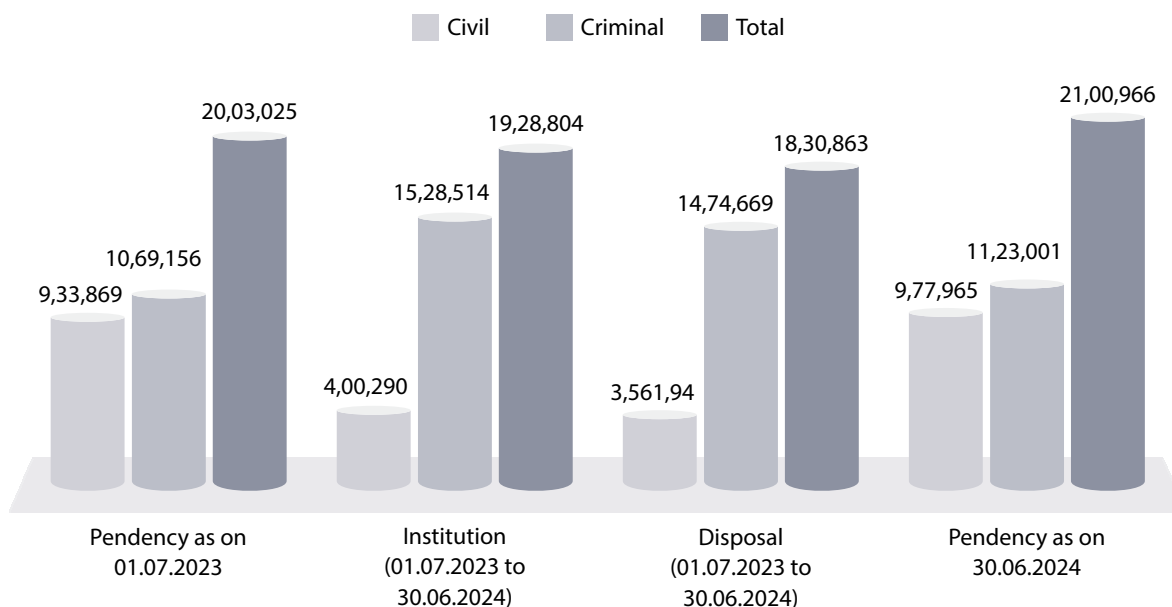
Cases more than 10 years old	15,868
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	82,805	45,712	37,046	91,471
Company Matters	2,254	1,055	807	2,502
Contempt (Civil)	1,669	2,080	1,587	2,162
Review (Civil)	2,928	2,426	2,674	2,680
Matrimonial Matters	2,869	928	475	3,322
Arbitration Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Revisions	3,828	1,878	1,776	3,930
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,084	671	160	2,595
Civil Appeals	66,596	15,103	13,222	68,477
Land Acquisition matters	8,624	3,893	870	11,647
MACT Matters	49,693	10,024	12,399	47,318
Civil Suits (Original Side)	18	0	3	15
Other than above	4,068	2,970	2,042	4,996
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	8,120	2,422	2,820	7,722
Bail Applications	2,941	6,191	6,321	2,811
Criminal Appeals	17,602	3,686	3,193	18,095
Death Sentence Reference	21	1	10	12
Contempt (Criminal)	27	22	16	33
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	15,020	15,324	9,367	20,977

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

1,375



**Working
Strength**

1,131



Vacancy

244

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	36,215
Criminal	24,410
Total	60,625



13

High Court of
Kerala

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Kerala*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J. Desai	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Kauser Edappagath
Hon'ble Dr. Justice A. K. Jayasankaran Nambiar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Badharudeen
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Narendran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Viju Abraham
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Nias C. P.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basant Balaji
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan V.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Jayachandran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sathish Ninan	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sophy Thomas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan Ramachandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.G.Ajithkumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somarajan P.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice C.S. Sudha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shoba Annamma Eapen
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. G. Arun	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Johnson John
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Nagaresh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Girish
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.S.Dias	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Pratheep Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.V.Kunhikrishnan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.A.Abdul Hakhim
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.R.Ravi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syam Kumar V. M.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bechu Kurian Thomas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harisankar V. Menon
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopinath P.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Manu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Murali Purushothaman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Easwaran S.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ziyad Rahman A.A.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.M. Manoj
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Babu	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M. B. Snehalatha

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Kerala came into being on 1st November 1956, with its seat at Ernakulam. The territorial jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala extends to the entire State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2023-2024, a number of Courts, namely, Fast Track Special Court-II, Neyyattinkara; Special Court for the trial of offences under the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram; Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Attappady at Agali and Fast Track Special Court, Alathur started functioning and JFCMC, Nilambur was converted into Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Nilambur. As part of the implementation of the 'Modernisation of Subordinate Courts' Scheme, for the Financial Year 2023-2024, sanctions have been accorded for the purchase of photocopiers, inverters, LAN portals, sanitary napkin incinerators and water dispensers/purifiers for various courts in the District Judiciary. Construction of Family Court building & Mobile E-seva Kendra, at Muttom, Thodupuzha and Court Complex, Kattappana in Idukki District, Court Complex, Kayamkulam in Alappuzha District and Court Complex, Manjeri in Malappuram District were completed and inaugurated on 25.05.2024, 03.11.2023, 24.10.2023 and 18.02.2024 respectively.

A Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre cum Child Friendly Room at the Court centre, Kozhikode commenced on 16.03.2023. e-Post service rendered by the INDIA POST was introduced as a new option for service of summons / notices / orders to respondents. As a pilot phase, delivery of articles by e- Post has been made available only in Thiruvananthapuram District and this shall be extended to all districts of Kerala.

The High Court, with an aim to enhance efficacy and expediency in the e-filing and to reduce human efforts in the process, has introduced Machine Scrutiny (Auto Scrutiny). At present

the facility is available in the matter of Bail Application and Writ Appeal. Periodical meetings of the SCMS Committee are held with the District Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate of all the Districts and the pendency and reason for the pendency of long pending cases are closely monitored. Also, steps were taken to identify the reasons for non-disposal of older matters and to overcome the hurdles. A POCSO club named "Thanal" was inaugurated under the leadership of DLSA and TLSC Devikulam in association with High Range School Mattupetty.

During 2023-24, Kerala Judicial Academy conducted 101 Capacity Building Programmes for judicial officers which included 9 soft skill development programmes, 15 knowledge enhancement programs, 10 skill enhancement programmes and 27 special training programmes. This includes 35 ECT programmes including one program for Ubuntu CIS Master Trainers. From 1-07-2023 to 30-06-2024, the Academy conducted a total of 108 programmes. The Kerala High Court Library has successfully completed fifth phase digitization comprising 2,32,558 pages of old books in various fields of Law. All the digitized documents are made available intranet (IP).

Technological Accomplishments

e-Office was implemented in the District Judiciary at the Judicial Districts of Manjeri, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Kalpetta, Palakkad and Union Territory of Lakshadweep during the period from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024 with an aim to improve the administrative functions through more efficient, effective and transparent processes. Mobile eSewa Kendra was inaugurated on 25.05.2024 in the Judicial District of Thodupuzha. ePayment of Court



Fees was introduced in the District Judiciary for Bail applications (fresh) filed before the District and Sessions Courts as well as for the Interlocutory Applications (IA) filed before the civil courts and for the Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions (CMP) filed before the Criminal Courts, on optional basis through wallet facility w.e.f 25.09.2023.

A new module for the Machine Scrutiny of Bail Application Cases was introduced on 10.07.2023 by the High Court of Kerala. This module allows e-filers to choose between 'Auto Scrutiny' and 'Scrutiny by Filing Scrutiny Officer' for scrutinising bail applications.

The High Court of Kerala has developed an end-to-end solution for service of summons,



Front view of the High Court

notices and other documents of the High Court through digital mode. For this, the Department of Posts has come up with a solution which integrates e-post and speed post services. The Digital University of Kerala was entrusted to study the areas of operation of the High Court in which Artificial Intelligence(AI) can be implemented. As part of this, a team from

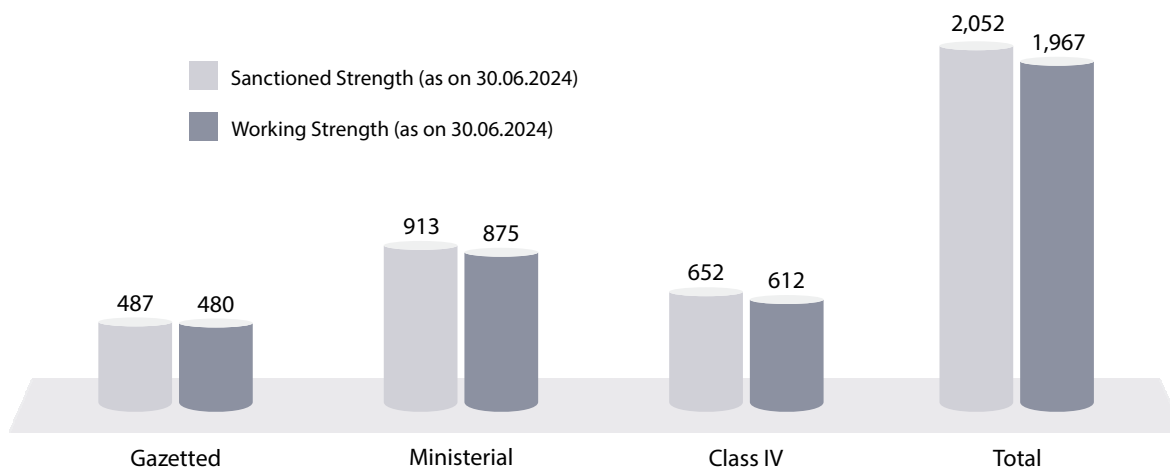
the Digital University visited the High Court on 08.08.2023 for identifying the areas wherein AI can be implemented in the High Court immediately and also to conduct a requirement analysis in this connection.

The High Court has added some additional modules in the existing Recruitment Portal. Different Modules such as One-time registration system, Single steps for Job Application with file upload, payment gateway and admit card download, Report Module, Exam Center Auto Allocation, Integration with A Section Dashboard for appointment related process, Rotation chart automation etc. has been added to the existing portal.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: Law Reporting Council of the High Court had decided to implement e-HCR (e-ILR, Kerala Series) (grant free access to the public to the I.L.R website like e-SCR site) and to cease the printing of the Journal [ILR Kerala Series] from 2025 onwards. The above decision had been approved by the Chief Justice of the High Court and has been communicated to the State Government for concurrence in this regard.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	3,64,82,000	3,65,00,000	3,65,00,000
Non-Plan	1,82,40,48,000	1,88,42,83,000	1,93,77,44,000
Total	1,86,05,30,000	1,92,07,83,000	1,97,42,44,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data Revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	47
Working Strength of Judges	41

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	42
Highest	32

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	28,835
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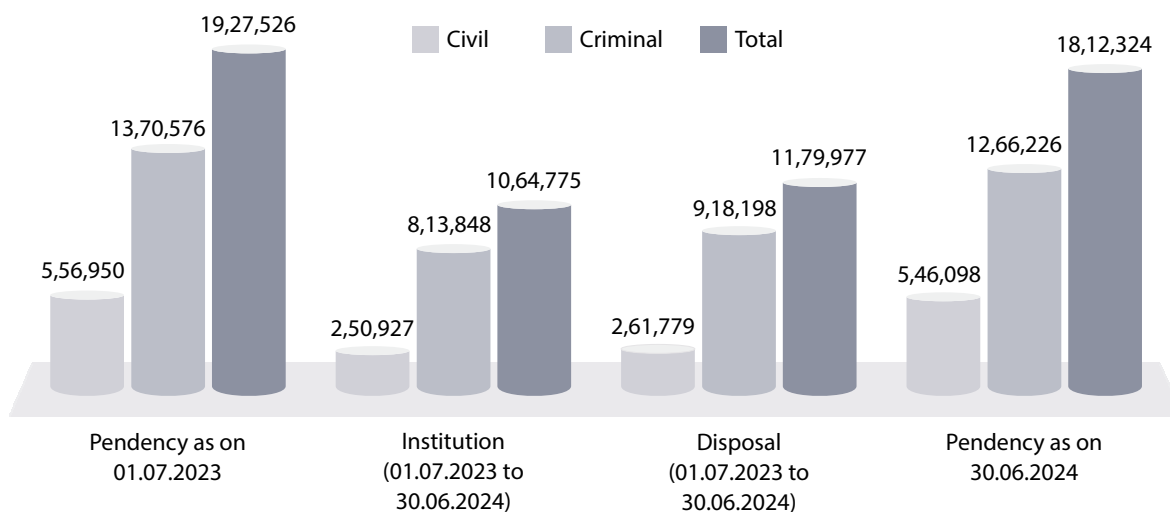
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226& 227)	1,00,579	51,986	51,080	1,01,485
Company Matters	10,897	2,344	547	12,694
Contempt (Civil)	4,389	3,171	3,871	3,689
Review (Civil)	2,054*	1,444	1,413	2,085
Matrimonial Matters	7,043	1,017	600	7,460
Arbitration Matters	427	298	282	443
Civil Revisions	5,406	997	1,256	5,147
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	117	84	48	153
Civil Appeals	26,286	3,360	3,732	25,914
Land Acquisition matters	2,516	110	517	2,109
MACT Matters	31,439	3,878	2,310	33,007
Civil Suits (Original Side)	31	11	9	33
Other than above	3,467*	1,888	1,949	3,406
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,754	2,385	2,300	1,839
Criminal Revisions	15,334	1,773	2,918	14,189
Bail Applications	2,983	11,807	13,339	1,451
Criminal Appeals	18,432	2,244	1,184	19,492
Death Sentence Reference	14	5	3	16
Contempt (Criminal)	12	7	6	13
Misc. Criminal Applications	15,615	11,745	10,315	17,045
Other than above	413	614	541	486

* Data Revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

612



**Working
Strength**

543



Vacancy

69

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	8,406
Criminal	25,035
Total	33,441



14

High Court of
Madhya Pradesh

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Madhya Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Kait, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Chand Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Paliwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Rusia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Duppala Venkata Ramana
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopesh Chandra Varshney
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Smt. Anuradha Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sudhakar Kalgaonkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurpal Singh Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prem Narayan Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Abhyankar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Kumar Paliwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dwivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hirdesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishal Dhagat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avnindra Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishal Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay Saraf
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Smt. Sunita Yadav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar Vani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pranay Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramod Kumar Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maninder Singh Bhatti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Binod Kumar Dwivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarka Dhish Bansal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devnarayan Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milind Ramesh Phadke	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Singh

* As on 01.10.2024



Brief Introduction

The State of Madhya Pradesh which came into existence on 1st November, 1956 under the State Reorganization Act, 1956, earlier formed part of "Central Province and Berar" and was within the jurisdiction of Nagpur. The Nagpur High Court was established for Central Province and Berar by virtue of the Letters Patent dated 2nd of January 1936, issued under Section 108 of the Government of India Act, 1915, by King Emperor, George the Fifth. The Letters Patent, where under the Nagpur High Court was constituted and invested with jurisdiction, continued in force even after adoption of the Constitution of India on 26th of January 1950 by virtue of Articles 225 and 372 thereof.

After creation of the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Nagpur High Court was shifted to Jabalpur with effect from 1st November, 1956 and rechristened as "High Court of Madhya Pradesh" with its Principal Seat at Jabalpur; and two temporary benches of the High Court were constituted at Indore and Gwalior. Later, by virtue of Presidential Notification dated 18 November, 1968, the President of India, after consultation with the Governor of Madhya Pradesh and the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, established permanent Benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Indore and Gwalior. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur is functional in a building designed by Henry Irwin, CIE, PWD, in 1886 and completed in 1889 at the cost of Rs.3 lacs. The building is constructed in brick-lime with ornamental towers and cornices. The architecture of the building is mixed baroque and oriental.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Various initiatives have been taken by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh for ensuring speedy disposal of cases, such as (i) sorting out and listing of the cases, which are stale, ineffective etc. on priority basis; (ii) E-filing of cases and hearing of the cases through Hybrid Mode (Physical as well as Virtual Mode); (iii) sorting out of the cases, which can be settled by the parties as per guidelines of M.P. State Legal Service Authority and listing them before the National Lok Adalat/Regular Lok Adalat; and (iv) sorting and priority listing of oldest cases for final hearing. The foundation stone for construction of High Court Annexe Building, was laid on 27th September, 2023. The construction work commenced from 1st January, 2024 and is under progress.

Insofar as District Judiciary in the State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, during the period 01-07-2023 to 30-06-2024, six Court complexes and 135 Court rooms were constructed. During this

period, four National Lok Adalats were organized by the M.P. State Legal Services Authority (MPSLSA). In these Lok Adalats 5,09,723 cases were settled. 2,245 Mediation Awareness Programmes were organized by all District Legal Services Authorities working across the State.

In order to spread awareness by utilizing the potential and opportunities offered by technology, an initiative named "Access to Justice at your doorstep" through YouTube was launched by MPSLSA on 26.09.2023. Further, a programme "Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms under Section 89 CPC" was organized in collaboration with Doordarshan, Bhopal on 9th January, 2024 to spread awareness about various ADR Mechanisms. A one-day workshop "Samvedana" was organized by MPSLSA on 15.07.2023 on the topic "Child Psychology and all-round Development of Children".

Concept of "Tele-Medicine" services to jail inmates languishing in jails across the State was also introduced during the year. 43,68,674 court



Aerial Lateral view of the High Court, Principal Seat at Jabalpur



Gwalior Bench of the High Court

cases and applications of various government departments were resolved under the “Samadhan Aapke Dwar” scheme on 24.02.2024 throughout the State. A Workshop and awareness program on the subject “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 was organized in MPSLSA on 21.07.2023. The M.P. State Judicial Academy (MPSJA) conducted 90 programmes- 68 programmes for Judges of District Judiciary and 22 programmes for other stakeholders, from July, 2023 to June, 2024. A Training of Trainers Course on – New Criminal Laws, 2023 was conducted on 16th & 17th March, 2024 in the Academy.

Technological Accomplishments

The facility of E-filing 3.0 has been rolled out at all District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh for online filing of cases by Advocates and litigants from July, 2023. Digitization of approximately 5,16,850 Lakh files comprising of 1,62,52,756 pages has been completed from 01st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024. Digitization of 9229 Law Books comprising of about 58.04 Lakh pages was also completed. The same is uploaded on the website / software application of the High Court.

A software for Digitization and Scanning of records has been developed in-house by the High Court. Digitization of approximately 45.34 Crore pages has been completed at 54 locations (48 Districts and 06 Tehsil Courts) till 30th June, 2024; and in District Courts Dindori & Vidisha the project is to be started very shortly. Approximately 70.43 Lakh pages has been scanned from the period of 01st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024. Near about 74.40% of disposed of records has been scanned at District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh till 31st December, 2023. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh listed approx 4263 number of cases through VC from from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024. The District Courts of Madhya Pradesh listed approx 1,42,248 number of cases through VC from from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024. 160 VC systems were purchased and installed at District / Tehsil Courts, from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.

The implementation of virtualization software is completed in major servers at the High Court of M.P. Jabalpur and at Madhya Pradesh State Data Centre, Bhopal. Set-up of eight e-sewa Kendras was completed from 1st July, 2023 to

30th June, 2024 at District Judiciary in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh launched in August, 2023 the version 3.0 of mobile app for all stakeholders of the High Court and District Courts in bilingual language i.e. Hindi and English language.

There was implementation of Stock Management system at High Court and District Courts with QR code facility. Integration of ICJS (Inter Operable Criminal Justice System) with e-Courts application has been completed at District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh High Court implemented the Secured Wi-Fi Network Solution at 50 District Courts of Madhya Pradesh with estimated 1100 number of Access Points. Implementation of SD-WAN (Software Defined Wide Area Network) Connectivity at High Court and District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh has also started. Some other initiatives included customized web conferencing solution for the High Court and District Courts and implementation of Advocate Clerk Registration Software at High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

The pilot phase of Madhya Pradesh Integrated Video Surveillance System (IVSS) project was inaugurated on 21st December, 2023 and it has been implemented at District Court, Jabalpur and Tehsil courts of Patan and Sihora. The pilot phase of the Courtroom Live Audio-Visual Streaming System (CLASS) and OTT Platform project was also inaugurated on 21st December, 2023 and it's live-stream has begun at one district court room at Jabalpur and one tehsil court room each at Patan and Sihora.

E-RTI portal for all the courts at district level was implemented from 17th July, 2023. 14 courts are functioning in paperless mode (10 Court rooms at Jabalpur, 02 at Indore & 02 at Gwalior). The paperless courts have been operational from July, 2023.

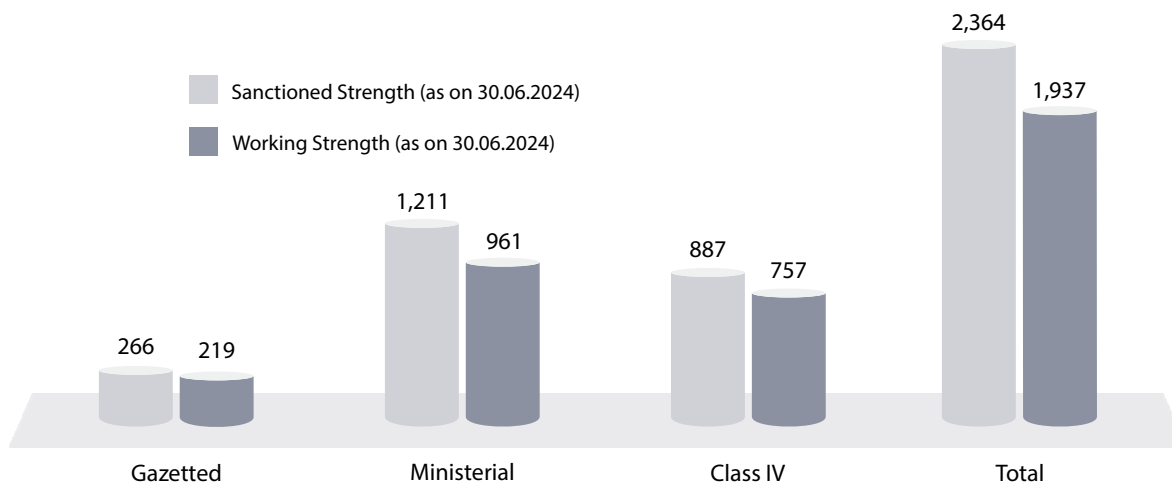
e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: High Court of Madhya Pradesh is having e-ILR which is available on website of the High Court under the hyperlink: "Indian Law Reports (MP)" and under e-ILR, all reportable judgments of High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur and its Benches at Indore & Gwalior are available.



Indore Bench of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	44,50,00,000	44,00,00,000	45,00,00,000
Non-Plan	2,20,44,01,000	2,62,34,06,000	3,10,93,87,000
Total	2,64,94,01,000	3,06,34,06,000	3,55,93,87,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	38

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	30
Highest	40

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

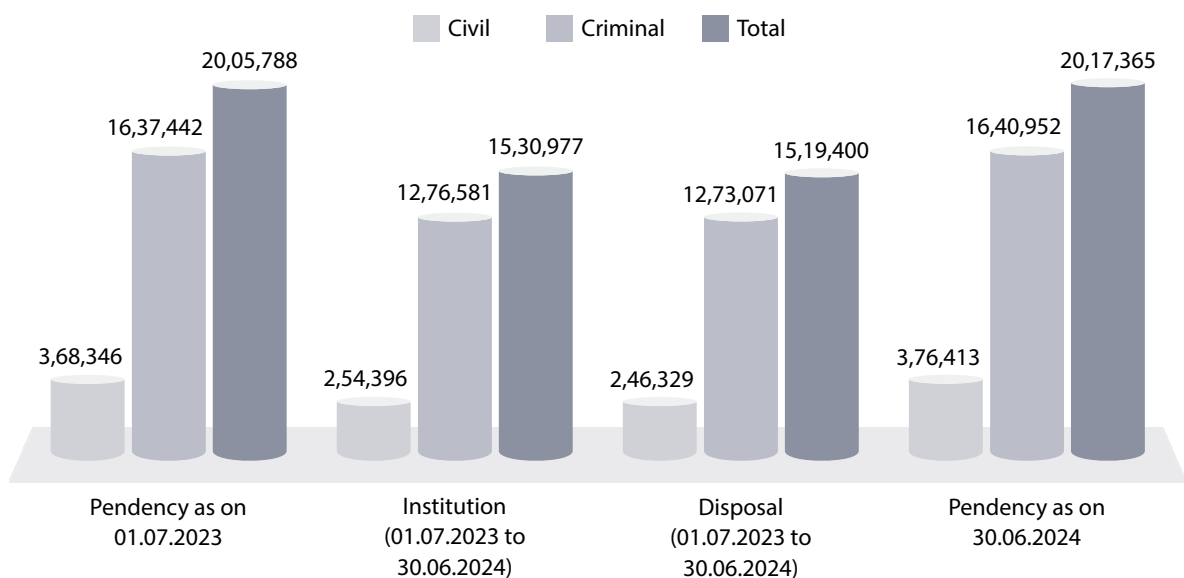
Cases more than 10 years old	1,34,027
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226& 227)	1,23,914	40,385	41,562	1,22,737
Company Matters	204	12	16	200
Contempt (Civil)	12,620	6,641	10,391	8,870
Review (Civil)	1,794	1,507	1,307	1,994
Matrimonial Matters	5,092	1,239	535	5,796
Arbitration Matters	1,294	445	211	1,528
Civil Revisions	4,177	1,152	1,752	3,577
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,491	410	120	2,781
Civil Appeals	58,233	5,030	6,112	57,151
Land Acquisition matters	8,175	1,213	1,056	8,332
MACT Matters	43,757	8,922	8,222	44,457
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	0	1
Other than above	8,232	7,175	6,047	9,360
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,446	2,229	2,032	2,643
Criminal Revisions	36,776	6,409	4,901	38,284
Bail Applications	4,443	48,925	48,202	5,166
Criminal Appeals	1,01,200	12,562	3,802	1,09,960
Death Sentence Reference	16	6	3	19
Contempt (Criminal)	262	205	268	199
Misc. Criminal Applications	28,813	10,575	10,025	29,363
Other than above	1	1	0	2

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

2,028



**Working
Strength**

1,709

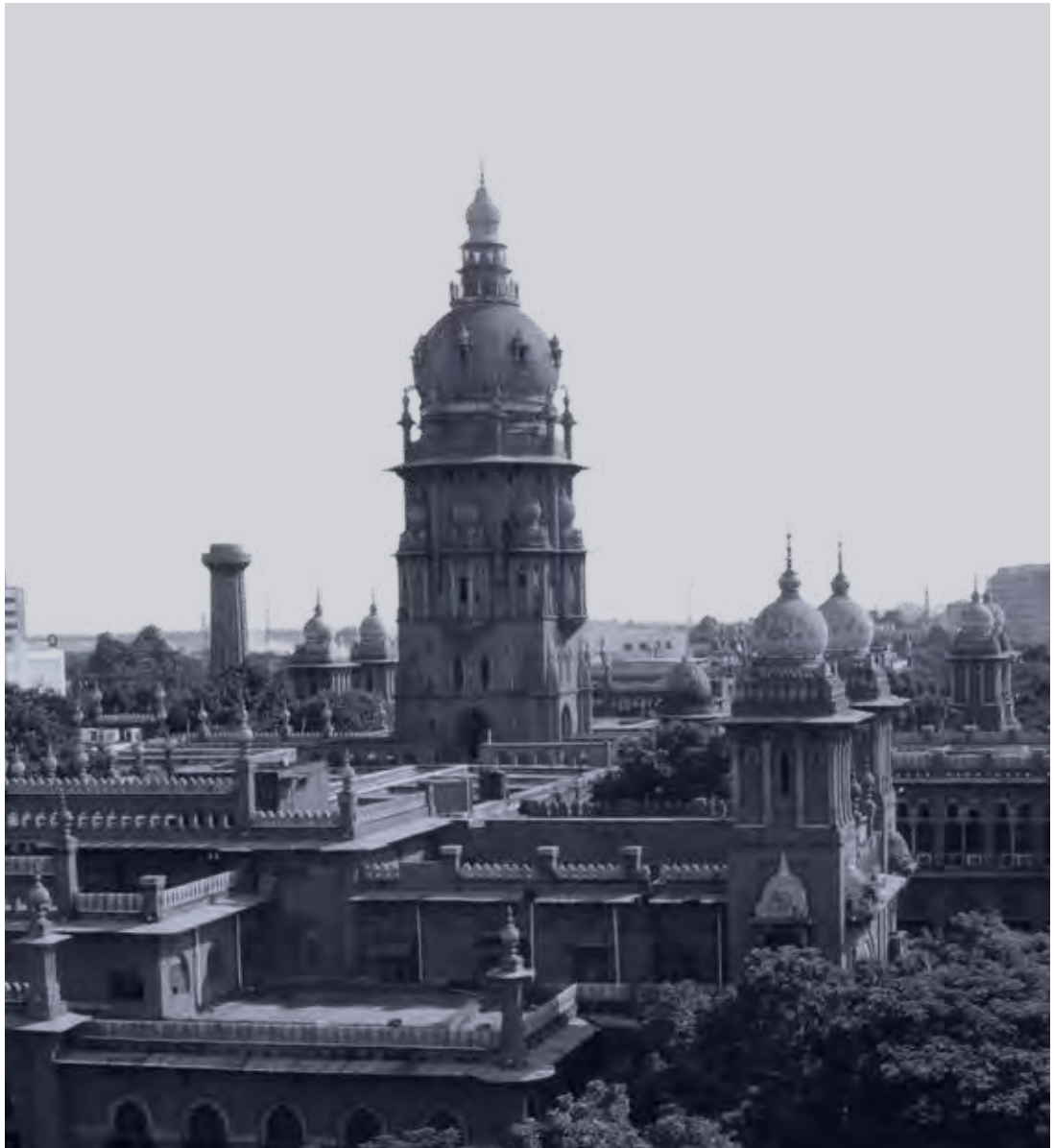


Vacancy

319

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	8,299
Criminal	13,926
Total	22,225



15

Madras
High Court

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of Madras High Court*

Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R.Mahadevan,** Acting Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice D. Krishnakumar	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice A.A. Nakkiran
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice S.S. Sundar	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice V. Sivagnanam
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Subramanian	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G. Ilangovan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Sundar	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Sathi Kumar Sukumara Kurup
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Murali Shankar
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice J. Nisha Banu	Hon'ble Smt. Justice R.N. Manjula
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M.S. Ramesh	Hon'ble Tmt. Justice T.V. Thamilselvi
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice S.M. Subramaniam	Hon'ble Tmt. Justice S. Srimathy
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice D. Bharatha Chakravarthy
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P. Velmurugan	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Vijayakumar
Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Jayachandran	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Mohammed Shaffiq
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice C.V. Karthikeyan	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice J. Sathya Narayana Prasad
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice RMT. Teekaa Raman	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Sudheer Kumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Sathish Kumar	Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Nagarjun ***
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Seshasayee	Hon'ble Tmt. Justice N. Mala
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice V. Bhavani Subbaroyan	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice S. Sounthar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice A.D. Jagadish Chandira	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Sunder Mohan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G.R. Swaminathan	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Kumaresh Babu
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Abdul Quddhose	Hon'ble Tmt. Justice L. Victoria Gowri
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Dhandapani	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P.B. Balaji
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P.D. Audikesavalu	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K.K. Ramakrishnan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Tmt. Justice R. Kalaimathi
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice R. Hemalatha	Hon'ble Tmt. Justice K. Govindarajan Thilakavadi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.T. Asha	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice V. Lakshminarayanan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Nirmal Kumar	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P. Vadamalai
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Sakthivel
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G.K. Ilanthiraiyan	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P. Dhanabal
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Krishnan Ramasamy	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice C. Kumarappan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice C. Saravanan	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Rajasekar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice B. Pugalendhi	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Senthilkumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Senthilkumar Ramamoorthy	Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G. Arul Murugan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Battu Devanand	

* As on 30.06.2024

** Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 18.07.2024

*** Superannuated on 14.08.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Judicature at Madras, one of the three chartered High Courts in India, was established by virtue of the Letters Patent dated 26 June 1862 for the Presidency of Madras. In 1953, the erstwhile State of Madras was bifurcated, and a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh was established. Subsequently, the jurisdiction of the High Court was extended to Puducherry with effect from 6 November 1962.

The Madras High Court has its principal seat in Chennai and a permanent bench in Madurai. It exercises original jurisdiction over the City of Madras and appellate jurisdiction over the entire State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. It has extraordinary original jurisdiction, both Civil and Criminal, under the Letters Patent and special original jurisdiction for the issuance of writs. The Madras High Court also has admiralty jurisdiction. The principal seat of the Madras High Court in Chennai is housed in a heritage building, built in 1892 in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The new Conference Hall in the fourth floor of the Judges' Chambers Block was inaugurated on 02.12.2023. The newly constructed connecting corridor from the fourth floor of the Judges Chambers' Block to the Administrative block was inaugurated on 06.03.2024. The renovated Criminal Section in the Heritage Building was inaugurated on 21.03.2024. The renovated Additional Library in the first floor of the Tamil Nadu Mediation and Conciliation Centre building was inaugurated on 25.03.2024. The foundation stone for construction of "five storey building for housing the Criminal and Original Side Court Halls, Judges Chambers, Sections / offices and Record room in Old Law College campus inside the Madras High Court premises" was laid on 22.05.2024.

Foundation stone was laid for construction of 32 court halls and 10 Judicial Officers' quarters at various places in the State of Tamil Nadu. 36 new Courts in various cadres viz., 13 in the cadre of District Judge, 11 in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge, and 12 in the cadre of Civil Judge were inaugurated in the State.

On 8th September 2023, the renovated building for the Tamil Nadu Mediation and Conciliation Centre was inaugurated and 120 Taluk Mediation Sub-Centres were opened. On 12th February 2024, the first quarterly newsletter of the Mediation Centre was released. India's first court-annexed mediation centre was converted into a heritage exhibit and inaugurated on 21st February 2024. On 27th April 2024, a special training on the Mediation Act, 2023, was held, along with the inauguration of 17 Taluk Mediation Sub-Centres in the State. During the period from 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024, out of 26,433 cases referred to the Mediation Centre, 3,070 cases were settled.

During the year 2023-2024, the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy (TNSJA) conducted 34 Professional Development Programmes for Judicial Officers at its Headquarters in Chennai and at Regional Centres in Madurai and Coimbatore. Additionally, 14 Special Training Programmes were conducted for various stakeholders at the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy Headquarters, Chennai, and at the Regional Centres in Madurai and Coimbatore. A Skill Enrichment Programme on the Information



Aerial view of the Principal Seat of the High Court

Technology Act, 2000, with special emphasis on cyber-crimes, was conducted at the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy Headquarters in Chennai and at the Regional Centres in Madurai and Coimbatore on 16.03.2024, 24.02.2024, and 23.03.2024, respectively. An Introductory Programme on New Criminal Laws was conducted on 13.04.2024 at TNSJA Headquarters in Chennai, through both physical and virtual modes, for all judicial officers of Tamil Nadu.

During the year 2023-2024, the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs), and the High Court Legal Services Committee organized National Lok Adalats. A total of 1,940 benches were constituted, which addressed 5,35,197 pending court cases, resulting in the settlement of 2,62,495 cases. The District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees organized Prison Adalats wherein 757 cases were disposed of, resulting in release of 508 prisoners.

A project named PATTAM (Personality and Attitude Transformation by Therapeutic Assistance and Management): (Rehabilitation of First-Time Offenders aged 18 to 24) was launched on 13.04.2019 at Central Prison, Puzhal. PATTAM

focuses on rehabilitating inmates through psychological support and counseling (both individual and family), library reading, physical activities, and development of basic skills such as painting and paper art, in addition to providing legal aid and assistance. Inmates are also sensitized about resolving their criminal cases through plea bargaining without going to trial. During the period from July 2023 to June 2024, a total of 2,905 inmates across the prisons in Tamil Nadu were trained and rehabilitated under the project. Out of these 2,905 inmates, only 4 were re-arrested.



On 27.07.2023, the Union Territory of Puducherry Legal Services Authority (UTPLSA), in association with the Pondicherry AIDS Control Society, organized a Legal Literacy Programme for members of the transgender community. In Combined Lok Adalats, 11,279 cases were settled and 736 Legal Awareness Camps were conducted during the period under report.

Technological Accomplishments

Digital transmission of Trial Court Records Software has been implemented as part of paperless Administration in the Judicial System. The Official Website of Madras High Court has been re-designed as Dynamic website (www.hcmadras.tn.gov.in) and the same was launched on 23.02.2024.

The integration of Madras High Court's Case Information System (HC-CIS) with Court Cases Monitoring System (CCMS) was implemented in the Principal Seat of Madras High Court and Madurai Bench with effect from 24.11.2021 and 03.02.2023 respectively, wherein, USR Number/ SR Number and Date of filing of Counter Affidavit, Contempt Petitions, Writ Appeals and Review Petitions are being shared and the Interim Orders/ Judgments are also being shared with effect from 01.09.2023. The Case Information System (CIS) has been integrated with Comprehensive Land Information Platform (CLIP) of the State

Government from 01.02.2024 onwards for sharing of Land record details with Courts and providing Court data to the State Government. District Court Websites of the District Judiciary in the State of Tamil Nadu have been designed as S3WAAS website. Porta Cabin and LAN nodes were provided to 298 eSewa Kendras covering 250 Court Complexes for a cost estimation of Rs.6.82Cr in the financial year 2023-24.

A Training Programme on scanning and digitization of case records in the District Judiciary was held from 07.02.2024 to 09.02.2024, 12.02.2024 and 13.02.2024 in respect of 99 courts and from 26.02.2024 to 10.05.2024 in respect of 726 courts as the Digitization Centre, High Court, Madras. Approximately, 66,92,193 pages were scanned and digitized from 01.02.2024 to 30.06.2024.

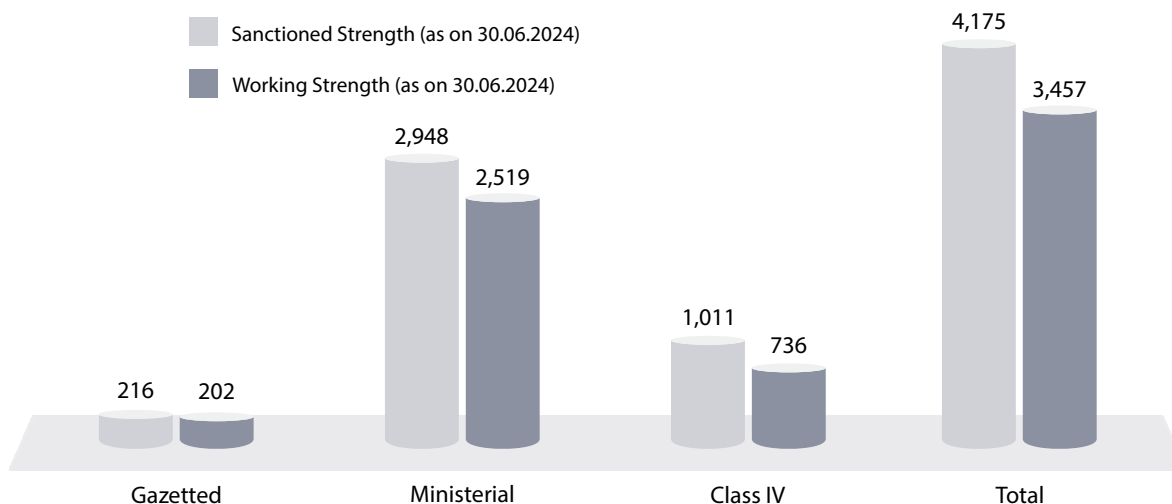
e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: The Madras High Court has discontinued the publication of Indian Law Report (ILR) – Madras High Court series from the year 1998 and steps are being taken to publish other judgments digitally in the Madras High Court website. In this regard, the Madras High Court in coordination with NIC of Madras High Court has developed an online module named e-Madras High Court Reports (eMHCR) module to publish the Digital Law Reports of Madras High Court and proposes to launch the same in the near future.

Panoramic view of the Madurai Bench of the High Court



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	2,94,59,55,000	3,55,28,16,000	3,80,93,57,000
Total	2,94,59,55,000	3,55,28,16,000	3,80,93,57,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	75
Working Strength of Judges	64
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)	
Lowest	63
Highest	67
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)	
Cases more than 10 years old	23,624

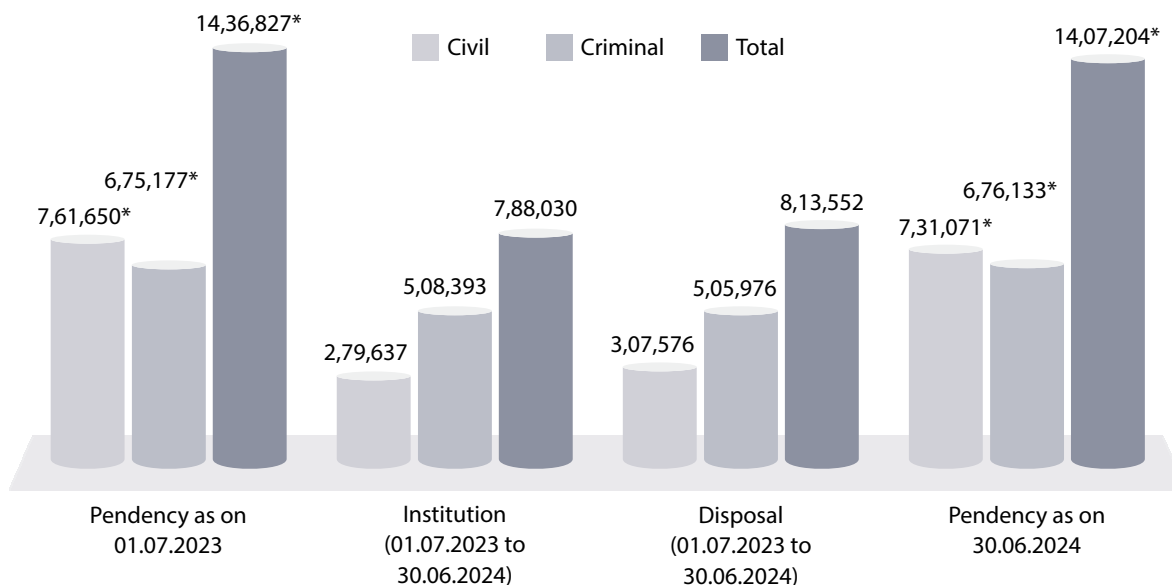
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	93,027	52,736	71,259	74,504
Company Matters	826	0	24	802
Contempt (Civil)	4,980	6,091	5,209	5,862
Review (Civil)	4,152	949	724	4,377
Matrimonial Matters*	783	234	181	836
Arbitration Matters	543	721	617	647
Civil Revisions	12,065	8,600	10,194	10,471
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	11,183	4,971	4,155	11,999
Civil Appeals	8,442	3,624	3,125	8,941
Land Acquisition matters	7,821	4,504	6,194	6,131
MACT Matters	7,735	2,026	4,246	5,515
Civil Suits (Original Side)*	2,230	278	621	1,887
Other than above*	49,213	12,341	14,617	46,937
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,657	6,015	6,178	1,494
Criminal Revisions	3,708	3,650	2,923	4,435
Bail Applications	1,089	18,369	18,721	737
Criminal Appeals	6,537	3,177	1,633	8,081
Death Sentence Reference	3	0	2	1
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	52,814	39,011	38,607	53,218
Other than above	13,114	34,154	36,105	11,163

* Data revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



* Data revised by the High Court.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

1,364



**Working
Strength**

1,025



Vacancy

339

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	33,162
Criminal	33,486
Total	66,648



16

High Court of
Manipur

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Manipur*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Bimol Singh

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Golmei Gaiphulshillu Kabui

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Guneshwar Sharma

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

The princely State of Manipur merged with the Dominion of India in the year 1949. In 1956, it became a Union Territory. Under the Manipur Courts Act, 1955 enacted by the Parliament, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was established and for certain purposes, it was declared as a High Court. Manipur became a full-fledged State in 1972. On re-organisation of the North-Eastern region by the North Eastern Area (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, the Gauhati High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States namely Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the two Union Territories namely Union Territory of Mizoram and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court was established on 21st January, 1972. A permanent Bench of the High Court became functional from 1992. On 25th March, 2013, the High Court of Manipur was formally inaugurated.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The G+3 Annexe Court building at Thoubal Court Complex was inaugurated on 20th December 2023. The renovation of the Transit Quarters at Lamphel has been completed. Additionally, the construction of the JMFC Mao Court and Quarters for Judicial Officers has commenced, as well as the construction of two Judicial Officers' Quarters at Ukhrul. The drawing and design of the Manipur Judicial Academy, through an open competition among architectural firms, have been finalized. Furthermore, the landowner has donated land for the construction of the JMFC Mao Court. The construction of two twin-type Chowkidar Quarters at Lamphel Court

Complex has also been completed. The High Court of Manipur notified (i) The High Court of Manipur and Employees Recruitment and Condition of Service (Classification, Control, Appeal and Conduct) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023 and (ii) Civil Court Rules and Orders of the Gauhati High Court (Manipur Amendment) Rules, 2023. The High Court of Manipur conducted recruitments for various regular and contractual posts.

Insofar as Manipur Legal Services Authority (Manipur SLSA) is concerned, during the period from 01-07-2023 to 30-06-2024, a total of 325 persons were provided with panel lawyers, 13,628 persons were provided with Advice/



Front view of the High Court

Counselling and 47,391 persons were provided with other services such as Aadhaar services, PAN application, application for Govt. Welfare schemes. Further, a total of 412 awareness programs were conducted through physical and virtual mode reaching to around 8.5 lakhs persons. In the National LokAdalat, a total of 509 cases has been disposed. Further, a total of 16 Capacity Building Programs were conducted by Manipur State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authorities for enhancing knowledge and skills of 776 persons including Judicial Officers, legal services functionaries, police personnel, DCPOs, Child Welfare Police Officers, JJB Members etc. Mediation cases are also taken up in 5 Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres located in different districts. A total of 472 cases were referred for Mediation out of which 125 cases were settled amicably.

Also, Legal Aid and Services were provided to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The State of Manipur faced unprecedented ethnic violence since 03rd May 2023. There are around 330 Relief Camps sheltering more than 60,000 victims of the violence. All the DLSAs have been directed to depute teams consisting of LACDS, Panel Lawyers, and PLVs for visiting the Relief Camps and to provide any legal aid and assistance required. Accordingly, a total of 319 Special Legal Aid and Services camps have been opened at various relief camps across the State and 439 PLVs were appointed for the said clinics along with 11 Data Entry Operators. 3864 Zero FIRs have been registered through the assistance of Panel Lawyers and PLVs in connection with the recent violence. Various services such as reconstruction of Aadhar card, Voter ID, Educational Certificates as well as filing of FIRs etc. were provided to the IDPs staying at

the Relief Camps through the Special Legal Aid Clinics benefitting around 57,000 IDPs. Further, Chief Justice of High Court of Manipur along with his companion Judges also visited and distributed relief materials to some of the worst affected Relief Camps. A total of 134 women victims/claimants were awarded compensation under Manipur Victim Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/ Survivors of Sexual Assault/ other crimes 2023. A total compensation amount of Rs. 2,52,17,500/- has been disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under the Scheme. The Manipur Judicial Academy conducted a total of 37 training and discussion programmes for Judicial Officers, Police Officers, Insurance Company Officials, stakeholder's relation to Child conflict and Law, Family Court Counsellors, newly enrolled advocates, Panel Lawyers, Public Prosecutors, court staff and e-sewa office assistants. In addition to this, it conducted a

four day Sensitization Training Programme for concerned stakeholders with regard to provisions of Ch. XI and Ch. XII of the M.V. Amendment Act and the M.V. Amendment Rules, 2022 and a one day training programme on Section 313(5) CrPC.

Technological Accomplishments

Six new e-SewaKendras have been established, bringing the total number to 21 in the State. E-filing has been implemented in the District Courts of Manipur as of 23rd March 2024. Additionally, a Virtual Court for handling petty traffic offences has been operational since the same date. The High Court of Manipur has successfully migrated five more District Courts' websites from Drupal platform to S3WaaS (Secure Scalable Sugamya Website as a Service) platform and completed migration of all the eight District Courts' websites. The use of the National Service



Aerial view of the High Court



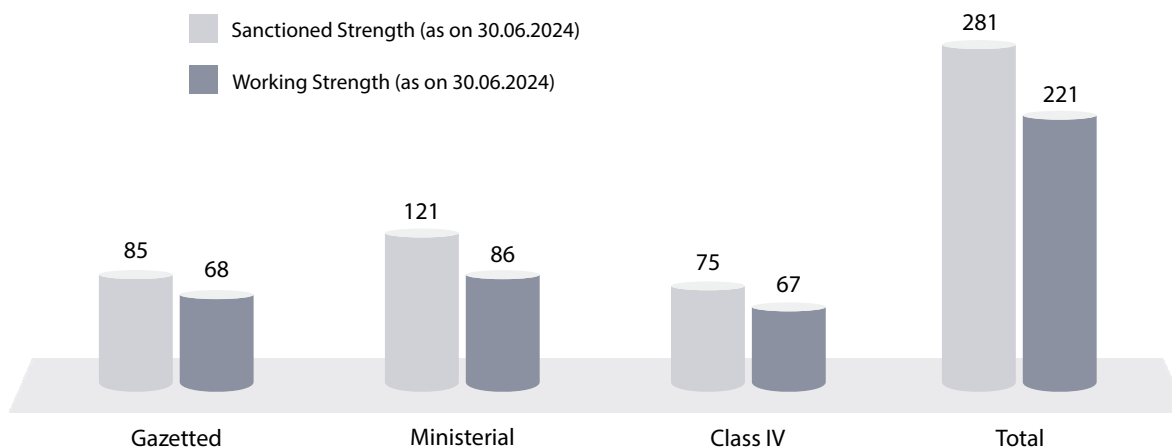
Lateral view of the High Court

and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) for serving summons has been made mandatory across all courts in Manipur since 24th February 2024. Trainings were conducted for Process Servers/Bailiffs, and mobile handsets were provided to them. On 23rd November 2023, the e-Office software developed by NIC in the High Court of Manipur was inaugurated. Furthermore, the following Software developed by the High Court were also launched, namely, (i) RTI Web Portal launched on 7th July 2023; (ii) Online Certified Copy, launched on 23rd November

2023; (iii) Vehicle Management System, Inventory Management System, and e-High Court Reports, launched on 23rd November 2023 and 23rd March 2024; and (iv) Work Management Systems for various projects launched on 23rd March 2024. Equipment for the hybrid mode of court functioning, which allows a combination of physical and virtual court sessions, has been successfully installed at both the High Court and all District Courts in Manipur. Installation of Solar Plant was also completed at 25 District Court locations.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025**
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	41,24,51,000	60,13,37,000	73,60,50,000
Total	41,24,51,000	60,13,37,000	73,60,50,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	4

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	4
Highest	5

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	70
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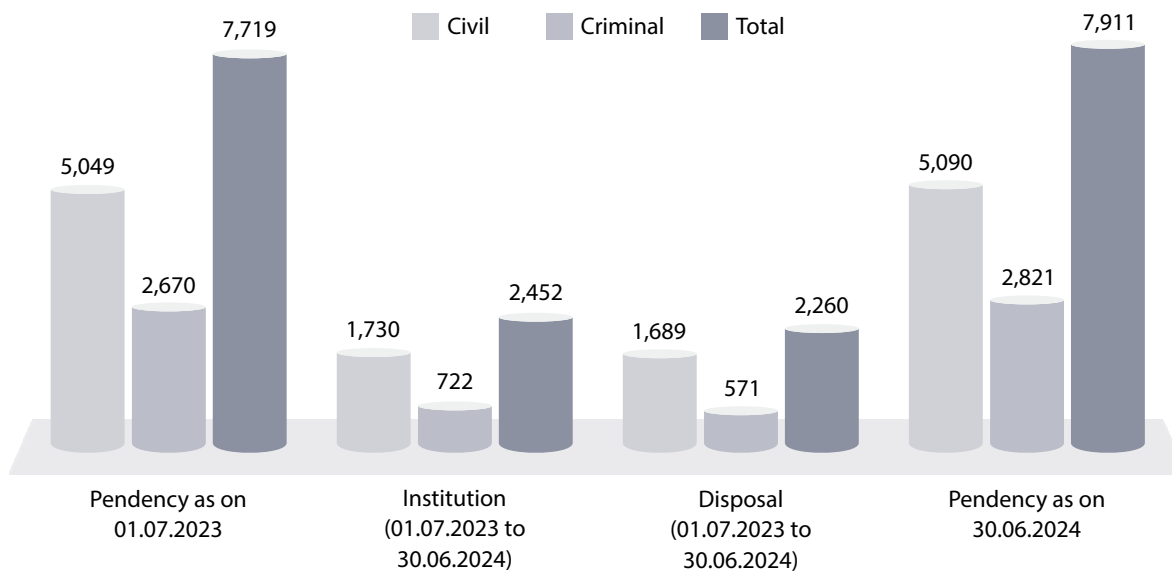
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,122	937	757	2,302
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	210*	104	131	183
Review (Civil)	32	27	16	43
Matrimonial Matters	23*	4	8	19
Arbitration Matters	5	3	2	6
Civil Revisions	178*	53	53	178
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	106*	4	4	106
Land Acquisition matters	12	6	1	17
MACT Matters	15	0	8	7
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	275*	179	139	315
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	20	13	18	15
Criminal Revisions	43	23	14	52
Bail Applications	15	42	35	22
Criminal Appeals	112*	40	11	141
Death Sentence Reference	3	0	0	3
Contempt (Criminal)	4	0	0	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	122*	0	120	2
Other than above	140*	72	52	160

* Data revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	280
Criminal	166
Total	446



17

High Court of
Meghalaya

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Meghalaya*

Hon'ble Mr.Justice Hamarsan Singh Thangkhiew ,Chief Justice (Acting)

Hon'ble Mr.Justice Wanlura Diengdoh

Hon'ble Mr.Justice Biswadeep Bhattacharjee

* As on 23.08.2024



Brief Introduction

By the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) and other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, The High Court of Meghalaya was established as a separate High Court on 23rd March 2013 with its seat at Shillong. Earlier, a bench of the Gauhati High Court had jurisdiction over the State of Meghalaya. The High Court of Meghalaya has successfully separated the Judiciary from the Executive in all the 12 districts of the State.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The Annexe building of the High Court of Meghalaya was completed and inaugurated on 8th July, 2023. The permanent Court Building at Baghmara, South Garo Hills District, was completed and inaugurated on 28th September, 2023. The permanent Court Building at Mendipathar, North Garo Hills District, was completed and inaugurated on 14th October, 2023. The permanent Court Building at Khliehtyrshi, West Jaintia Hills District was completed and inaugurated on 19th October, 2023.

The High Court Mediation Committee was constituted. A 'Case Management Committee' was also constituted for implementing the 'Action Plan for the Arrears reduction in the District Judiciary' framed by the Committee for Model Case Flow Management Rules for Trial Courts, District Appellate Courts, High Courts and to suggest a plan for reduction of arrears in the High Courts and District Courts. High Court of Meghalaya Committee on Accessibility is also

constituted for assessing and enhancing both physical and functional accessibility for Persons with Disabilities, women and senior citizens within the High Court of Meghalaya and District Courts. For disposal of the old and unusable items, the High Court of Meghalaya Committee for Condemnation was constituted.

The Meghalaya State Judicial Academy organized a cleanliness drive, as part of its celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti on 02.10.2023, with the aim of raising awareness about the importance of cleanliness, environmental conversation, and role of citizens in maintaining a healthy and sustainable environment. The Academy also conducted an awareness programme on Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace while observing Constitution Day on 26.11.2023.

During the period from July, 2023 up to June, 2024, the Meghalaya State Legal Services Authority (MSLSA) along with the High Court Legal Services Committee and the District Legal



Service Authorities organized around 743 Legal Awareness and Outreach Programmes, and around 40 Radio/TV/Virtual programmes on various topics. MSLSA launched the Flagship Programme of the State Authority for the period from 2023-2025 i.e. the “Opening Doors for Education to Children”/ “Back-to-School Campaign” on 22nd June, 2024. During the year 2023 and up to date, MSLSA also conducted various activities under the Department of Justice funded project titled “Increasing Access to Justice through Community Mediation”, such as conducting of Baseline Study/Survey on Community Mediation in two Districts of Meghalaya. Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) has been implemented in 9 districts of the State of Meghalaya and steps have been taken to implement the LADCS in the remaining districts of the State which is expected to be completed before the end of August, 2024.

Technological Accomplishments

Under eCourts Project Phase II, ICT equipments such as Desktops, All-in-One, Scanners, Printers, Display board, KIOSK, Servers, Document Visualizer, Projector with screen, UPS, VC equipments, Mobile phones, DG set, Hard Disks were provided to all Court Complexes including District Council Courts. To ensure that infrastructure, hardware and day-to-day issues are taken care of, Computer Committees are in place at the High Court level and the District Court Level. Under Phase II eCourts Project, WAN connectivity has been established in 12 Court Complexes. eSewa Kendra is set up in the High Court and at 15(fifteen) Court Complexes. SOP dated 1st March, 2023 was circulated to all the District Judges to utilize the existing Video Conferencing room of their respective Court for advocates to appear for virtual hearing of cases pertaining to High Court.



With the implementation of CIS, the data of High Court, District Courts & Sub-divisional Courts are replicated on a daily basis to the National Judicial Data Grid. Lawyers and litigants can access the causelist, case status, next date of listing, orders, judgments, ongoing cases, search cases by neutral citation numbers in the court rooms electronically. The status of cases and certified copies is also being pushed through SMS and Email (for certified copy). N-STEP (National Service and tracking of Electronic Processes) is implemented in 5 Court Complexes i.e Shillong, Nongpoh, Nongstoin, Tura and Jowai.

The High Court, District Courts & Sub-divisional Courts are currently utilizing Bharat VC for conducting cases proceedings in Hybrid mode or virtual meetings through Video Conferencing. To create awareness of eCourts project, the District

Judges, Nodal Officers, Bar association displayed Posters for awareness of e-Courts services to litigants in local languages (Khasi, Jaintia, Garo) convenient to litigants of a particular District in addition to English and Hindi language. Under Phase II, 4(four) Permanent Court Complexes were installed with an Off Grid solar power plant of 10 KW at an amount of Rs 15 lakhs per Location. Under Phase III, 11 (Eleven) Permanent Court Complexes excluding Shillong will be provided with solar power for which installation is under progress.

ICJS (Interoperable Criminal Justice System) is implemented in District Court Shillong which provides courts with the ability to exchange data in real time with the police authorities. An online training was conducted by the High Court for implementation of e-Prosecution under ICJS.



Front view of the High Court

Neutral Citation system is rolled out by the High Court of Meghalaya for all final orders/ judgments. Websites in S3WaaS platform are live for all 12(twelve) District Court Complexes.

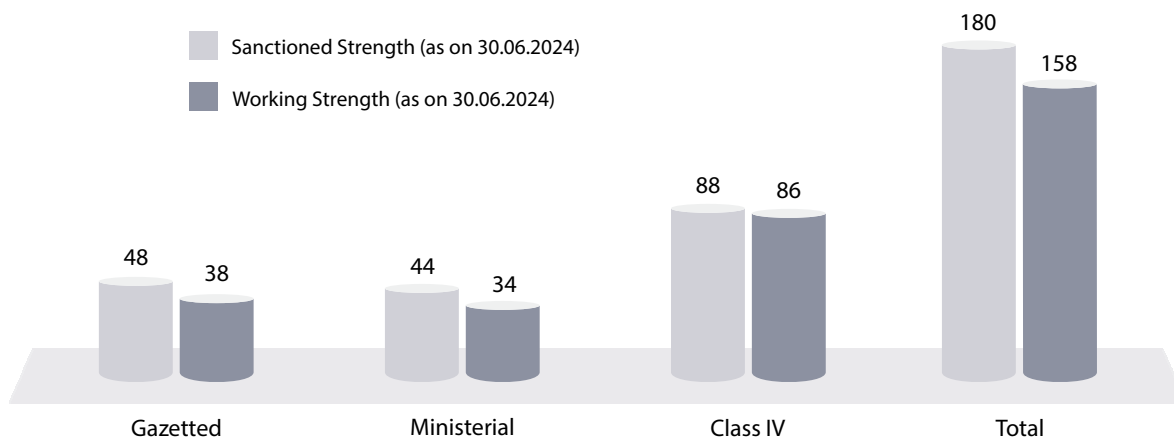
High Court of Meghalaya has already started with the process of Digitization of case records. As on 1st August 2024, 29282 case records (3310445 pages) were scanned & digitised. Judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Court in Khasi & Garo language is also available in the High Court Website and Mobile App of the High Court.

The High Court is taking steps to translate reportable judgments of the Supreme Court available on e-SCR into local languages. Reportable Judgments of the High Court &

Supreme Court in Khasi & Garo are available in the High Court of Meghalaya Website. The Vernacular judgment backend module for CIS High Court is developed where it has been enhanced to support the upload of orders and judgments in Khasi and Garo languages, furthering the accessibility of case- related information for the existing cases, maintaining data integrity. To complement the newly developed Vernacular order/ judgment backend module for the High Court CIS, a front-end web application eDigital Law Report and mobile app development is developed. Steps have been taken to takeup the task of translating the State legislation into regional/local languages of the State and development of AI tool for translation.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	18,44,85,000	48,19,02,932	38,63,49,000
Non-Plan	-	-	-
Total	18,44,85,000	48,19,02,932	38,63,49,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	4
Working Strength of Judges	4

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	3
Highest	4

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

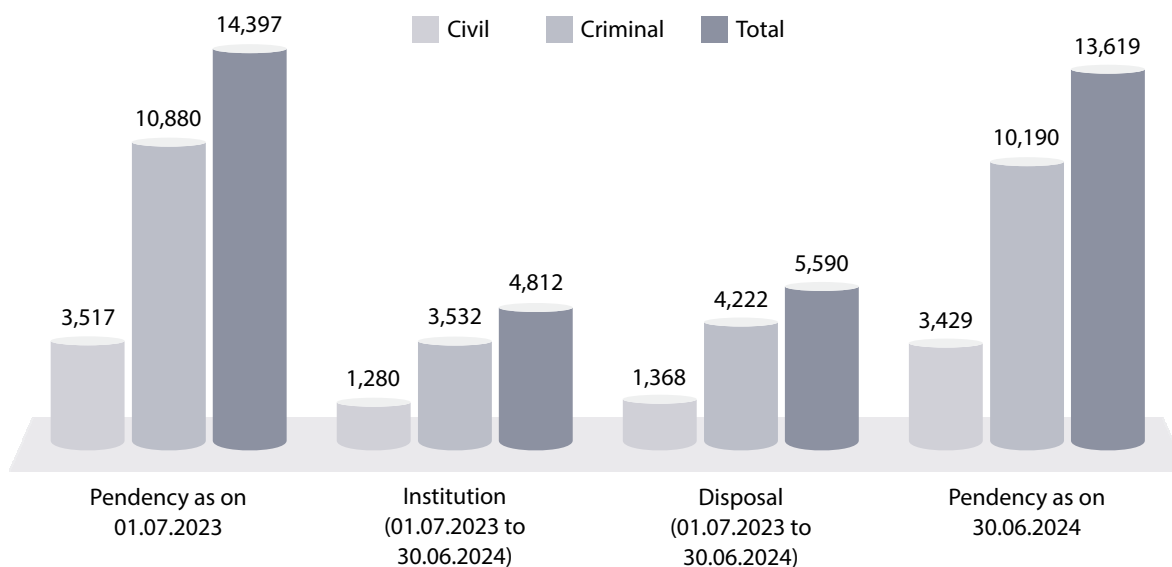
Cases more than 10 years old	4
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	608	458	558	508
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	62	43	80	25
Review (Civil)	8	6	10	4
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	2	10	10	2
Civil Revisions	23	30	33	20
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	2	0	2
Civil Appeals	19	13	12	20
Land Acquisition matters	19	2	8	13
MACT Matters	2	0	2	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	33	93	84	42
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4	13	10	7
Criminal Revisions	13	11	10	14
Bail Applications	7	130	133	4
Criminal Appeals	25	61	26	60
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	1	0	1	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	33	126	98	61
Other than above	67	102	77	92

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	333
Criminal	1,048
Total	1,381



18

High Court of
Orissa

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Orissa*

Hon'ble Shri Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi	Hon'ble Shri Justice Bibhu Prasad Routray
Hon'ble Shri Justice Aditya Kumar Mohapatra	Hon'ble Shri Justice Gourishankar Satapathy
Hon'ble Shri Justice Arindam Sinha	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Sanjeeb Kumar Panigrahi
Hon'ble Shri Justice V. Narasingh	Hon'ble Shri Justice Chittaranjan Dash
Hon'ble Shri Justice Debabrata Dash	Hon'ble Miss Justice Savitri Ratho
Hon'ble Shri Justice Biraja Prasanna Satapathy	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sibho Sankar Mishra
Hon'ble Shri Justice Sangam Kumar Sahoo	Hon'ble Shri Justice Mruganka Sekhar Sahoo
Hon'ble Shri Justice Murahari Sri Raman	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ananda Chandra Behera
Hon'ble Shri Justice Krushna Ram Mohapatra	Hon'ble Shri Justice Radha Krishna Pattanaik
Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sashikanta Mishra

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

Odisha was originally a part of the Bengal province during the colonial rule. On 22nd March, 1912, a new province of Bihar and Orissa was formed. However, it was the Calcutta High Court which exercised jurisdiction over the said new province. This changed with the Patna High Court coming into existence with effect from 26th February, 1916. Eleven Judgeships (Districts) in Bihar and one in Odisha were subject to the jurisdiction of the Patna High Court.

The Patna High Court began sitting in circuit at Cuttack from 18th May, 1916. On 30th April, 1948, the Governor-General of India in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 229(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935 issued the Orissa High Court Order, 1948 providing for constitution of the High Court for the Province of Orissa from 5th July, 1948. Subsequently, by Orissa High Court (Amendment) Order 1948, the date of formation was changed to 26th July, 1948. The High Court was established on 26th July, 1948 at Cuttack.

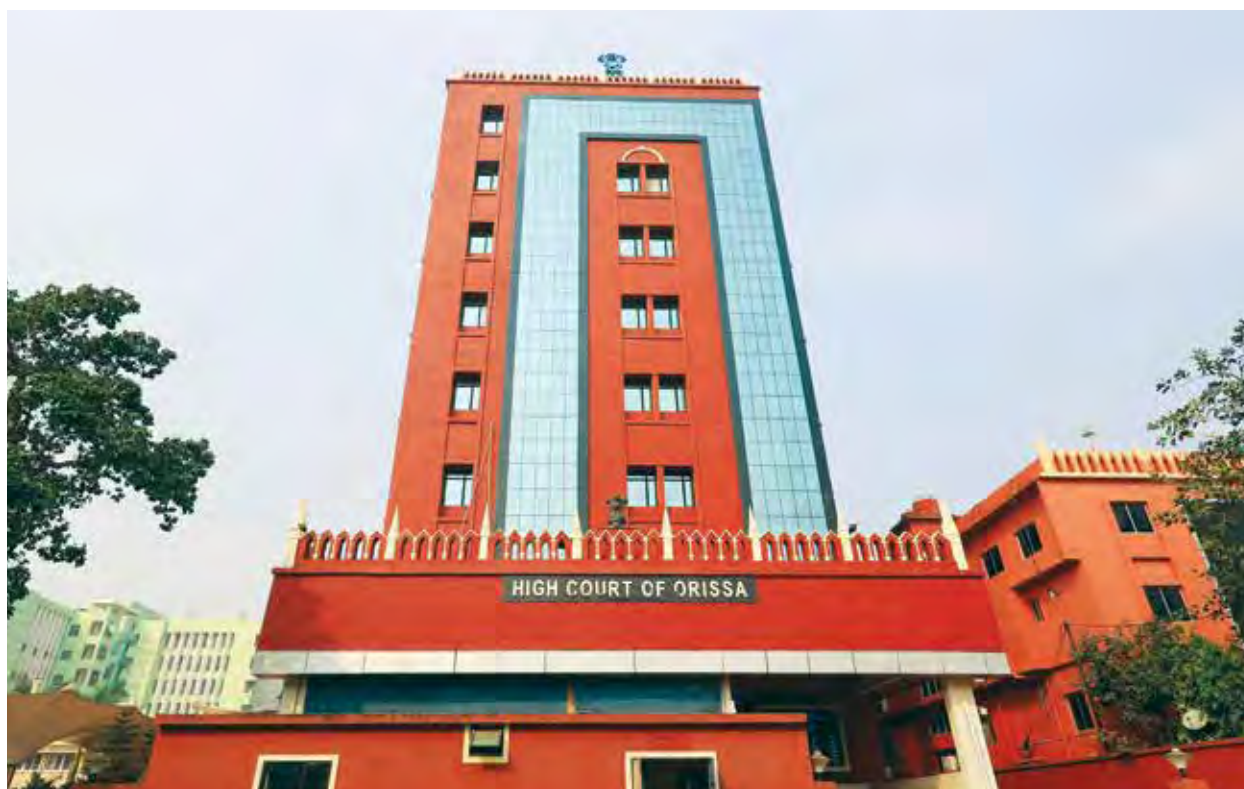


Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

During the period under report, in the District Judiciary, nine different Courts were established and twelve different Courts were made functional. Sections/Offices of the High Court were refurbished. Refurbishment of a portion of

the old building was completed to accommodate IT Cell which was inaugurated on 21.07.2023. Construction expansion of Administrative Block in the High Court premises and Covered Parking in front of Portico of the New Building was completed and inaugurated on 23.08.2023. Provision of funds was made in the year, 2023-



New Building of the High Court of Orissa

24 for construction of new building for Judicial Archives, Cuttack and the work is going on. Administrative approval has been obtained from the State Government for construction of New Annexed Building (B+G+5) in the premises of Orissa High Court.

Construction of nine Taluk Court Buildings have been completed and inaugurated during the Financial year, 2023-24. The Construction of Judicial Court Complex with multi-level parking at Bhubaneswar is on the verge of completion. Further, foundation stone has been laid for District Court Complexes at Baripada & Phulbani and 46 Taluk Court Complexes in different Judgeships of the State during the Financial year, 2023-24.

Sanitary Napkin Dispensers were installed in 148 Court Complexes across the State during the Financial Year, 2023-24. CCTV cameras with 90 days audio and video storage facility have been installed in all the Court Complexes across the State.

Technological Accomplishments

Warrant Management System (WMS) is a portal of the High Court of Orissa, developed in coordination with the State Crime Records Bureau, (SCRB) Odisha to ensure expeditious transmission and tracking of warrants. The portal has the facility of issuing warrants to the police, tracking the status of execution of the warrants and acknowledgement of warrant execution. WMS was first made functional for the Cuttack district and now it has been made functional for seven districts namely, Angul, Balasore, Ganjam, Khurda, Koraput, Sambalpur and Rourkela in the district of Sundargarh since 07.08.2023. In the next phase, it would be made functional in other districts.

A PIL Portal has been launched by the High Court of Orissa on 7th August, 2023. The purpose of this Portal is to disseminate information on few of the significant pending PILs that have engaged the attention of the High Court of Orissa. Apart

from a brief description of the case, the portal intends to make accessible all the orders in that particular case. The PIL Portal would help to avoid multiplicity of petitions. Online RTI portal in the High Court of Orissa was launched w.e.f. 26.04.2022 whereas Online RTI portal in the District Courts of Orissa was launched w.e.f. 30.04.2024.

NSTEP Process-Server Module is a transparent and secure system for transmission of process from one location to another and will address delay in processes. NSTEP will lead to secured auto generation of processes with unique QR Code through CIS, publishing processes on portal and transmission of processes to other court complexes. The module was implemented in the State of Odisha on 30th September, 2023.

On 24th May, 2024, the Judicial Officer's Grievance Redressal Portal was launched, an initiative aimed at putting in place an effective mechanism to address the grievances of the judicial officers of the State at the level of the High Court.

Websites of all the District Courts of the State are now live on S3WaaS platform enabling the District Judiciary to customize and manage the content easily and maintain their online presence. The new websites are more Responsive and designed for easy access through Smart Phones, Tablets and Desktop PCs and was launched on 30th September 2023.

e-Filing Rules for the High Court of Orissa, 2024 and e-Filing Rules for District Courts and Tribunals under control and supervision of the High Court of Orissa, 2024 were notified on 30th May, 2024.

During the Judicial year 2023-24, steps were taken for provisioning multiple payment systems (HDFC Bank gateway alongside of Stock Holding) for accepting electronic payment of Court fees along with other categories of fees (such as "Advocates' Welfare Fund", "Advocate Clerks Welfare Fund" and "High Court Bar Association Welfare Fund" etc.) for the High Court of Orissa.



Aerial view of the High Court



Odisha State Legal Services Authority

Four National Lok Adalats were organized by the Odisha State Legal Services Authority on 09.09.2023, 09.12.2023, 09.03.2024 and 11.05.2024. Further, two District Level Lok Adalats were held across the State on 08.07.2023 and 14.10.2023. 2795 Awareness Camps/Programmes were organized by the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluk Legal Services Committees. On 22nd February, 2024, Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Offices were inaugurated in 10 districts of the State.

A Pan-India Campaign-‘Restoring the Youth Pan-India Campaign for identifying juveniles in prisons and rendering legal assistance-2024’ was conducted by the Authority in the State w.e.f. 25.01.2024.

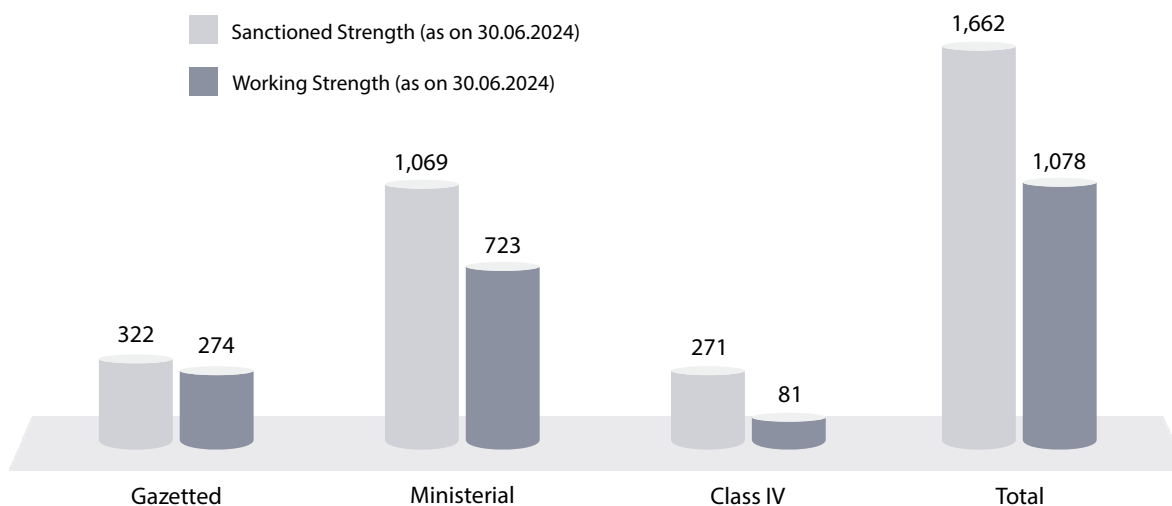
On 23rd September, 2023, a State-level Judicial Colloquium was organized by Odisha Judicial

Academy in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs and International Justice Mission on the topic “Human Trafficking” wherein Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors and Police Officers participated.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-HCR is a bilingual portal which has been made accessible to the Public by providing a link on the official Website of the High Court, which was launched on 29.08.2024 and ILR Judgments are being uploaded in the e-HCR Portal. Provision for D-HCR has not been made in the official website of Orissa High Court as yet. However, digitized case records are stored in DMS servers (with additional Storage) and are made available for official use by the Court and its staff through DMS Portals.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023**	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	34,14,15,900	77,74,64,000	15,37,97,000
Non-Plan	1,86,60,25,000	2,11,90,72,000	2,21,65,21,000
Total	2,20,74,40,900	2,89,65,36,000	2,37,03,18,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	33
Working Strength of Judges	21

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	20
Highest	21

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	33,029
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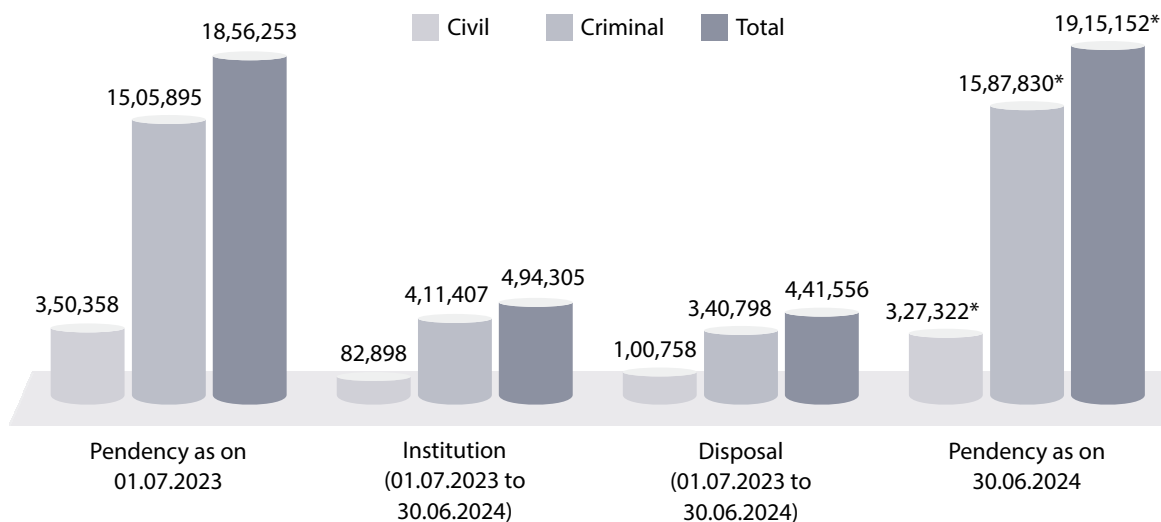
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	62,824	40,178	42,551	60,451
Company Matters*	235	0	32	203
Contempt (Civil)*	9,010	11,683	9,905	10,788
Review (Civil)	2,216	340	263	2,293
Matrimonial Matters*	1,132	494	272	1,354
Arbitration Matters*	269	108	106	271
Civil Revisions*	192	42	54	180
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)*	912	113	111	914
Civil Appeals*	13,644	1,180	2,630	12,194
Land Acquisition matters*	861	63	153	771
MACT Matters*	5,454	1,262	946	5,720
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	0	1
Other than above*	11,730	5,146	5,967	10,950
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	1,204	2,484	2,576	1,112
Criminal Revisions	9,971	667	887	9,751
Bail Applications*	6,912	29,303	31,325	4,890
Criminal Appeals*	13,474	1,587	1,256	13,805
Death Sentence Reference	4	4	2	6
Contempt (Criminal)	191	59	14	236
Misc. Criminal Applications*	5,681	5,702	4,939	6,414
Other than above*	931	133	208	886

* Data revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



* Data modified after physical verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

1,015



**Working
Strength**

848



Vacancy

167

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	38,772
Criminal	2,25,274
Total	2,64,046



19

High Court of Judicature at
Patna

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Judicature at Patna*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Vinod Chandran, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipul Manubhai Pancholi	Hon'ble Smt. Justice Gunnu Anupama Chakravarthy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavankumar Bhimappa Bajanthri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Roy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Ranjan Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohit Kumar Shah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailendra Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Chandel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Jha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibek Chaudhuri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nani Tagia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Pandey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Sharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Dutta Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Prakash Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Shekhar Jha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Partha Sarthy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khatim Reza
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Annireddy Abhishek Reddy	Hon'ble Justice Dr. Anshuman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nawneet Kumar Pandey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rudra Prakash Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Chand Malviya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purnendu Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Bhushan Prasad Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyavrat Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Pandey

* As on 21.10.2024



Brief Introduction

The establishment of the Patna High Court dates back to February 3, 1916, when it was founded through Letters Patent issued under the authority of the British Sovereign. In 1948, the Patna High Court exercised jurisdiction over the territories of the Province of Bihar & Orissa until 26 July 1948, when a separate High Court was constituted for Orissa.

The Patna High Court opened a circuit bench at Ranchi in 1972. In 1976, the circuit bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi became a permanent bench. In November 2000, under the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the State of Bihar underwent a division resulting in the creation of two provinces: Bihar and Jharkhand and the circuit bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi became the Jharkhand High Court. The architectural splendour of the Patna High Court's historical edifice is truly remarkable. Designed by the renowned architect Mr. Munnings in the neoclassical style, the building spans two stories, forming a U-shape, and features a pedimented portico that leads to a towering dome above the central hall, imparting a sense of grandeur to the entire edifice. Notably, the antique open lifts, featuring wrought iron grills intended for use of the Judges, are an integral and distinguishing feature of the High Court's architecture, significantly contributing to its distinctive character.

Preserving an invaluable historical legacy, the Central Record Room houses records of immense significance, dating back to 1793. These records encompass the proceedings of the Sadar Dewani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat. Among these archives lie noteworthy decisions from the Mughal era, including those made during the period of the East India Company. In response to the Court's growing demands, a "centenary building" was inaugurated on 27th February 2021 which is equipped with 43 court rooms, 57 Chambers, 2 Libraries, 6 Committee rooms, a large conference room and an underground parking facility for more than 100 vehicles.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

To address pending Bail Applications, dedicated Bail Benches were established on every Wednesday and Friday, leading to successful disposal of 83,812 bail applications between 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024. In order to address the problem of pendency of old cases, data was collected from all the judgeships of Bihar in the category of cases pending for over 30 years, 20-30 years and 10-20 years. A target has been set to dispose of all the cases which are over 30 years old by the end of December 2024. In order to ensure presence of witnesses and execution of warrants, senior police officers at the Dy.S.P. level have been appointed as Nodal Officer in all the districts.

During this timeframe, 30 projects aimed at constructing different court buildings of District Judiciary received approval. Upon completion, these projects are expected to yield additional 43 court halls, 01 family court building, 120 Residential Quarters for Judicial officers, 84 Staff Quarters, 03 Lawyers halls, 03 amenity buildings, 01 hazat building and 04 record rooms. Further 03 projects aimed at acquisition of land for construction of court rooms and residential quarters were also approved and at present, 125 Court rooms, 343 residential quarters and 19 lawyers' hall are being constructed. Further, construction of Family Court building

at Sitamarhi and residential quarters at Saharsa were completed within this period. Policy is also being formulated for construction of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre in consultation with the State Government and constructing agency.

A special drive has been launched to physically verify the case records and reconcile the findings with the data shown on the National Judicial Data Grid/CIS so that the CIS reflects the actual number of cases. The old cases are equitably distributed amongst the judges keeping in view their expertise, experience and existing workload. Moreover, every month a meeting through V.C. is held by the Bihar State Court Management System Committee with the District Case Management Committee of every judgeship in order to assess the progress of disposal of old targeted cases.

The Juvenile Justice Secretariat of the Patna High Court with the aim of enhancing the efficiency and swiftness of handling inquiries within the Juvenile Justice Board has endorsed dedicated group of Principal Magistrates under a structured plan with their fixed tenure and similar initiative has also been taken for fixing the tenure of the presiding Judge of POCSO Court. During this period, guidelines directing for social investigation report and hearing of bail petition by the JJB has also been issued.



The Juvenile Justice Secretariat of the Patna High Court also issued guidelines for thorough inspection of the residential facilities (observation home and places of safety) for children in conflict with law within their jurisdiction along with social members of the respective J.J.B. and also by the District and Sessions Judge at least once every month. Approval of modified plan of one stop centre based on BHAROSA model for construction of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre has also been obtained.

Between July 1, 2023, and June 31, 2024, the Bihar Judicial Academy conducted 60 training sessions physically, and 22 training sessions virtually. Special workshops for District Judiciary on the New Criminal Laws – Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023, which came into effect from 1st July 2024, were also conducted successfully.

During the period 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024, 563 victims were allotted compensation under the

Victim Compensation Scheme. Legal Services Authorities at Bihar conducted High Level Committee Meeting in which direction was given to Chief Judicial Magistrates for conducting review meeting under section 16 of Juvenile Justice Act.

Technological Accomplishments

100% of the cases & documents are being e-filed in the Patna High Court. E-filing of 1,06,559 cases have been done on E-filing portal 3.0 of Patna High Court till 22.08.2024. e-Filing system enables electronic filing of legal papers like Pleadings, IAs, Documents etc. Using e-filing 3.0, cases (both civil and criminal) can be filed before the District Courts. Steps are being taken to encourage the e-filing in District Courts. On pilot basis, digitization work is being carried out in the Patna High Court; and also in two District Courts of Bihar (Purnea & Darbhanga). The no. of pages digitized till 31.05.2024 are 33,25,218.



Panoramic view of the High Court

There was inauguration of Scanning & Digitization Centre (Pilot Project) at District Court, Purnea. Digital Signature has been created for 1,326 Judicial Officers as well as for 2,996 Staff in the Judgeships of Bihar till 22-08-2024. All the Courts in Patna High Court are Hybrid Hearing enabled. Dedicated permanent links for hybrid hearing is hosted on the Patna High Court Website and is published in the daily causelist as well. Buxar Judgeship has been chosen as pilot district for implementation of CIS 4.0. Websites of all the 37 District Courts have been migrated on S3WaaS platform.

Five eSewa Kendras were inaugurated on 04-05-2024. During the Year 2023-2024, for

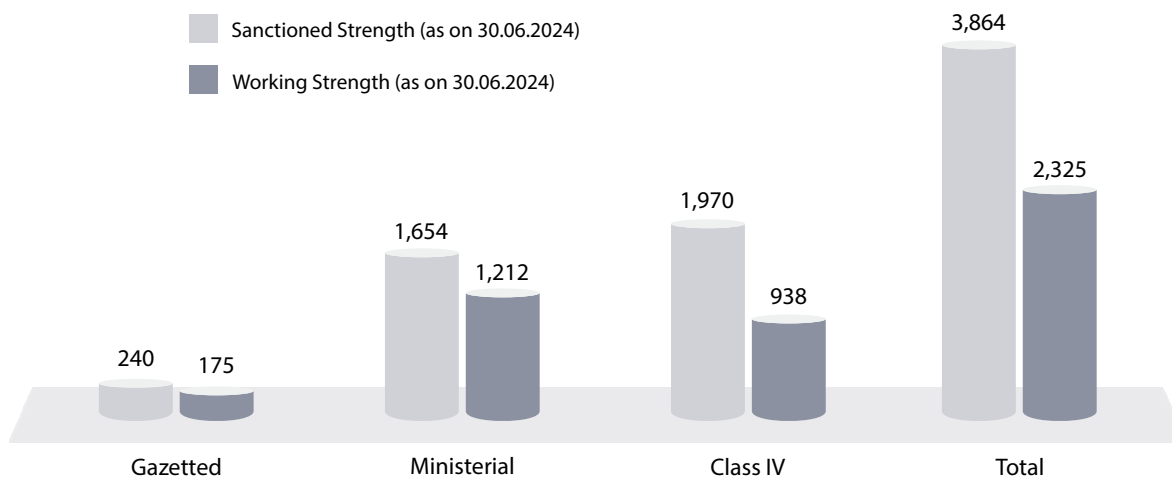
various Judicial and administrative needs for a paperless Court, an e-HR application hosted on LAN network of Patna High Court, and a Leave Management System for Judicial Officers has been developed.

Separate office of the SUVAS Cell equipped with IT infrastructure is in the process of completion and appointment of large number of translators is underway.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: The online platform of e-HCR / DHCR named as e-PHCR was launched on 2nd September, 2024, providing access link on the home page of the website of Patna High Court.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	2,01,48,79,000	2,26,77,32,000	2,45,31,66,000
Total	2,01,48,79,000	2,26,77,32,000	2,45,31,66,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	34

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	32
Highest	35

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	35,772
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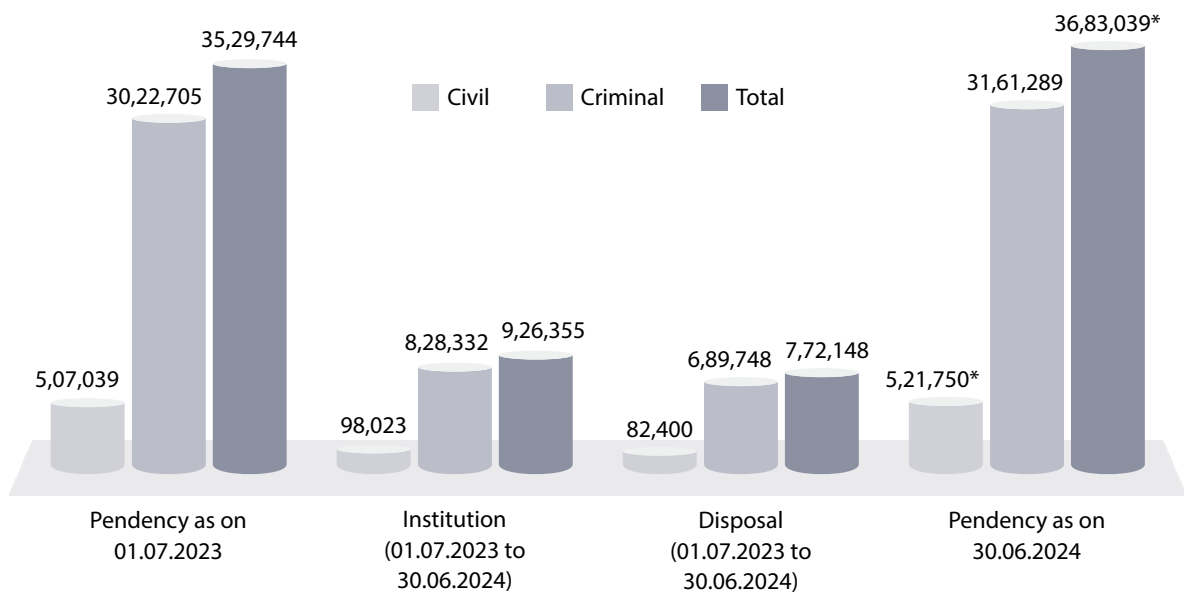
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	64,636	18,343	23,352	59,627
Company Matters	84	10	29	65
Contempt (Civil)	4,312	2,694	2,276	4,730
Review (Civil)	1,072	395	278	1,189
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	21	3	5	19
Civil Revisions	774	143	131	786
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	573*	520	532	561
Civil Appeals	12,775	596	205	13,166
Land Acquisition matters	3,425	674	920	3,179
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	36	2	0	38
Other than above	23,581*	5,018	4,036	24,563
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,695	2,261	1,350	4,606
Criminal Revisions	4,652	906	1,432	4,126
Bail Applications	8,765	82,538	83,812	7,491
Criminal Appeals	39,426	7,179	4,474	42,131
Death Sentence Reference	5	3	6	2
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	27,726	7,009	10,821	23,914
Other than above	9,453	3,113	2,645	9,921

* Data revised by the High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



* Data modified after physical verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	76,817
Criminal	5,07,881
Total	5,84,698



20

High Court of
Punjab and Haryana

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheel Nagu, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhawalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasjit Singh Bedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Lapita Banerji
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nidhi Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sureshwar Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Vashisth
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tribhuvan Dahiya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Namit kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harkesh Manuja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Prakash Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aman Chaudhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurvinder Singh Gill	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.S. Shekhawat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajbir Sehrawat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsh Bunger
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kshetarpal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagmohan Bansal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Singh Sindhu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Manchanda
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manjari Nehru Kaul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsimran Singh Sethi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Chitkara	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurbir Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suvir Sehgal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Alka Sarin	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Amarjot Bhatti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasgurpreet Singh Puri	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ritu Tagore
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi I. Mehta	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manisha Batra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karamjit Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Harpreet Kaur Jeewan
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Archana Puri	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sukhvinder Kaur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bhardwaj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Berry
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Bahl	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Aggarwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Suri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harpreet Singh Brar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Moudgil	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sumeet Goel
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod S. Bhardwaj	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sudeepti Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Jain	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Kirti Singh

* As on 29.08.2024



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Punjab and Haryana previously known as "The High Court of Judicature at Lahore" having jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab, was established through a Letters Patent dated 20th March, 1919 by King George V under Section 113 of the Government of India Act, 1915. After independence of India, the High Court of Lahore (being in Pakistan) ceased to have jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab. A new High Court of Judicature for the territory of East Punjab (India) was created on 15 August, 1947 at Amritsar and was later shifted to Shimla. When the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950, the State of East Punjab was renamed as Punjab and the seat of the High Court was shifted from Shimla to Chandigarh. Thereafter, there was merger of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) into the State of Punjab, and the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence from 1st November, 1966 and the High Court of Punjab was renamed as the 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana'. Since then, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has been operating for the States of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory, Chandigarh from its present building, which was designed by Le Corbusier, a well-known, French Architect.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

During the year 2023-24, three major works have been completed i.e. Gymnasium for Hon'ble Judges, 'Le Café and 'Salle De Lecture' and 'Accent Wall in the Judge's corridor'. The Gymnasium for Hon'ble Judges' was setup and inaugurated on 12th January, 2024. 'Le Café and 'Salle De Lecture' a newly created reading room on the terrace of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, was inaugurated on 8th January, 2024. The Accent Wall in the Judges' Corridor too was unveiled on 8th January, 2024. The Accent Wall in the Judges' corridor is a striking focal point, showcasing an engaging display that interprets Le Corbusier's renowned tapestries, expertly highlighted by the lighting system. This beautifully designed feature wall proudly showcases replicas of Corbusier's 'Nomadic Murals; paying homage to his enduring artistic legacy and enhancing the corridor's sophisticated ambience.

An Arrears Committee has been constituted in the High Court for making recommendations for expeditious disposal of cases pending in the High Court. Under the orders of Arrears Committee dated 20.11.2023, a scrutiny cell has been created to address the issue of pending cases that can be disposed of or dealt with expeditiously by seeking priority listing before particular Benches of the Court.

During the judicial year 2023-2024, the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) provided Legal Aid services to 2,126 persons. At present, Five Daily Lok Adalat Benches are functioning in the premises of the High Court and 1,876 cases were disposed by the said Five Daily Lok Adalats during 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024.

In September, 2023, to develop the self-confidence and self-esteem amongst the prisoners, a campaign namely "Vocational



Main Building of the High Court

Literacy for Jail inmates" was launched by the Punjab State Legal Services Authority. Further, in view of the constant rise in drug abuse amongst the children and adolescents in the State of Punjab, the State Legal Services Authority launched a campaign namely "Punjab against Drug Addiction" throughout the State from 01.10.2023 to 31.10.2023. A 40-hours mediation training programme was organized by the Punjab State Legal Services Authority from 18th to 22nd March, 2024. The State Authority also launched a medical camp drive in all the Jails of State of Punjab w.e.f 01.06.2024 to 31.08.2024.

Major activities undertaken by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority during 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024 included an open house discussion on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 & Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 held on 28.08.2023; a consultation program on 16.10.2023 for welfare of transgender community and a 40 Hours Mediation Training Programme from 22nd November, to 26th November, 2023 and also two

campaigns- a Campaign Titled "Future is in your Hands - a voting right campaign" launched on 25th January, 2024 and a Campaign namely "Haq Hamara Bhi To Hai" - a Campaign for Labourers launched on 1st February, 2024.

The State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh and District Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh organized 1,493 awareness programmes in U.T. Chandigarh from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024. Important awareness programmes / activities conducted by this Authority during the aforesaid period, included Sensitization programmes on (i) Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; and (ii) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and Prevention of Drug Abuse. The Mobile App 'Share and Salute Chandigarh' was formally launched on 21.11.2023 in Chandigarh Judicial Academy. The State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh organized four National Lok Adalats in U.T. Chandigarh on 09.09.2023; 09.12.2023; 09.03.2024 and 11.05.2024. Mediation has been

started through online/hybrid mode w.e.f. February, 2024 at the request of litigants, who are NRI or serving in Armed Forces or unable to come in person to the Mediation and Conciliation Centre at the High Court due to circumstances beyond their control.

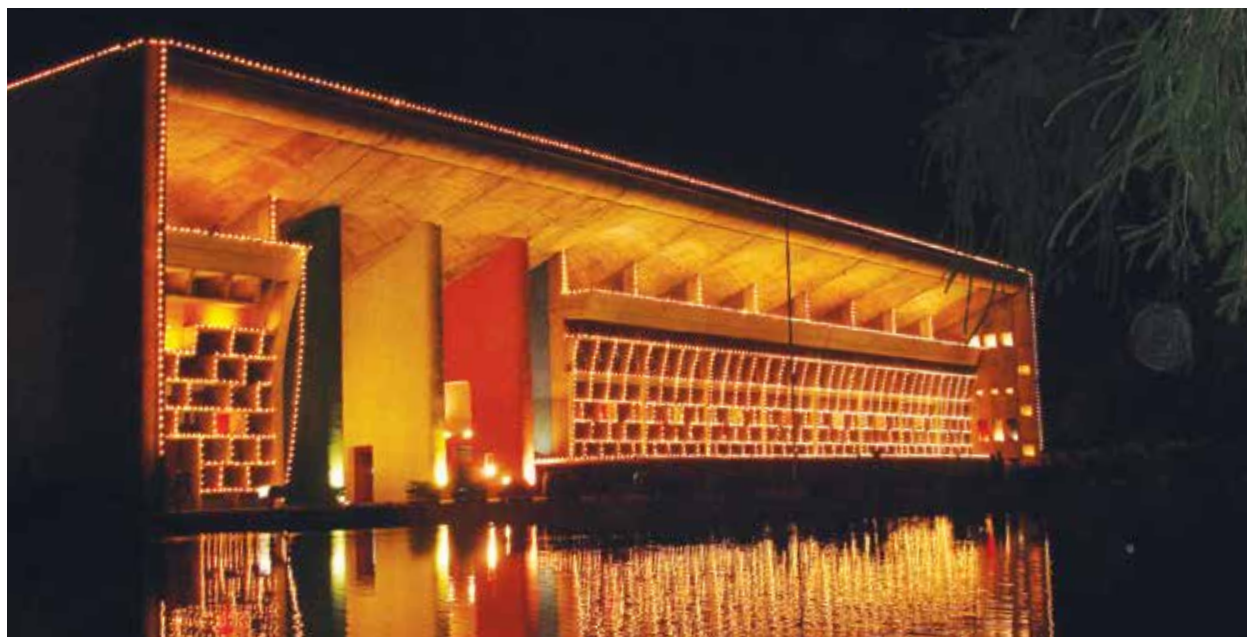
From April 2023 to March, 2024, the Chandigarh Judicial Academy organized various programmes including a State Level Consultation on Children in Conflict with Law 2023 held on 12th August, 2023.

Technological Accomplishments

e-Filing 3.0 version was launched in High Court and District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh since 23rd February 2024 for e-filing of cases. Virtual Court for Traffic Challan was launched in the Chandigarh District Court in September 2023. Hybrid Video Conferencing Hearing Module and Inventory Management System (IMS) has been launched in the High Court. Online RTI Portal for High Court and District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh was launched on 21.09.2023.

The final orders and judgments of Punjab and Haryana have been allotted the Neutral Citation numbers. In addition to Neutral Citation numbers, QR codes have also been introduced on judgments in High Court which enhances accessibility and transparency by providing quick and easy access to detailed case information. From commencement of the Digitization project i.e. from year 2012 to 30.06.2024, total 26.02 Crore pages of judicial record of the High Court have been scanned. Further, newly designed High Court Website has been launched.

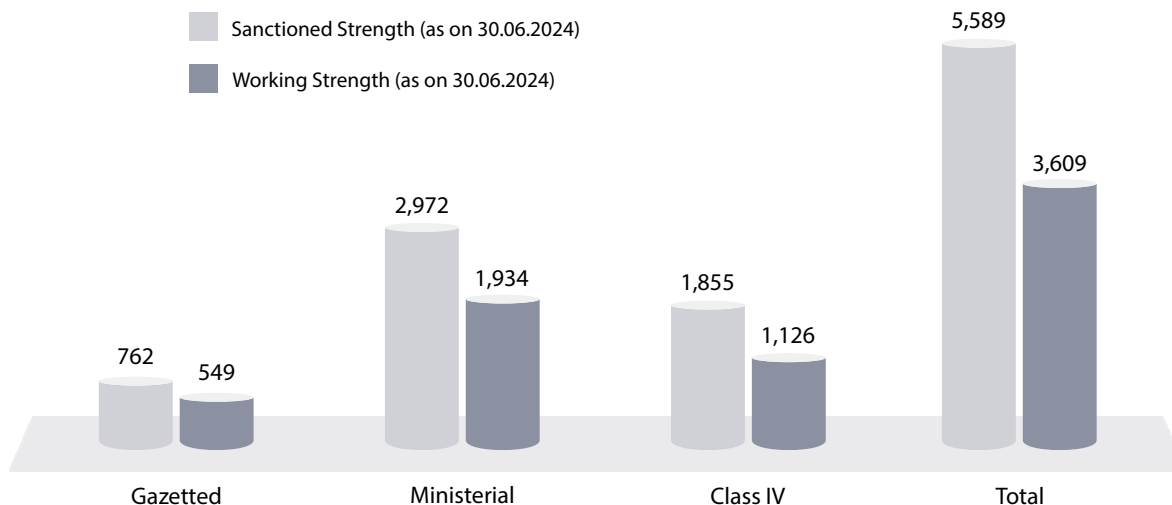
e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: E-HCR website of High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Chandigarh was launched on 23.05.2024 and the same has been made operational on the website of the High Court. The High Court has already started the digital publication of ILR and all reported judgements along with headnotes, are being digitally published on ILR website (i.e. hcph.gov.in). The eILR/Digital ILR is being published as monthly journals and it is totally free for general public. The digital ILR reports are available from the year 1949 on DHCR Punjab and Haryana High Court.



Illuminated view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	22,54,00,000	54,35,34,000	31,38,70,000
Non-Plan	5,46,64,29,000	5,43,64,15,000	5,66,90,04,000
Total	5,69,18,29,000	5,97,99,49,000	59,82,874,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	85
Working Strength of Judges	54

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	53
Highest	62

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,11,718
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

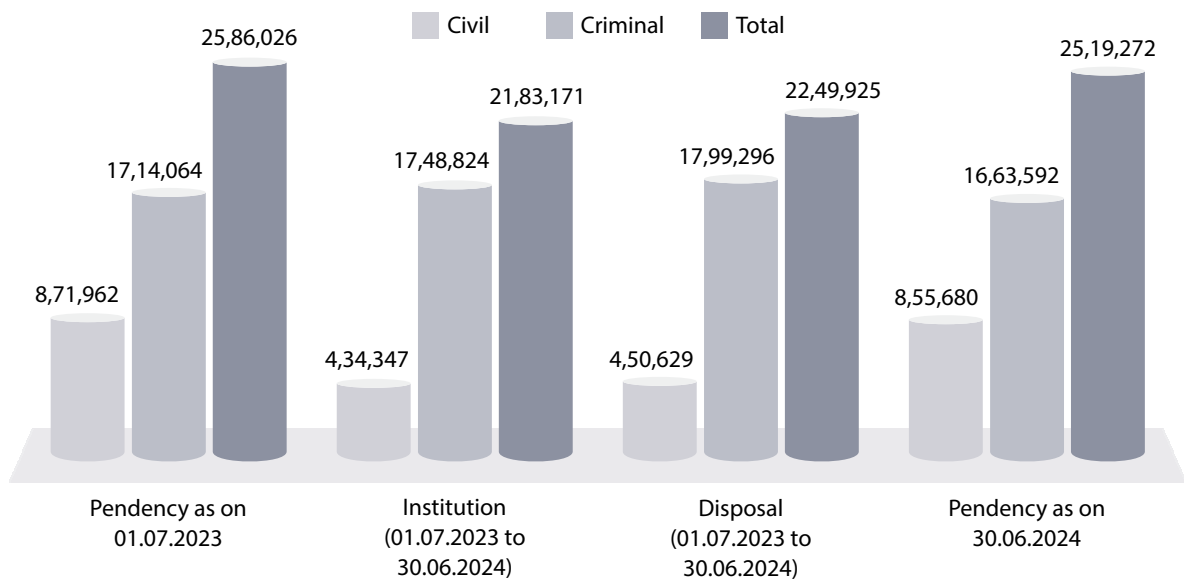
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)*
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,00,078	30,817	39,134	92,274
Company Matters	104	7	29	63
Contempt (Civil)	5,088	4,278	3,936	5,501
Review (Civil)	2,862	979	1,036	1,765
Matrimonial Matters	1,385	41	86	1,350
Arbitration Matters	864	589	612	848
Civil Revisions	16,471	7,825	6,915	17,292
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,089	203	418	2,806
Civil Appeals	66,286	5,982	6,369	64,707
Land Acquisition matters	21,763	1,615	711	22,661
MACT Matters	50,766	4,640	4,198	52,245
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2	0	1	1
Other than above	9,150	4,767	2,668	11,012
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,977	12,330	12,645	1,533
Criminal Revisions	23,752	4,482	4,918	23,197
Bail Applications [#]	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	75,491	6,998	1,832	80,409
Death Sentence Reference	20	7	5	22
Contempt (Criminal)	143	14	90	61
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	59,748	67,019	74,304	51,274

* Closing balance modified by the High Court.

[#] No separate Bail Application data is maintained.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

1,569



**Working
Strength**

1,279



Vacancy

290

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	3,531
Criminal	2,173
Total	5,704



21

Rajasthan
High Court

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of Rajasthan High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Bharwani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Gopal Vyas
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Pushpendra Singh Bhati	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shanker Vyas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Mehta	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Borana
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinit Kumar Mathur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg	Hon'ble Smt. Justice Shubha Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganesh Ram Meena
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Upman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Monga	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Nupur Bhati
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Singh Dhatta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Prakash Soni
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendar Kumar Goyal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munnuri Laxman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Purohit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farjand Ali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuwan Goyal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudesh Bansal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveer Bhatnagar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Kumar Dhand	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar

* As on 20.08.2024



Brief Introduction

After independence, the erstwhile princely States of Rajputana were integrated into the State of Rajasthan. These Princely States had their own High Courts and Subordinate Judicial setup. State of Rajasthan was inaugurated on March 30, 1949 and at that time five High Courts functioning at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar were abolished by the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 and High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan was inaugurated at Jodhpur on 29.08.1949. Initially High Court also functioned at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota. The benches at Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur were abolished from 22.05.1950 but Jaipur Bench continued to function. Subsequently, under section 49 of States Reorganization Act, 1956, a new High Court came into being as the High Court of Rajasthan with Principal Seat at Jodhpur. The Jaipur Bench was abolished in the year 1958. Vide the High Court of Rajasthan (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Jaipur) Order, 1976, the Bench of Rajasthan High Court was again established at Jaipur and started functioning from 30.01.1977.

The magnificent new building of Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur was inaugurated on 07.12.2019. The new building has 22 court rooms. The Bench at Jaipur is presently working in a building constructed in the year 2006 which is adjacent to old heritage building. Both the court buildings at Jodhpur and Jaipur have total 46 Court Rooms.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

During the occasion of inaugural function of Platinum Jubilee of Rajasthan High Court on 14th October 2023, logo and motto of Rajasthan High Court was released by Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, the Chief Justice of India. On 16.03.2024, one day Law Seminar on Constitutional Governance in India was held at Jodhpur. On 30.03.2024, one day colloquium on Legal Aid & Social Justice was held at Jaipur. So far as development of infrastructure is concerned, 18 new Courts have been created during the period from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024. All the courts of District Judiciary

have been directed for hearing of child labour cases on priority basis and taking necessary steps for fast tracking/ expeditious disposal of such cases. For the sake of better case management and decongestion of arrears in the trial courts, Rajasthan High Court has issued Listing Policy for the District Judiciary, which includes- Rationalization of old pendency; Transferring of appeals/ revisions by District & Sessions Judge; Listing of oldest Cases and Rotation of Cases. District Case Management Committees have been constituted in each District vide Circular dated 29.04.2024. For effective implementation of speedy disposal





of cases and reducing pendency, final hearing of old criminal appeals, in which accused are in custody/ undergoing sentence, are given top priority; 30 cases more than 5 years old are being listed on every Wednesday to concerned Benches for early disposal; and 30 years or more old cases have been allotted to the Benches for early disposal. For the welfare of litigants, Rajasthan High Court implemented "Litigants Welfare Fund Scheme" for High Court and District Judiciary. The amount of costs deposited in the Litigant Welfare Fund shall be utilized for the purpose of creation, renovation or maintenance of the facilities for the litigants in the High Court premises or respective court premises. Steps are being taken for online deposits under Litigants Welfare Fund Scheme.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized a One Day Colloquium on the topic Legal Aid and Social Justice: Challenges and Opportunities in Access to Justice on 30.03.2024. From January to June, 2024 Awareness Camps on module for Senior Citizens and on Module of Sexual Harassment on Woman and Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 have been organized every month by the DLSAs. During the period in consideration, RLSA organized 79331 Legal Literacy/ Awareness Camps. Through its agencies and stakeholders, RLSA has provided Free Legal Aid to 11,818 beneficiaries and a total of 2068 victims of various crimes have been provided Victim Compensation. 8678 Under Trial Prisoners



Panoramic view of the High Court

have been provided legal representation before the courts and papers/applications sent to High Court by DLSAs for filing appeals for 527 convicts. RSLSA on 18th August, 2023 launched a special campaign named “Harit Nyaya Abhiyan 2023”. Further, in the three National Lok Adalats organized during the period of July, 2023 to June, 2024, a total 1,21,44,245 cases were disposed by various innovative steps like online digital Lok Adalat platform, door step counseling, targeted pre-counseling etc.

During the judicial year, Rajasthan State Judicial Academy conducted number of training programmes / regional judicial conferences and also a Webinar for Sensitization of Stakeholders dealing with MAC Matters on 14-08-2023; and a

one day Judicial colloquium on ‘Sensitization of Stakeholders on Prevention of Human trafficking’ on 21-01-2024.

Technological Accomplishments

E-Filing 3.0 has been implemented in High Court w.e.f. 20.08.2023. E-Filing has been made mandatory for all types of cases filed on behalf of Central and State Government w.e.f. 01.01.2022; 16 case types/ matters w.e.f. 01.01.2023; all fresh Division Bench Matters w.e.f. 01.10.2023 and all fresh Civil Matters w.e.f. 01.08.2024. E-Filing Centres for scanning and/ or e-filing facilities for advocates and litigants have been established in Rajasthan High Court. Facility of payments of online court fee for

High Court and court fee and fine for District Judiciary is available. ePay is directly integrated with eGRAS of the State.

Paperless Courts of Rajasthan High Court are dynamic and updated real-time. For this purpose, requisite hardware i.e. touch screen displays etc. have been procured and installed in 44 Court Rooms in Rajasthan High Court. Scanning and digitization of Legacy record as well as fresh and pending case files are also being done.

Dedicated VC Set up have been established in 46 Court Rooms in Rajasthan High Court. Hearings through VC are conducted through Cisco Webex Platform. Extending facility of VC to a further advanced level, arrangements have been made to suitably accommodate hearings wherein one party addresses court physically inside court room and other party appears on VC. For this Hybrid VC, two VC setups have been configured in court rooms. Likewise, part-heard cases or cases to be listed before a Bench are heard through VC irrespective of Bench sitting at Principal Seat Jodhpur or Jaipur Bench.

Four Information Kiosk Machines are available in Rajasthan High Court provided under eCourts project. Kiosk machines have also been installed in 238 court complexes of district judiciary. Dedicated E-Sewa Kendras have been established with requisite infrastructure and manpower each at Principal Seat Jodhpur and Jaipur Bench. Judgments of Supreme Court and Rajasthan High Court are being translated using SUVAS Tool. The judgments of Supreme Court and High Court translated in local language (Hindi) are also made available on website of Rajasthan High Court.

Separate Accessibility Committees have been constituted for Rajasthan High Court Jodhpur and Bench at Jaipur regarding issues concerning access to Justice for person with disabilities. District-wise information about details of the year of filing, number of subject cases pending and stage of proceedings relating to criminal cases pending against sitting or former MPs/ MLAs is made available on an independent Tab created for the purpose i.e. "MP/MLA Cases". Rajasthan High Court has developed a Telegram



Jaipur Bench, Rajasthan High Court



Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority

Channel, where database of cause-lists, rosters, notices etc. and other information will be made available in real-time.

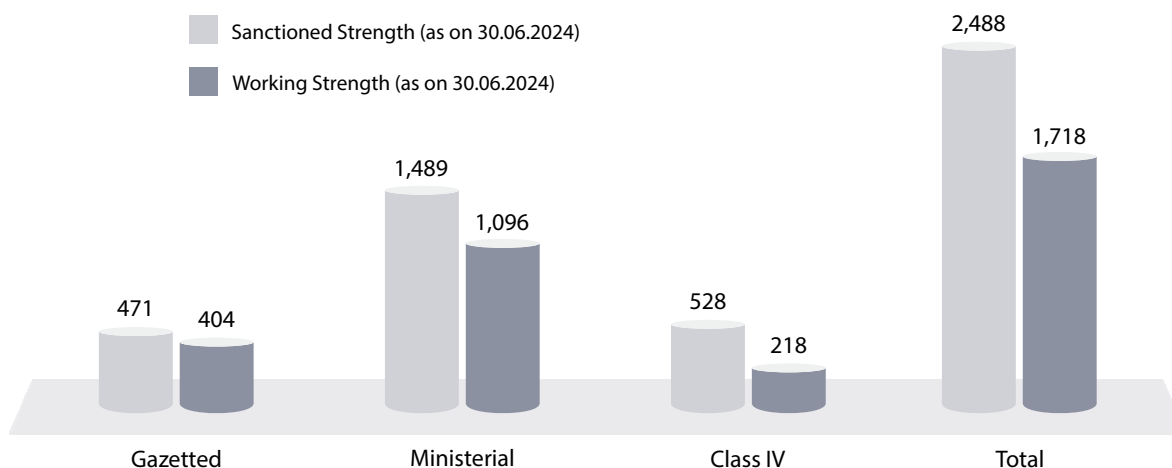
Technological achievements in the District Judiciary of Rajasthan include Paperless Courts of Commercial Courts at Jaipur (Pilot); National Uniformity Exercise for every establishment; Timely Updation of Case Proceedings in CIS; Video Conferencing facilities for recording evidence of

witnesses and remand of convicts/ under-trial prisoners; a computer Programme to facilitate effective court management (Periphery of CIS); and Virtual Court for Traffic Challans of Jaipur Commissionerate (Pilot).

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: e-LR Portal has been launched on the website of the Rajasthan High Court.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	5,32,96,42,000	4,53,59,02,000	6,14,24,30,000
Non-Plan	12,45,48,69,000	14,84,73,00,000	19,68,87,06,000
Total	17,78,45,11,000	19,38,32,02,000	25,83,11,36,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	50
Working Strength of Judges	32

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	32
Highest	35

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

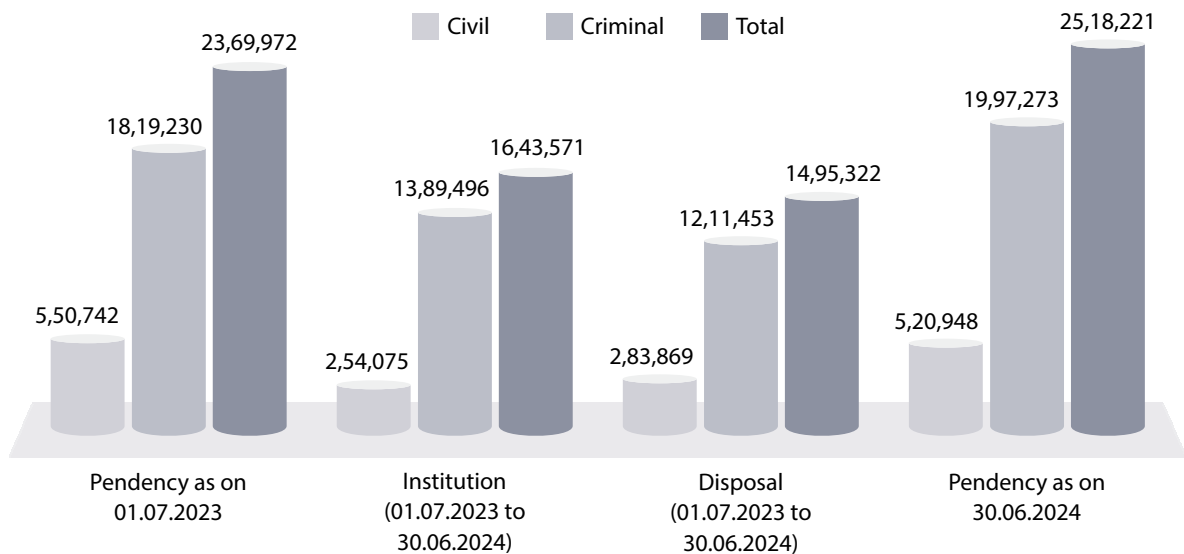
Cases more than 10 years old	1,25,107
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)*
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,67,817	43,156	54,910	1,56,063
Company Matters	251	8	41	218
Contempt (Civil)	8,817	2,753	4,935	6,635
Review (Civil)	993	236	306	923
Matrimonial Matters	2,805	1,470	816	3,459
Arbitration Matters	262	216	216	262
Civil Revisions	1,333	720	885	1,168
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,529	472	311	2,690
Civil Appeals	48,729	4,324	5,166	47,887
Land Acquisition matters	3,737	385	681	3,441
MACT Matters	51,781	6,503	6,326	51,958
Civil Suits (Original Side)	13	4	0	17
Other than above	1,59,370	62,027	63,779	1,57,618
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,671	5,714	5,544	2,841
Criminal Revisions	22,923	4,095	5,078	21,940
Bail Applications	6,534	32,858	34,338	5,054
Criminal Appeals	51,889	6,914	3,259	55,544
Death Sentence Reference	10	2	3	9
Contempt (Criminal)	22	15	5	32
Misc. Criminal Applications	34,939	16,999	16,637	35,301
Other than above	51,218	27,963	25,366	53,815

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

1,641



**Working
Strength**

1,326



Vacancy

315

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	33,817
Criminal	90,854
Total	1,24,671



22

High Court of
Sikkim

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Sikkim*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Somadder, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhaskar Raj Pradhan

* As on 01.10.2024



Brief Introduction

Prior to its merger with the Union of India, Sikkim was under a monarch. In 1955, the then Maharaja of Sikkim issued the High Court of Judicature (Jurisdiction and Powers) Proclamation, by which the High Court in Sikkim was established. The High Court was made the final Court in all judicial matters, civil or criminal, subject to exercise of prerogative by the Maharaja to grant mercy, pardon, remission, commutation or reduction of sentence in case of conviction. The Maharaja also retained his prerogative to set up a Special Tribunal for the review of any case, civil or criminal. On its merger with India in 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd State of India and the High Court functioning immediately prior to the date of merger, became the High Court for the State of Sikkim under the Constitution of India. In 1978, Sikkim Civil Courts Act was passed with a view to consolidate the laws relating to the constitution of Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court and other relevant matters.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

The new Phase IV building of High Court of Sikkim was inaugurated on 22nd August, 2023. The Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of the New High Court Building at Sokeythang, Gangtok was held on 1st December, 2023. Additional District Court Building at the District Court Complex, Kyongsa, Gyalshing was inaugurated on 24.09.2023.

During the judicial year 2023-24 w.e.f. 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024, Sikkim Judicial Academy conducted 46 training programmes on diverse subjects for judicial officers as well as other stakeholders. Apart from the training/refresher programme and workshops listed in the academic calendar,

Judicial Colloquium on Human Trafficking under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, District Nodal Police Officers for Human Trafficking and Organizations working in the field of Human Trafficking was conducted by the Academy.

Under twelve schemes of NALSA and as per the State Plan of Action, 32 Awareness Programmes were conducted by the Sikkim State Legal Services Authority during the period 2023-24. During the period 2023-24, the Sikkim SLISA conducted 47 talks on All India Radio and 12 talks on Doordarshan. During the period April, 2023 to March, 2024, 164 Legal Awareness camps were conducted by the DLSAs/TLSCs.



View of the High Court

Nine capacity building training programmes for Panel Advocates through Virtual Mode for all the districts was held by Sikkim SLSA with Resource Persons comprising of Designated Senior Advocates, High Court of Sikkim. The Sikkim State Legal Services Authority (SSLSA) organized a Training Programme for Teachers identified as Counselors to address Mental Health Issues of students and to provide Counselling to them and their Parents on 29th July, 2023. The Sikkim SLSA also organized a “Training of Trainers Programme for Panel Advocates” on 5th September, 2023 and a “Sensitization Programme for the Internal Complaint Committees and Local Complaint Committees” of the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings on 6th September, 2023 on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013.

Technological Accomplishments

Justice Clocks were installed under eCourts Project, Phase II and are functional in the District Courts of Gangtok, Gyalshing, Mangan, Namchi, Soreng and Sub-Divisional Court of Yangang. Migration of website for the District Courts of Gangtok, Gyalshing and Mangan (<https://gangtok.dcourts.gov.in>, <https://gyalshing.dcourts.gov.in> and <https://mangan.dcourts.gov.in>) to S3Waas platform was completed on 18th July, 2023.

Under Phase-II of eCourts Project, P2P 16 MBPS NIC NET leased line connectivity have been installed in the Sub-Divisional Courts of Chungthang, Rangpo, Rongli, Jorethang and Yangang.

Additionally, the procurement of hardware items (28 units of High speed a3 scanner for scanning



and digitization of judicial case records, 92 units of All-in-one PC, 23 units of Scanner and 12 units of Handheld device NSTEP) for High Court & Subordinate Courts was completed by the High Court of Sikkim under Phase III of the eCourts Project for FY 2023-24.

Six ECT training programmes were conducted under eCourts Phase-III Capacity Building training in coordination with the Sikkim Judicial Academy. Scanning and digitization of legacy

and disposed case records is an in-house on-going process in the High Court and Subordinate Courts of Sikkim.

The High Court of Sikkim has developed an eServices Portal which is designed to fulfill the needs of the lawyers and the general public, by providing online services that were traditionally accessed through more time-consuming, in-person processes. The Online RTI service is a pivotal feature of the portal, enabling individuals



Aerial view of the High Court

to file RTI applications and seek information electronically. Applicants can track the status of their RTI requests through the portal, ensuring transparency and accountability in the information distribution process. The eServices Portal allows users to apply for and obtain these certified copies for Orders and Judgements online, eliminating the need to physically visit the court premises. The Grievance Redressal system within the portal is designed to address the concerns

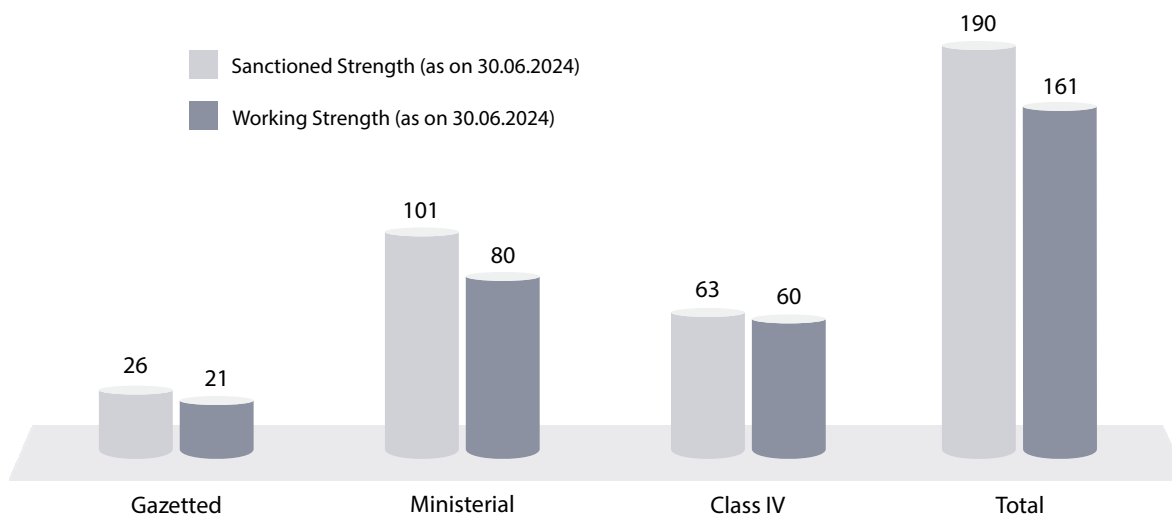
and complaints of the public regarding judicial services. The Employee Record Management System including Health Records was designed to streamline and organize employee-related information within the High Court of Sikkim.

SEQRITE Endpoint Security has been implemented in the High Court of Sikkim to protect all IT assets and provide real time protection against cyber security threats.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: E-Sikkim Law Reports search portal was launched by High Court of Sikkim on 30.03.2024. Further, Digital Law Report has also been developed which is a web portal tailored to facilitate easy access to judgments of the High Court of Sikkim. The platform also has a list of all judgments of the High Court and leading Supreme Court judgments arising from the State of Sikkim in Nepali, providing accessibility and inclusivity to all the stakeholders.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	26,13,12,000	32,41,46,000	35,75,96,000
Total	26,13,12,000	32,41,46,000	35,75,96,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	3
Working Strength of Judges	3

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	3
Highest	3

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

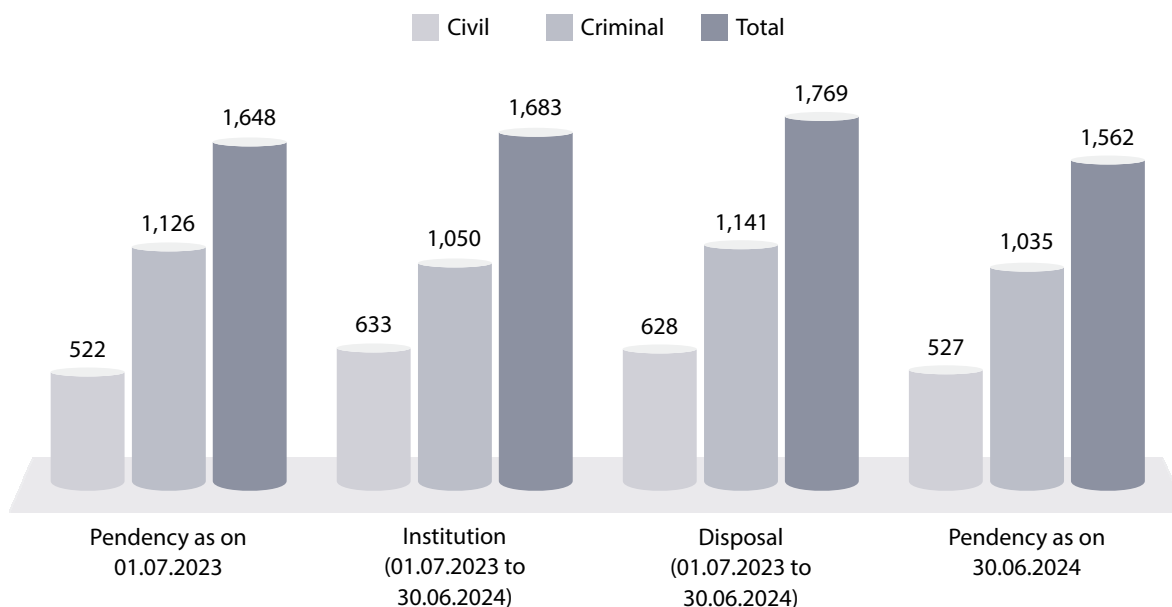
Cases more than 10 years old	1
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	73	63	64	72
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	1	5	5	1
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1	1	2	0
Arbitration Matters	3	6	2	7
Civil Revisions	3	7	10	0
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2	2	0	4
Civil Appeals	33	24	21	36
Land Acquisition matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	3	19	7	15
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	3	1	4	0
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	2	6	2	6
Bail Applications	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	28	48	22	54
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	2	15	12	5

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

35



**Working
Strength**

23

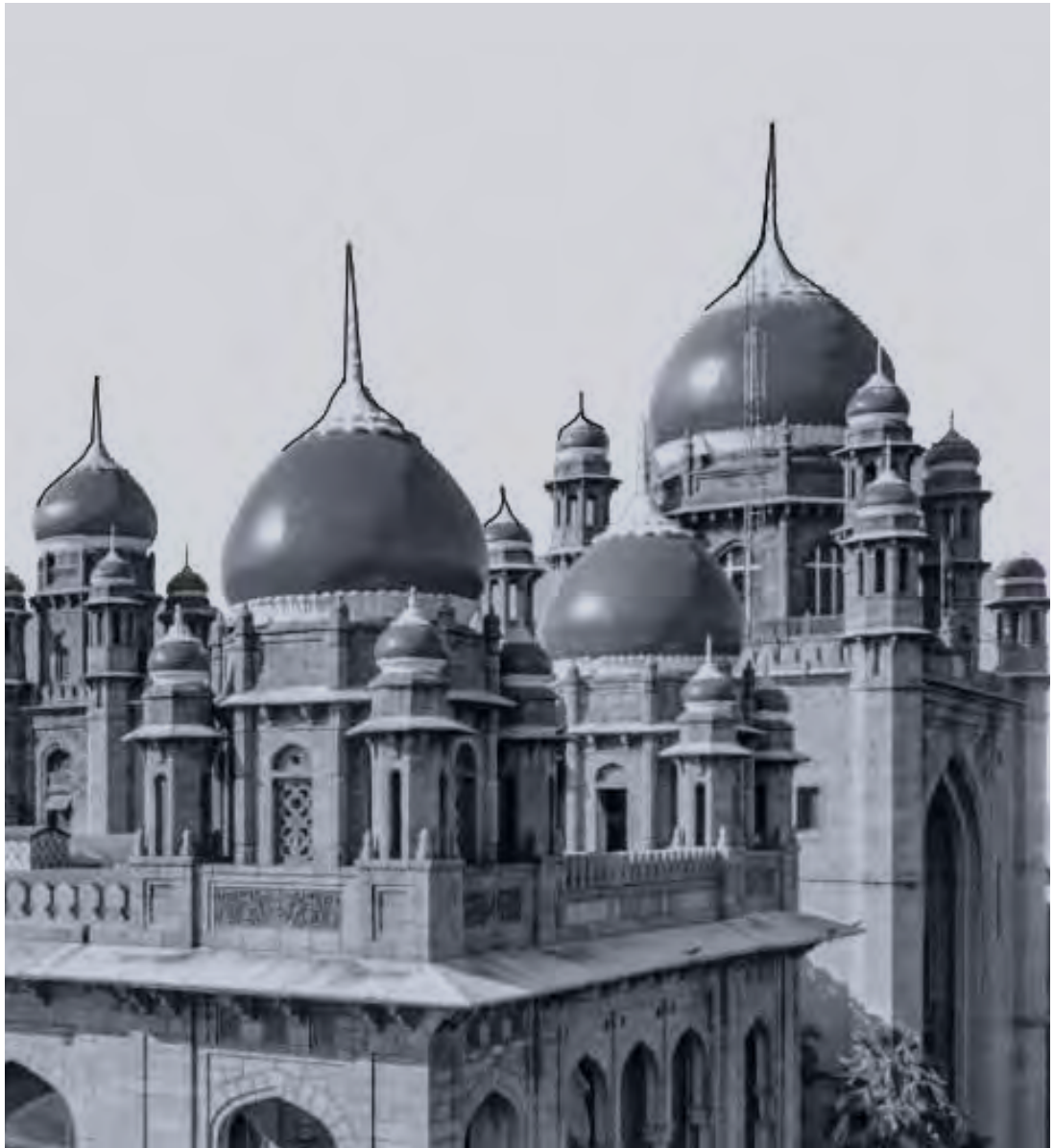


Vacancy

12

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	2
Criminal	3
Total	5



23

High Court for the State of
Telangana

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana*

Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul	Hon'ble Smt. Justice Juvvadi Sridevi
Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy	Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V Shravan Kumar
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Abhinand Kumar Shavili	Hon'ble Smt. Justice M.G Priyadarsini
Hon'ble Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya	Hon'ble Sri Justice Chada Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy
Hon'ble Justice T. Vinod Kumar	Hon'ble Sri Justice E.V. Venugopal
Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman	Hon'ble Sri Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka
Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy	Hon'ble Sri Justice Pulla Karthik
Hon'ble Smt. Justice P. Sree Sudha	Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Sarath
Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Radha Rani	Hon'ble Sri Justice J. Sreenivasa Rao
Hon'ble Sri Justice N. Tukaramji	Hon'ble Sri Justice Namavarapu Rajeswar Rao
Hon'ble Smt. Justice T. Madhavi Devi	Hon'ble Sri Justice Laxm1 Narayana Alishetty
Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Surender	Hon'ble Sri Justice Anil Kumar Jukanti
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda	Hon'ble Smt. Justice K. Sujana

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

The magnificent city of Hyderabad ruled by Nizams was the seat of the largest native State in ancient India. Before the introduction of a regular judicial system, the chief judicial power in civil matters was vested in the Subedar and the Kotwal was the head for criminal justice administration. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, Sir Salarjung (1853-83) introduced a regular and an efficient judicial system.

On 17th September, 1948, the State of Hyderabad was acceded to the Indian Union. On 1 October, 1953, the State of Andhra was formed under the Andhra Pradesh State Act 1953, by carving out 11 districts from the then State of Madras. On 5 July 1954, the High Court for Andhra State was established at Guntur.

In 1956, a new State of Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic basis by merging the Andhra State with parts of Hyderabad State. As a result, the High Court for the new State of Andhra Pradesh was established at the existing High Court building at Hyderabad on 5 November, 1956. In the year 2014, under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, with effect from 2 June 2014. Consequently, the Andhra Pradesh High Court was renamed as the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh. The said High Court remained a common High Court for both the two States till 31.12.2018. Consequent upon

Presidential Notification dated 26.12.2018 with effect from 01.01.2019, a separate High Court was established for the State of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravathi and the existing High Court was renamed as High Court for the State of Telangana.

Originally the High Court building was situated on the southern bank of the river Musi and spread across an area of 9.20 acres. In the year 2009, an additional land of 9.50 acres annexed to the building Block C, D and H (Old Maternity Hospital) was allotted by the Government.

The construction of High Court building commenced on 31 March 1919 and the building was inaugurated on 20 April 1920, by Nizam VII, Mir Osman Ali Khan, who was also the Architect of the High Court building. Built by using red and while stones in saracenic style, it is one of the finest buildings in the city of Hyderabad. There are 47 Court Halls and Chambers in the High Court.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Ten Court Building and POCSO and Family Court Complex at Kukatpally was inaugurated on 15.08.2024. The said court complex is housing a total of 15 courts. Residential Quarters at Bellampally is also completed and is to be inaugurated. Foundation stone has been laid

for 3 new projects in the Financial Year 2024-25 as on 17.08.2024 viz., Construction of Junior Civil Judge's Court Building and Residential Quarters at Boath, Construction of Two Court Building at Maheshwaram and Construction of 14 + 2 courts including POCSO and Family Court Building Complex at Malkajgiri (Demolition of existing structures is in progress).



Illuminated view of the High Court



The Telangana State Judicial Academy conducted a Annual Stakeholders Consultation Meet on Child Protection on 19-08-2023. The Judicial Academy conducted South-II Regional Conference on Contemporary Judicial Development and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology on 06-01-2024; and a Cyber Crime Workshop-3 in collaboration with NJA, Federal Judicial Centre (FJC) Washington and Central and Eastern European Law Institute (CELI) Prague on 10-02-2024. The Judicial Academy conducted Special Session on Judicial Ethics for all cadres of Judicial Officers of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy & Medchal Districts by Hon'ble Mrs Justice B.V. Nagarathna, Judge, Supreme Court of India on 29-03-2024. The Academy also conducted a Training Programme for Judicial Officers on "Three New Criminal Laws" on 06-04-2024, 27-04-2024, 15-

06-2024 & 22-06-2024. All the District Legal Services Authorities in the State conducted Legal Awareness Programme for Senior Citizens on the eve of "World Senior Citizen Day" on 21-08-2024. On 26-06-2024 on observation of "International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking", a webinar programme was conducted for all Educational Departments of Telangana and other Stake Holders creating Awareness and Empowerment on prevention of Drug and Illicit trafficking.

Technological Achievements

e-Filing 3.0 was implemented in High Court for the State of Telangana on 3rd October, 2023. e-Filing 3.0 was introduced initially on pilot basis at four District Units of State of Telangana



Aerial view of the High Court

(i.e. Karimnagar, Jagtial, Hanumakonda and Warangal). High Court RTI Portal was introduced for filing of online RTI applications. Leave Management software for Judicial Officers was introduced in District Judiciary.

All the District Court Websites were migrated from Drupal to S3WaaS Platform by November, 2023. eVisitor Pass Portal was developed and hosted at State Data Centre for the use of Litigant Public, Advocates and other Department users

etc. Justis app application was installed in the Mobile Phones of Judges. District Courts Virtual Justice Clock was placed in the official websites of District Units.

The process of executing autodate script for the old pending High Court cases is automated. On 19/08/2023, eSewa Kendra was inaugurated in the premises of High Court. On 21/08/2023, live streaming of 29 Court Halls of High Court for the State of Telangana was inaugurated and the links are available in the causelist and on official website of the High Court for the State of Telangana.

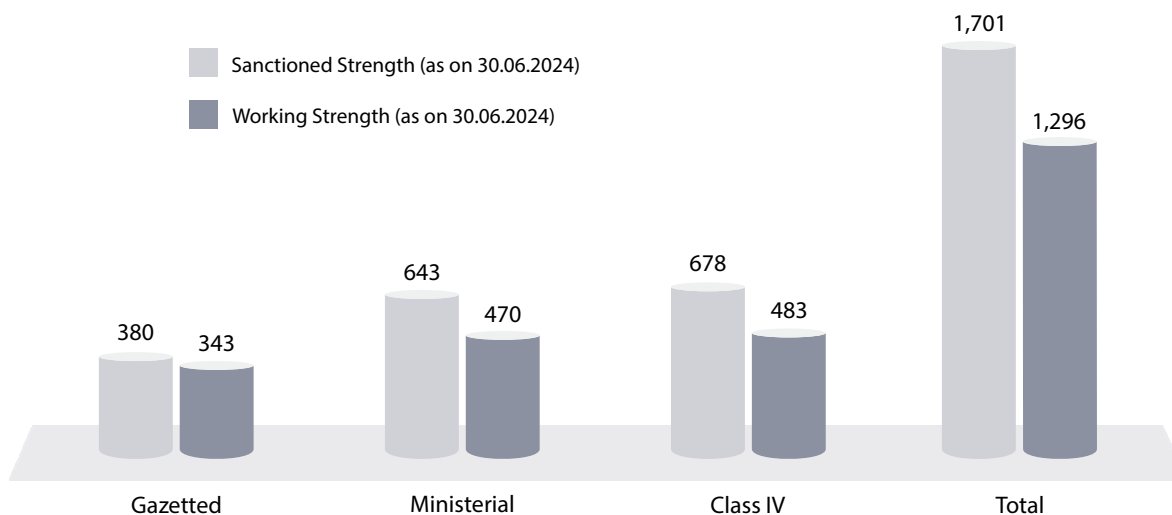
The High Court for the State of Telangana made the Hybrid mode of conducting the proceedings of all Court Halls of the High Court from 1st September, 2023.

eSewa Kendra was inaugurated at Hanumakonda and Warangal Districts on 16th March 2024. The Digitization Wing at Hanumakonda and Warangal Districts was also inaugurated on 16th March 2024. 32 e-Sewa Kendras were digitally Inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud, the Chief Justice of India on 27th March, 2024.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: High Court for the State of Telangana has launched portals, making the judgments and reports of the High Court available to the stakeholders, on Official website of the High Court w.e.f 15-08-2024. The e-THCR (e- Telangana High Court Report) portal can be accessed at: <https://tshc.gov.in/ehcr/> and the Digi-THCR (Digital Telangana High Court Reports) portal can be accessed at: <https://tshc.gov.in/digihcr/>

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	2,73,55,52,000	3,42,35,99,000	7,94,53,00,000
Non-Plan	2,96,93,79,000	3,17,35,79,000	3,74,86,25,000
Total	5,70,49,31,000	6,59,71,78,000	11,69,39,25,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	42
Working Strength of Judges	28

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	26
Highest	30

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

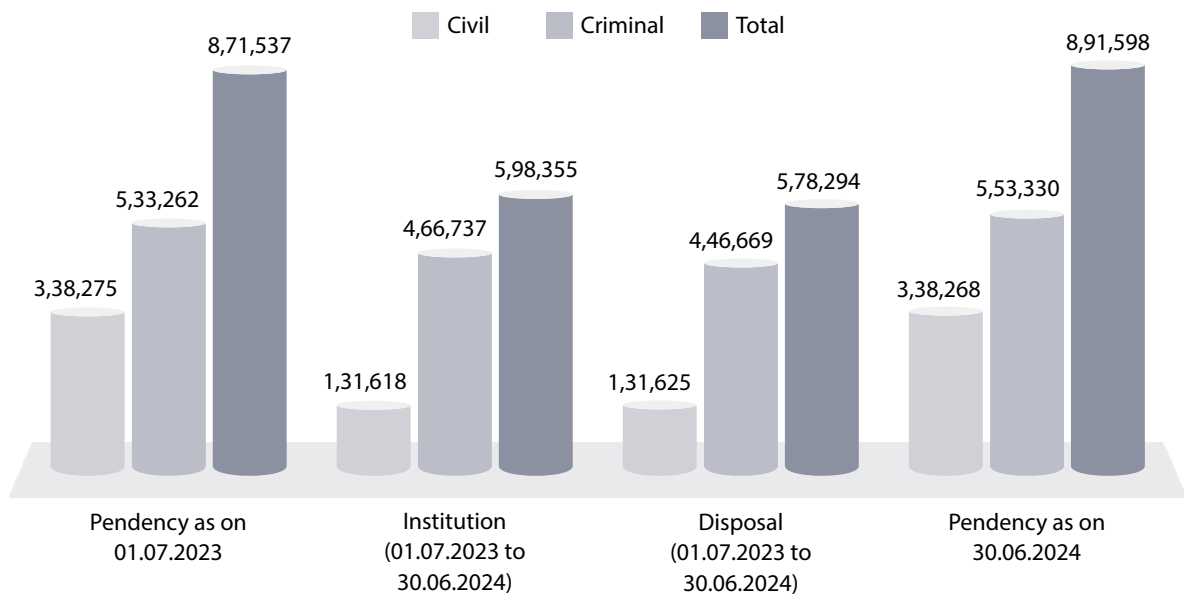
Cases more than 10 years old	32,390
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,41,088	34,747	38,753	1,37,082
Company Matters	914	160	261	813
Contempt (Civil)	8,305	2,755	2,544	8,516
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,711	345	470	1,586
Arbitration Matters	265	260	354	171
Civil Revisions	8,773	4,018	3,005	9,786
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,162	167	607	3,722
Civil Appeals	22,042	3,381	4,510	20,913
Land Acquisition matters	966	73	14	1,025
MACT Matters	16,624	1,632	3,658	14,598
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5	2	1	6
Other than above	1,422	680	626	1,476
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	8,222	1,178	2,883	6,517
Bail Applications	123	3,207	3,176	154
Criminal Appeals	8,760	1,260	1,040	8,980
Death Sentence Reference	7	2	0	9
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	14,144	11,112	11,916	13,340

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	9,942
Criminal	4,622
Total	14,564



24

High Court of
Tripura

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Tripura*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit

* As on 30.06.2024



Brief Introduction

In the year 1972, after the enactment of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, the State of Tripura came under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court which continued until 2012. Thereafter, by way of Amendment under Section 28A(c) of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a separate High Court for the State of Tripura was established on 23rd March 2013, with the seat at Agartala. The High Court of Tripura is functioning from its own spacious & beautiful 3 storied building covering an area of about 10 acres, situated on a high land in a serene atmosphere in the capital city, Agartala.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements

Construction of six storied (including basement) Administrative Building of High Court of Tripura at its premises is going on and this process is scheduled to be completed tentatively by January, 2025. Identification / finalization of lands at Jampuijala, Santirbazar (South Tripura), Jirania (West Tripura), Fatikroy, and Panisagar sites for construction of Court Building and staff quarters of Judicial Officers is under process. The matter relating to construction of new Court Building of District & Sessions Judge at Udaipur, District- Gomati was taken up with PWD for preparation of drawing, design and estimate. A seminar on the topic "Cross-Border Organized Crimes (NDPS, Human Trafficking & Terror Funding, etc.) - Impact Assessment and Legal

Solutions" was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy under the auspices of the High Court of Tripura on 29.07.2023. The Tripura Judicial Academy also organized (i) a half-day on-line training programme titled "Online orientation programme for newly recruited Stenographers of both High Court of Tripura and District Court" on 12.08.2023; (ii) a one day training programme on the topic "Training on accounts matters for the Ministerial Officers and Employees working in the account section of both High Court and District Courts" on 20.08.2023; (iii) a workshop on 26.08.2023, focusing on the topic "Inter-disciplinary Work-shop regarding functioning of Revenue Authorities and Public Demand Recovery Forum"; (iv) a district-level program, namely "Refresher Programme Relating to Administrative Works of Ministerial Employees of District Courts,"

on 26.08.2023; (v) a half-day workshop on the topic “Workshop on Investigation and Trial under the NDPS Act and POCSO Act” on 23.09.2023; and (vi) a workshop on the topic “Functions and Responsibilities of the Family Counselling Centers (FCCs) and Family Courts, Related Institutions, and the Commitment of the State towards the Family in General and Women in Particular” on 15.10.2023. Further, Tripura Judicial Academy, under the aegis of the High Court of Tripura, organized a training program titled “Training Programme for 50 Bangladesh Judges and Judicial Officers: Phase-II” with nominated Judges and Judicial Officers of Bangladesh from 11th to 17th November, 2023.

The academy also organized a half-day training program on the topic “Refresher Programme on Computer Applications” for newly recruited ministerial employees of district courts on 25.11.2023 in the headquarters of all eight Judicial Districts. A half-day Orientation Programme organized by the academy on the topic “Combating Gender Stereotypes” for Judicial Officers and Ministerial Employees of

District Courts was held on 17.12.2023 in every Judicial District Headquarters. The Academy also organized a workshop namely “Workshop on Criminal Trial and Role of different Stake holders therein including Witness Protection” on 28.01.2024. A half-day training program on the topic “Training Programme for Members of the Bar on Various Aspects of Virtual Hearings” was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 03.02.2024 with nominated Members of the High Court Bar Association. Half-Day Virtual Workshop on the topic “Online workshop on issues and challenges faced by Judicial Officers in disposing matrimonial cases” was held on 24.02.2024 on virtual platform. Training Programme on the topic “Investigation and Prosecution of CBI cases” was held at the Academy on 10th - 11th March 2024. The 10th Annual Judicial Conclave was organized by the Academy on 23.03.2024. The Academy organized a training Programme on topic “Heads-on training on CIS” on 05.05.2024 in every Judicial District Headquarter with the nominated staffs of every judicial district.



Aerial view of the High Court



View of the High Court

Training programmes were organized (i) on 21.04.2024, on “New Criminal Legislation with Special reference to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita”; (ii) on 27.04.2024, on “New Criminal Legislation with Special reference to Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita” and (iii) on 28.04.2024, on “New Criminal Legislations with Special reference to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.” Further, a two-day Orientation Programme on Three New Criminal Laws, 2023: “Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam” was held on 25.05.2024 and 26.05.2024. A Training Programme on “New Criminal Legislations: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and Judicial Ethics” was held on 02.06.2024. Another Training Programme on Three New Criminal Legislations, 2023: “Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam” was organised on 22nd and 23rd June, 2024.

Two number of 40 hours Mediation Training Programme were conducted from 9th February, 2024 to 13th February, 2024 by Tripura State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Supreme Court of India. Another 40 hours mediation training programme for Advocates was conducted w.e.f. 22.02.2024 to 26.02.2024. Three Mediation Centres were set up and made functional in three Districts and now, Mediation Centres are set up in all the eight Districts in Tripura. During the period under report, sixteen Lok Adalats, four National Lok Adalats, four Special Lok Adalats and eight Mobile Lok Adalats were conducted and total 56,446 cases disposed of. The matter of construction of separate DLSA building for 7 Districts (except Gomati District) is under process. One new Legal Aid Clinic was established at Jampuijala SDM office for the first time in the sub-division on 29.11.2023. During the period, total 1,861 legal awareness programmes were conducted in which 3,39,197 people participated.

Five legal services camps were organized with the help of District Administration in South Tripura, West Tripura, Gomati Tripura, North Tripura and Unakoti Tripura District. Total 3,346 beneficiaries were provided with services. Total 1,457 people were provided with panel lawyers and counselling of 3,659 people were conducted. Total 56 Victim Compensation petitions were disposed of, and total compensation of Rs. 1.6 Crores was awarded. District Legal Services Authority and Sub-Divisional Legal Services committee organized legal awareness programmes on the three new criminal laws, namely the Baraatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Surakhsha Sanhita, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakhsa Adhiniyam, 2023. All DLSAs of the State conducted Under Trial Review Committee Special Campaign, 2023 from 18th September to 20th November, 2023 as per instruction of NALSA. A Booklet (pictorial presentation) on ill-effects of child marriage was released on 26th January, 2024 on the day of celebration of 75th Republic day of India. On 23rd March, 2024 Project 'Shaishab' was launched with a view to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children and safeguarding them from harm.

Technological Accomplishments

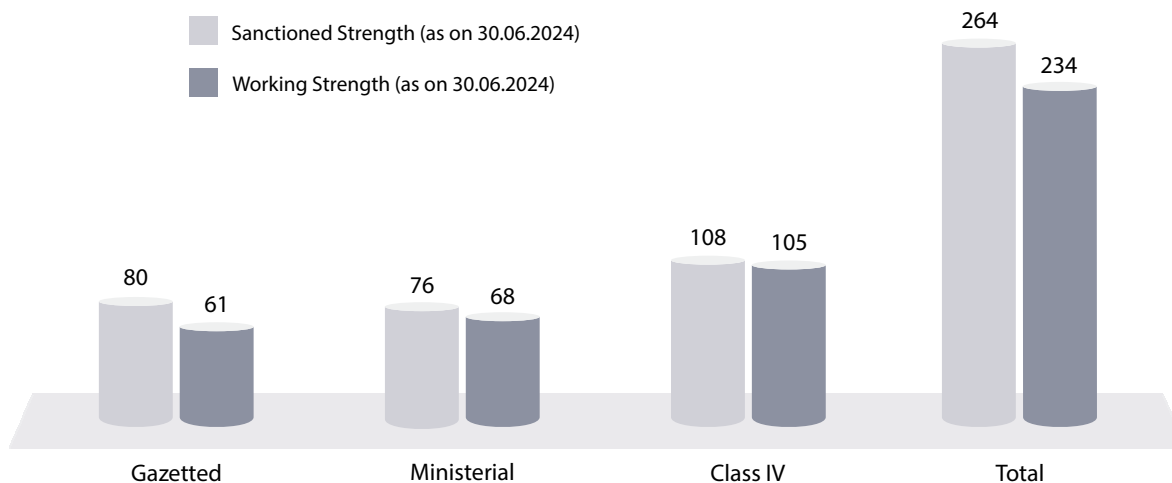
The High Court of Tripura has developed a new software application namely the Supreme Court Cases Monitoring System (SCCMS). The said software stores and records all the data and relevant information of cases pending in Supreme Court of India in which the High Court of Tripura is a party. Virtual Inauguration of implementation of the Video Conferencing facility at Dharmanagar Bar Association was done on 03.04.2023. The High Court of Tripura has implemented eFiling 3.0 for filing of all Court Cases in the High Court. The said portal provides a complete end to end solution for online filing of pleadings and various applications/petitions related to Cases. "Impugned Judgement / Order Tracking System Ver.1.0" has been designed

and developed by the High Court of Tripura. This application facilitates sending of SMS alert to the Judicial Officer concerned whenever any Judgement/ Order passed by him / her is confirmed or reversed by the High Court. An application named "SMS Alert on Judges on Leave" has been designed and developed by the High Court of Tripura. The said application is aimed as a citizen centric service through which an SMS alert will be sent to the registered mobile number of the Advocates and litigants whenever the Presiding Judge of District & Sub-Divisional Courts is on leave on any particular date. It is designed to provide enhanced convenience to all stakeholders, particularly the litigants and lawyers involved in the Justice Administration. It helps to ensure that everyone has access to essential information thus improving the overall experience for litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders. A periphery module (Delay Reason Entry Tracking Periphery module) has been developed by the in-house technical team of High Court of Tripura for generating instant report of those Case records pending for more than two years for which delay reason data have not been entered by the concerned ministerial staff of the District & Sub-Divisional Courts of Tripura. High Court of Tripura has decided to use ChatGPT 4.0 for expediting the ongoing process of translation of the Judgments of the High Court into Bengali. Recognizing the growing importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and acknowledging the efficiency of ChatGPT 4.0 in language translation, the High Court has decided that in addition to AI SUVAS (Supreme Court VidhikAanuvaad Software), ChatGPT 4.0 would also be availed for translation of Judgments of the High Court into Bengali with necessary vetting being done by the Paper Book section of the High Court.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: eHCR/ D-HCR/ Digital Law Report of High Court of Tripura is ready and available in intranet. Fund has been sought from the State Government for domain registration and server space.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023**	2023-2024**	2024-2025
Plan	32,51,74,320	36,55,62,799	43,74,00,000
Non-Plan	-	-	-
Total	32,51,74,320	36,55,62,799	43,74,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	5

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	3
Highest	5

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

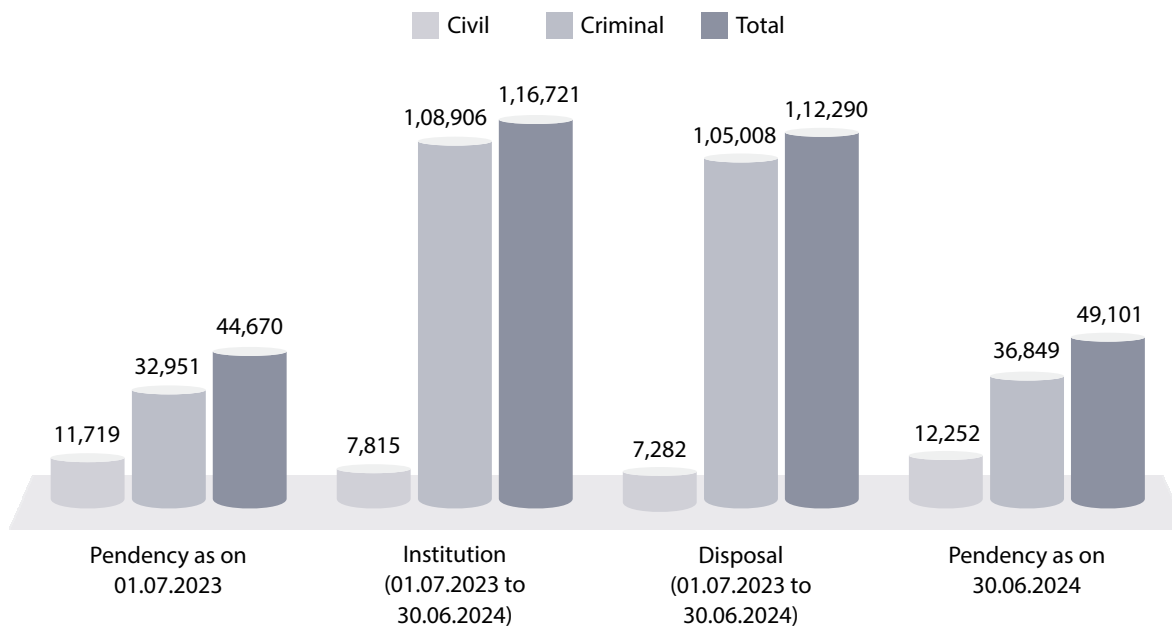
Cases more than 10 years old	0
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	409	861	894	376
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	95	118	167	46
Review (Civil)	16	25	35	6
Matrimonial Matters	12	44	18	38
Arbitration Matters	18	14	26	6
Civil Revisions	26	91	90	27
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	1	0	1
Civil Appeals	93	77	85	85
Land Acquisition matters	72	79	71	80
MACT Matters	74	122	122	74
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	290	238	374	154
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	5	6	1
Criminal Revisions	39	78	79	38
Bail Applications	7	133	130	10
Criminal Appeals	75	112	78	109
Death Sentence Reference	2	1	3	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	17	64	73	8

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



**Sanctioned
Strength**

133



**Working
Strength**

109



Vacancy

24

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	81
Criminal	1,237
Total	1,318



25

High Court of
Uttarakhand

Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Uttarakhand*

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Thapliyal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Purohit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Bharti Sharma

* As on 25.08.2024



Brief Introduction

On 09.11.2000, State of Uttarakhand was carved out of the State of Uttar Pradesh. Part IV of the Act provides for the establishment of High Court for the State of Uttarakhand and it became 18th High Court in the country. The Uttarakhand High Court is located in Nainital, a scenic hill station in the Kumaon region of the state. The High Court is established in a magnificent earthquake-resistance building constructed in 1900 by Santoni MacDonald. The building was originally known as the old Secretariat and was built in the Gothic style. The building is surrounded by a park and in the background, Naina peak is situated which is the highest peak of the town, at an altitude of 2611 meters. The building was originally designed with five courtrooms, but more have been added over time. In 2007, a large Chief Justice Court Block and a Lawyers' Chambers Block were also built.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2023-24

Administrative Achievements:

A Suo Moto Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was registered for welfare of the Jail inmates and directions were accordingly issued to the Authorities. 34 Jail Lok Adalats were also organized during the year by DLSAs. Construction of new Court complex at Dehradun with 59 Court rooms is in its final stages. New outlying Court complexes are being constructed at *Gairsain* (Chamoli), *Laksar* (Haridwar), *Dhari* (Nainital) and *Gangolihat*, (Pithoragarh). Construction of Court Complex (02 Courtrooms) at *Vikasnagar*, Dehradun and residences for Judicial Officers by remodeling of Guest House at *Rudrapur*, Udham Singh Nagar have been completed. Vulnerable

Witness Deposition Centers (VWDCs) have been made functional in 17 Courts/Outlying Courts. In District Court Champawat, a full fledged crèche is established. Steps have been taken for establishment of full fledged Crèche Facility in all other District Courts. The facility is under construction in the High Court. A Regional Conference for Northern Zone relating to Family Court matters was hosted on 6-7 April, 2024 at Dehradun with 25 participants from each North Zone State/UT.

A four day long campaign was carried out by the Uttarakhand SLISA in the regional fare namely Nandashtami Mahotsav by setting-up a Legal Aid Services Centre. Total 41861 cases

were referred in the Lok Adalats. National Lok Adalats were also organized in the Quasi-Judicial Courts such as Consumer Courts, Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT). A 40-hour Training Programme for Mediator-Advocates of the High Court of Uttarakhand was organized by the Judicial Academy on Mediation from 27th February, 2024 to 02nd March, 2024. 40 Hours Training Programme for Judges on Mediation was conducted by Academy from 10.07.2023 to 14.07.2023. SLSA organized a month long awareness drive as well as similar programmes based on "Importance of Trees for Survival of Mankind" & "Tree Plantation and Environment Protection" in the State of Uttarakhand during July, 2023. Pledging for Green Environment, with the slogan of ROPAN SE POSHAN ABHIYAN, Judicial Academy has conducted a plantation Drive on local festival dedication to plantation- "HARELA". A Special Workshop on Environmental Law, Wildlife & Forest Laws for Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates (ACJMs) and Judicial Magistrates (JMs), was conducted virtually on 03.03.2024 by the Judicial Academy. A Multipurpose awareness camp was held on November 27, 2023, at village Khirdwari, Poornagiri, by the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) Champawat.

North Zone- I, Regional Conference on Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law and Technology was organized at Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy, from 30th September to 1st October, 2023. One day State Level Consultation on Children in Conflict with law (CICL): Prevention, Restorative Justice, Diversion and Alternatives to Detention in hybrid mode was organized at Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy on 13th August 2023. There was inauguration of e-Classroom and Foundation of Amphitheatre in Judicial Academy on 23rd September, 2023. The e-Class Room will enable the Hybrid-Classroom concept for Judicial

Trainings. A Training Programme for overseas Bangladesh Judges & Judicial Officers (Phase II) was conducted from 17.02.2024 to 23.02.2024.

Technological Accomplishments

Two Courts of High Court of Uttarakhand have been made paperless w.e.f. 3rd June, 2024. The Case files are being scanned on real time basis and stored in a local server with suitable DMS Application. Special Purpose Interactive Devices (SPD) have been installed for both the Benches and Advocates. The Judges can access the case files anywhere though VPN. Suitable Amendments have been made in the Rules and Standard Operating Procedure has been notified for smooth operation of paperless Court. With the objective of effectuating and broadening the implementation of the open court concept, the court proceedings of two Benches of the High Court have been live streamed from 3rd June, 2024. A Dedicated Control Room has been set up in accordance with Live Streaming of Court Proceedings Rules. The hybrid or dual arrangement of hearing (combination of physical hearing as well as hearing through Video Conferencing) has been put at place in all the Courts. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for establishment of True Hybrid Court has been also approved by State Technical Committee and the procurement process is in final stage. A total of 1.36 Crore pages of files disposed/pending/fresh in the High Court have been scanned and digitized. The Digitization Centre is being established in three District Court complexes and by 2024-25, all the Districts will be covered for Digitization of Legacy Record.

National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented across all the district Courts. NSTEP Mobile App has been provided to bailiffs and process servers to enable transparent tracking of service of notices and summons in real-time. Android smart phones have been provided to all bailiffs



which are integrated with the court's CIS modules. The Bailiffs can capture GPS location, photo of the receiver or premises. On 10th June, 2023, Virtual Court was inaugurated at the High Court of Uttarakhand for online settlement of cases relating to e-Challans, under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 to adjudicate e-traffic challan cases through virtual electronic platform for the entire district of Dehradun. After successful integration of *e-Challans* software deployed by the State Transport Department with Virtual Courts of State for Petty traffic *challan* Offences, the Virtual Courts (Transport) and Virtual Court (Traffic) has also started in the State of Uttarakhand.

"Electronic True Copy of Orders/Judgments" software application has been developed to provide litigants and the Advocates, a form to obtain electronic true copy of orders/judgments available in the National Judicial Data Grid. The

procedure to get the aforementioned e-True copy is available on the official website of High Court of Uttarakhand. In order to provide legal recognition to the electronic copies, "The Uttarakhand High Court Electronic True Copy Rules, 2022" have been notified. On 19th June, 2023, e-RTI portal was inaugurated at High Court of Uttarakhand. By using the RTI web application, the applicant will be able to file the RTI and First Appeal (FA) application at the High Court and District Courts as well. Local Area Network in the High Court has been strengthened and revamped. Further, a project for installation of free Wi-Fi facility to all the stakeholders has been approved by State Government. The Installation of components for wi-fi campus is in final Stage.

The upgradation of Local Area Network in the District Courts is being implemented under Phase-III of e-Court Project. The up-gradation



Panoramic view of the High Court

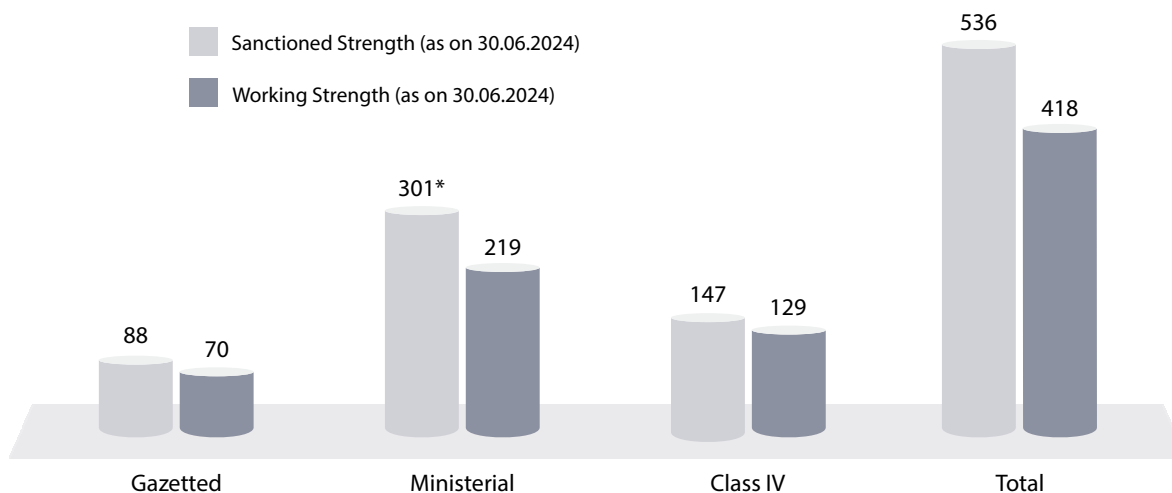
of speed of MPLS and NICNET from existing 34 MBPS (NICNET) and 50 MBPS (LL) to 1 GBPS has been done. High Court of Uttarakhand has successfully tested and implemented the Neutral Citation w.e.f. 17.07.2022. A portal for Online Leave Management for Judicial Officers has been created. The Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) enabled CIS 3.2 has been

implemented in all the District Courts of the State. As of now one pillar of ICJS i.e Police is integrated. The process of integration of other pillars i.e. forensic, prison etc is in pipeline. A web application has been developed to provide multiple search options including free text search for Judgments of High Court and Supreme Court arising out of the State. As on date total 1500 Judgments (High Court & Supreme Court) in Hindi Language have been translated. FASTER (Fast and secure transmission of electronic records) has been implemented in the High Court for speedy transmission of order/ judgments to concerned district Court/ Jails. E-Filing Ver. 3.0 facility was initiated at the High Court and all the Subordinate Courts of Uttarakhand w.e.f. 17.01.2023. Online Display Board software has been developed which can be accessed through the official website of High Court. The Online Display Board provides continuous updated information about the cases being taken up by the High Court as well as District Courts. Website/ Portal based Legal Aid Information System (LAIS) has been developed whereby persons in need of free legal aid can apply online. An Application Software for monitoring the performance of judicial officers of the State of Uttarakhand has also been developed.

e-HCR / D-HCR of the High Court: An in-house developed, e-HCR/Digital Law Report Portal has been created and security audit of aforesaid portals is in final stage.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



*Data revised by the High Court.

Budget of the High Court*

	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Plan	14,31,000	-	-
Non-Plan	67,76,45,222	1,02,44,00,000	9,13,60,000
Total	67,90,76,222	1,02,44,00,000	91,36,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2024)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	11
Working Strength of Judges	7

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024)

Lowest	7
Highest	8

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2024)

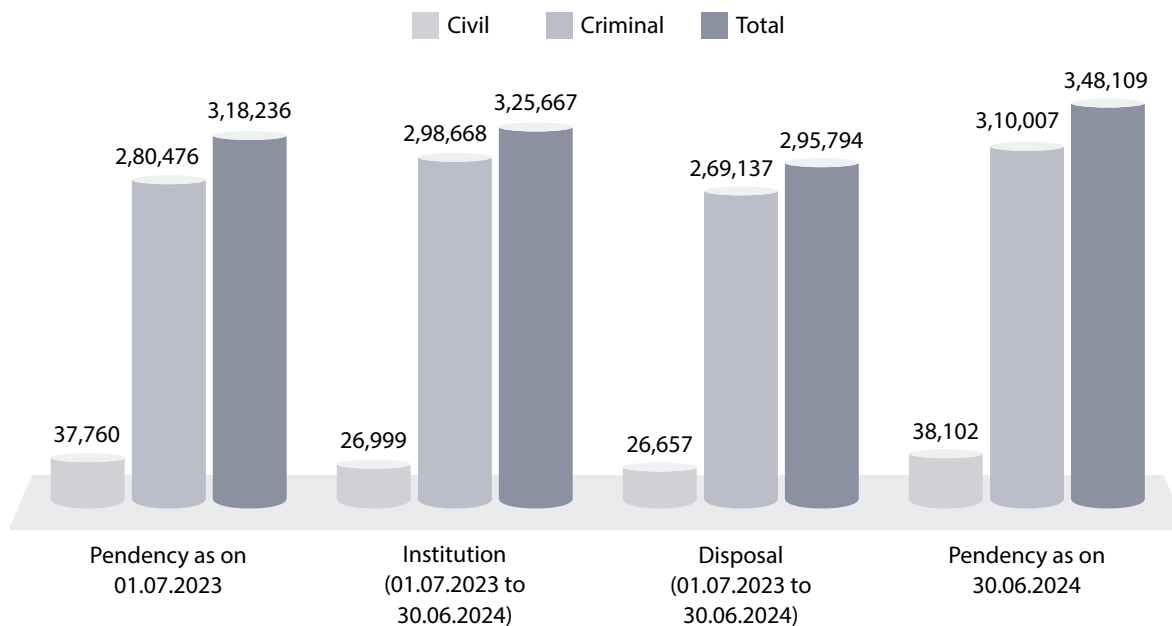
Cases more than 10 years old	3,006
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2023	Institution (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Disposal (01.07.23 to 30.06.24)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2024)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15,409	6,517	6,053	15,873
Company Matters	3	0	0	3
Contempt (Civil)	621	359	214	766
Review (Civil)	1,241	268	90	1,419
Matrimonial Matters	201	575	96	680
Arbitration Matters	19	71	61	29
Civil Revisions	489	191	97	583
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	548	44	88	506
Civil Appeals	3,856	431	335	3,952
Land Acquisition matters	1,479	180	146	1,513
MACT Matters	2,776	475	119	3,132
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	211	107	81	237
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,976	1,507	1,049	2,434
Criminal Revisions	3,039	999	413	3,625
Bail Applications	1,381	2,541	2,707	1,215
Criminal Appeals	6,403	1,248	2,64	7,387
Death Sentence Reference	12	0	8	4
Contempt (Criminal)	5	1	0	6
Misc. Criminal Applications	6,107	2,421	1,496	7,032
Other than above	1,320	1,550	1,020	1,850

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2024



* Data Revised by the High Court.

Analysis of more than 10 years old cases as on 30.06.2024

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	1,159
Criminal	6,475
Total	7,634



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