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Justice Surya Kant
Chief Justice of India



Message from Hon'ble **THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA**

The preparation of this second volume of the Annual Report offers a moment to reflect on the quiet yet profound work performed by our High Courts across the country. As I assume the responsibilities of Chief Justice of India, I am reminded that the strength of our judicial system rests not merely in the pronouncements of the Supreme Court but equally in the daily commitment of the High Courts to uphold the rule of law and protect constitutional freedoms.

This volume presents an insightful account of the High Courts' steady efforts to reinforce India's judicial framework. As constitutional courts with wide supervisory jurisdiction, they ensure that justice is both principled and accessible, reaching citizens across diverse regions, languages, and socio-economic contexts.

Over the past year, High Courts have demonstrated a dynamic blend of constitutional fidelity and institutional pragmatism. Their work reflects an unbroken commitment to safeguarding liberties, maintaining the balance of power, and fortifying the rule of law at the grassroots. Through thoughtful interpretation and principled adjudication, they have provided clarity on important legal questions while shaping standards that guide the subordinate judiciary.

A notable feature of the period under review has been the High Courts' ability to adapt to evolving societal needs. Many courts have broadened the use of technology, refined case-flow management practices, and enhanced administrative coordination to respond more effectively to the changing volume and nature of litigation. These efforts have resulted in more predictable procedures, better utilisation of court time, and a smoother interface for citizens and lawyers alike.

Equally significant is the consolidation of mechanisms that support resolution outside the formal courtroom. Strengthened mediation ecosystems, domain-specific tribunals, and context-sensitive Lok Adalats have helped in easing the burden on regular dockets and providing parties with faster, participatory forms of justice. These steps illustrate how innovation and tradition can complement each other in serving the public interest.

Notwithstanding these advances, challenges persist. Case backlogs, uneven resource distribution, and procedural delays continue to demand sustained attention. I am confident, however, that the dedication shown by the High Courts will translate into steady progress. The ongoing upgrades in digital architecture, infrastructure, and human resources are steadily laying the groundwork for long-term institutional resilience.

This volume is a testament to the High Courts' unwavering service to the Constitution and the people. As we move forward, closer coordination between all tiers of the judiciary will ensure that our justice system remains responsive, inclusive, and anchored in constitutional values. May our courts continue to uphold the promise of justice with clarity, compassion, and unwavering integrity.



Surya Kant



Message from Hon'ble **FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA** (14.05.2025 to 23.11.2025)



As we present the Annual Report of the Supreme Court of India for the year 2024-2025, we stand at an important juncture in the institution's constitutional journey. The past year has witnessed a renewed effort to strengthen the Court's institutional foundations.

This year has marked a decisive advance in the modernization of the Court's technological and administrative architecture, particularly through the adoption of cutting-edge digital tools powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML). The integration of AI/ML modules within the e-filing (on pilot basis) has enhanced accuracy, efficiency, and user experience in judicial workflows. The AI-based transcription and

translation facilities currently operational for multiple Indian languages have further democratized access to proceedings, ensuring linguistic inclusivity and real-time documentation.

Parallel to technological advancement has been our sustained emphasis on accessibility and inclusion. Physical infrastructure within the Supreme Court Complex has been steadily upgraded to reflect the ideals of universal design improving mobility, signage, and assistive technologies for persons with disabilities.

Institutionally, the Supreme Court has continued its efforts to enhance the judicial workforce and human capital. Within the Registry, capacity-building initiatives have expanded considerably. Specialized training programmes on digital literacy, case management, accessibility, and ethics have been conducted for officers and staff.

The Court's international engagement has also deepened. Through sustained dialogue with constitutional courts, academic institutions and professional bodies abroad, we have shared India's judicial experience in digital innovation, access to justice, and human rights adjudication. These exchanges enrich our understanding of comparative constitutionalism and reinforce the judiciary's role as both a guardian of national values and a participant in the global conversation on justice.

Yet, amidst these achievements, we remain acutely conscious of the continuing challenges. The persistent issue of pendency, the complexity of procedural reform, and the need for infrastructural modernization across all levels of the judiciary remind us that institutional transformation is necessarily incremental.

I extend my gratitude and best wishes to all who contribute to this noble mission: the members of the Bar, officers of the Registry, legal aid volunteers, and the citizens of India, in whose faith this institution finds its enduring strength.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B.R. Gavai', with a stylized flourish at the end.

B.R. Gavai

Introduction

As the Apex Constitutional Court of the Republic, the Indian Supreme Court stands at the heart of the nation's Justice Delivery Framework. It not only interprets and safeguards the Constitution, but also catalyses institutional reform, sets benchmarks for judicial administration, and shapes how justice is experienced in courts across the country.

Every year, in fulfilment of these responsibilities, the Supreme Court publishes its Annual Report to document its work and to present an overview of the functioning of the High Courts.

This year's edition, ***Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2024–2025***, is presented in two volumes. While Volume I is devoted entirely to the Supreme Court of India, Volume II highlights the activities and achievements of the High Courts. This Report serves as an authoritative reference point to assess judicial performance, administrative progress, and the broader trajectory of institutional development.

Volume I documents the Supreme Court's ongoing efforts to enhance access to justice, promote transparency, adopt modern technologies, upgrade infrastructure, streamline administrative processes, and strengthen institutional capacity. Taken together, the chapters that follow reflect the Court's unwavering commitment to efficiency, openness, and service to all stakeholders.

The eighteen chapters in this volume guide the reader through a structured overview of the Court's institutional life. Beginning with profiles of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and the Companion Judges, the narrative moves through the Court's structure, evolution, and constitutional role, followed by its jurisdictional contours and judicial output. It then turns to the vital work of the Registry, developments in case management and infrastructure, and the integration of technology. The volume also highlights knowledge resources such as the Judges' Library, the preservation of judicial heritage through the National Judicial Museum & Archive, and the Court's initiatives on transparency, public engagement, training, publications, legal aid, and alternative dispute resolution. These chapters collectively portray a Court that is modernising with purpose and steadily advancing the delivery of justice.

Alongside this, Volume II features a comprehensive account of the High Courts of India, presented across twenty-five chapters, one devoted to each High Court. Each chapter provides an overview of the respective High Court's administrative achievements and the technological advancements adopted during the preceding year.

In sum, this Annual Report reflects the shared commitment of India's constitutional courts to uphold justice, deepen public trust, and continuously strengthen the institutions through which the Constitution speaks.



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 Mahesh Chandra Tripathi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Munir
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamsbery
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveen Kumar Giri
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar-X
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Jain
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avnish Saxena
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Pal Singh
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harvir Singh
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramod Kumar Srivastava
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Shahid
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santosh Rai
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Pratap Tiwari
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zafeer Ahmad
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitabh Kumar Rai
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Lochan Shukla
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Saran
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Garima Prashad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Chauhan
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdhesh Kumar Chaudhary
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Swarupama Chaturvedi
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Nandan
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunal Ravi Singh
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajeet Shukla
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satya Veer Singh
 Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ajay Kumar-II
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chawan Prakash
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divesh Chandra Samant
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Mishra-I
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Saxena
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Bharti
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Padam Narain Mishra
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Kant Shukla
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jai Prakash Tiwari
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Singh-I
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Kumar
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vani Ranjan Agrawal
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Sachdev
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Babita Rani
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinai Kumar Dwivedi

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 established High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the year 1862. It vested power in the Queen of England to issue Letters Patent to establish other High Courts like the High Courts of the Presidency Towns with similar powers. In exercise of this power, a High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces at Agra was established on 17 March 1866 replacing the Sadr Diwani Adalat. In the year 1869, the Court was shifted to Allahabad. By Supplementary Letters Patent dated 11 March 1919, it's nomenclature was changed to "the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad". The Oudh Courts Act, 1925 (United Provinces Act IV of 1925) was passed by the United Provinces Legislature with the sanction of the Governor-General. It abolished the earlier Oudh Courts Act, and established a Chief Court for Oudh. The United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948, issued by the Governor-General under Section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935, amalgamated the Chief Court for Oudh with 'the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad'. The foundation stone of the present building of the High Court at Prayagraj was laid in the year 1911. The construction of the building was completed in

1916. On 27 November 1916 the court was shifted to the present building. More court rooms came to be added, from time to time. Presently, there are 91 Court Rooms and 96 Chambers besides the Court Room and the Chamber of Hon'ble the Chief Justice. 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. It has 57 Court Rooms and is equipped with all modern facilities.

A museum was established on 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. In keeping pace with time, a separate building for digitization of records, known as the Center for Information Technology, High Court Allahabad was started on 12 March 2016. The data center was started in the year 2016 at Lucknow.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

In light of the “Action Plan for Arrears Reduction in District Judiciary (APAAr-DJ)” evolved by Supreme Court of India, a modified ‘Action Plan for Judicial Officers of District Courts, Uttar Pradesh’ was circulated amongst all the Judicial Officers of the State for disposal of old cases in a time bound manner. During 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, directions were issued to district courts to ensure disposal of cases/ bail applications within fixed timelines i.e. Execution petitions be decided and disposed of within a period of six months; Trials relating to child trafficking cases be completed within six months; More than 30 years and 20-30 years old cases pertaining to NDPS Act where accused were languishing in jail be disposed of on priority basis; Bail applications be disposed of within time limits indicated by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Satender Kumar Antil; and Best efforts be made by the concerned Judicial Officers to bring

down the pendency of applications u/s 156(3) CrPC to zero.

Five Additional Courts presided by Retired Judicial Officers were created in Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Gautam buddh Nagar and Ghaziabad districts. Term of these courts have been extended for the period 01 March 2025 to 28 February 2026. “Guidelines for Recording of Evidence of Vulnerable Witnesses, 2024” were notified and all the Judgeships in the State have at least one functional VWDC (either in temporary or in makeshift arrangement) except at District Amethi.

‘ई-इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका’ (e-AHCR) was launched on 11 March 2024 and further upgraded on 23 August 2024. As on 14 August 2025, 302 judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court and 34118 judgments of this Hon'ble Court have been translated and uploaded on ‘ई-इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका’ (e-AHCR). A quarterly e-book ‘न्यायाभा- न्याय की किरण’ covering articles,

write-ups, speeches, references etc. of the persons related to the field of Law translated into Hindi is being published. Further, an e-booklet 'ई-पुस्तिका स्वरूप में ऐतिहासिक निर्णय' covering historical/landmark judgments is also being. Three Gender Sensitization Workshops were organized for the Judicial Officers posted in the Family Courts of Uttar Pradesh. Also three Phases of 'One-Day Mediation Training Programme for the Family Court Counsellors of U.P.' were conducted for approximately 178 Counsellors posted in Family Courts across Uttar Pradesh. 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. 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. Also the scanned files / documents are being issued to the applicants, on demand.

Recently, on 31 May 2025, a new building namely High Court Advocates' Chambers and Parking was inaugurated in the premises of the High Court. This building has 14 floors (B+G+11 floors + roof top floor). The initial 7 floors (B+G+5 floors) are meant for parking, facilitating a total of 2301 car parking and 1505 two-wheeler parking. A total of 2296 Advocates' Chamber has been constructed from 6th to 11th floor of the building. A large hall of about 20,000 sqft has been constructed for Bar Library on the 12th floor. From 6th to 11th



Front view of the High Court

floor, total 70 big rooms, 24 small rooms and 8 halls have been provisioned for various future requirements. A new Administrative Annexe building of 9 floors is under construction on a plot adjacent to the premises of High Court. A new mediation center is being constructed on 6th and 7th floor of the under construction Administrative Annexe building with provision of 42 chambers for mediation, library, Creche, cafeteria, waiting area for litigants, and ample office space.

U.P. State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) carried out Under Trial Review Committee Campaign and extended legal services to the prisoners lodged in jail and rendered them legal assistance to file their bail applications. UPSLSA carried out Campaign for Identifying Juveniles in Prison and Rendering Legal

Assistance- 2024, and extended legal services to the especially vulnerable sections of the society such as 'Children in Conflict with Law'. UPSLSA sensitized the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) Secretaries to identify the juveniles in prison and render legal assistance to them under this campaign. Under this campaign, 46 Juveniles were transferred either to place of safety or child care institutions and 22 detenues released on bail. Mega Legal Awareness Camps were organized by District Legal Services Authority, Kanpur Nagar and Meerut on 30 November 2024, and 23 March 2025 respectively. A legal literacy and social welfare programme was organised in village Banka, Jalalpur, Mauaima, Tehsil Soraon, Prayagraj by Women's Club, High Court, Allahabad on 15 September 2024. Five National Lok Adalats were organized by U.P. State



Legal Services Authority in the Judicial Calendar Year 2024-25 wherein 5,03,24,582 cases were disposed off.

A Special Lok Adalat was organised from 29 July 2024 to 03 August 2024 in the Supreme Court of India and around 1000 cases for the State of Uttar Pradesh were identified for amicable settlement, and out of this 131 cases have been settled. UPSLSA has implemented the process of mediation at District and High Court level. UPSLSA organized Summer Internship Programme for Law Students from different Universities, across the country.

Various training/capacity Building programmes were organized by Judicial Training and Research Institute during the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 including a Two Days Gender Sensitization Workshop for Family Court Judges for Principal Judges and Additional Principal Judges of Family Courts, Agra Cluster on 26 April 2025; an Online sensitization Programme for Chairman and Members of ICC on 18 December 2024; Online Seminars regarding procedure and implementation of NSTEP in criminal courts as well as implementation of ICJS; State Level Consultation for Judicial Officers on 18 August 2024; and also Cyber Laws and Appreciation and Handling of Digital Evidence programmes for Judicial Officers.

Technological Accomplishments

Indian Law Reports, Allahabad Series Portal provides all the judgments published in ILR of Allahabad High Court. All the AFR judgments on a daily basis are also being uploaded on the webpage programmatically. New provisions have been made in Budget Monitoring portal. Communication from High Court to District Court can now be done through online notices & provision to update data related to budget allotted



New Advocates Chamber, Allahabad High court

to districts under various allowances heads enabling the concerned district to view the budget allocated against their respective demands. An application has been developed for feeding of all the letters received in Central Dak section and its subsequent movement, online application for Non-Official Oath Commissioner, modification in generation of Advocate roll number as per the requirements & provision on portal for SUVAS Cell to update party names for landmark Judgments of Supreme Court.



MCMS (Mediation Centre Management System) Software has been fully redeveloped using modern frameworks to enhance performance, scalability, and integration. Advocate-on-Roll Software has been modernized with a scalable, modular architecture and responsive design. Some other technological initiatives include Integration of CIS with eSummon in criminal cases in District Courts; Mediation Reports Uploading to DMS; Extension of High Court's existing LAN/Networking facilities to Administrative Annexe

building at Allahabad; Free internet connectivity facility to Advocates and Litigants at Lucknow; and implementation of Hybrid Video Conferencing System in Court Rooms.

About 7,585 cases (5,710 at Allahabad and 1,875 at Lucknow Bench), 13,821 Misc. Applications (9,229 at Allahabad and 4,592 at Lucknow Bench) and 521 Caveats (481 at Allahabad and 40 at Lucknow Bench) were filed through online e-filing portal during the period. Further, over

7,68,482 files containing 4,56,83,766 pages were scanned and digitized at Allahabad and Lucknow. For sending SMS's to Advocates and Litigants for information regarding defect reported in files, listing etc. five crore SMS quota have been

procured from NICS. Other initiatives include Milestone Achievement in Judiciary Network Modernization through SD-WAN Deployment in the High Court and 169 District Judiciary locations. The e-Summons module integrated



Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court

with CIS and NSTEP for the electronic issuance, publication, and tracking of criminal court processes was successfully initiated and is ready for roll-out across all Courts in Uttar Pradesh. The Bail Order Management System (BOMS)

was initiated in pilot locations of Uttar Pradesh to streamline electronic transmission of bail orders to prisons.

During FY 2024–25, under Phase III of the eCourts Project, 111 e-Sewa Kendras were established



using porta cabin structures, providing improved access to digital legal services. Video Conferencing (VC) facilities were set up in 74 District Government Hospitals/CMO Offices and 244 courtrooms, expanding virtual hearing capabilities. Infrastructure upgrades were carried out in 47 new court complexes, such as LAN, work of site preparation for establishment of JSC-CFC, commissioning of DG Sets etc. Additionally, 310 courtrooms were equipped with essential IT hardware such as LAN, All-in-One computers and multifunctional printers etc.

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. of the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh is being done in all the 74 District Courts of Uttar Pradesh as per the SOP Version 1.1/1.2 of Supreme Court of India. Total 88,73,62,678 images/pages were scanned during the financial year 2024–25. Furthermore, a cumulative total of 1,06,88,836 files, consisting of 136,06,78,636 images/pages, has been scanned as of 08 August 2025. Document Management System (DMS) software has been developed for displaying the digitized case files from District Courts across the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Agra

On 17 March 1866, High Court in Agra was founded. After three years, in 1869, the High Court was relocated to Allahabad. Thereafter, the building was later renamed the Court of District Judge Agra and renovated in March 2013. The District and Sessions Court building houses some of the State's oldest record rooms. The

Archaeological Survey of India designated it as a heritage structure, and it has since been properly protected. The district's judicial administration is led by the District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by all Additional Sessions Judges, Small Causes Court Judges, Civil Judges, and the Munsifs of Agra and Fatehabad. Presently, Agra has a total sanctioned strength of 86 courts, out of which 65 are operational. Agra additionally has five Family Courts that perform judicial services.

Pride and Joy of Agra include Agra's Petha; and Agra's Atrauli Gharana of Hindustani Music. The Taj Mahal, one of the modern era's seven wonders, is the city's pride and delight. It is a major vacationer destination for its many splendid Mughal-era complexes and is UNESCO World Heritage site. Fatehpur Sikri is a town in the Agra area and a popular tourist attraction, located 40 kilometres from Agra. Jodha Bai's Palace, Jama Mosque, Buland Darwaza, and Tomb of Salim Chisti are among the numerous prominent monuments that make up this UNESCO world heritage site. Major industries of Agra are Shoe industry and Leather goods industry.

b) Lucknow

The capital city of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is known for its courtly manners, beautiful gardens, poetry, music and fine cuisine. It is a melting of diverse cultures and traditions which has over time evolved its own distinct identity. According to popular legend, Lord Ram gifted the territory of Lucknow to his devoted brother Lakshman after defeating Ravana and completing his term of exile. It is said that the original name of Lucknow was 'Lakshmanpur'. After British annexation, the Court of Appeal was established in Lucknow in 1856 for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. The Government of India Act, 1919, established a Chief Court of Oudh with five Judges—one Chief Judge and four puisne judges. The courts were reorganised in 1871, under the Oudh Civil Courts Act. The office of the District Judge came

into existence, in 1879. Lucknow Judgeship is the largest judgeship in Uttar Pradesh, where presently, 79 courts are functioning.

Tourist Attractions in Lucknow include Chhota Imam Bara, Bada Imam Bara, Rumi Gate, Ghanta Ghar and the British Residency of Lucknow. Pride and Joy of Lucknow include the Chikankari and Zari Zardozi embroidery styles and Kathak dance tradition.

c) Mathura

Mathura occupies a distinguished place in the Indian history and culture. Mathura is an active center of Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism for several decades in Uttar Pradesh. According to Hindu scriptures, Mathura is the birthplace of Lord Krishna and is called Braj/Brij Bhoomi/Shri Krishna Janam Bhoomi, literally implying 'Lord

Krishna's birthplace.' According to Mahabharata and Bhagavata Purana, Mathura was the capital of the Surasena kingdom, ruled by Kansa, the maternal uncle of Lord Shri Krishna.

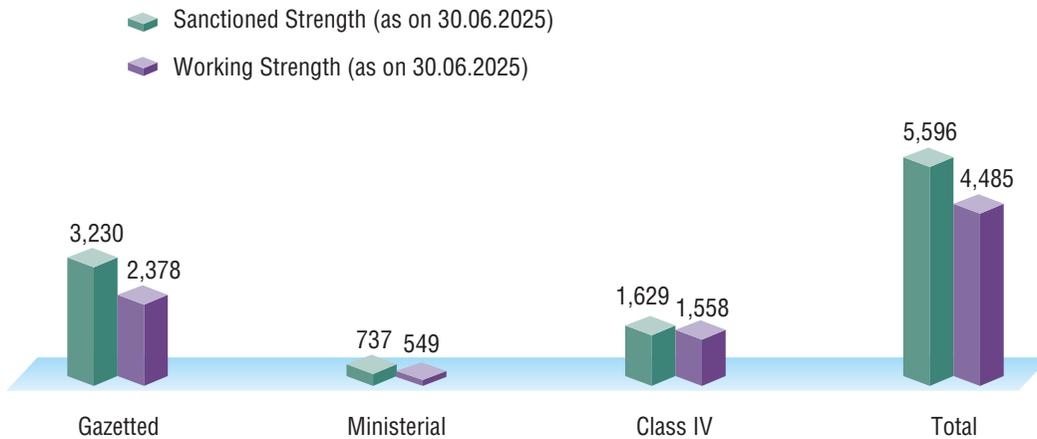
Mathura was separated from Agra for the purpose of judicial jurisdiction in 1951. The court campus of Mathura Judgeship is one of the beautiful campuses in the State of Uttar Pradesh, having green lawns and clean courtrooms with double storied vehicle stand. There are 4 blocks of courtrooms in Mathura Judgeship, namely, Nyaya Nikunj building, Nyaya Bhawan building, Nyaya Niketan building and Nyaya Sadan building. Religious Tourism in Mathura is centred around Shri Krishna Janmasthan Temple, Raman Reti in Gokul (few kilometers away from Mathura), Sri Radha Raman Temple in Vrindavan, Shri Dwarkadheesh Mandir, Iskcon Temple Vrindavan, Shri Bankey Bihari Mandir, and Prem Mandir.



Front view of New Building of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	12,89,27,47,154	13,89,99,79,134	10,89,09,85,960
Total	12,89,27,47,154	13,89,99,79,134	10,89,09,85,960

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **160**

Working Strength of Judges **85**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **78**

Highest **88**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **3,72,748**

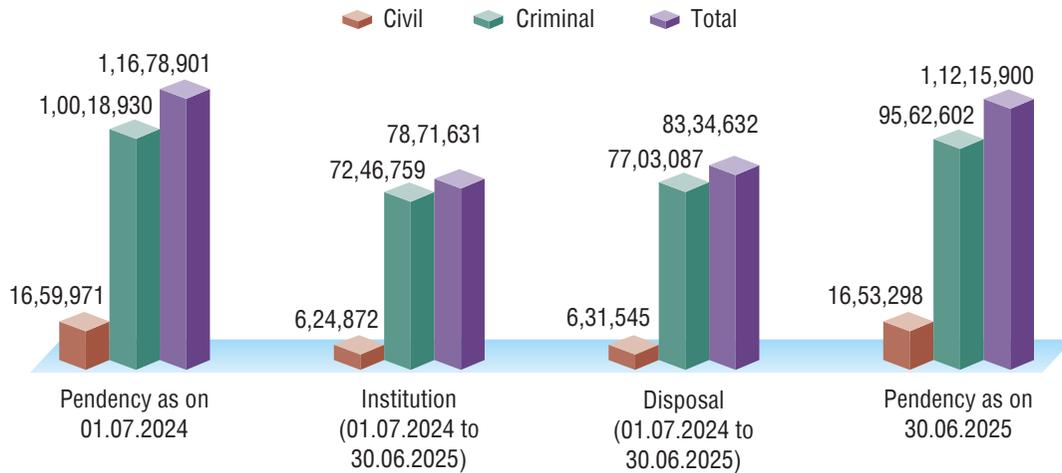
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,86,103	47,311	33,255	4,00,159
Company Matters	121	2	18	105
Contempt (Civil)	24,205	6,748	4,283	26,670
Review (Civil)	1,378	519	340	1,557
Matrimonial Matters	5,767	1,661	1,574	5,854
Arbitration Matters	3,065	786	257	3,594
Civil Revisions	3,263	508	264	3,507
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,562	390	266	4,686
Civil Appeals	5,188	1,681	1,580	5,289
Land Acquisition Matters	6,043	2,851	2,162	6,732
MACT Matters	56,396	3,484	1,769	58,111
Civil Suits (Original Side)	366	78	15	429
Other than above	84,067	7,718	3,673	88,112
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	31,472	27,911	17,716	41,667
Criminal Revisions	51,133	8,466	2,372	57,227
Bail Applications	18,886	51,831	51,728	18,989
Criminal Appeals	2,25,061	14,165	4,004	2,35,222
Death Sentence Reference	89	21	8	102
Contempt (Criminal)	87	16	9	94
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,86,163	28,881	24,062	1,90,982
Other than above	31	28,684	11,191	17,524

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	3,50,716
Criminal	19,69,266
Total	23,19,982



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 Cheekati Manavendranath Roy

Hon'ble Sri Justice Ravi Nath Tilhari

Hon'ble Sri Justice R. Raghunandan Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Battu Devanand

Hon'ble Sri Justice Donadi Ramesh

Hon'ble Sri Justice Ninala Jayasurya

Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Krishna Mohan

Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Suresh Reddy

Hon'ble Ms. Justice B.S. Bhanumathi

Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Sreenivasa Reddy

Hon'ble Sri Justice Gannamaneni Ramakrishna Prasad

Hon'ble Sri Justice Venkateswarlu Nimmagadda

Hon'ble Sri Justice Tarlada Rajasekhar Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Subba Reddy Satti

Hon'ble Sri Justice Ravi Cheemalapati

Hon'ble Smt. Justice V. Sujatha

Hon'ble Sri Justice Subhendu Samanta

Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Srinivas

Hon'ble Sri Justice B.V.L.N. Chakravarthi

Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Mallikarjuna Rao

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Venkata Jyothirmai Pratapa

Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Gopala Krishna Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Harinath Nunepally

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Kiranmayee Mandava

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Sumathi Jagadam

Hon'ble Sri Justice Nyapathy Vijay

Hon'ble Sri Justice Maheswara Rao Kuncheam

Hon'ble Sri Justice T.C.D. Sekhar

Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Gunaranjan

Hon'ble Sri Justice Avadhanam Hari Haranadha Sarma

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Y. Lakshmana Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Tuhin Kumar Gedela

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

As per the Order dated 26 December, 2018 of the Government of India, a new High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh was established which started functioning from 01 January 2019. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh is located at Nelapadu in Amaravati, Guntur District.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

With regard to construction/additions to the Court Complex like new buildings, court rooms, lawyers' chambers, etc.; A building [temporary steel structure (Kirby)] was constructed for the purpose of digitization of judicial records and storage of records in an extent of 15,500 sqft. on the south-eastern side of the Interim Judicial Complex, during the year 2024-25 and it is operational. The administrative committees – I and II of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh have convened 20 meetings from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and placed 168 issues in the said meetings. In order to have a smooth functioning of the High Court and District Judiciary on the administrative side, 34 Committees are constituted to attend all types of subjects.

The High Court issued Notifications Nos. 1/2025 to 10/2025, dated 06 May 2025 for recruitment to total 1519 number of various posts *i.e.* Stenographer Grade-III, Junior Assistant, Typist etc. The legal services institution are providing free and competent legal services to the persons entitled for the legal services under section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. A total number of 2490 persons were given legal advice through the NALSA helpline number. A total number of 11,279 persons were provided legal aid/assistance in various categories including Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Women and Children among others. As instructed by NALSA, National Lok Adalats are being organized as per the schedule and settling pending and pre-litigation cases with focus on long pending and contentious cases. Total no. of 3,43,768 cases were settled resulting in compensation amount of

13,56,22,64,471. During the period, 46 training programmes of mediation have been conducted wherein 517 Judicial Officers, 14 Retired Judicial Officers and 767 Advocates and Others have been imparted training on Mediation under the aegis of MCPC and High Court of Andhra Pradesh. During the period, total number of 715 cases were settled through mediation. With respect to Permanent Lok Adalat for public utility services(PLAPUS) a total number of 1413 cases were settled through mediation. With respect to Victim Compensation Scheme a total amount of ₹3,44,00,000 was awarded to the victim. Further legal literacy is being created across the state covering tribal areas, rural areas and far-flung areas and spreading awareness among the target groups on their right under various welfare legislation and also the benefits available under different welfare scheme of different departments. Special awareness campaigns are being conducted for the specific target group such as Women, Children, Industrial Workers, Senior Citizens etc., on the special days *viz.* Women's Day, Children's Day, Labour Day as well as Senior Citizens Day etc. During the said period a total number of 10,098 legal literacy camps were conducted which created awareness among 8.96 lakhs persons.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court implemented e-filing 3.0 in the High Court for Criminal Cases on trial basis with offline Court fee module. The High Court has considered the implementation of e-Filing 3.0 for other categories of cases in the High Court and the High Court has been taking steps for implementation of e-filing 3.0 for District

Judiciary in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The High Court has been using e-Payment in Online CD Application and Online RTI Portal by using CFMS Payment Gateway. The High Court also developed a module for receiving Court fee, penalties, Judicial deposits, etc., including Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in collaboration with the State Bank of India by using SBI Payment Gateway. The High Court has been taking steps for integration of the ePay module developed by NIC, Pune with the State Government CFMS Payment Gateway. The High Court is taking steps for implementation of automatic Court Fee calculator and the development of software application for High Court and District Judiciary is under process. The High Court developed an in-house software module for storing and retrieving of Scanned and Digitized pending and disposed of cases. The High Court has also developed an Application viz., Paperless Courts and has been successfully retrieving Scanned and Digitized files in the Paperless Court Application. As of now, a total of 2,53,841 cases running into 2,38,54,990 pages have been scanned, digitized and stored

up to the current cycle of the month in High Court Digitization Centre (HCDC). In addition to the above, the High Court digitized/scanned fair copies of final orders and fair copies of Interim Orders, and the same are being uploaded in the respective case numbers for viewing of all the stakeholders. In respect of Scanning and Digitization of Judicial and Administrative records in the District Judiciary, the High Court entrusted the work to an agency by floating a tender in GeM Portal under Phase-III of eCourts Project. In this regard, the High Court started 13 District Court Digitization Centers (DCDCs) at all the 13 Judicial District Head Quarters for implementation of Scanning and Digitization activity. The High Court provided required infrastructure in each District Court Digitization Center. A total of 5,27,102 number of cases running into 10,19,02,878 pages have been scanned, digitized, and stored up to the current cycle of the month by using DMS provided by the vendor. The High Court installed Kiosk machines at important locations of the High Court where the Litigant Public, Advocates and



Annexe Building of the High Court

Advocate Clerks are assembled. The High Court also took steps for installation of Kiosk Machines in all the Court Complexes covered under Phase-II and Phase-III of the e-Courts Project. Andhra Pradesh is fully equipped with Kiosk machines in all the Court Complexes.

The High Court has been successfully implementing the Hybrid and Virtual Hearing of cases in compliance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in "Sarvesh Matur vs Registrar General, High Court of Punjab and Haryana" by using the V.C. Application 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 conducted 31,013 numbers of Hybrid Hearings and 6,244 numbers of Virtual Hearing of cases in the High Court. The High Court in its official website provided sufficient information to learned Advocates for knowing the Case Status from HC CSIS periphery application developed by the High Court. Similarly, the High Court has been providing a cause list by Advocate Name wise, Court wise and also 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 developed the following applications for the benefit of learned Advocate parties and other stakeholders. The following Applications have been developed for enhancing judicial efficiency: a) Judges Dash Board (for providing information relating to the Hon'ble Judge of High Court including the information of number of orders pronounced and number of Judgments reported in various Law Journals) b) Online CD Application (for providing certified copies of Interim and Final Orders through Online Process) c) Archives (for providing all the Cause lists and Roasters) d) Virtual Justice Clock (for providing information relating to institution, pending and

disposal of cases in the High Court with drilldown facility) e) Stat Hub (for retrieval of Statistics from District Judiciary), f) Neutral Citation (for providing all the Judgments of the High Court with a neutral citation number, CNR number and QR code with search facility) g) Digi-APLR (for publication of Reportable Judgments of the High Court), h) eAPHCR (for publication of translated Judgments of the Supreme Court and High Court) i) eMeetings Scheduler (for conducting meetings with all the Committees of Hon'ble Judges and sharing meeting files) j) Stating Councils Information System (for publication of the names of all the Standing Counsels appointed to various organizations), k) Law Officers Information System (for publication of names of all the Government Law Officers appointed by the Central and State Governments) l) Accessibility Committee Application (for providing information regarding accessibility), m) Juvenile Justice (for providing relevant information regarding Juvenile Justice).

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Guntur District

Guntur District Judiciary holds a distinct place in the Judicial history of the State. As early as the 16th century, Courts under the East India company functioned at Karempudi and Bapatla. Later, a Civil Court was established at Guntur under the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court, when Bandar (Machilipatnam) was the District Headquarters. Guntur District itself was formed in 1905, and in 1913 a separate building was constructed to house the District Court. In 1972, Prakasam District was carved out of Guntur District as a separate District. The Hon'ble High Court also functioned for a period at Guntur. After the State of Andhra was separated from the composite Madras State, the High Court operated from Guntur between 05 July 1954 and

November 1956, when Kurnool was the State Capital. Thereafter, the Hon'ble High Court was shifted to Hyderabad. The District Court building is a significant historical monument built by the British in the year 1913. Constructed with white stones and following the Saracenic style of architecture, this building is a witness to colonial-era architecture. The Central Record Room of the Court holds a repository of old Judgments, Legal documents, and records related to cases that were heard in the Guntur Court. Among the old Judgments are copies meticulously written on palm leaves, reflecting the traditional recording practices of a bygone era. These palm-leaf manuscripts offer a unique glimpse into the legal proceedings, landmark cases, and the evolving jurisprudence that characterized Guntur's Judicial landscape. The Juxtaposition of the grand District Court building, the dedicated service of Hon'ble District Judges through the years, and the preservation of old Judgments on palm leaves in the Central Record Room collectively narrate the rich tapestry of Guntur's Judicial history. Guntur Judiciary has a longstanding history of Hon'ble District Judges serving in the region even before India gained independence in 1947. These Hon'ble Judges played a crucial role in administering Justice within the District, applying the legal principles prevalent during the colonial period.

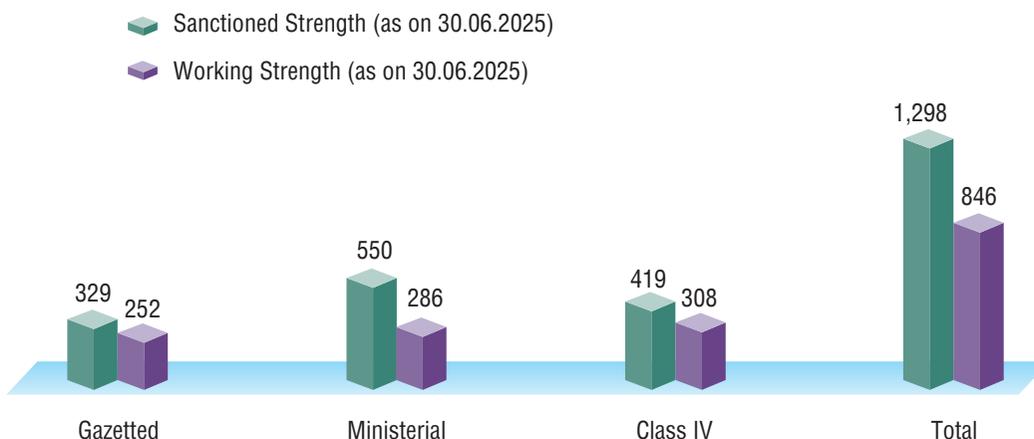
b) East Godavari District

The history of East Godavari traces back to the Nanda dynasty, with Mahapadma Nanda leading expeditions into the Deccan region. After the fall of the Nandas, Chandragupta Maurya and later Ashoka ruled over the region, integrating it into the Mauryan Empire. The district flourished under rulers like Gautamiputra Satakarni and Yajna Sri Satavahana, evident from coins found in archaeological excavations. The region saw the rise of the Vishnukundin dynasty and later the Eastern Chalukyas, with capitals shifting

from Pistapura to Vengi and Rajamahendri (Rajahmundry). Under British rule, Rajahmundry was the headquarters of the Godavari district until 1925, when it was bifurcated into East and West Godavari. Kakinada became the headquarters of East Godavari. On 04 April 2022, the district was reorganized into three: Kakinada, Konaseema, and East Godavari, with Rajahmundry as the new headquarters. Rajahmundry is often called the "Cultural Capital of Andhra Pradesh" due to its literary legacy and contributions to Telugu arts. Known as the "Dakshin Ganga" (Ganges of the South), the Godavari river is central to the district's identity, agriculture, and festivals. Famous for its coconut groves, scenic backwaters, and lush greenery, Konaseema is often compared to Kerala for its natural beauty. The district is a cradle of classical dance forms like Kuchipudi, along with vibrant folk traditions. The district spans coastal plains, river deltas, and forested hills, including the picturesque Papi Hills along the Godavari. Often called the "Rice Bowl of Andhra Pradesh," East Godavari is a major producer of paddy, thanks to fertile soil and abundant water supply. Home to mangrove forests and endangered species, Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the largest such ecosystems in India. Historic Temples like Draksharamam, Kotipalli, and Annaram are not only architectural marvels but also spiritual centers with centuries-old traditions. In East Godavari, Pithapuram-Kukkuteswara Swamy Temple, one of the Ashta Dasha Shakti Peethas, is spiritually and architecturally important. It features intricate carvings and a rare combination of shrines dedicated to Lord Shiva, Sri Dattatreya, and Sri Puruhutika Devi. The temple's layout and stonework reflect early Chalukyan influence. Kumararama Bhimeswara Swamy Temple is part of the Pancharama Kshetras, a group of five ancient Shiva temples is situated in Samalkota.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	50,07,58,000	70,00,01,000	1,50,00,00,000
Non-Plan	1,08,31,15,000	1,32,73,63,000	1,41,62,15,000
Total	1,58,38,73,000	2,02,73,64,000	2,91,62,15,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	37
Working Strength of Judges	31

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	26
Highest	30

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	51,235
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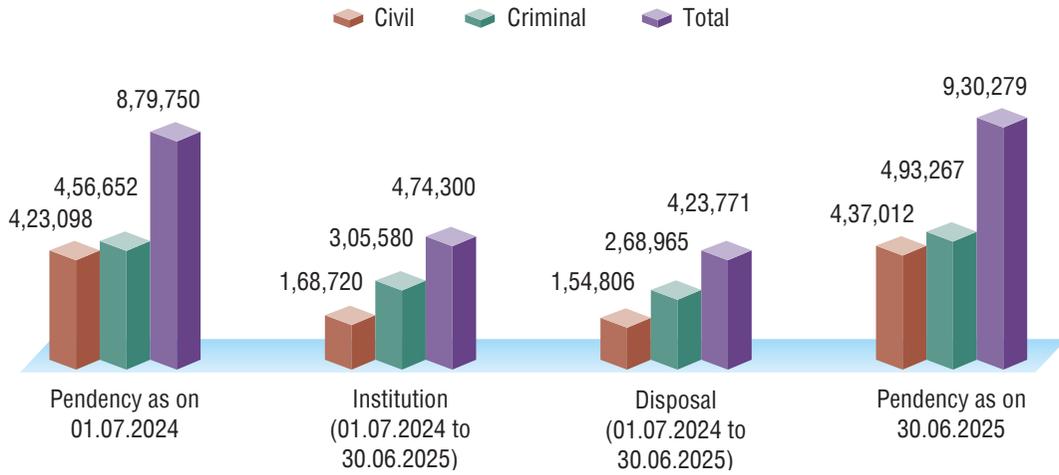
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,31,406	34,287	34,501	1,31,192
Company Matters	59	17	27	49
Contempt (Civil)	15,949	3,845	3,948	15,846
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,777	308	352	1,733
Arbitration Matters	99	34	98	35
Civil Revisions	11,075	3,482	3,827	10,730
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,123	81	356	848
Civil Appeals	33,508	3,390	3,497	33,401
Land Acquisition Matters	2,278	43	710	1,611
MACT Matters	15,813	1,114	702	16,225
Civil Suits (Original Side)	3	0	0	3
Other than above	371	537	431	477
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	12,124	1,513	1,009	12,628
Bail Applications	470	4,989	4,986	473
Criminal Appeals	9,092	898	578	9,412
Death Sentence Reference	5	1	3	3
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	16,244	7,206	5,727	17,723

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	14,729
Criminal	4,315
Total	19,044



3

High Court of
BOMBAY

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

Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shree Chandrashekhar, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Revati Mohite Dere

Hon'ble Mr Justice M. S. Sonak

Hon'ble Mr Justice Ravindra V. Ghuge

Hon'ble Mr Justice A. S. Gadkari

Hon'ble Mr Justice G. S. Kulkarni

Hon'ble Mr Justice B. P. Colabawalla

Hon'ble Mr Justice Suman Shyam

Hon'ble Mr Justice M. S. Karnik

Hon'ble Mrs Justice Bharati Dangre

Hon'ble Mr Justice Sarang V. Kotwal

Hon'ble Mr Justice R. I. Chagla

Hon'ble Mr Justice Manish Pitale

Hon'ble Smt. Justice V. V. Kankanwadi

Hon'ble Mr Justice S. M. Modak

Hon'ble Mr Justice N. J. Jamadar

Hon'ble Mr Justice R. G. Avachat

Hon'ble Mr Justice N. B. Suryawanshi

Hon'ble Mr Justice A. S. Kilor

Hon'ble Mr Justice Milind N. Jadhav

Hon'ble Smt. Justice M. S. Jawalkar

Hon'ble Mr Justice N. R. Borkar

Hon'ble Mr Justice Madhav J. Jamdar

Hon'ble Mr Justice Amit Borkar

Hon'ble Mr Justice Abhay Ahuja

Hon'ble Mr Justice R. N. Laddha

Hon'ble Mr Justice Shivkumar Dige

Hon'ble Mr Justice Anil L. Pansare

Hon'ble Mr Justice Sandipkumar C. More

Hon'ble Mrs Justice Urmila Joshi-Phalke

Hon'ble Mr Justice Kishore C. Sant

Hon'ble Mr Justice Valmiki Menezes

Hon'ble Mr Justice Kamal R. Khata

Hon'ble Justice Sharmila U. Deshmukh

Hon'ble Mr Justice Arun R. Pedneker

Hon'ble Mr Justice Sandeep V. Marne

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gauri Godse

Hon'ble Mr Justice Rajesh S. Patil

Hon'ble Mr Justice Arif S. Doctor

Hon'ble Mr Justice Sanjay A. Deshmukh

Hon'ble Mr Justice Y. G. Khobragade

Hon'ble Mr Justice M. W. Chandwani

Hon'ble Mr Justice Abhay S. Waghware

Hon'ble Mr Justice R. M. Joshi

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vrushali V. Joshi

Hon'ble Mr Justice S. G. Chapalgaonkar

Hon'ble Mr Justice M. M. Sathaye

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Neela Gokhale

Hon'ble Mr Justice Shailesh P. Brahme

Hon'ble Mr Justice Firdosh P. Pooniwalla

Hon'ble Mr Justice Jitendra Shantilal Jain

Hon'ble Mr Justice Abhay J. Mantri

Hon'ble Mr Justice Shyam C. Chandak

Hon'ble Mr Justice Neeraj P. Dhote

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somasekhar Sundaresan

Hon'ble Mrs Justice Manjusha A. Deshpande

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nivedita P. Mehta

Hon'ble Mr Justice Prafulla S. Khubalkar

Hon'ble Mr Justice Ashwin D. Bhohe

Hon'ble Mr Justice R. W. Joshi

Hon'ble Mr Justice Advait M. Sethna

Hon'ble Mr Justice Pravin S. Patil

Hon'ble Mr Justice Sachin S. Deshmukh

Hon'ble Mr Justice Gautam A. Ankhad

Hon'ble Mr Justice M. M. Nerlikar

Hon'ble Mr Justice Ajit B. Kadethankar

Hon'ble Mr Justice Sushil M. Ghodeswar

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Aarti A. Sathe
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Siddheshwar S. Thombre
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Mehroz A. Khan Pathan
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Ranjitsinha R. Bhonsale
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Nandesh S. Deshpande
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Amit S. Jamsandekar
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Ashish S. Chavan
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Sandesh D. Patil

Hon'ble Mrs Justice Vaishali N. Patil-Jadhav
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Abasaheb D. Shinde
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Shreeram V. Shirsat
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Hiten S. Venegavkar
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Farhan P. Dubash
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Rajnish R. Vyas
 Hon'ble Mr Justice Raj D. Wakode

*As on 01.11.2025



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 14 August 1862. It has Appellate Jurisdiction over the State of Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The High Court had Original as well as Appellate Jurisdiction. The High Court was initially housed in a building known as "Admiralty House" at the Apollo Street. The work on the present building of the High Court commenced in April 1871 which was completed in November 1878, which is situated between the gorgeous University Building (now Rajabai Tower) and the Public Work Secretariat. It is 562 feet in length and 187 in breadth. Its general height to the east is 90 feet, and the Central feature is 178 ½ feet in height. The building which is of an early English-Gothic architecture was designed by Colonel J.A.Fuller, R.E. and its construction was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,44,528/- being an amount Rs. 3000, less than the sanctioned estimate. The walls of the building are of rubble and chunam faced with blue basalt roughly dressed and in shallow causes. The Judges have two private spiral staircases, a marvel of the Gothic architecture on the western side of the building in the Octagon tower on either side of its porch, remarkably designed. The main staircase and entrance for the public are on the east. In addition to the Principal Seat at Bombay, the Bombay High Court has its benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad. It also has its presence in Goa (earlier a Bench) now after the Statehood to Goa as the 'High Court of Bombay at Goa'.

The building for the full fledged High Court at Nagpur was designed by Mr. H. A. N. Medd, Resident Architect. The building is two storey and sandstone with 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. The building was inaugurated and opened to house the Court on 06 January, 1940. At the opening ceremony, the Viceroy of India described this building as a poem in stone. A Bench of the High Court at Bombay commenced its sitting in this building with effect from 01 November 1956 and continues to do so even after the formation of the State of Maharashtra on 01 May 1960.

The Aurangabad bench was established in 1982. Initially, only a few districts of Maharashtra were under the Aurangabad bench. Subsequently in 1988, other districts were notified to be under

the jurisdiction of the Aurangabad Bench. The jurisdiction of the Aurangabad Bench extends to Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon, Beed, Parbhani, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar & Osmanabad. The present building of the Aurangabad Bench is situated in a very huge premises. The centrally located magnificent High Court edifice - constructed at a cost of 350 Lacs, having 6,202.18 Square Metres built up area is functional from the month of June 1995.

Prior to the Liberation of Goa, Daman & Diu, the highest Court for the then Union territory was the "Tribunal de Relacao" functioning at Panaji. 'Tribunal de Relacao' was abolished when a Court of Judicial Commissioner was established w.e.f. 16 December 1963 under Goa, Daman & Diu (Judicial Commissioner Court) Regulation, 1963. In May, 1964, an Act was passed by the Parliament which conferred upon the Court of Judicial Commissioner, some powers of the High Court, for the purposes of the Constitution of India. Parliament, by an Act, extended the jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay to the Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu and established a permanent Bench of that High Court at Panaji on 30 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. 30 May 1987. The Bombay High Court has its Judicial Academy, namely, "Maharashtra Judicial Academy & Indian Mediation Centre & Training Institute" which is situated at Uttan, Bhayander (West), District Thane.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the year 2024-2025, the Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute Uttan, Thane (MJA) organized 75 training programmes/Conference/Workshop events (physical) with approx. 50,900 participants in all. The Academy has also conducted 12 Online Daily Yoga Sessions and 1 Training Session on Civil & Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revision which was attended 203 (approx.) participants in all.

Directions were issued to the Principal Districts & Sessions Judge, State of Maharashtra, Goa and UT and The Chief Judicial Magistrate,

Mumbai for equal distribution of applications u/s. 14 of Sarfeasi Act. Directions were issued to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Mumbai for equal distribution of cases to balance case load of Courts. Directions were issued to Districts regarding effective implementation of Action Plan for reduction of arrears in District Judiciary as suggested by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Directions were issued to conduct a monthly special Drive Programme from January to December 2025 for the Unattended Petty, Stale & Ineffective Criminal Cases and old Misc. Civil Unattended Cases. Directions were issued for expediting the proceedings pending against MP/ MLA in the courts of District Judiciary as per

directions in Cri. Suo Moto Writ Petition No. 1 of 2022 (A.S.) High Court on its own motion Vs. The State of Maharashtra.

Out of the total 30.16 acres of land earmarked for the construction of new complex building for the Bombay High Court at Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai, the State Government of Maharashtra has handed over possession of 15.33 acres. The Process for handing over the remaining 14.83 acres is in progress. The “Integrated Security & Surveillance Project within Hon’ble Bombay High court Premise” has been completed. 2nd and 3rd Floor, Fountain Telecom Building No. 1, MTNL, Mumbai has been acquired. Ground and 1st Floor, CTO Annex Building, Fort, Mumbai has been acquired. 3rd Floor, Bank of India Building (MPSC Office), Fort, Mumbai has been acquired.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Bombay has established e-Sewa Kendras at 272 Court Complexes in the State of Maharashtra, Goa and UT in the year 2023-24 and 2024-25. The required hardware has been provided to these eSewa Kendras, as

provisioned by the Hon’ble eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project. The High Court of Bombay has identified 15 Courts to operate as paperless (commercial) courts, 6 at the Principal Seat of the Bombay High Court, 1 each at its benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad and High Court of Bombay at Goa and 6 courts at City Civil Court, Mumbai. The required hardware has been provided to these Courts, as provisioned by the Hon’ble eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project.

The High Court of Bombay has identified a total of 72 Online Courts, 2 Courts at each District Headquarters to operate as Online Courts and has provided required hardware, as provisioned by the Hon’ble eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project. Video Conferencing System has been provided to 984 Court Complexes/ Court establishments and Court rooms of the District and Taluka Courts as well as 41 Jails and 40 District Government Hospitals in the State of Maharashtra, as provisioned by the Hon’ble eCommittee, Supreme



Front view of Seat of the Bombay High Court at Goa

Court of India, New Delhi, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project.

Grid-connected Rooftop Hybrid Solar Power Systems with battery backup and net metering facilities have been installed at 149 Court Complexes. Work Order to install Hybrid Solar Power Systems at 59 Court Complexes in the States of Maharashtra, Goa, and the Union Territory is issued and the work of the same is in process, under Phase III of the eCourts Project.

44 District Courts and Ex-Cadre Courts Websites at Maharashtra, Goa and UT at DNH and Diu, Daman have been migrated to S3waas platform. 31 training and awareness programmes on the ICT have been conducted covering 65,987 stakeholders including Advocates, Advocate Clerks, District Judges, Judges of District Judiciary, Master Trainers and Potential Master Trainers amongst Judicial Officers, Master Trainers among Advocates, Court Staff, Technical Staff of High Court & District and Taluka Courts by the Maharashtra Judicial Academy for F.Y. 2024- 2025, under Phase-III of the eCourts

Project. SD-WAN Connectivity (Primary + Redundancy):The Hon'ble eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi has issued a work with BSNL to establish SD-WAN Connectivity at 20 Court Complexes that are not covered under Phase-II of the eCourts Project including Principal Seat of the Bombay High Court and its benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad and the High Court of Bombay at Goa, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project. The installation work of the said connectivity is in process. The Site Preparation work for Network Room and Judicial Service Centre has been completed at 24 newly established Court Complexes, under Phase-III of the eCourts Project.

Under Phase-III of the eCourts Project, the High Court of Bombay has provided Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) USB Token with eSigning facility to all Judicial Officers in the State of Maharashtra, Goa and UT. Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) USB Tokens have also been provided to the three Court Staff of every Court Room. This provision enhances the security, efficiency and reliability of digital records and activities in court operations. The High Court of Bombay has replaced 8012 numbers of All-in-One Desktop Computers provided in the year 2018 to the District and Taluka Courts in the State of Maharashtra. The High Court Bombay has replaced 1232 old Laptops of the Judicial Officers and purchased 270 Laptops for newly appointed Judicial officers, by forwarding proposals to the State Government.

The High Court Bombay has replaced 2431 old printers provided to the Judicial Officers and replaced 4827 old printers provided to the District and Taluka Courts in the State of Maharashtra in the year 2018-19, by forwarding proposal to the State Government. The High Court Bombay has replaced 512 numbers of Servers provided to the District and Taluka Courts in the year



2018-19, by forwarding proposals to the State Government. Smart Phones Provided to Bailiff and Process Servers of District and Taluka Courts for NSTEP: For effective and expeditious service of Summons / Notices through NSTEP, total 2201 Smart Phones of Vivo Y28 make are provided to Bailiffs and Process Servers of District and Taluka Courts in the State of Maharashtra, Goa and U.T Diu, Daman and DNH Silvassa.

E-filing version 3.0 is made operational at the Bombay High Court and its Benches. As on date total 66,221 number of cases are e-filed in Bombay High Court and its Benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad. On the e-Filing Portal, a total of 5,402 Advocates have been registered. E-filing version 3.0 is operational at the District and Taluka courts in the State of Maharashtra. E-filing is made compulsory for State and Central Government and other Departments. As per NJDG portal as on 29 July 2025 in all 20,43,598 numbers of new cases were e-filed whereas 93,07,49,772 number of documents and 5,56,91,619 number of applications were e-filed in District and Taluka Courts in the State of Maharashtra. On the e-filing portal in all 90,161 Advocate have been registered.

Targeted accounts are opened for the Bombay High Court and its benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad so as to facilitate the litigants to pay fine, penalty, Judicial deposit and other deposits through e-Pay portal or PoS machines. Recently e-Pay was rolled out for the Principal Bench Appellate Side, Nagpur Bench and Aurangabad Bench of the High Court of Bombay. High Court of Bombay may be the first High Court which has used e-Pay services of the e-Committee payment Portal for the cases to be filed or pending at High Court of Bombay towards payment of Court Fees, Fine, Penalty and Judicial Deposits. Addendum to that effect is executed by the Bombay High Court with the concerned bank. 620 Targeted Bank accounts are opened for facility e-Payment

service at the District and Taluka establishments. For which Tripartite Agreement between Bombay High Court, Government of Maharashtra and SBI was executed and PoS machines were provided by SBI for collecting the amount of fine, penalty, Judicial deposit and other deposits from any place. PoS Machines are also installed in 620 District Court establishments in the State. Replacement of existing PoS Machines with the updated PoS Machines is in process. From the e-Pay Portal <https://pay.ecourts.gov.in> 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.

The new version of Case Information System, CIS 4.0 developed under the aegis of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India and the same has been implemented for District and Taluka Courts in the State of Maharashtra, Goa and UT at DNH, Diu and Daman. The Bombay High Court has completed and implemented 10 GBPS free Wi-Fi network connectivity for the use of litigants and Advocates at Bombay High Court and its Benches.

The Bombay High Court Rules for Live Streaming and Recording of Courts Proceedings have been published in the official gazette of Government of Maharashtra on 01 July 2025, Consequently as per notification dated 03 July, 2025 the said Rules came into force in the State of Maharashtra from 07 July, 2025. The said Live Streaming Rules for the High Court of Bombay at Goa have received approval of Hon'ble Governor of Goa on 14 July 2025 rules came into force in the State of Goa from 28 July, 2025. The High-end hardware has been procured for 4 Court Halls at Bombay High Court and 2 Court hall each at Benches under Phase-III of eCourts Mission Mode Project of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which are specifically designed for Live Streaming of Court

Proceedings, as the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi approved the components of “Live Streaming” under Phase-III of the eCourts Project. BHC Ingestion, BHC Interact & BHC Connect :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. ‘BHC Interact’ is a portal for staff, lawyers and judges to access files. ‘BHC Connect’ allows District and Taluka Courts to send digitized case records to the High Court. The High Court can directly fetch or request the Record and Proceedings (R&P), or this can be sent to the High Court from the Districts or Talukas. The retrieved record is automatically linked with High Court case for viewing by High Court judges. This is a step towards eliminating the need to replicate the entire record at the

District and Taluka for the High Court. ‘BHC Connect’ digitally links the case records of the district and taluka courts with the High Court.

Upgradation of two existing 10 MBPS leased lines to 01 Gbps which are being used for regular updation of the Official Website of Bombay High Court, accessing the eCourts services, NJDG, e- Filing 3.0 and other incidental services which are accessible over NIC NET connectivity. The Bombay High Court has provided 1 Gbps internet leased line connectivity of BSNL at the Principal Seat of the Bombay High Court and 100 mbps Internet leased line connectivity of BSNL at its Benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad so as to facilitate seamless eServices. In addition to this, 50 Mbps Internet Leased Line Connectivity for the principal Seat of the Bombay High Court for



Nagpur Bench of High Court

the period of 5 years of RailTel Corporation of India Ltd. is in existence since 2022. Similarly, the MahaIT Corporation has rolled out the Urban MahaNet project which provides High Speed Connectivity to the Government Departments. The MahaIT Corporation is providing 1GBPS connectivity to Principal Seat as well as to Nagpur and Aurangabad Bench. The project of replacement of LAN at Bombay High Court is on the verge of completion.

The Technical Team of the Bombay High Court has developed a revamped website of the Bombay High Court on Laravel framework which has been rolled out. The Bombay High Court has finalized NICS I empaneled vendors for the

Scanning and Digitization project of the Bombay High Court and District and Taluka Courts in the State of Maharashtra. The Scanning and Digitization project of pending cases of Bombay High Court is made functional at CTO premises, Fort, Mumbai. For Scanning and Digitization of disposed of cases of the Bombay High Court sixth floor of the Small Cause Court, Mumbai has been finalized. Total no. of 5,60,83,806 pages and 2,78,911 files have been scanned till 30 June, 2025. At present Scanning and Digitization of District and Taluka Courts is started on Pilot basic at Sangli District. Total no. of 18,14,777 pages and 4033 files have been scanned till 30 July 2025. The scanning and digitization of pending and fresh cases is currently in progress. The



Aurangabad Bench of the High Court

scanning and digitization of disposed cases will commence thereafter, followed by the scanning and digitization of legacy case records.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Aurangabad

Aurangabad District Court old building was constructed in 1932 A.D. during the erstwhile Hyderabad State. It was a load bearing structure. The work of construction was carried out with bricks in lime mortar. The plaster of the building was also made in lime mortar. The roof of the building was arched with bricks in lime mortar



supported with iron beams. It was an excellent example of artistic work. It was a ‘C’ Shaped building. In 2006, a decision was made to build a new building. The “A” Wing of New District Court Building Aurangabad was inaugurated on 10 January 2009. The “B” Wing was inaugurated on 15 November 2009. The “C”, “D” and “E” Wings were inaugurated on 08 September 2012.

b) Ratnagiri

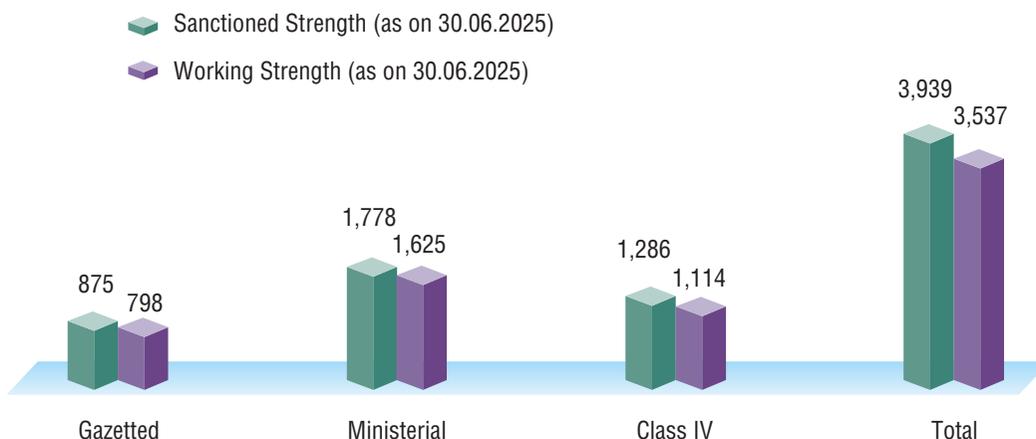
Along with natural prosperity, the City of Ratnagiri is blessed with social and cultural history. From known history the name Ratnagiri to the City was derived from the name of King Ratnapuri whose tomb is situated in Ancient Fort i.e. Ratnadurg. The District Court, Ratnagiri was established in the year 1867. The Statue of District Judge, Late Shri Mancharje Pestanji Khareghat is placed on the Dias of the District Court, Ratnagiri who served in Ratnagiri District from 1895-1900 and 1904-1910 as District Judge. Silver Plated Spectra (Nyaya Dand) still exists in District Court Ratnagiri, which is being preserved from the British Era, daily it is placed on the Dais of the Principal District & Sessions Judge.

c) Jalgaon

Jalgaon district was divided in 1906. At that time, there was only a second class Sub Judge Court. In the year 1920, the first class court was established at Jalgaon. Thereafter, in the year 1922, a big Gangcase was presented, and for that, a special Additional Sessions Judge was appointed at Jalgaon. On 12 October 1925, District Court was established and inaugurated at Jalgaon.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	10,05,36,93,112	7,99,90,94,000	7,52,00,55,000
Total	10,05,36,93,112	7,99,90,94,000	7,52,00,55,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	94
Working Strength of Judges	63

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	63
Highest	69

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,29,911
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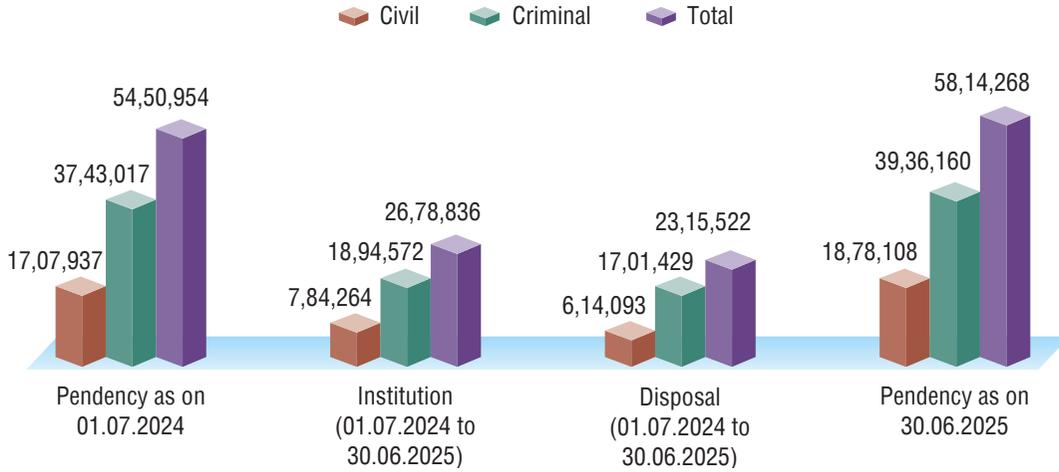
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,56,302	47,333	40,611	1,63,024
Company Matters	735	129	322	542
Contempt (Civil)	9,197	2,357	1,916	9,638
Review (Civil)	1,634	1,362	1,275	1,721
Matrimonial Matters	1,931	351	192	2,090
Arbitration Matters	3,246	4,588	4,298	3,536
Civil Revisions	4,730	954	871	4,813
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	17,398	1,702	4,113	14,987
Civil Appeals	59,217	6,600	6,526	59,291
Land Acquisition Matters	40,072	4,921	3,587	41,406
MACT Matters	14,452	1,998	1,599	14,851
Civil Suits (Original Side)	3,331	280	1,015	2,596
Other than above	32,451	15,120	11,951	35,620
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	27,851	10,432	7,020	31,263
Criminal Revisions	7,565	1,177	744	7,998
Bail Applications	6,131	16,212	15,414	6,929
Criminal Appeals	30,274	3,111	2,212	31,173
Death Sentence Reference	24	4	6	22
Contempt (Criminal)	66	9	8	67
Misc. Criminal Applications	11,360	8,662	7,331	12,691
Other than above	14,946	6,423	5,225	16,144

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	1,63,400
Criminal	2,76,638
Total	4,40,038



4

CALCUTTA
High Court

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

The Hon'ble Justice Sujoy Paul, Chief Justice

The Hon'ble Justice Lanusungkum Jamir
The Hon'ble Justice Tapabrata Chakraborty
The Hon'ble Justice Arijit Banerjee
The Hon'ble Justice Debangsu Basak
The Hon'ble Justice Madhuresh Prasad
The Hon'ble Justice Rajasekhar Mantha
The Hon'ble Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya
The Hon'ble Justice Rajarshi Bharadwaj
The Hon'ble Justice Shampa Sarkar
The Hon'ble Justice Ravi Krishan Kapur
The Hon'ble Justice Arindam Mukherjee
The Hon'ble Justice Biswajit Basu
The Hon'ble Justice Amrita Sinha
The Hon'ble Justice Jay Sengupta
The Hon'ble Justice Suvra Ghosh
The Hon'ble Justice Tirthankar Ghosh
The Hon'ble Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya
The Hon'ble Justice Saugata Bhattacharyya
The Hon'ble Justice Kausik Chanda
The Hon'ble Justice Aniruddha Roy
The Hon'ble Justice Sugato Majumdar
The Hon'ble Justice Bivas Pattanayak

The Hon'ble Justice Krishna Rao
The Hon'ble Justice Bibhas Ranjan De
The Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
The Hon'ble Justice Dinesh Kumar Sharma
The Hon'ble Justice Gaurang Kanth
The Hon'ble Justice Ananya Bandyopadhyay
The Hon'ble Justice Rai Chattopadhyay
The Hon'ble Justice Shampa Dutt (Paul)
The Hon'ble Justice Raja Basu Chowdhury
The Hon'ble Justice Partha Sarathi Sen
The Hon'ble Justice Apurba Sinha Ray
The Hon'ble Justice Biswaroop Chowdhury
The Hon'ble Justice Prasenjit Biswas
The Hon'ble Justice Uday Kumar
The Hon'ble Justice Ajay Kumar Gupta
The Hon'ble Justice Supratim Bhattacharya
The Hon'ble Justice Partha Sarathi Chatterjee
The Hon'ble Justice Md. Shabbar Rashidi
The Hon'ble Justice Chaitali Chatterjee (Das)
The Hon'ble Justice Smita Das De
The Hon'ble Justice Reetobroto Kumar Mitra
The Hon'ble Justice Om Narayan Rai

*As on 01.11.2025

Brief Introduction

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 14 May 1862, issued under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The High Court of Judicature at Fort William was formally opened on 01 July 1862, with Sir Barnes Peacock as its first Chief Justice. 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 impressive grand sandstone edifice is built in the neo-Gothic style of architecture and is said to be a perfect replica of the 'Stadt Hause' or 'Cloth Hall' at Ypres in Belgium. It has red brick facing with the stucco dressings above and an elegant vaulted cloister of Barakur sandstone with capitals of Caenstone. The Circuit Benches of the High Court are at Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Jalpaiguri.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

The process of filling up vacancies in West Bengal Judicial Service was severely hampered and deviated from time-schedule during the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 owing to Covid-19 pandemic. However, during the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, following the mandate in Malik Mazhar Sultan's case, diligent actions have been taken in filling up vacancies of Judicial Officers. In terms of Orders and mandates of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Suo Moto Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 1/2018, 8 (Eight) exclusive POCSO Courts have already started functioning including newly created Courts at Tamluk and Purba Bardhaman. 25 Family Courts are sanctioned by the Government, out of which only 7 (2 at Calcutta and 1 each at A & N Islands, Bankura, Purba Medinipur, Jhargram and Paschim Bardhaman) are functioning.

The PIS Portal, developed by the High Court for management of different cadres of Judicial Officers has been further fine-tuned aiming at system-centric precision and at substantially enforcing transparency in proposals for transfer-posting of Judicial Officers. The Judicial Officers now can have access to the portal to submit their judgments in connection with promotional processes, update personal databases and log requests to modify such databases in case of any discrepancy. Further, a leave module has been introduced in the PIS Portal whereby on and from 01 January 2025, all the judicial officers can have access to such portal to apply for leave (of any kind), upload necessary documents as required in support thereof, through the Leave Module of PIS Portal only.

One of the most notable developments during the year under report has been the establishment of a dedicated Intellectual Property Rights Division (IPRD) and the Intellectual Property Rights Appellate Division (IPRAD) in the High Court at Calcutta. It is a pioneering institutional reform that marks a new era in the adjudication of intellectual property matters. The High Court also framed and notified the Calcutta High Court Intellectual Property Rights Division Rules, 2024, published in the Kolkata Gazette on 20 September 2024. These rules have introduced a comprehensive and specialized procedural framework for IPR litigation. These rules aim not only to improve the quality and efficiency of IP litigation but also to transform the High Court at Calcutta into a national hub for intellectual property jurisprudence.

Infrastructural developments include the facility of Ladies Lounge – “The Kamalini Lounge” near Court Room No.12, Annex Building, High Court at Calcutta, having a changing room and rest room; successful completion and commissioning of the training centre at 9th Floor of New Secretariat Building; renovation of 9th Floor of New Secretariat Building initiated for shifting the Departments of Original Side to cater to the need of the space and to avert the space crunch issue. The work of renovation of the toilet for transgenders is nearing completion and the space for construction of the wash rooms for specially abled persons, transgender and female, have been identified near the Court Management Office at the Main Building. A number of projects have been approved by the High Court for different infrastructural improvements such as preparing new Court Rooms to accommodate the Hon'ble

Judges in Sesquicentenary Building; construction of New Police Kiosk near Judges Gate-A at Main Building; construction of Judges Lounge and Baby Feeding Room at Centenary Building, 1st Floor; setting up a second medical unit for Emergency Court Services and construction of cabins and sitting area in the Judges Library with a changing room for the female staff. Other achievements include creation of District Courts and operationalization of new Courts of different cadres in the District Judiciary.

Technological Accomplishments

The website of the High court at Calcutta has been upgraded with a new look. The revamped site is now running on the latest Laravel 11.0 framework with PHP 8.3 and Postgres SQL 15, with all updates implemented by the in-house IT team. A separate sub domain has been created for the Display Board to improve speed and

performance. These measures enhance security against potential cyber threats and significantly improve through the portal.

The portal of the High court at Calcutta, Display Board and the Drug Disposal Management System (DDMS) have been migrated to the West Bengal State Data Centre (WBSDC) from NDC 1.0 by the in-house IT team to adhere the recommendation of the Hon'ble Computer Committee. The Personal Information System (PIS) now supports online leave applications for judicial officers. This enhancement streamlines the request and approval process, reducing paperwork and turnaround time.

The Paperless Court Operations project has been initiated and is currently awaiting budgetary approval from the competent authority. The Public Information System showing key information such as the locations of various courts, offices, Bar rooms, departments and sections have



Principal Seat of the High Court

been installed at four strategic points in the High Court premises. This information helps visitors to navigate the building easily and efficiently. Calcutta High Court has undertaken the translation of the e-SCR judgements of the Supreme Court of India and High Court, Calcutta in vernacular language. Currently High Court of Calcutta is running its translation project by using AI technology and the SUVAS software. Calcutta High Court has already set up a permanent translation wing having all IT infrastructure. e-ILR or digital HCR has been developed in-house. The digital platform has 14 search parameters by which a user can search a judgement of the High Court at Calcutta. Currently the software is under Security Audit.

Implementation of e-Filing 3.0 is one of the objectives of Phase-III of the e-Courts Project. Viewing this objective of the e-Committee, the High Court, Calcutta had virtually inaugurated the

implementation of e-Filing 3.0 in all the District and Sub-divisional Courts of West Bengal on the 01 October, 2024. As a pilot instance and in order to make the staff and Advocates well versed with the e-Filing system, only petitions falling under Section 28 of the Special Marriage Act 1954, Section 10A of the Divorce Act 1869 and Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 are permitted to file through e-Filing portal through “Advocate login” only in the Court Complexes. The facility will soon be extended to e-File other types of cases.

Four Commercial Courts at South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Bardhaman and Darjeeling which were running on e-Filing version 1.0 have been migrated to e-Filing version 3.0. 900 numbers of EBC Reader Platinum Edition (e-Library) were procured and distributed to Judicial Officers of West Bengal. All the Court Complexes in the State of West Bengal and



Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair



Lateral view of the High Court

Andaman & Nicobar Islands have migrated the data from CIS version 3.2 to CIS version 4.0. 281 numbers of establishments in the State of West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been migrated to CIS 4.0. The High Court at Calcutta has procured and installed 57 Porta Cabins for setting up e-Sewa Kendras in the court Complexes of the State of West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Other accomplishments include procurement of Hardware and LAN components for the e-Sewa Kendras of the District and Subdivisional Court Complexes; ICT equipment for New Court Rooms and Video-conferencing equipment for the Courts, Jails and Hospitals; Installation of rooftop Solar Power Plants in the Court Complexes and installation of LAN nodes in the Court Rooms under Phase-III of the e-Courts Project; Procurement of mobile adapters and BSNL Prepaid SIM cards for the smart phones already procured for the process servers and bailiffs in the State of West Bengal; and procurement of printers for the District and Subdivisional Court Complexes in the State of West Bengal through buyback policy of the existing printers provided under the Phase-I and Phase-II of the e-Courts Project.

Installation of FTTH connections in the Court Rooms for purpose of Video conferencing is in progress. There was procurement of Class- 3 Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) for use of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court at Calcutta as well as the staff posted at the High Court. Process was initiated for digitization of Case records in the District Judiciary. The High Court at Calcutta is in the process of extending the facility of Virtual Court to all the other Traffic Guards falling under Kolkata Police besides existing 4 Traffic Guards which are already sending e-Challan Cases to the Virtual Court at 4th Metropolitan Magistrate, Kolkata. For new Virtual Courts, the Courts to be dealt with the said cases have already been identified by the High Court and soon the Virtual courts will start functioning. The High Court has already taken steps for implementation of e-Summons and NSTEP. Procurement of Smartphones, Charging Adapters and BSNL prepaid SIM Cards for the Process Servers and Bailiffs has already been made. Creation of User Profile of the District Administrator in the NSTEP portal is under process.



Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Murshidabad

In 1704, Murshid Quli Khan, the Diwan (revenue administrator) of Bengal, was ordered by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to move the capital of Bengal from Dacca (now Dhaka) to Makhsudabad. He renamed the city Murshidabad after himself. When he was promoted to the position of the first Nawab of Bengal in 1717, Murshidabad became the political, economic, and cultural center of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The most significant turning point in Murshidabad's history was the Battle of Plassey in 1757. This event marked the beginning of British colonial rule in India. The British gradually shifted key governmental functions, including the treasury and courts, to Calcutta (now Kolkata). In 1790, the entire judicial and revenue administration was moved to Calcutta, further diminishing

Murshidabad's status. Murshidabad is known for its beautiful Nawabi architecture, and for its traditional handicrafts and industries. The district is particularly famous for its fine silk, including the renowned Baluchari sari, known for its intricate designs and gauze-like texture. Other peculiar crafts include ivory carving, a controversial but historically significant art form, and Sholapith work, where artisans carve delicate objects from the milky-white core of a wild herbaceous plant. Murshidabad was one of the four principal provincial courts established under Lord Cornwallis's judicial reforms (*circa* 1786–1793), alongside Calcutta, Dacca, and Patna. However, in 1772, the British moved the supreme civil and criminal courts from Murshidabad to Calcutta. While the criminal court returned around 1775, by 1790, under Cornwallis, the judicial and revenue administration was consolidated at Calcutta. The Murshidabad Judgeship refers to the judicial structure serving Murshidabad

district in West Bengal. Its central hub is located in Berhampore, the district headquarters. Beyond the primary court in Berhampore, courts operate across subdivisions like Jangipur, Kandi, Lalbagh and Domkol.

b) Cooch Behar

Nestled in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas, Cooch Behar is a district in northern West Bengal whose history is deeply interwoven with the rise of the Koch dynasty in the 16th century. With the decline of Koch hegemony, Cooch Behar transformed into a princely state under the suzerainty of the British East India Company in the late 18th century. Unlike many other princely states where traditional justice prevailed until 1947, Cooch Behar had already adopted codified laws, courts, and legal professionals by the late 19th century. Influenced by the British, the Maharaja established civil and criminal courts in the state. These courts followed procedures resembling those in British India, though at the apex stood the Maharaja's Court, sometimes styled as the Sadar Court or High Court of Cooch Behar, where the king or his appointed judges sat in appeal. Following the accession of Cooch Behar to the Indian Union, its judicial institutions were integrated into the mainstream Indian judiciary. The princely courts were dissolved, and the District Judiciary of Cooch Behar was formally constituted under the Calcutta High Court's jurisdiction. Today, the Cooch Behar Judgeship is a full-fledged district judiciary comprising the Court of the District & Sessions Judge along with several Additional District Judges, Civil Judges, and Judicial Magistrates. This transition from king's court to district court is a unique hallmark of Cooch Behar's institutional journey—showcasing how a princely state's judiciary was seamlessly absorbed into the Republic of India while retaining its local significance. The Cooch Behar Palace,

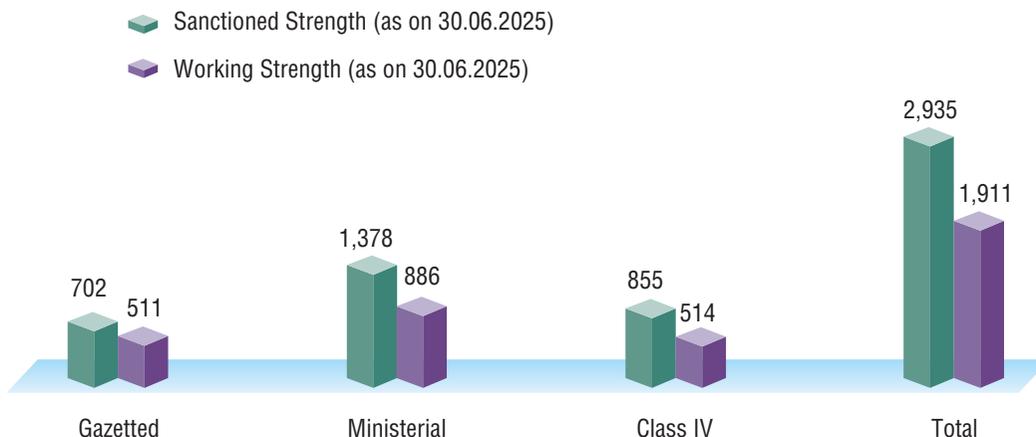
built in 1887 by Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, is the district's crown jewel. Inspired by the classical European style of Italian Renaissance, the palace embodies Indo-European architectural fusion—an unusual departure from the typical Mughal or Rajput styles seen in other princely states. The palace, with its sprawling gardens and Corinthian columns, mirrors the aspirations of the Koch rulers to align themselves with modernity and cosmopolitan culture. The palace's layout, with well-manicured gardens, artificial lakes, and radial streets extending outward, gave Cooch Behar town a distinctly planned, almost European feel, very rare in other princely towns of eastern India. The region reflects a blending of Rajbanshi, Bengali, Assamese, and Nepali traditions.

c) South 24 Parganas

Nestled along the southern edge of West Bengal, it encompasses both the bustling southern fringes of Kolkata and the enigmatic Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. South 24 Parganas district covering an area of 9960 km² is the largest district of West Bengal. The Sundarbans, part of this district, hosts unique flora and fauna, including the endangered Royal Bengal Tiger. South 24 Parganas is a melting pot of religions and ethnicities. Long before its formation as a modern administrative district, South 24 Parganas was part of the ancient region of Vanga, which featured prominently in the Mahabharata and was referenced by Greco-Roman geographers such as Ptolemy. This zone was a linchpin of early historic trade networks, linking inland Bengal with the coastal powerhouse of ancient Tamralipta—one of the Indian subcontinent's largest and wealthiest port cities between the 3rd century BCE and the early medieval era.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan			
Non-Plan	3,17,62,58,000	3,31,58,43,000	3,49,42,05,000
Total	3,17,62,58,000	3,31,58,43,000	3,49,42,05,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	72
Working Strength of Judges	46

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	43
Highest	46

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	74,514
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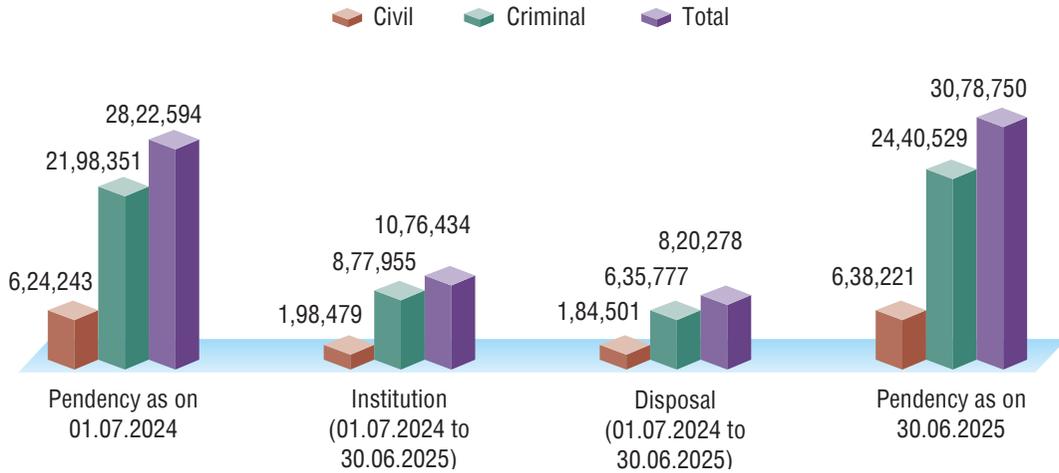
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	72,478	18,108	18,538	72,048
Company Matters	792	3	25	770
Contempt (Civil)	29,736	2,274	2,635	29,375
Review (Civil)	754	412	308	858
Matrimonial Matters	185	226	174	237
Arbitration Matters	1,627	1,195	1,194	1,628
Civil Revisions	8,446	4,590	3,207	9,829
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	33	1,095	568	560
Civil Appeals	50,120	2,980	3,824	49,276
Land Acquisition Matters	420	428	335	513
MACT Matters	292	909	771	430
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2,675	291	430	2,536
Other than above	4,057	18,600	16,839	5,818
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	30	99	87	42
Criminal Revisions	12,712	6,257	3,651	15,318
Bail Applications	6,698	13,101	12,942	6,857
Criminal Appeals	12,443	748	677	12,514
Death Sentence Reference	13	17	8	22
Contempt (Criminal)	129	22	11	140
Misc. Criminal Applications	45	147	71	121
Other than above	314	446	101	659

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	81,653
Criminal	3,64,838
Total	4,46,491



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 Sanjay K. Agrawal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Agrawal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parth Prateem Sahu

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajani Dubey

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Vyas

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naresh Kumar Chandravanshi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Kumar Tiwari

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Singh Rajput

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Mohan Pandey

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radhakishan Agrawal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Jaiswal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Agrawal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Verma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitendra Kishore Prasad

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The State of Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 01 November, 2000, pursuant to the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2000. Consequent to the formation of the new State, the High Court of Chhattisgarh was established with jurisdiction over the territories of Chhattisgarh, and its permanent seat was fixed at Bilaspur. The present High Court building at Bilaspur holds the distinction of being the largest High Court in Asia in terms of area. The premises are equipped with facilities, including an on-campus banking outlet, postal services, medical care, and a canteen to cater to the needs of litigants, lawyers, officers, and staff. The High Court also has a solar power plant installed on its campus, and thereby it is generating its own power and using clean energy to meet its own requirements.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

For speedy disposal of old cases and for reducing pendency, SCMS Committee for the High Court and DCMC Committee for the District Judiciary have been constituted. A New Action Plan (Phase - I, II & III) had been made by the SCMS Committee of the High Court for disposal of pending cases as on 31 December 2023 in District Judiciary of the State of Chhattisgarh, which was concluded on 30 June 2025 and New Action Plan (Phase IV) implemented by SCMS Committee for disposal of more than 10 years and more than 5 years old, Civil MJC (LAC Cases), MACT Cases & Family Court Cases (which are not disposed within 1 year) & N.I. Act Cases (which are not disposed within 6 Months) pending as on 01 July 2025 in District Judiciary are to be disposed of by 31 December 2025.

A Model Action Plan for Reduction of Arrears in High Courts has been implemented for disposal of targeted cases, infructuous cases and unready old matters which are more than 30 years old, cases in which accused is in jail for a considerable long time without suspension of sentence, death reference cases, cases under Section 374 of Cr.P.C., cases of termination of employees, cases of senior citizens, cases where a party is suffering from terminal illness and pension related matters, Supreme Court expedited cases, Writ Petitions/Revision Petitions/Quashing Petitions arising out of pending civil and criminal cases where the pending proceedings have been stayed or investigation is stayed, cases like regular first and second appeals, applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. criminal appeals, appeals under Section 37 of the Arbitration Act which contribute to the pendency substantially, and old MACT Matters.

Significant progress has been made in strengthening the physical infrastructure of the judiciary during the period under review. The State Government sanctioned 10 infrastructural projects worth ₹26,02,50,799 for the High Court, and 233 infrastructural projects worth ₹1,21,05,95,791 for the District Judiciary. Within this period, projects successfully completed and handed over include 1 Court Hall for the District Judiciary, 19 Residential Units for Judicial Officers, and 6 Lawyers' Halls across various districts.

During the period under report, the Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy (CSJA), Bilaspur, conducted 78 training programmes, including divisional judicial seminars and refresher courses, benefiting nearly all judicial officers across the State. Specialized training programmes were also organized for staff members of both the High Court and District Courts, enhancing their professional capacity. Training on Electronic Court Technology (ECT) was organized as per the directions of the e-Committee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, with significant participation from advocates. Foundation Training Programmes for newly appointed District Judges (Entry Level) and Induction Training for Civil Judges of the 2024 batch were successfully held, ensuring smooth integration of new entrants into the judicial system.

Technological Accomplishments

e-Filing 3.0 has been adopted at the High Court and all 23 District & Sessions Courts allowing seamless online case submission by lawyers/litigants and reducing dependency on physical record handling. For increasing e-filing, filing of petitions by the State Government through

e-filing have been made mandatory and a process is going on to make e-filing mandatory for more categories of cases. The facility of e-pay is available in High Court and all the District & Sessions Courts for online payment of court fees, fines and judicial deposits etc.

Scanning and Digitization Centres have been established in the High Court and all the District Courts for scanning and archiving case records through NICS empaneled vendors. The Digitization Software has been provided by the vendor. Kiosk machines have been installed in various places in the High Court to provide information related to the status of the cases to the advocates and litigants. Kiosk information machines are also available in 88 District Courts and Taluka Courts of the State. Purchase of 92 Kiosk machines for the use in District and Taluka Courts is under process. Hybrid Court Operation is being conducted in the High Court and District & Taluka Courts of Chhattisgarh allowing appearance through physical or Video Conferencing. The video conferencing platform has been upgraded (Zoom) in the High Court of Chhattisgarh to ensure high-quality virtual proceedings.

Virtual Court (traffic) has been started in the Divisional Headquarters of the State for handling petty traffic challan cases online, allowing violators to settle fines digitally without appearing

in person before a judge. Live streaming of Court proceedings on YouTube has been implemented in the High Court of Chhattisgarh, enhancing transparency. A live streaming dashboard has been developed. Online RTI Portal has been launched for the High Court and District Courts. The various websites of the High Court have been successfully migrated to cloud infrastructure, improving performance and scalability. This ensures better security, faster access, and seamless integration with other e-Court services. Cloud hosting reduces IT costs and eliminates the need for physical servers. Video Conferencing facilities have been started in Jails enabling Under-trial prisoners to appear in the Courts virtually for hearing, reducing transport and security issues.

Video Conferencing facilities have been started in the District Hospitals enabling doctors to give testimony remotely from hospitals, ensuring timely medical input, reducing transport & without disrupting patient care. e-Certified Copy Services Portal of the High Court has been launched for remote access to authenticated court documents. e-Summons for criminal cases have been started for automating summons delivery to reduce court appearances and time lost in serving summons. The FASTER system has been employed to ensure secure, real-time electronic transmission of Court orders like bail or stay orders to prisons and authorities, speeding up justice delivery.



Chief Justice Court Room, Chhattisgarh High Court

e-ILR Module - e-ILR Module has been implemented for efficient AFR Judgment searches. CIS 4.0- Court Information System (CIS 4.0) has been deployed across all District Courts in the state. The network infrastructure in the existing High Court building has been successfully upgraded. IT infrastructure enhancements have been completed for the extended building, including server setup, network optimization, video conferencing systems, and Wi-Fi zones. Training has been imparted from time to time on the use of technology in Courts/CIS have been imparted to Court staff, Advocates and advocate clerks to enhance their digital skills for efficient case management, seamless e-filing, and effective participation in virtual court proceedings. Citation Number Search Module has been developed and implemented on the website of the High Court of Chhattisgarh. The Chhattisgarh High Court

website has been upgraded with screen reader compatibility and dedicated accessibility features to help visually impaired users easily access judicial services.

e-Sewa Kendras have been established in Courts across Chhattisgarh, which serve as digital support centres designed to make judicial services more accessible and user-friendly for citizens, especially benefiting those unfamiliar with technology or living in remote areas. The Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been started in both the High Court and District Courts for efficient payment processing.

NSTEP has been implemented in District Judiciary to deliver legal documents like summons, notices etc. more efficiently. Training, smartphones, time-to-time recharge are provided to the process servers/bailiffs for effective implementation.



Panoramic view of the High Court

The upgrade from NJDG 2.0 to NJDG 3.0 has enhanced case tracking and management capabilities. Judgments/orders are being translated to vernacular language (Hindi) with the help of Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) and uploaded on the website of the High Court of Chhattisgarh. Hindi Judgments Module has been developed for the High Court website to enhance accessibility. A new Online UPS system has been installed to provide reliable power backup for the High Court. Integration has been done between the Courts and Police under the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) to implement Live Electronic Exchange of data. Data exchange is taking place between Courts of the State and other departments like police, prison etc. An e-Gate Pass mobile application has been developed and implemented for secure entry management. In this application, the visitor can

apply for e-Gate pass and download it without waiting at the e-Gate Pass Counter.

A software has been developed for furthering the ease and spreading legal knowledge and clear doubts and provide guidance to Judicial Officers of the State. Virtual Justice Clock has been developed and maintained for showing the pendency and disposal of the High Court as well as pendency and disposal of the Districts. This data is also displayed on the Virtual Justice Clock on the website of the High Court of Chhattisgarh. Virtual events, including inaugurations, e-meetings, webinars, and training programs, were organised and significant events at the High Court, such as inaugurations and national celebrations were live streamed. All Orders and Judgments uploaded on the website are being digitally signed for authenticity. An Online Recruitment Portal has been launched to streamline recruitment processes.





Auditorium, High Court of Chhattisgarh

The Courtrooms' internet bandwidth has been upgraded by providing an additional 200 Mbps Jio ILL connection to support live streaming. An official High Court Telegram Channel has been established for real-time information dissemination.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) District & Sessions Court, Raipur

Established in the year 1917, the District & Sessions Court at Raipur exercises jurisdiction

over five outstation courts, namely Gariyaband (established in 1994), Rajim (2007), Tilda, Deobhog (both 2008), and Aarang (2024). The Family Court building was inaugurated on 07 May 2004. The court complex is equipped with accessibility features including ramps and lifts, as well as amenities such as automated teller machines (ATMs), separate toilets for differently-abled persons and transgender individuals, and a primary health centre. Electronic services operational at the court include video conferencing, e-stamp facilities, e-summons, the National Service and Tracking of Electronic



Processes (NSTEP), virtual courts, and a Digitization Centre, which was launched in March 2025 and has digitized approximately 16 lakh pages. Judicial officers are provided with laptops and iPads to facilitate efficient administration of justice.

b) District & Sessions Court, Bastar (Jagdalpur)

Situated in the tribal-dominated southern region of Chhattisgarh, with Jagdalpur as its administrative headquarters, the District &

Sessions Court at Bastar was established on 14 November 1969. Prior to its bifurcation into seven revenue districts, Bastar ranked as India's third-largest district by area. This principal court subsequently led to the creation of subordinate courts in Dantewada (2003), Kanker (2006), and Kondagaon (2013), thereby enhancing judicial access in the region.

c) District & Sessions Court, Rajnandgaon

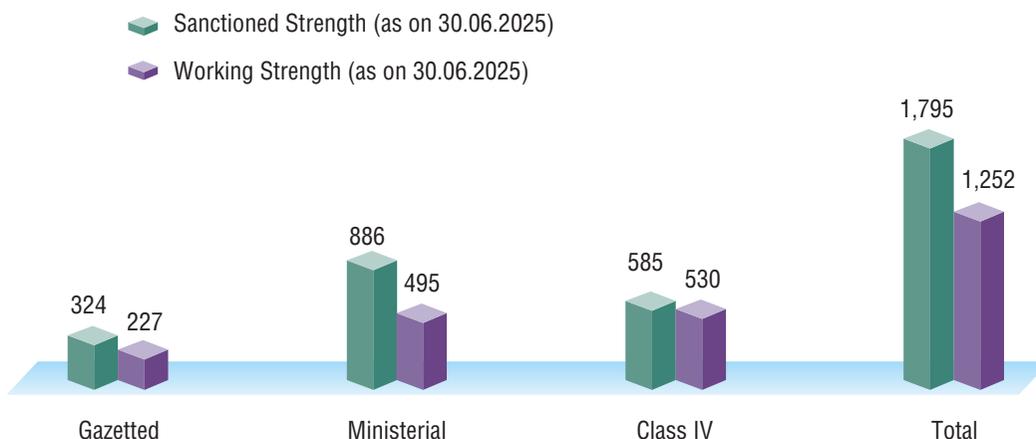
The District & Sessions Court at Rajnandgaon was instituted on 12 April 1975 and maintains one of the oldest archival repositories in the state, including a stamp paper from the erstwhile Rajnandgaon State dated July 1935. The court premises feature an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre, a First Aid Centre, a post office, comprehensive closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance for security, solar power installations across all court buildings, a Victim Rest Room, and a Kilkari Room designated for child-friendly interactions. Additionally, the "Manthan Sabha Grih" has been established as a dedicated venue for conducting training sessions and workshops.

d) District & Sessions Court, Durg

The District & Sessions Court at Durg provides litigant-centric infrastructure, including ramps, lifts, water coolers, secured entry points, and a Judicial Service Centre equipped with electronic display boards and notice boards. Specialized facilities comprise a Witness Room for vulnerable witnesses and a Kilkari Room for children, supplemented by ancillary services such as a post office, first aid clinic, mediation centre, and designated areas for legal aid personnel. The court has implemented a full suite of electronic services, encompassing video conferencing, e-Filing, e-Pay, N-Step, e-Seva Kendra, and internet kiosks, ensuring streamlined judicial processes.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,02,10,42,000	1,44,90,82,398	1,49,34,38,000
Total	1,02,10,42,000	1,44,90,82,398	1,49,34,38,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	22
Working Strength of Judges	16

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	15
Highest	17

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	4,769
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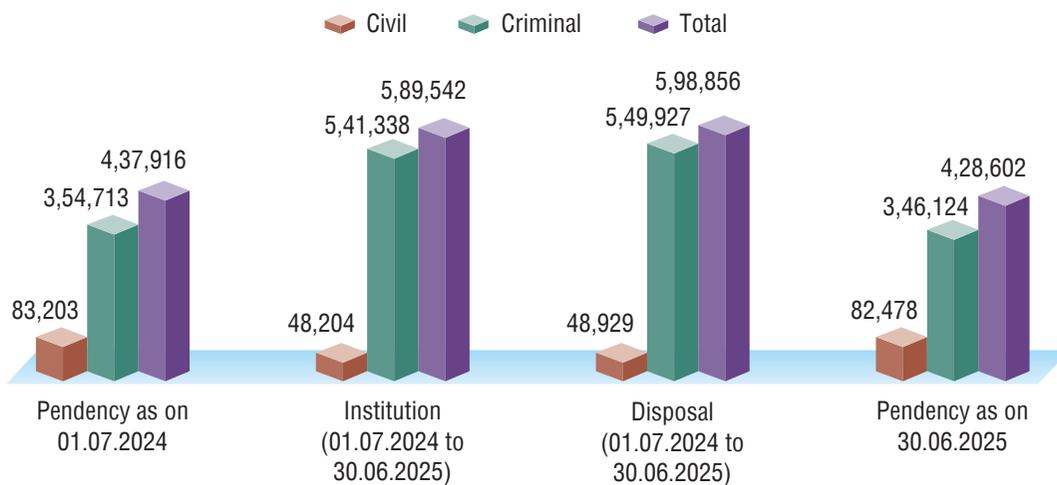
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	31,149	19,808	22,665	28,292
Company Matters	18	0	6	12
Contempt (Civil)	966	1,729	1,526	1,169
Review (Civil)	175	324	331	168
Matrimonial Matters	810	478	295	993
Arbitration Matters	295	129	100	324
Civil Revisions	222	312	323	211
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,196	450	590	1,056
Civil Appeals	9,979	2,284	1,998	10,265
Land Acquisition Matters	1,720	508	742	1,486
MACT Matters	9,909	2,668	2,203	10,374
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	641	1,493	1,566	568
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	83	661	645	99
Criminal Revisions	6,023	1,571	2,560	5,034
Bail Applications	1,022	11,261	11,480	803
Criminal Appeals	15,558	2,329	4,176	13,711
Death Sentence Reference	1	3	4	0
Contempt (Criminal)	1	5	4	2
Misc. Criminal Applications	5,346	3,941	5,418	3,869
Other than above	3,391	1,192	1,084	3,499

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	578
Criminal	359
Total	937



6

High Court of
DELHI

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Kameswar Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Wasudeo Sambre
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Prathiba M. Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Chawla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Hari Shankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kshetarpal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subramonium Prasad
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prateek Jalan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anup Jairam Bhambhani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Narula
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Ohri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasmeet Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Bansal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Chandrasekharan Sudha
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Neena Bansal Krishna
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Swarana Kanta Sharma
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mini Pushkarna

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Mahajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tushar Rao Gedela
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Datta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Mahajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Banerjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Dayal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Kathpalia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravinder Dudeja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Diggpaal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Vaidyanathan Shankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tejas Karia
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Renu Bhatnagar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajneesh Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Shail Jain
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Madhu Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vimal Kumar Yadav

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The Delhi High Court was established on 31 October 1966 under the provisions of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966. Located in the national capital, New Delhi, the Court exercises jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Delhi. At its inception, the Court commenced functioning with a sanctioned strength of four judges, including the Chief Justice. Over the years, its strength has been progressively increased to meet the growing demands of adjudication in the capital city. The Court exercises jurisdiction over a wide spectrum of matters, including civil, criminal, constitutional, and writ jurisdiction, while also supervising the functioning of the district courts of Delhi. It enjoys original jurisdiction in high-value civil cases and has played a vital role in safeguarding fundamental rights through its writ jurisdiction.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial Year 2024–25, the Delhi High Court undertook a range of administrative initiatives aimed at enhancing judicial efficiency, strengthening infrastructure, promoting alternate dispute resolution, and ensuring greater access to justice. Significant steps were taken to expand and modernize judicial infrastructure. On 02 July 2024, the foundation stone was laid for the construction of additional courts at the new site opposite the existing Karkardooma Court Complex, spread over 4,952.42 square meters, comprising 50 courtrooms. Simultaneously, plans were finalized for a District Court Complex at Shastri Park, covering 4,500 square meters with 48 Courtrooms and 175 lawyers' chambers,

and a District Court Complex at Sector-26, Rohini, spanning 4.3 acres with 102 Courtrooms and 386 lawyers' chambers. In the same period, 34 new Digital Courtrooms were constructed on the 7th floor of the Rouse Avenue Court Complex. Further, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi sanctioned the construction of a residential complex for judicial officers at Dwarka, while the Delhi Development Authority allotted one hectare of land at CBD Ground, Shahdara, for the construction of additional residential flats for judicial officers. Workshops and programmes on diverse themes were organized by the High Court, including Sensitizing Legal Professionals on Deaf-Blindness (23 September 2024), Commercial Dispute Resolution: Challenges and Strategies



Lateral view of the High Court



Aerial view of the High Court

(22 May 2025), and International Arbitration and Role of Advocates (04 October 2024).

The Delhi Judicial Academy, under the direct administrative control of the High Court, continued its comprehensive training programmes. Between July 2024 and June 2025, the Academy conducted approximately 130 programmes, including induction training for newly appointed judicial officers, core competence programmes, refresher and orientation courses, and sensitization workshops. A landmark two-day workshop on Transnational Crimes was organized on 17-18 August 2024 in collaboration with the CEELI Institute, Prague, FJC Washington, and the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal. Twenty-five judicial officers, one from each High Court in India, participated in this workshop on issues including money laundering, narcotics, cyber-enabled human trafficking, cybercrime, and digital evidence.

The Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (Samadhan) remained active in promoting mediation as an effective dispute resolution mechanism. A discourse on “Mediation: Miracle or Mirage” was held on 30 November 2024 in the august presence of Hon’ble Judges of the Supreme Court and other dignitaries. On the same occasion, Samadhan’s Calendar 2025 on the theme “The Power of Silence” was released. From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (Samadhan) achieved significant results in advancing mediation as an effective dispute resolution mechanism. Out of 3,579 cases referred from various courts and tribunals, 1,968 cases, along with their connected matters, were successfully settled. In addition, 239 cases were resolved at the pre-litigation stage from among 736 matters filed directly by parties for conciliation. Further, under the provisions of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, 39 out of 136

cases received for pre-institution mediation were amicably settled, underscoring the growing trust of litigants in mediation as a preferred means of dispute resolution.

Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) continued to play a pivotal role in ensuring access to justice. Between July 2024 and June 2025, it provided free legal services to 75,593 beneficiaries, organized 568 helpdesks and multi-service legal aid camps, and disbursed approximately ₹91.29 crore in compensation to 3,278 victims of crime under the Delhi Victim

Compensation Scheme, 2018. Notable initiatives of DSLISA included: Project Nyaya Setu, enabling interaction between Jail Visiting Advocates and convicts across all 16 jails in Delhi, ensuring no convict is deprived of legal assistance ; Facilitating the admission of 38 displaced Manipuri students into Delhi schools; Conducting 4 National Lok Adalats, which disposed of 6,15,556 cases with settlements totaling ₹6,877.29 crore; Organizing a Special Lok Adalat for NBT traffic challans on 13 July 2024, which settled 1,41,984 cases involving ₹1.53 crore; and Conducting a Job Mela/Placement Drive on 22 April 2025 at Rouse



Illuminated view of the High Court

Avenue District Court Complex, resulting in 19 Letters of Intent being issued by companies in the hospitality and service sectors.

Technological Accomplishments

The Delhi High Court has been at the forefront of judicial innovation through information and communication technology. During the reporting year, several initiatives were launched or scaled up to ensure accessibility, efficiency, and transparency in the justice delivery process.



On 21 April 2025, the Court launched its new full-fledged website, equipped with improved accessibility features and a modern user-friendly interface. A mobile application of the Court is also under development and will be launched shortly. On 11 September 2024, three major initiatives were introduced, namely, (i) Delhi High Court WhatsApp Services, enabling advocates and litigants to receive updates on cause lists, case filings, and listings directly on their smartphones; (ii) Delhi High Court e-Museum, a digital archive preserving landmark judgments, legal documents, and historic proceedings; and (iii) Humour in Court, an online repository capturing light-hearted moments from courtrooms, reflecting the human side of judicial proceedings.

The Delhi High Court has been a pioneer in digitization, having commenced the process as early as 2006. By June 2025, approximately 23.15 crore pages of disposed and pending cases had been digitized. During the reporting period alone (01 July 2024-30 June 2025), about 66.55 lakh pages were scanned. A special summer vacation drive in June 2025 achieved the scanning of 20,654 decided cases, exceeding the target of 20,000. The expansion of Digital Courtrooms has been a focus, with 34 new digital courtrooms constructed at Rouse Avenue Court Complex during the reporting year. This reflects the Court's ongoing efforts to integrate technology into every level of judicial functioning.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Tis Hazari District Court

Tis Hazari is unique due to its name, which refers to either a lost Mughal Garden of 30,000 trees or the 30,000 strong Sikh army that camped here, both linked to significant historical events.

Construction of Tis Hazari Courts Building started in 1953. It was raised at a cost of Rs.85 Lacs. The same was inaugurated on 19 March 1958. All the civil courts and many criminal courts were housed in this building. Even today, Tis Hazari continues to be the Principal Court building in Delhi. The present building, which is disabled friendly, is spaced in approx. 32 acres of land. As on date, there are 174 courts functioning in Tis Hazari Court Complex. In addition, 62 Branches, Sections, Mediation Centre, Vulnerable Witness Deposition Complex as well as offices e.g. DLSA, Directorate of Prosecution, etc., are housed in this building. Tis Hazari houses two districts, viz. Central District and West District, which are functioning from this Court complex. The first Mediation Centre of Delhi was inaugurated on 24 October 2005. Keeping in view the growing

population and rising number of litigation, an Extension Block was inaugurated on 28 April 2023, which is now connected to the Main Building via a recently constructed Foot Over Bridge for convenience of all stakeholders. A virtual court was inaugurated in the district on 19 July 2024. Justice Clock has also been installed in the building and recently, an ACLS (Advanced Cardiac Life Support) unit has been created in the complex. A modern creche for the benefit of the stakeholders including Advocates, Court Staff and Judicial Officers is in the process of being established in the court complex. Over a period of time, due to the expanse of Delhi, new Court Complexes were created in various parts of the City and the jurisdiction bifurcated into these Courts, however, Tis Hazari remained the most important Court Complex in the City. With



Front view of the High Court

a yearly filing of more than 1.25 lakh cases and having jurisdiction over the commercial hubs of the city, it plays an important part in the judicial dispensation system of the city.

b) District Court at Patiala House

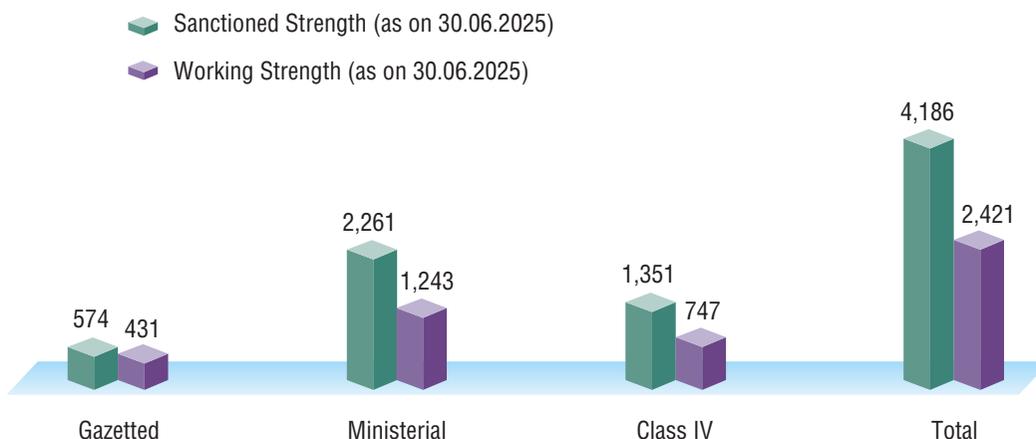
The District Court for the New Delhi judicial district is situated in the majestic Patiala House, located close to India Gate in the Lutyens Banglow Zone of New Delhi. The main building was the winter palace of the Maharaja of Patiala, and was handed over to the Government of India in 1970, upon the abolition of privy Purses. The High Court of Delhi was housed in Patiala House from 1969 to 24 September 1976, after which it has been used as a District Court Complex. The District Courts, including Courts of Additional Sessions Judges, Chief Metropolitan Magistrates, Magistrates and

Divisional and Sub-Divisional Magistrates were shifted to Patiala House from their premises in Parliament Street in the year 1978. During its storied history, Patiala House has witnessed some of the most newsworthy criminal trials, including trials following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Uphaar Cinema Fire, Bomb Blast in Lajpat Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Delhi High Court and the attack on Indian Parliament. Patiala House is now one of seven District Court Complexes in Delhi. It is built on an area of approximately 8 acres. It comprises of 44 courtrooms, spread over the main building, and four additional buildings, which together comprise the Patiala House complex. Since the creation of the New Delhi judicial district as a separate district with effect from 01 November 2008, the New Delhi District Courts are housed in Patiala House. Courts include the Court of the Principal District and Sessions Judge, Commercial Courts, Sessions Courts [including Fast Track Courts], Special Courts under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals and other civil and criminal Courts. Patiala House Courts also houses courts of special jurisdiction, including under the Customs Act, National Investigation Agency Cases and with respect to the Goods and Services Tax. The Patiala House Courts offer a range of services to lawyers and litigants alike, including a mediation centre, legal aid services by the New Delhi District Legal Service Authority and e-Sewa Kendras for assistance in electronic filing, payment etc. In the last year, court room infrastructure has been upgraded, in addition to administrative infrastructure, renovation and beautification of various parts of the Court complex, and establishment of a crèche facility for lawyers and court officials.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	5,38,87,60,000	6,41,71,40,000	7,80,04,35,000
Total	5,38,87,60,000	6,41,71,40,000	7,80,04,35,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	60
Working Strength of Judges	36

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	35
Highest	41

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	18,057
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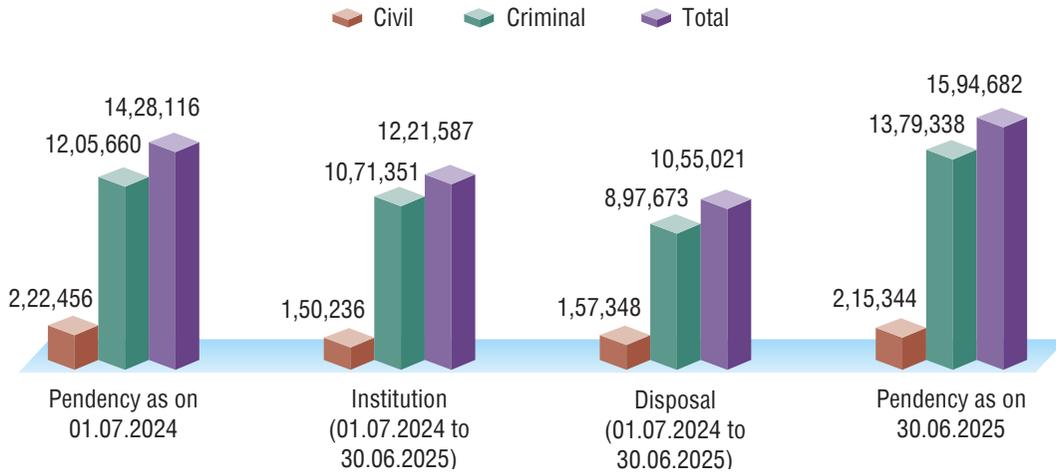
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	33,863	18,449	17,223	35,089
Company Matters	970	8	297	681
Contempt (Civil)	3,290	2,161	1,897	3,554
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	459	483	312	630
Arbitration Matters	4,370	4,853	4,583	4,640
Civil Revisions	1,672	832	1,337	1,167
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,235	620	1,464	2,391
Civil Appeals	13,295	5,043	4,126	14,212
Land Acquisition Matters	3,712	338	49	4,001
MACT Matters	4,143	800	652	4,291
Civil Suits (Original Side)	8,563	2,276	1,558	9,281
Other than above	5,548	3,565	2,712	6,401
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,816	4,134	4,021	2,929
Criminal Revisions	4,553	1,574	1,507	4,620
Bail Applications	1,594	4,949	5,122	1,421
Criminal Appeals	12,335	1,535	522	13,348
Death Sentence Reference	2	1	0	3
Contempt (Criminal)	14	23	17	20
Misc. Criminal Applications	8,908	9,577	8,933	9,552
Other than above	2,611	891	831	2,671

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	9,463
Criminal	23,720
Total	33,183



7

GAUHATI

High Court

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Zothankhuma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalyan Rai Surana

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nelson Sailo

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Medhi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Choudhury

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumitra Saikia

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parthivjyoti Saikia

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robin Phukan

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devashis Baruah

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Marli Vankung

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Dev Choudhury

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Susmita Phukan Khaund

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mitali Thakuria

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kardak Ete

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mridul Kumar Kalita

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budi Habung

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Unni Krishnan Nair

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kaushik Goswami

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Yarenjungla Longkumer

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shamima Jahan

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjan Moni Kalita

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Mazumdar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pranjal Das

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Kumar Sharma

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The history of the Gauhati High Court dates back to the resolution of the Assam Legislative Assembly as adopted on 09 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 05 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 14 August 1948. With the constitution of the state of Nagaland on 01 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 also got its new name, namely the 'Gauhati High Court'. Later, Gauhati High Court got jurisdiction over the seven north-eastern states, popularly known as 'seven sisters', after the attainment of statehood by Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram on 20 February, 1987.

Later, on 23 March, 2013, the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court got curtailed as new High Courts were established in Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. Therefore, the ambit of the jurisdiction of the present Gauhati High Court lies with a Permanent Bench in Guwahati and three Outlying Benches in Kohima, Aizawl and Itanagar respectively.

The Kohima Bench of the Gauhati High Court was inaugurated as a Circuit Bench on 01 December 1972. Subsequently, Kohima Bench of the Gauhati High Court was declared a Permanent Bench and inaugurated on 10 February, 1990.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial Year 2024-2025, the Gauhati High Court undertook significant initiatives in judicial infrastructure development, institutional strengthening, and case management reforms to enhance the efficiency and accessibility of the justice delivery system across Assam and the other North-Eastern states under its jurisdiction. The High Court oversaw the completion and inauguration of several new court buildings and residential facilities for judicial officers across the State. On 23 November 2024,

the new Court building of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate (SDJM) at Bokakhat was inaugurated. On 01 December 2024, the newly constructed Court building for the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate (M), Lakhipur, Cachar, was inaugurated. On 04 December 2024, a new G+1 Court building was inaugurated and the foundation stone was laid for a residential complex for judicial officers at Diphu, thereby addressing long-standing infrastructural needs in the Karbi Anglong region. On 26 April 2025, the new Court building for the Dhubri District Judiciary was inaugurated. On 07 June 2025,



Itanagar Bench, Gauhati High Court

new Grade-I Judicial Officers' quarters were inaugurated at Bhalukdubi, Goalpara, providing enhanced residential facilities for judicial officers.

To address pendency and promote timely justice, the Gauhati High Court adopted the Action Plan for Arrears Reduction in District Judiciary, formulated by the Committee for Model Case Flow Management Rules under the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Plan was tailored to meet the specific requirements of the states under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court, namely, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh. The Action Plan was divided into three phases for the disposal of long-pending cases in the District Courts. Implementation of Phase IV of the Action Plan is currently underway across



all District Courts. Specific directions were also issued to all trial courts in Assam to dispose of all pending execution petitions within a period of six months. The Kohima Bench of the Gauhati High Court, functioning as a Permanent Bench since 1990, also undertook several administrative and technological initiatives aimed at enhancing judicial capacity and modernization in Nagaland.

An e-Courts Training (ECT) programme for advocates was conducted at City Law College, Dimapur, on 02 November 2024. The training focused on electronic case management tools, ICT applications, and computer skills enhancement. Additionally, refresher programmes and NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) training were held on 22 November 2024 for administrative heads, Nazarat staff, and process servers, followed by an e-Courts refresher session for district court staff on 23 November 2024 at Kohima.

The CIS Periphery Services were launched at the Kohima Bench on 24 October 2024, followed by successful migration of District Court CIS 3.2 to CIS 4.0 in October 2024. The District Online Leave Management System was launched on 25 July 2025. Further, the MACT dashboard was on-boarded on the High Court and District Court websites in July 2025. The official website of the Kohima Bench was adjudged one of the best institutional websites in Nagaland in 2024. In coordination with the Government of Nagaland, several significant policy initiatives are currently under consideration to strengthen judicial infrastructure and administration in the State. These include the allotment of suitable sites for the construction of District Court buildings and residential quarters in the newly created districts of Niuland, Chumoukedima, Tseminyu, and Shamator, as well as the creation



Principal Seat at Guwahati

of new posts for District and Sessions Judges and Judicial Magistrates to meet the growing judicial demands. The early completion of the New High Court Complex and Judicial Officers' Quarters at Meriema, Kohima, is being pursued. Efforts are also underway to organize more

seminars and training programmes for High Court and subordinate court staff, focusing on office management, record keeping, and the implementation of the latest Case Information System (CIS). On the legislative front, key reforms are being proposed, including the enactment of



the Nagaland Civil Courts Act, amendments to the Court Fees Act to facilitate online payment of fees and deposits, and amendments to the Rules for Administration of Justice and Police in Nagaland to ensure complete separation of the judiciary from the executive. Additionally,

the construction of a model hi-tech District Court building at Dimapur with state-of-the-art amenities is planned, alongside the declaration of new Judicial Districts for Nagaland, namely, Chumoukedima Nokiak, Niuland, Tseminyu, and Shamator with corresponding modifications to the Sessions Divisions.

Technological Accomplishments

During the Judicial Year 2024-2025, under the e-Courts Phase III Project, the State of Assam received a sanctioned budget allocation of ₹34.69 crore for the financial year 2024-25. All components covered under this allocation were duly procured, implemented, and completed within the stipulated timeline, and utilization certificates were submitted accordingly. For the financial year 2025-26, an additional ₹3.65 crore was allocated up to 30 June 2025 for components such as live streaming, capacity building and training, digital infrastructure, technical manpower, and digitization. In pursuance of “The Gauhati High Court (Live Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings) Rules, 2022” notified on 17 September 2022, live streaming of court proceedings has been successfully implemented at the Principal Seat of the High Court.

The “Gauhati High Court Electronic Filing (e-Filing) Rules, 2020” notified on 27 August 2022, introduced a digital transformation in filing procedures. Initially mandatory for State Government departments and arbitration matters, e-filing was extended and, with effect from 20 January 2025, made compulsory for all categories of cases. This transition has reduced reliance on physical records, expedited filing, and advanced the High Court’s vision of a paperless judicial process.

Under Phase III of the e-Courts Project, the High Court's Local Area Network (LAN) and Wi-Fi systems were comprehensively upgraded. Advocates practicing at the Principal Seat now have access to free, high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity within the Court campus. This initiative has enabled lawyers to access legal databases, judgments, and case-related information in real time, enhancing research capabilities and facilitating virtual participation in hybrid hearings. The improved digital infrastructure supports the judiciary's broader goal of transitioning to a fully digital ecosystem.

The Motor Accident Claim Information Portal launched by the Gauhati High Court provides vital resources for victims, lawyers, and claimants.

Integrated into the official High Court website, it includes information on victims' rights, a step-by-step claim process, a compensation calculator aligned with Supreme Court guidelines, and a directory of Motor Accident Claim Tribunals (MACTs) under the Court's jurisdiction.

The Digital Law Library integrated into the official website of the Gauhati High Court provides an advanced legal research platform with features such as neutral citation search, full-text search, and dedicated filters for judgments by judge, advocate, party, or organization. This digital repository significantly enhances accessibility to judicial resources and supports efficient and informed legal research.



Kohima Bench, Gauhati High Court

The Virtual Court for Traffic Violations has simplified access to justice by enabling violators to pay fines remotely. Till 30 April 2025, over 2,06,341 e-challans were received, out of which 2,06,339 were processed, and 42,173 challans were paid online, resulting in a total collection of ₹2,65,38,202. This system has reduced the burden of physical appearances and increased compliance efficiency.

The Online e-Certified Copy Application Portal, inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice, allows advocates and litigants to apply for certified hard or digital copies of judgments and orders, including those from the Supreme Court. Likewise, the Online RTI Portal enables citizens to electronically file RTI applications and



first appeals, strengthening the framework of transparency and public accountability.

To enhance the service of summons and notices, smartphones were procured and distributed to Process Servers across Assam under the National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) system. These GPS-enabled devices facilitate electronic tracking and real-time verification of service, supported by photographic evidence and digital signatures. As of June 2025, 38,959 processes were allocated, with 36,416 successfully served—demonstrating a substantial improvement in efficiency and reliability.

The Gauhati High Court has initiated integration of the e-Courts database with relevant government database systems such as police, transport, and land records. This integration allows seamless real-time data exchange, minimizes delays due to manual verification, and improves interdepartmental coordination, ultimately expediting case disposal and advancing digital governance.

The “Gauhati High Court Use of Electronic Communication and Audio-Video Electronic Means Rules (Nyaya Shruti), 2025”, notified on 20 June 2025 under Section 530 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, institutionalizes the use of video conferencing in judicial proceedings. These rules aim to reduce delays caused by physical absence of parties, witnesses, or counsel, enabling remote participation and modernizing procedural efficiency across the judiciary.

The Kohima Bench made notable progress in strengthening its technological foundation. The CIS Periphery Services were launched on 24 October 2024, followed by the migration

from CIS 3.2 to CIS 4.0 in October 2024. The District Online Leave Management System was inaugurated on 25 July 2025, and the MACT Dashboard was integrated into the High Court and District Court websites in July 2025.

The Assam State Legal Services Authority (ASLSA) and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) extensively used digital platforms to expand public legal awareness. Key initiatives

undertaken during the year included the uploading of legal information and resources on official websites to enhance public accessibility, and the dissemination of awareness videos through YouTube and Facebook to reach wider audiences. A series of webinars and virtual meetings were conducted on themes related to legal literacy and social justice, fostering public engagement and understanding of legal rights and processes. Digital awareness drives



Aizawl Bench, Gauhati High Court

were also organized on employment laws and legal aid mechanisms, introducing innovative tools such as the Vidhi Chatbot, WhatsApp Chatbot, Legal Aid Case Management System, Legal Services Management System, and the Online Mediation Portal. Additionally, the official ASLSA Mobile Application and YouTube Channel were launched to provide real-time updates, educational content, and easy access to legal services.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Dhubri

Dhubri, also known as the “Land of Rivers,” is one of Assam’s most historic districts. It is located on the banks of the mighty Brahmaputra and marks the starting point of Assam’s south-western boundary, acting as a gateway to the state. The town’s history goes back to the British



era, when it was made a civil subdivision of Goalpara in 1876 and later became a separate district in 1983. Tourist Attractions in Dhubri include Netai Dhubuni Ghat, Gurudwara Sri Guru Tegbahadur Sahibji, Chakrasila Wildlife Sanctuary, Rangamati Mosque, Panchpeer Dargah, Ram Rai Kuthi Satra, Satrasal, Terracotta of Asharikandi. The history of the judiciary in Dhubri is deeply rooted in the broader evolution of Assam's legal and administrative system. Dhubri, once the headquarters of the undivided Goalpara district, has long held a central place in the judicial landscape of the region. The legacy of judicial administration here traces back to the late 18th century, when the East India Company acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal after the Battle of Buxar in 1764. Goalpara, then part of Rangpur Collectorate, was formally separated in 1822 under the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, creating its own administrative identity. By 1826, the Dhubri Court had begun functioning, covering a vast area that included present-day Dhubri, Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang, South Salmara-Mankachar, and even parts of Meghalaya like West Garo Hills and Tura. Initially, cases were tried by District Magistrates and Executive Magistrates, with lawyers often travelling from Bengal to argue cases. A significant shift came in 1879 when the district headquarters was transferred from Goalpara to Dhubri, on land graciously granted by the Zamindar of the Gauripur Estate. This decision established Dhubri as the focal point of judicial administration in Western Assam. During the British period, the Non-Regulation System first introduced in Mysore was extended to Goalpara and Assam. With growing caseloads, a Judicial Commissioner was appointed in 1880, vested with the powers of the Bengal Commissioner, marking a transition towards a more structured judicial setup. Until 1966, the Judgeship of

Goalpara (then covering Dhubri, Kokrajhar, and Bongaigaon) was under the District & Sessions Judge of Lower Assam District headquartered in Guwahati. In 1967, the Court of the District & Sessions Judge was formally established at Dhubri. With the reorganisation of districts between 1981 and 1986, new judgeships were created for Goalpara (1985), Kokrajhar (1984), and Bongaigaon (1986), while Dhubri continued as an independent judgeship. A landmark development came with the inauguration of the new Judicial Court Complex at Dhubri on 26 April 2025. The Dhubri Bar Association, established in 1880, stands as one of the oldest in Assam.

b) District and Sessions Courts at Yupia and Tezu

Consequent upon the decision taken by the Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 03 December, 2006 to separate the Judiciary from the Executive, initially at level of District and Sessions Courts, in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh separated the Judiciary from the Executive in the State of Arunachal Pradesh by establishing 02 (two) courts of District and Sessions Division at Yupia and Tezu, thereby dividing the whole State of Arunachal Pradesh into two Sessions Divisions, wherein Yupia was made the Headquarter for Western Sessions Division and Tezu was made the Headquarter for Eastern Division. Though various other District Courts have now been created, the importance of these two Courts will always remain unchanged.

c) Kohima District Court

The Kohima District Court was formally established in the year 1977. A significant administrative evolution occurred in 2008, following the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to separate the Judiciary from the Executive. This reform was implemented

to ensure the dispensation of proper, judicious, and efficient justice. Consequently, the post was re-designated as Additional District & Sessions Judge, marking the full functional separation of the judicial arm.

d) Wokha District Judiciary

The town of Wokha holds significant historical administrative importance. In 1876, the British Government established it as the district headquarters of the Naga Hills under Assam. The headquarters was subsequently relocated to Kohima in 1878, and Wokha was downgraded to a Sub-Division. This Sub-Division was later moved to Mokokchung in 1889. Wokha regained its status as a Sub-Division in 1957 following the creation of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area (NHTA) and the designation of Mokokchung as a district. The region's administrative evolution continued, and the distinct entity of Wokha District was officially created in 1973. The Wokha District Court was formally established in 1987. Prior to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the judicial functions were carried out within the executive framework. The court continues to administer justice in accordance with the laws of the land, serving the people of Wokha District.

e) District Judiciary of Dibrugarh, Assam

Anchored on the Brahmaputra and synonymous with India's tea heartland, Dibrugarh's district judiciary blends deep historical roots with an adaptive, technology-forward ethos. Dibrugarh emerged as Upper Assam's judicial centre in the mid-19th century when, in 1842, it became the headquarters of the then Lakhimpur district and the court was shifted here, a foundational moment for institutional justice in the region. The current British-era courthouse, constructed in 1870 near the river at Phulbagan, is widely remembered for the ingenuity of its build (materials ferried by steamer; bricks fired at a special kiln) and

for its remarkable longevity as one of the oldest continuously functioning court buildings in the Northeast. The separation of the judiciary from the executive in 1967 and the appointment of the first District & Sessions Judge marked the modern era of an independent district judiciary. Proceedings and outreach routinely accommodate Assamese alongside Bengali, Hindi, Sadri, Nepali and other tongues, demanding careful language management, trained interpreters, and culturally sensitive legal services. The court's MACT work, in particular, has developed practical expertise in compensation jurisprudence for a fast-growing transport corridor. Naharkatia (declared a subdivision on 01 January 2016) is a semi-urban township in Dibrugarh district that rose from tea roots to become one of Independent India's earliest oil townships. The first major oil discovery in Naharkatia was made in 1953, with production from the heritage well beginning on 16 June 1953. To address local legal needs, Naharkatia now has a Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate-M (SDJM-M) Court and a Munsiff cum Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, inaugurated on 29 November 2019 to bring both civil and criminal justice closer to the people. These courts handle a wide range of matters—from land and compensation disputes, especially in the oil and riverine zones, to minor criminal litigation—helping reduce travel, delays, and ensuring that justice is more accessible in this oil-rich yet geographically challenged locality. Dibrugarh's experience is nationally instructive on at least five counts, namely, Frontier logistics within a constitutional frame; Plantation-economy jurisprudence; Disaster-law responsiveness; Digital transformation outside metros; and Pluralism in practice. The court's daily accommodation of multiple languages and community norms, while upholding constitutional discipline, adds real depth to India's judicial pluralism. The Dibrugarh district judiciary demonstrates how a court can be simultaneously

historic and forward-looking: conserving a rare architectural legacy, responding to river-and-industry-specific litigation, and embracing digital public goods, thereby adding genuine diversity, depth, and resilience to the Indian judicial landscape.

f) District Judiciary, Kamrup (Metro)

Prior to Independence, Kamrup was known as Assam Valley District. Thereafter the district was re-designated as Lower Assam District and subsequently as Kamrup District which was thereafter divided into Kamrup and Kamrup (Metro). The Court of the District & Sessions Judge, Kamrup (Metro) was established in 1920. The territorial jurisdiction of the Court was extended up to erstwhile Nagaon District in the East and Dhubri District in the West. The Court Building, having a plinth area of 800 sq. Meter and the Record room, having a plinth area of 112 sq. Meter, which is adjacent to the Court Building, are amongst a very few buildings which have a typical look with old structure and architecture. At the time of establishment, the Gauhati High Court was initially housed in an Assamese-style building on the bank of the enormous water body known as Dighali Pukhuri, which is presently known as the Court of the District & Sessions Judge, Kamrup (Metro). The structure remains almost as it was. The red-brick structure used to house prisoners waiting to appear before the Court and also as a record room today, retains its antiquated appearance, being one of the oldest surviving examples of British Buildings of Guwahati.

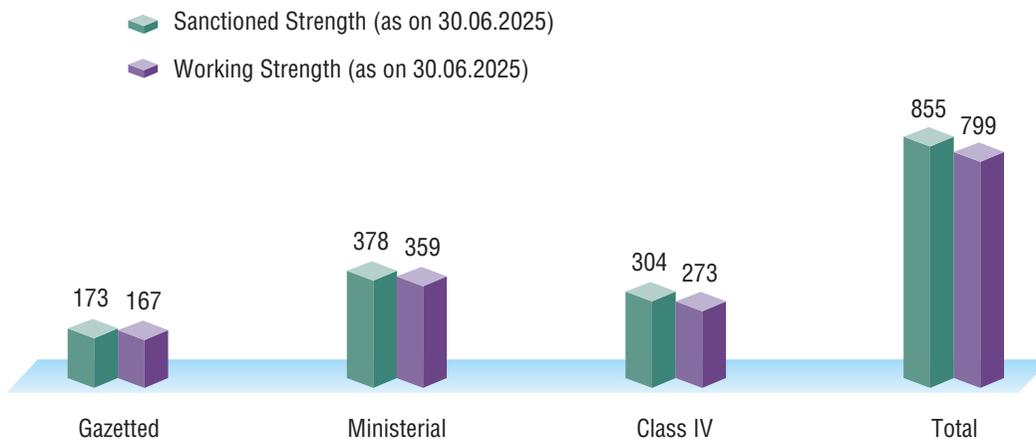
g) District Judiciary of Cachar, Silchar, Assam

The District Judiciary of Cachar, Silchar embodies both historical continuity and institutional

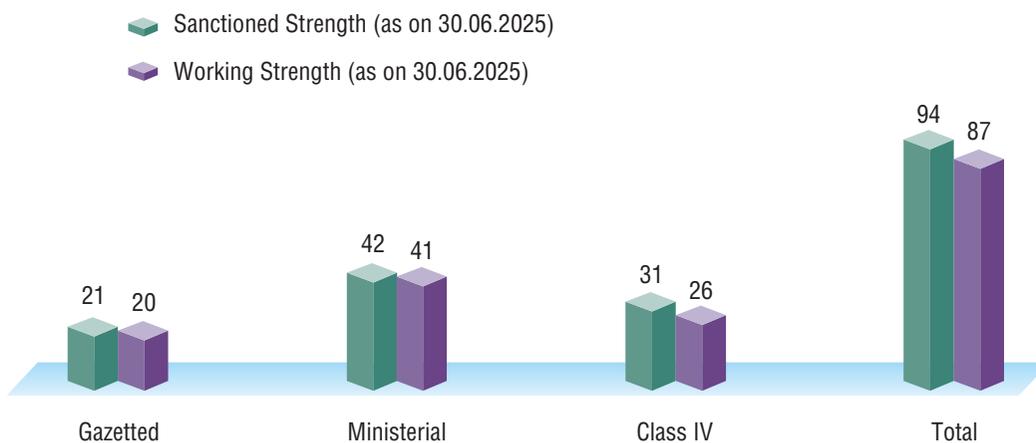
innovation, thereby contributing significantly to the broader Indian judicial landscape. The origins of the district judiciary of Cachar may be traced to the pre-independence period, when judicial authority was exercised primarily by the Deputy Commissioner. With the inauguration of the Gauhati High Court and the establishment of the Assam Judicial Service, the foundation of a modern judicial framework was laid. Initially, the courts of Cachar were administered as part of the Upper Assam Districts headquartered at Jorhat. A decisive moment occurred on 07 September 1955, when Cachar was accorded an independent district judgeship. This development inaugurated an autonomous judicial trajectory for the district. The Cachar District Judiciary is marked by its distinctive confluence of legacy and modernity. The institution presently operates from five separate buildings, which collectively reflect the region's architectural and administrative evolution. Among these stands a preserved British-era edifice, once employed for the storage of arms and ammunition, which has since been re-designated as a heritage structure. The physical infrastructure encompasses diverse architectural forms, including multi-storied modern complexes, traditional Assam-type buildings, and colonial-era constructions. This architectural plurality mirrors the judiciary's ability to adapt to changing functional requirements while simultaneously preserving its historical character. The District Judiciary of Cachar represents an enduring institution that harmonizes historical legacy with modern imperatives, tradition with innovation, and local needs with national responsibilities. It is distinguished not only by its architectural and institutional richness but also by its capacity to evolve in response to societal transformations.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

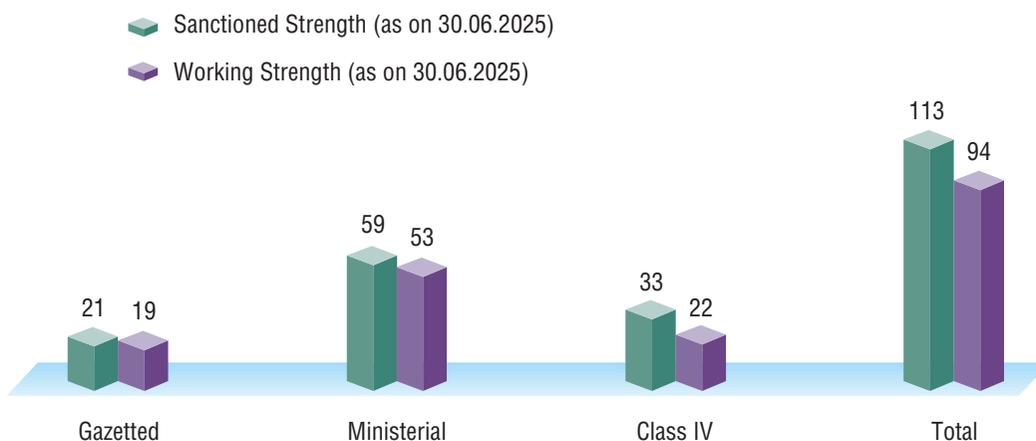
Staff Strength of the Principal Seat of the Gauhati High Court



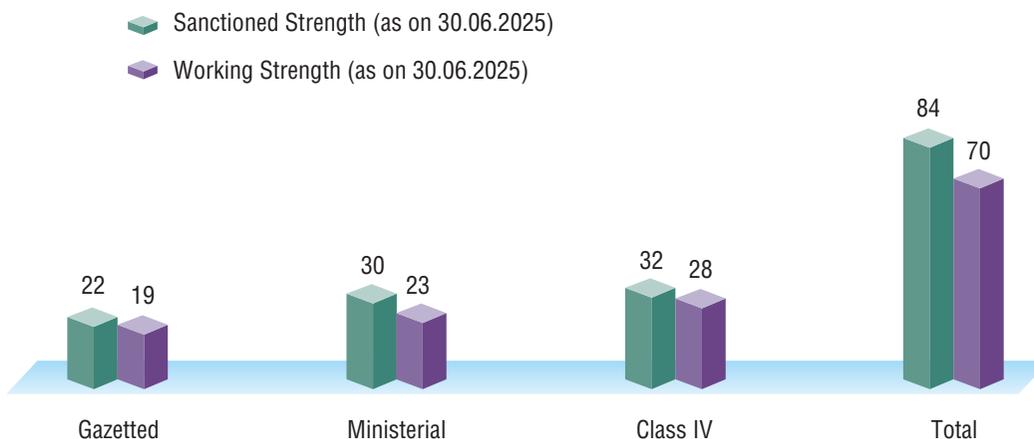
Staff Strength of the Kohima Bench



Staff Strength of the Aizawl Bench



Staff Strength of the Itanagar Bench



Budget of the Principal Seat at Gauhati High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,18,25,39,000	1,14,71,39,000	1,28,22,55,000
Total	1,18,25,39,000	1,14,71,39,000	1,28,22,55,000

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

** Data revised by the High Court

Budget of the Kohima Bench*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	12,48,89,000	12,24,86,000	8,57,54,000
Total	12,48,89,000	12,24,86,000	8,57,54,000

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

** Data revised by the High Court

Budget of the Aizawl Bench*

	2023-2024**	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	11,02,70,000	13,29,26,000	12,41,90,000
Total	11,02,70,000	13,29,26,000	12,41,90,000

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

** Data revised by the High Court

Budget of the Itanagar Bench*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	11,83,15,000	17,80,80,000	79,00,000
Total	11,83,15,000	17,80,80,000	79,00,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **30**

Working Strength of Judges **24**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **24**

Highest **26**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **2,616**

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025 (Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court)

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	22,204	9,888	7,820	24,272
Company Matters	17	4	15	6
Contempt (Civil)	1,754	728	795	1,687
Review (Civil)	232	348	241	339
Matrimonial Matters	127	93	27	193
Arbitration Matters	142	60	62	140
Civil Revisions	934	746	745	935
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	54	2	45	11
Civil Appeals	4,538	643	316	4,865
Land Acquisition Matters	131	21	43	109
MACT Matters	3,785	494	345	3,934
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	8,554	6,239	6,909	7,884
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	59	58	53	64
Criminal Revisions	2,792	516	393	2,915
Bail Applications	131	7,813	7,485	459
Criminal Appeals*	3458	682	353	3,787
Death Sentence Reference	9	0	0	9
Contempt (Criminal)	5	1	0	6
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,659	1,453	1,404	1,708
Other than above	4,616	1,650	1,188	5,078

* Data revised by the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025 (Kohima Bench)

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	471	312	323	460
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	49	46	60	35
Review (Civil)	9	12	12	9
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	5	2	5	2
Civil Revisions	25	13	26	12
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	17	6	11	12
Land Acquisition Matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	21	20	14	27
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	173	280	276	177
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	7	35	33	9
Criminal Revisions	13	10	14	9
Bail Applications	10	48	44	14
Criminal Appeals	31	8	11	28
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	1	0	1	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	25	30	43	12
Other than above	42	51	68	25

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025 (Aizawl Bench)

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	175	156	166	165
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	62	26	31	57
Review (Civil)	5	6	7	4
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	2	1	1	2
Civil Revisions	14	18	14	18
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	127	76	69	134
Land Acquisition Matters	0	3	0	3
MACT Matters	14	14	7	21
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	107	241	255	93
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	4	1	5
Criminal Revisions	3	8	7	4
Bail Applications	10	49	54	5
Criminal Appeals	134	123	103	154
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	17	52	54	15
Other than above	8	29	16	21

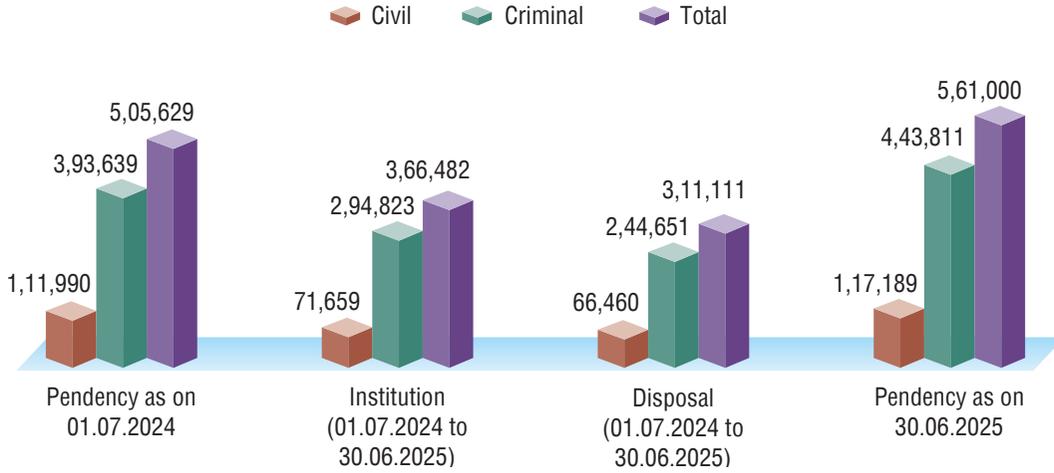
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025 (Itanagar Bench)

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	862	665	694	833
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	41	31	38	34
Review (Civil)	16	22	17	21
Matrimonial Matters	2	0	0	2
Arbitration Matters	7	11	9	9
Civil Revisions	85	109	76	118
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	77	24	31	70
Land Acquisition Matters	1	4	0	5
MACT Matters	27	14	8	33
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	237	401	340	298
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1	1	1	1
Criminal Revisions	34	51	23	62
Bail Applications	19	314	301	32
Criminal Appeals	163	51	26	188
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	56	139	109	86
Other than above	161	277	254	184

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	3,121
Criminal	5,610
Total	8,731



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 Alpesh Y. Kogje
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. Supedia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhargav D. Karia
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta K. Vishen
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. S. Sanjay Gowda
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ilesh Jashvantraï Vora
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Gopi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vaibhavi D. Nanavati
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nirzar S. Desai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mauna M. Bhatt
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samir J. Dave
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant M. Prachhak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep N. Bhatt
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha P. Mayee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Niral R. Mehta
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nisha M. Thakore
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. V. Pinto

Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. D. Suthar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. C. Doshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Mengdey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. A. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan M. Desai
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M. K. Thakker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vimal Kanaiyalal Vyas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pranav Trivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev J. Thaker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. N. Ray
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maulik Jitendra Shelat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. S. Pirzada
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. T. Vachhani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. L. Odedra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. M. Raval
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mool Chand Tyagi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. M. Vyas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Utkarsh Thakorbbhai Desai

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The High Court for the State of Gujarat was established on 01 May, 1960 under the Bombay Reorganisation 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 16 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 16 September, 2016. Further, a new building for the Gujarat State Judicial Academy was constructed and inauguration of the same took place on 17 September, 2016. A new building for the State Legal Service Authority at Gujarat High Court, Sola, Ahmedabad, was inaugurated on 12 August, 2019, and has been functional. A building for the new Judges' Library at Gujarat High Court, Sola, Ahmedabad, was inaugurated on 29 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial Year 2024-2025, the High Court of Gujarat introduced a systematic categorization of pending matters in cause lists, classifying them as Old, Critically Old, Very Critically Old, and Most Critically Old based on their duration of pendency. This data-driven system enabled focused attention on long-pending cases, ensuring their prioritized listing and disposal. Further, the Court introduced a dynamic listing methodology for matters reaching ten years of pendency to prevent undated backlogs.

In an innovative step towards expediting case disposal, pursuant to Chamber Resolution dated 22 April 2025, every Wednesday has been declared as Targeted Matters Hearing Day. The “Wednesday Weekly List” (WWL), published a week in advance, contains the 100 oldest matters of each roster - excluding bail and quashing cases - arranged chronologically by registration date. This initiative, widely communicated through public notice, has been instrumental in achieving time-bound disposal of aged matters. Further, as per the same resolution, Hon’ble Judges volunteered to conduct sittings on working Saturdays between July and October 2025 to hear old criminal appeals. During the summer vacation period (12 May to 6 June 2025), six Division Benches and four Single Judge Benches were constituted to adjudicate 400 of the oldest Criminal Appeals against acquittal, out of which 148 appeals were successfully disposed - 87 by Division Benches and 61 by Single Judges.

At the administrative level, several new courts were established to strengthen judicial access

and infrastructure. The Court of Senior Civil Judge at Naliya in Kachchh District commenced on 08 July 2024, and the Court of Principal Civil Judge at Jotana in Mahesana District on 10 August 2024. To address the growing challenges under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1946, Special Courts were designated in each district of Gujarat, except Ahmedabad (Rural), Rajkot, Surat, and Vadodara, with additional Special Courts established at these major jurisdictions for expeditious trial of NDPS cases.

One of the major technological and procedural reforms during the year was the launch of SARAS Courts (Statewide Access to Remote Adjudication System), a pioneering initiative enabling mandatory e-filing and video-conference-based adjudication for cheque dishonour cases filed by banks and NBFCs under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The system designates select Magisterial Courts across Gujarat as Remote Adjudication Courts, functioning as sub-establishments of the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts at Ahmedabad City. As of June 2025, five such Remote Adjudication Courts were fully operational, marking a significant step towards paperless and virtual judicial functioning.

During the academic year 2024-2025, the Gujarat State Judicial Academy (GSJA) trained approximately 4,300 Judicial Officers, 1,594 Executive Magistrates, 55 Police Officers, 56 Protection Officers, 43 Family Court Counsellors, 3,200 Advocates and Clerks, and 8,720 Ministerial Staff of the High Court and District Judiciary. The Academy also hosted the eCourts Phase-III Regional Cluster Workshop (West Zone) with

participation from 117 Judicial Officers across different High Courts and organized the West Zone-I Regional Conference on “Court Dockets: Explosion and Exclusion”, which witnessed participation from 376 Judges and Judicial Officers from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.

The Gujarat State Legal Services Authority (GSLSA) actively advanced access to justice through legal aid, outreach, and awareness programmes. Notable initiatives included the Conference on Specially Abled Children (July 2024), the HCJJC Consultation on the Protection of Children with Disabilities (August 2024), and the Muskan event celebrating inclusivity and independence among children from special institutions. The GSLSA also played a crucial role in organizing the Supreme Court Special Lok Adalat (July-August 2024), facilitating settlements and reducing case backlogs. The third National Lok Adalat (14 September 2024) saw the resolution of over 2.46 lakh cases with awards exceeding ₹1,300 crore, alongside nearly 3 lakh pre-litigation settlements and over 2.5 lakh e-challan cases disposed of.

Specialized Lok Adalats held in October 2024, February 2025, and March 2025 cumulatively disposed of over 7 lakh cases with settlements amounting to thousands of crores.

The GSLSA also launched numerous social justice and awareness initiatives, including the Ehsas Nyay Ka Sabke Liye year-long gender sensitization campaign inaugurated on 05 October 2024; the Mitti Café project (November 2024), promoting inclusion of persons with disabilities through livelihood opportunities; and the Victimology Centre - “Sangathi” at Shahibaug (March 2025), offering holistic legal, psychological, and rehabilitative support to victims of crime and abuse. Other notable outreach activities included

legal awareness stalls at the Sabarmati Flower Show, POSH Act workshops at the Indian Space Application Centre, interaction with Abhayam 181 counsellors, and mobile legal awareness vans reaching remote villages in Morbi and Kachchh districts.

Specialized mediation and training programmes were a major thrust area. A 40-Hour Mediation Training Programme (February 2025) for advocates and a 40-Hour Family Court Judges Training (May-June 2025) were conducted in association with the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC). Additionally, gender sensitization workshops were organized for officers and staff of various district and subordinate courts as part of the Ehsas Nyay Ka Sabke Liye campaign.

Among the major milestones, the High Court and GSLSA jointly hosted the Curtain Raiser Ceremony for Multiple Infrastructure Projects on 07 December 2024, which included the virtual foundation of new judicial buildings, the release of the Draft Vision Document for a Paperless Court, and the inauguration of a Hybrid Hearing Platform for Family Courts and pilot online courts for cheque dishonour cases. The event was graced by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India, and Hon’ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Bhupendrabhai Patel.

In continuation of its humanitarian mission, the GSLSA promptly responded to the tragic Ahmedabad plane crash on 12 June 2025 by establishing three Legal Aid Help Desks at the Civil Hospital and the Permanent Legal Services Clinic, Shahibaug, to assist victims and families. Dedicated helplines and psychological counselling services were made operational round-the-clock to provide comprehensive legal and emotional support.



Panoramic view of the High Court

At the High Court level, the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) actively facilitated legal aid, Lok Adalats, and prison outreach. Between July 2024 and June 2025, three National Lok Adalats disposed of 361 cases with compensation exceeding ₹16.7 crore. The Committee processed 3,875 legal aid applications, provided assistance in 2,700 cases, and forwarded 247 applications to the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee. It also conducted regular jail visits, translation work, and operated the national helpline 15100 to ensure accessible justice. Under NALSA's Mission Mode

and Old and Terminally Ill Prisoners Campaign, the Committee provided legal services to over 200 inmates, forwarding their cases to higher judicial forums for relief.

The High Court of Gujarat also hosted the Western Regional Conference of NALSA at Ekta Nagar (April 2025) to commemorate three decades of NALSA's establishment. The conference, chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA, introduced new national schemes including Jagriti, DAWN, and SAMVAD, furthering justice access for marginalized communities.



Technological Accomplishments

To ensure greater authenticity and traceability of judicial documents, a new feature was introduced in the High Court's website application to display the uploading date and user details in the footer of all orders and judgments downloaded from the Court's official Case Status Web Portal. This automatic footer stamping, showing "uploaded by" and "uploaded on", was implemented, thereby adding an additional layer of accountability and transparency to digital records.

Furthering its commitment to secure and verifiable digital documentation, the Court implemented

digital signing and uploading of PDF files of orders and judgments using Digital Signature USB Tokens from 07 October 2024; and tokens were provided to all PPSs, PSs, and Stenographers of the High Court. A dedicated software module was developed and deployed for this purpose, making digital signing and uploading mandatory for all orders and judgments from the said date onwards. This initiative ensures the legal sanctity and authenticity of every digital order uploaded to the Court's system.

In another key step toward procedural transparency, from 25 November 2024, the Reserved On and

Pronounced On dates were incorporated into the proforma of all orders and judgments, following a Standing Committee resolution. This enhancement ensures that every reserved and pronounced matter displays clear chronological information within the judgment document itself.

A defining milestone of the year was the launch of the Digital Hybrid Hearing Platform for Family Courts with Remote Adjudication at Jurisdictional Talukas, inaugurated on 07 December 2024 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India, and Hon'ble Shri Bhupendrabhai Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat. This platform established 73 Cluster Taluka Family Courts across the State, connecting Taluka-level jurisdictions through a hybrid and video-conferencing-enabled system.

Each Cluster Family Court functions as a digital hub, equipped with video conferencing rooms for litigants and advocates to appear remotely before Presiding Officers stationed at district headquarters or cluster centers. The initiative leverages eGujSWAS (e-Gujarat Scanning Workflow Automation System), an in-house software solution for scanning, digitizing, and uploading case files integrated with CIS and NJDG data. The digitized files include indexed bookmarks, searchable text, and real-time version updates to facilitate seamless hybrid hearings. This first-of-its-kind system offers litigants, especially in remote areas, unprecedented access to justice by enabling paperless case handling and video-based adjudication for family disputes.

Parallely, the High Court launched the Statewide Access to Remote Adjudication System (SARAS) for Negotiable Instruments (N.I.) Act cases, another first in the country. Inaugurated on 07 December 2024 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant

and Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Bhupendrabhai Patel, this system mandates e-filing and remote adjudication via video conferencing for cheque dishonour cases filed by banks and NBFCs under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Designated "Remote Adjudication Courts" across the State function under the jurisdiction of the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts of Ahmedabad City. Through SARAS, judicial officers posted anywhere in Gujarat can adjudicate such cases digitally, drastically improving disposal rates without additional infrastructure or manpower. The initiative redefines judicial resource utilization, reducing arrears while maintaining procedural integrity.

On the same day, the Court unveiled the eGujHC Vision Document for Comprehensive Portal for End-to-End Paperless Adjudication, released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant. The Vision Document outlines a roadmap toward a zero-paper, fully digital High Court ecosystem. The proposed eGujHC Portal aims to unify all judicial and administrative functions on a single digital interface encompassing advocates, law officers, registry staff, litigants, and judicial officers under the principle of "No One Left Out."

Among its innovative features are Guaranteed eScrutiny within Twelve Hours (GueST) and Guaranteed Registration within 24 Hours (GRAND24) for defect-free e-filings, video-conference helpdesks for advocate clerks, real-time service of advance copies to government departments, and vertical integration with the District Judiciary, Police, and Jail authorities through the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). The portal also envisions integration with national e-Governance platforms such as DigiLocker, Aadhaar-based e-signing, and ePost for remote process service. The eGujHC platform

promises uniform pagination across all users, touchscreen courtroom access for advocates, and seamless linkage with Mediation, Arbitration, and Legal Services Centres; and is thereby a transformative step toward complete paperless adjudication in Gujarat.

Continuing the digital transformation drive, the Court implemented digitally signed e-processes via the e-Summons platform from 22 January 2025. Judicial Officers now generate and transmit digitally signed summons and notices to police stations through CIS, ensuring authenticity and real-time status tracking. As of June 2025, over 56,500 digitally signed e-processes had been transmitted statewide, replacing manual service mechanisms and improving efficiency and accuracy in criminal and civil process service.

In further alignment with the new criminal law framework, the High Court facilitated the publication of “The District Courts of the Gujarat State for the Use of Electronic Communication and Audio-Video Electronic Means Rules, 2025” (Nyayshruti Rules), notified in the Gazette of the Government of Gujarat on 05 June 2025. These Rules operationalize electronic communication and video-enabled judicial processes across District Courts, in conformity with the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, thereby laying a robust legal foundation for a technology-driven judicial ecosystem in Gujarat.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) District Court, Bhavnagar

During the pre-independence era, Bhavnagar was one of the largest state in the region erstwhile known as Gohilwad. Maharaja Bhavsinghji founded the State of Bhavnagar near Vadava

Village in 1743 AD. Its strategic location has the potential for maritime trade. It remained a major port for almost two centuries, trading commodities with Mozambique, Zanzibar, Singapore and the Persian Gulf. The erstwhile princely States of Palitana and Vallabhipur are now its part. ‘Bapu’ spent some of the most important years of his schooling life in the city of Bhavnagar, the then Bhavnagar State. The District hence has contributed in making of the ‘Mahatma.’ Bhavnagar boasts of an established judicial system which dates back to almost 159 Years. The present District & Sessions Court of Bhavnagar started functioning in the current building on 1 November, 1956. Eventually, a Fast Track Court building was constructed to accommodate more courts, which was inaugurated on 18 March, 2006.

b) Junagadh

Junagadh city is the headquarter, located at the foothill of the Girnar. The city of Junagadh has a century old history. The Mauryan Dynasty was one of the earliest to attain its Kingship. King Chandragupta Maurya constructed the Uperkot Fort in 319 BC. The great King Ashoka, Chandragupta’s grandson, left his mark on the fort, by inscribing fourteen edicts on a boulder. Mohammad Sher Khan Babi, who owed allegiance to the Mughal Governor of Gujarat Subah, founded the State of Junagadh. 09 November 1947 was the date when the erstwhile Junagadh State merged with the India Union. In 1960, as a consequence of the Maha Gujarat movement, it became part of the newly formed Gujarat State. The district is known for organizing the first ever Lok Adalat of the country at Una [now in District Gir Somnath] in the year 1982, which laid the foundation of legal aid activities and settlement of cases. District Court building, constructed in

1893 AD in the memory of H.H. Bahadur Khanji Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, is a heritage site. building, the peculiarity of which is that the size of the main court room is approximately 35 x 65 feet and no columns are used in its structure.

c) Kachchh

The erstwhile State of Kachchh acceded to dominion of India upon the independence on 01 June 1948, and was constituted an independent commissioner. It became Part 'C' State. In the year 1956, Kachchh merged with Greater Bombay. Kachchh became part of Gujarat State with effect from 01 May, 1960. The geographical feature of the topography of Kachchh resembles and is in the shape of a tortoise [Kachchh).

Geographically Kachchh is the second largest District in the country after Ladakh. The transition of power of governance from the erstwhile ruler of Kachchh to the Government of India was brought about by the Kachchh [Administration] Order 1948. With effect from 01 June, 1948, the erstwhile State became part of dominion of India. The Chief Judicial Commissioner was placed as a Head. Kachchh [Application of Laws] Order, 1949, was brought into effect from 31 July, 1949. The laws and statutes specified therein were made applicable to Kachchh. Thereafter, Kachchh [Courts] Order, 1948, was given effect from 27 November 1948. When the State of Gujarat was established with effect from 01 May 1960, Kachchh became part of Gujarat State and the judicial framework came under the control of the High Court of Gujarat.

d) Kheda

The District of Kheda takes its name from the town of Kheda, located on a raised ground near the confluence of the Vatrak and the Shedhi

River. The British used to pronounce it as Kaira. Another name of the district in vogue since times immemorial is Charotar. Charotar tract is very fertile and well tilled soil. The specific references of the Kheda District and other places therein were found in a number of copper plate grants issued by Maitraka Kings of Vallabhi, who ruled over a large part of mainland Gujarat for pretty long period of about three centuries (*Circa* 470-788 AD).

The real connection of the British with Kheda District commenced from 1803 AD. After independence, it became an independent district known as Kheda. Nadiad taluka, being the main town of the Kheda District, was conferred the status of being the District headquarter. The District & Sessions Court, Kheda at Nadiad was established on 1 January, 1926 and was bifurcated from the judicial district of Ahmedabad. The District & Sessions Court building, situated on Kapadwani road in Nadiad, is a heritage building. Since then, the Courts of



Panoramic view of the High Court

District and Sessions Judge, Senior Civil Court & Civil Court [Junior Division] & Judicial Magistrate First Court, have been functioning in this building. Thereafter, Kheda District was bifurcated into two Districts namely Kheda and Anand with effect from 19 March, 2006. At present, there are ten taluka Courts in Kheda.

e) **Rajkot**

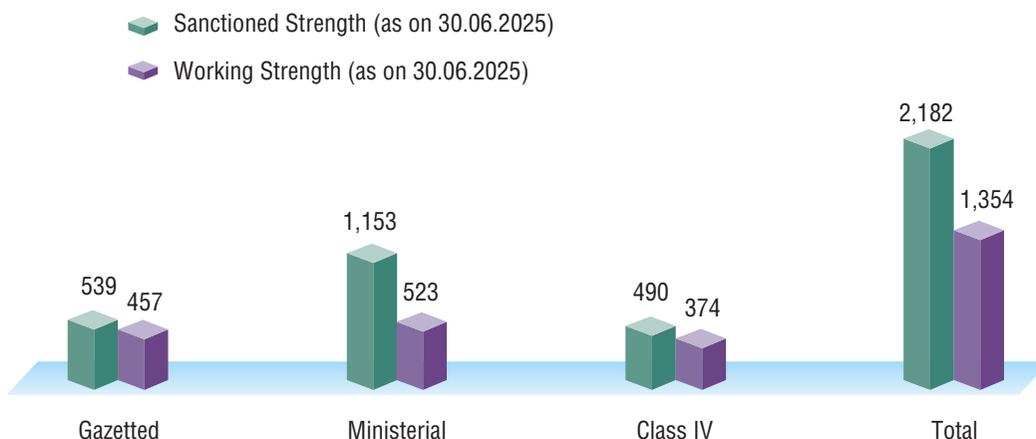
Rajkot city was founded by Thakorji Vibhaji in the year of 1610 AD. In 1822 British rule established an agency and kept its name Kathiawad agency. In 1925 Mahatma Gandhi for the first time visited the city. Rajkot was the capital of the Saurashtra State from 15 April 1948 to 31 October 1956, before its merger with Bombay State on 01 November, 1956. Rajkot was reincorporated into Gujarat State on 01 May, 1960. The District now consists of a total of Eleven talukas. It is now an industrial and economic capital for Saurashtra region. During the time of the British Government there was one Rajashthanik Court sitting in the

premises, now known as Kothi Compound at Rajkot, having two British Judges and one Indian Judge. Rajkot was the capital city of the State of Saurashtra. There was a District & Sessions Court for each District of Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar. In each district, there were courts of the Civil Judge Senior Division and that of the Junior Division. In 1956, State of Saurashtra merged with Bilingual Bombay State and so the jurisdiction of Saurashtra High Court ceased to exist. Thereafter, the Bench of the Bombay High Court used to come to Rajkot for fifteen days in a month. This lasted up to 30 April 1960 before the State of Gujarat came into existence on 01 May 1960. After the formation of the State of Gujarat, Rajkot District Court was included within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Gujarat. In the year 2016, Morbi District Court was established after being bifurcated from Rajkot District. At present, Rajkot District has a strength of seventy-two Judges.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan			
Non-Plan	2,20,08,51,000	2,91,10,00,000	3,10,52,00,000
Total	2,20,08,51,000	2,91,10,00,000	3,10,52,00,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	52
Working Strength of Judges	39

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	29
Highest	39

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	22,111
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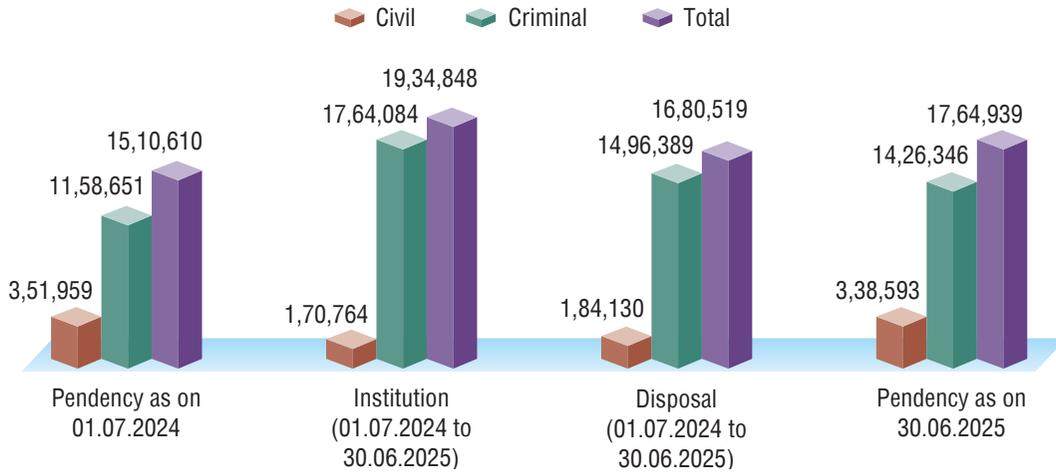
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	55,534	15,242	12,684	58,092
Company Matters	214	57	47	224
Contempt (Civil)	771	1,431	1,559	643
Review (Civil)	70	172	214	28
Matrimonial Matters	1,027	325	191	1,161
Arbitration Matters	629	316	574	371
Civil Revisions	2,815	730	358	3,187
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	9,466	2,154	2,338	9,282
Civil Appeals	12,768	1,677	4,244	10,201
Land Acquisition Matters	12,526	1,483	1,082	12,927
MACT Matters	17,030	2,079	4,116	14,993
Civil Suits (Original Side)	193	45	41	197
Other than above	3,540	10,146	6,669	7,017
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	10,261	18,552	17,508	11,305
Criminal Revisions	7,119	1,961	1,071	8,009
Bail Applications	1,624	3,671	4,556	739
Criminal Appeals	22,939	3,230	2,204	23,965
Death Sentence Reference	27	3	0	30
Contempt (Criminal)	48	2	6	44
Misc. Criminal Applications	13,078	22,570	23,226	12,422
Other than above	537	0	537	0

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	25,855
Criminal	41,385
Total	67,240



9

High Court of
HIMACHAL PRADESH

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhawalia, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Mohan Goel

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyotsna Rewal Dua

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyen Vaidya

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushil Kukreja

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Sharma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bipin Chander Negi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kainthla

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jiya Lal Bhardwaj

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Romesh Verma

*As on 01.11.2025



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 15 April 1948. On 01 April, 1954, the parts of Bilaspur were also merged with Himachal Pradesh having its Headquarters at Shimla. On 30 September 1948, an advisory council was formed for the advice of the Chief Commissioner for administrative functions. The Central Government promulgated the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948 on 15 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. Besides the Court of Judicial Commissioner, two Courts of District and Sessions Judges and 27 Subordinate Courts were also set up. The Court of Judicial Commissioner started functioning on 15 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 H.P. On 29 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. 1 May 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

The recruitment process for 2 posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges through Direct Recruitment has been successfully completed. The selection process for 2 posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges through the Limited Competitive Examination has also been finalized. The process has been initiated for filling up 3 posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges, including 2 through Direct Recruitment and 1 through Promotion. The process has been initiated for filling up 1 post of Senior Civil Judge. Recruitment procedures have been initiated for 22 posts of Civil Judges. A total of 11 advocates were designated as Senior Advocates during the year 2024–25. 272 awareness programmes/ activities has been held with respect to NALSA Schemes and 10476 people benefited. The legal services institutions have observed days of importance throughout the State and made the general public and participants aware about various topics of public importance such as World Day Against Child Labour, Human Rights Day, World Day of Social Justice etc. 48 Radio talks on “Kanoon Ki Baat” were aired on every Monday from 8:30 AM to 8:50 AM. The general public was sensitized by the Judicial Officers on various topics related to Legal Services, Alternative Dispute Redressal Mechanism, NALSA Schemes, Rights of Citizens, and Welfare Schemes etc. The Legal Services Institutions also set up exhibition stall(s) to promote legal literacy and informed people about the activities of Legal Services Institutions at various levels. The teams comprising of empanelled Legal Services Panel Lawyers, Legal Aid Defence Counsels and Para Legal Volunteers of DLSA(s) concerned facilitated people by giving

legal advice and knowledge about their rights and duties. Printed booklets of various NALSA Schemes, Fundamental Rights and Duties were also distributed for creating legal knowledge. A legal awareness programme ‘Vidhan Se Samadhan’ for the women in collaboration with National commission for Women was organized by Sub Divisional Legal Services Committee of 10 Districts at Block level. The concerned District Legal Services Authorities, in collaboration with Legal Aid Defence Counsels and other officers from the District and Police Administration, conducted awareness programs for students and academic staff of schools and colleges. These programs covered various topics such as Legal Aid, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, prevention of ragging and importance of Legal Aid in life of law students at law colleges and universities. A Mega Legal Literacy Camp as per NALSA’s Module was organized by the District Legal Services Authority, Sirmaur, at Village Naya, Tehsil Shillai, District Sirmaur, on 08 June 2025, in coordination with various Government Departments. The camp was attended by Judicial Officers, Administrative Officers, and officials from different departments. Total 500 persons participated in the programme. Out of those, 105 beneficiaries were identified and their applications were processed and forwarded to the concerned departments for necessary action. Additionally, 75 beneficiaries were provided with legal advice during the camp. To protect rights of prisoners for speedy trial and other consequential matters the District Legal Services Authorities monitored the cases of under trials and held quarterly meetings of Under Trial Review Committees. UTRC meetings

are being conducted as per schedule of NALSA and provisions of revised SOP for UTRC. The Committees consider the cases of those inmates, who can be released on bail pending trials. 44 UTRC meetings were held across the State.

Special Mental Healthcare Camps were organized throughout the State for inmates of Model Central, District, and Sub Jails. Chairmen and Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities made regular visits to jails and conducted inspections to ensure that human rights of prisoners are not violated. Additionally, Legal Aid Defence Counsels also visited jails on regular intervals and interacted with jail inmates and their grievances were redressed and their applications were forwarded to authorities concerned. On 10 December 2024 on the occasion of Human Rights Day, the National Legal Services Authority launched Special Campaign for Release of Old and Terminally Ill Prisoners throughout the Country. Total 27 old age prisoners' were identified and 3 old age prisoners were released. the District Legal Services Authority, in coordination with the concerned departments, observed a week-long campaign titled "Save Our Water – Preserve, Protect, Restore" from 21 to 26 April 2025. To promote Alternative Dispute Redressal Mechanism, seven ADR Centres at Kangra, Una, Shimla, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kinnaur and Sirmaur and 5 Mediation Centers (excluding ADR Centers) have been set-up in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The offices of Chairmen and Secretaries DLSAs including staff members are located in the ADR Centres. During the reporting period, four National Lok Adalats were organized, in which a total of 4,42,347 cases were taken up and 1,88,931 cases were successfully settled, resulting in a settlement amount of ₹10,50,38,41,156. In addition, 52 Special Lok Adalats were conducted, where 2,355 cases were taken up and 2,035 were settled,

with a total settlement amount of ₹32,98,370. Furthermore, 2,661 cases were referred for mediation, out of which 584 cases were settled amicably. To enhance the knowledge and skills of Panel Lawyers and Para Legal Volunteers, capacity building programs were conducted by Legal Services Institutions from time to time. 19 Training Programmes for the staff of District Courts and DLSAs were conducted on the NALSA Portal/Legal Services Management System. A special mechanism Public Defender System has been developed primarily with the objective to provide free and competent legal services to inmates, who are not able to defend their cases effectively for lack of money and other hardships. This facility to defend prosecution at state expenses is extended to other persons also, who fall within the ambit of Section 11 of Legal Services Authorities Act. Accordingly, 11 Legal Aid Defense Counsel Offices at all District Headquarters have been established and made functional in the State, in consonance with the Legal Aid Defense Counsel Scheme, 2022. State Conference of District Legal Services Authorities of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh was organized on 06 October 2024 at Dalhousie, District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, under the aegis of the National Legal Services Authority.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized various Orientation/ Refresher Courses/ Workshops/ Conferences for the Judicial Officers, Officers and Officials of the Registry of High Court of Himachal Pradesh, and District Judiciary. The Academy also organized training programmes for the officers/ officials of the State Government departments discharging judicial and quasi-judicial functions. Various training programmes organized by the Academy including Induction training programmes for newly appointed Civil Judges, courses on Juvenile Justice, Motor



Lateral view of the High Court

Vehicle Act etc. Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy is also undertaking the activities like Publishing “e-News-letter”, Editing and preparing the ILR (H.P. Series).

Technological Accomplishments

e-Office has been fully implemented in the High Court and is undergoing progressive rollout in the District Judiciary. eSakshya is being introduced in the District Judiciary to enhance documentation and record-keeping practices. 268 court staff

users have been onboarded to use the platform. Rule formulation for system usage is currently underway, paving the way for standardized adoption. In compliance with the Hon’ble Supreme Court’s directive in SMWP (C) No. 7 of 2024 (In Re: Compensation amounts deposited with Motor Accident Claims Tribunals and Labour Courts), a dedicated MACT Dashboard has been launched. Court Officers/Officials have been instructed to update data regularly for accuracy and transparency.



e-Payment System for Fines and Challans, POS-based e-Payment system is being implemented in Courtrooms, Mobile Traffic Magistrate (MTM) Courts. It will be implemented in two phases, with On-spot challan collection via POS devices by Judicial Magistrates in Phase-I and Expansion to courtroom-based transactions for various court-related fines and fees in Phase-II.

The Himachal Pradesh High Court initiated the in-house digitization of court records in 2017, during which approximately 1,21,000 files

were scanned. However, the output did not fully meet the prescribed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). To ensure compliance and accelerate the process, the engagement of a NICS-empowered vendor was approved on 06 May 2024. Digitization work is now actively underway in both the High Court and District Judiciary. Mirroring the Supreme Court's model, the Himachal Pradesh High Court developed the FASTER (Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records) system, integrated with the Case Information System (CIS). This enables real-time transmission of authenticated orders and judgments through a two-tier digital signature process—first by the Court Secretary, then by the FASTER Cell using an institutional digital signature. The documents are securely sent via the Judiciary Communication Network (JCN).

The e-ILR Himachal Series portal provides a centralized platform to access all reportable judgments of the High Court. Stakeholders can search using multiple filters such as year, case number, judge, bench, party names, advocate names, order date, subject, act, and more. Full volumes of Indian Law Reports are available free of cost. The portal has been designed and developed by NIC at the Himachal Pradesh High Court.

Under the eCourts Phase-III Project, items were procured for use in the District Judiciary of the state, namely, 704 All-in-One (AIO) Computer Systems, 773 Printers, 560 Offline UPSs, 460 Smartphones for implementation of NSTEP.

During the first financial year of Phase-III, 10 Court Complexes were equipped with Solar Power Plants. 22 Porta Cabins for eSewa Kendras were installed in the District Judiciary. Further, 22 All-in-One Computers have been provided for use by the staff of eSewa Kendras. Additionally, 18 Document Visualizers have been procured and Contractual Staff have also been deputed in eSewa Kendras.

through NIELIT. An amount of ₹2,50,00,000/- has been released in favour of NICS for Digital Preservation of Records of the High Court and District Judiciary through a NICS-empowered vendor. 63 Video Conferencing equipment units and 22 All-in-One Computers have been procured for use in Court Rooms and Hospitals. 2 TB Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) have been procured for newly opened Courts for data storage. A procurement of 42 Displays, 20 Extra Monitors with Splitters, 12 Multifunctional (MFD) Printers, and 8 Scanners has been completed for newly established Courts. Installation of LAN nodes in new Court Complexes/ Rooms has also been carried out. Setup for Live Streaming in Court Rooms of the High Court is currently under process.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Kinnaur Civil and Sessions Division

The Kinnaur Civil and Sessions Division was established on 01 July, 1995 by amalgamating Kinnaur District, Rampur Bushahr Sub-Division of Shimla District, Anni Sub-Division of Kullu District and Kaza Sub-Division of Lahaul & Spiti District, with its headquarters at Rampur Bushahr. Before its creation, the appellate jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases pertaining to the areas now included in this Division lay with the Shimla Civil and Sessions Division. Kinnaur, a border district of Himachal Pradesh and once part of the Bushahr kingdom is renowned for its harmonious blend of Hinduism and Buddhism. The majestic Kinnaur Kailash peak, ancient forts, monasteries and festivals like Phulaich highlight its spiritual and cultural vibrancy. Its unique geography, traditional wooden architecture and renowned produce such as apples and chilgoza enhance its distinct identity. Rampur Bushahr, located on the bank of Satluj River was the

historic capital of the Bushahr princely state and a historical major trade center on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, where goods like wool and salt were historically exchanged. Rampur Bushahr also houses the Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project, Asia's largest underground Hydroelectricity project with a capacity of 1,500 MW. Adjacent to Rampur Bushahr, the Kumarsain Sub-Division comprises Narkanda, known for its skiing slopes; the Hatu Mata Temple, perched atop the scenic Hatu Hills and Kotgarh, where apple cultivation in India was first introduced. Nirmand, under this Division, is known as the 'Kashi of the Himalayas' and is renowned for its ancient temples, wooden carvings, Hindu traditions, sacred Shrikhand Mahadev peak and Serolsar lake. Spiti Valley, a region within this Division is often described as the 'Middle Land' and a cold desert. Once part of the ancient Western Tibetan kingdom, it is renowned for its centuries-old monasteries such as Tabo and Key, some of the world's highest villages like Komic and Kibber, the world's highest post office at Hikkim and rare wildlife like snow leopard and ibex.

b) Chamba Civil and Sessions Division

The Chamba Civil and Sessions Division was established on 01 September 1987. Before its creation, the appellate jurisdiction of Civil and criminal cases pertaining to the areas now included in this Division lay with the Kangra Civil and Sessions Division. The Division has remarkable cultural and geographical diversity. Chamba was founded in 920 AD, King Sahil Varman who named it after his favorite daughter Champavati. In the centre of the town, near court complex, there is a spacious playground called the Chowgan, a grassy maidan, where people gather for a social, political or religious meetings or a sports event. Chamba is home to numerous ancient temples and spiritual sites that offer a serene and pious atmosphere. Festivals like Minjar

Fair and Phool Yatra fair of Pangi reflect its rich cultural heritage. The famous Manimahesh Yatra to sacred Manimahesh Lake, located at 13,000 feet in Chamba district, a journey considered to be one of the holy Panch Kailash. Chamba is renowned for its breathtaking natural beauty and scenic wonders. The enchanting Khajjiar, often referred to as “Mini Switzerland of India, is picturesque meadow surrounded by dense forests and snow-capped peaks. The serene Dalhousie, a charming hill station, exudes colonial charm with its quaint cottages, lush greenery, and panoramic views of the Himalayas. Popular

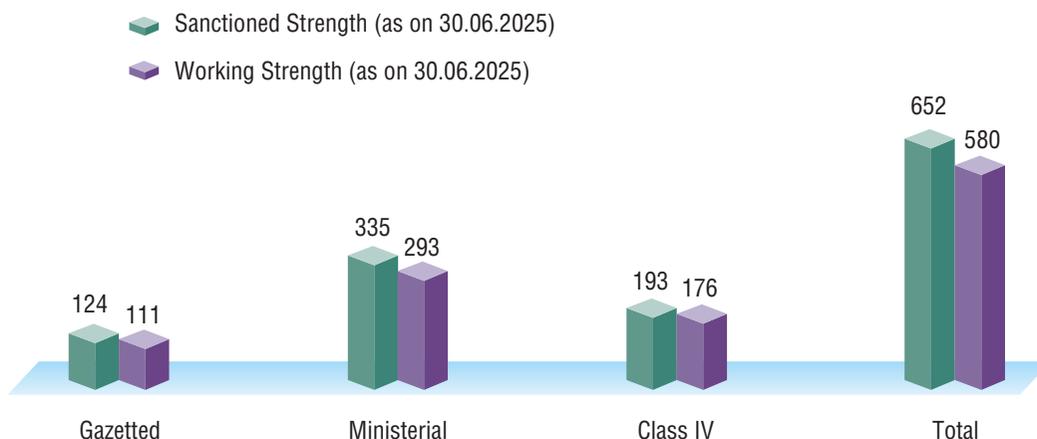
attractions in Dalhousie include Panchupula, a scenic spot with cascading waterfalls, and the historic St. John’s Church, which stands as a testament to the town’s colonial past. Chamba is the starting point for many of the treks into the 73 interior of the hills.. The jungles around Dalhousie and Chamba abound in wild life. The region is also known for its high-quality apple, honey produced from the nectar of Himalayan flowers, Chamba Chukh (spicy chili paste or pickle) and its handwoven shawls and woolen garments, which reflect the intricate weaving techniques passed down through generations.



Front view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024**	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	6,42,89,000	10,84,12,000	4,92,20,000
Non-Plan	59,13,81,000	67,74,42,000	60,75,71,000
Total	65,56,70,000	78,58,54,000	65,67,91,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	12

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	12
Highest	12

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	6,332
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

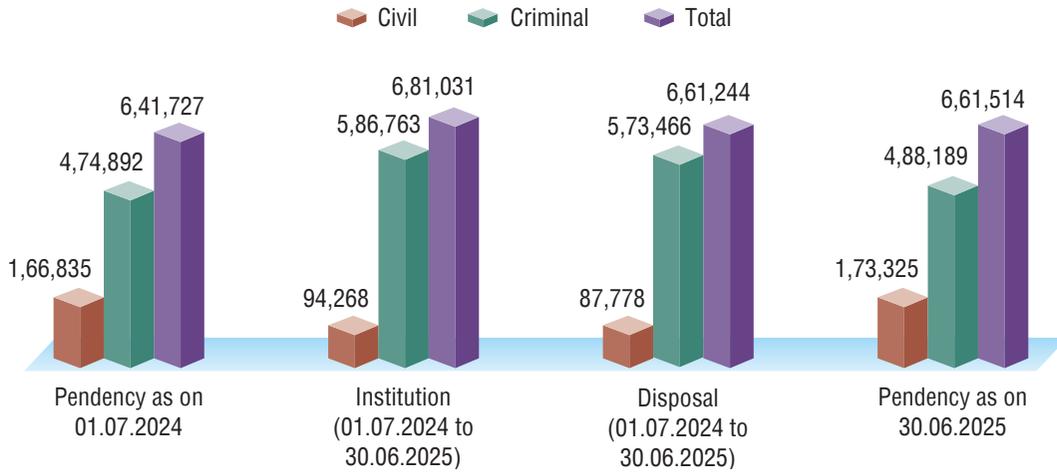
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	19,885	21,376	18,066	23,195
Company Matters	19	1	5	15
Contempt (Civil)*	521	1,226	1,325	422
Review (Civil)*	71	147	120	98
Matrimonial Matters*	245	96	63	278
Arbitration Matters	794	854	664	984
Civil Revisions*	745	180	311	614
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)*	75	14	29	60
Civil Appeals	6,739	1,249	993	6,995
Land Acquisition Matters*	1,727	87	65	1,749
MACT Matters	2,781	268	115	2,934
Civil Suits (Original Side)*	340	66	31	375
Other than above*	46,397	39,340	38,042	47,695
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	9	23	19	13
Criminal Revisions*	2,654	850	713	2,791
Bail Applications	207	2,367	2,330	244
Criminal Appeals*	5,235	742	382	5,595
Death Sentence Reference	1	0	0	1
Contempt (Criminal)	4	2	2	4
Misc. Criminal Applications*	2,197	5,707	5,851	2,053
Other than above*	2,069	2,116	2,344	1,841

* Data revised by the High Court

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	4,845
Criminal	4,051
Total	8,896



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 Arun Palli, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Sanjeev Kumar

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sindhu Sharma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnesh Oswal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Chatterji Koul

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dhar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Javed Iqbal Wani

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Akram Chowdhary

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Bharti

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Moksha Khajuria Kazmi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wasim Sadiq Nargal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Sekhri

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Yousuf Wani

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Parihar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahzad Azeem

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir traces its origin to 16 March 1846, when Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh were politically and geographically amalgamated, and was formally established in 1928 under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939. Following accession to India in 1947, its jurisdiction was progressively aligned with the Constitution of India through Orders of 1950, 1957, and 1960. With the Constitution (Application to J&K) Orders of August 2019 and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 (effective 31 October 2019), it became the common High Court for the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. By notification dated 23 July 2021, it was renamed the "High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh." Presently functioning through its two wings at Srinagar and Jammu, the Court also has ongoing projects for new High Court complexes at Bemina, Srinagar (foundation laid, cost Rs. 908.20 Cr) and Raika, Jammu (foundation stone laid on 28 June 2023).



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

The Jammu & Kashmir Judicial Academy organized a series of academic, training, sensitization, and orientation programmes during the year 2024–25. A comprehensive Pre-appointment Training Programme was conducted for newly selected Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Srinagar (May–June 2024). The programme lasted for over six weeks and was addressed by eminent jurists and academicians. Multiple workshops and training sessions were devoted to the New Criminal Laws, focusing on arrest, remand, bail, and trial process. Discussions were also held on civil and criminal rules, involving judiciary, investigating officers, LADCs, and researchers. These were conducted both at Srinagar (20–21 July 2024) and Jammu (27–28 July 2024), and these sessions saw large participation (over 150 judicial officers collectively).

Two large sensitization programmes on the POCSO Act and combating gender stereotypes were held in Jammu (24–25 August 2024) and Srinagar (31 August – 1 September 2024). These involved judges, prosecutors, police officers, health professionals, forensic experts, and members of gender sensitization/ICC committees. Participation exceeded 200 stakeholders, marking them as major outreach programmes of the year.

The Academy hosted the e-Courts Phase III Regional Cluster Workshop for North Zone High Courts (May 2024, Srinagar) with participation of officials from DoJ, NIC, and Supreme Court e-Committee. In collaboration with the National Judicial Academy, the Regional Conference on Court Dockets: Explosion and Exclusion (30

November–01 December 2024, Srinagar) was conducted, attended by Justices of the Supreme Court, High Courts, and senior judicial officers.

Several programmes focused on digitization, e-Courts, cyber laws, and IT skills which included Refresher training on digitization (Feb & Mar 2025); Computer skill enhancement for judges and advocates (Mar & Apr 2025); and Special training for technical staff, NIC coordinators, and court managers. A one-day training on holding and conducting Lok Adalats (June 2025, Srinagar) highlighted the importance of ADR mechanisms in reducing court burden.

A one-day training programme on “New Criminal Laws” was held at J&K Judicial Academy, Srinagar on 29 May 2024 for the Judicial Officers. A two-day eCourts Phase III Regional Cluster Workshop for North Zone High Courts was conducted at J&K Judicial Academy, Srinagar on 31 May and 01 June 2024 for the Judicial Officers. Further, a two-day training programme on “The relevant provisions of BNSS on arrest, remand and bail with special reference to the Role of Trial Judges in ensuring just, fair and speedy trial (as guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution)” was organized at Srinagar Campus, Mominabad, Srinagar on 20-21 July 2024 for Judicial Officers (Sr./Jr. Division) across the Kashmir Division and UT of Ladakh along with Trainee Civil Judges (Jr. Division). A similar two-day training programme was conducted at J&K Judicial Academy, Jammu on 27-28 July 2024 for Judicial Officers (Sr./Jr. Division) across the Jammu Division and UT of Ladakh along with Trainee Civil Judges (Jr. Division).

In collaboration with the Department of Police, J&K, a two-day sensitization programme on “POCSO Act with Special Reference to SAMVAD’s Training Manual and Combating Gender Stereotype: A Handbook released by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India” was held on 24-25 August 2024 for Judicial Officers across the Jammu Division and UT of Ladakh, Public Prosecutors and officials from various departments. A similar two-day sensitization programme was also conducted at Judicial Academy, Mominabad, Srinagar on 31 August and 01 September 2024 for Judicial Officers across the Jammu Division and UT of Ladakh, Public Prosecutors, and other officials. A two-day workshop on “Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996—Law, Practice and Procedure; CPC and Commercial Courts Act including dealing with commercial disputes qua Intellectual Property Rights” was held on 21-22 September 2024 for the Judges of District Judiciary of Kashmir Province. Lastly, a two-day special orientation programme on “Medical Forensics & Medico-Legal Aspects in Trial; Different Dimensions of Cyber Crimes and Electronic Evidence” was organized on 28-29 September 2024 at J&K Judicial Academy, Janipur, Jammu for Judges of District Judiciary, Public Prosecutors, and Investigating Officers of Jammu Province.

J&K Legal Services Authority under the NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme, 2024 has constituted special units namely Legal Services Unit for Children (LSUC) in each district of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir to ensure proper implementation of the respective scheme. J&K Legal Services Authority under the NALSA (Legal Services to the Persons with Mental Illness and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme, 2024 has constituted special units namely Legal Services Unit for Mental Illness Persons (LSUM) in each district

of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir to ensure proper implementation of the respective scheme. In line with the directions of NALSA, the ASHA (Awareness, Support, Help, and Action) unit were constituted across all the DLSAs of UT of J&K. J&K Legal Services Authority under the NALSA (ASHA – Awareness, Support, Help and Action) SOPs to Eliminate Child Marriage, 2025 has constituted special ASHA Units in each district of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir for proper implementation of SOPs towards Eliminating Child Marriage.

Authority under the NALSA (JAGRITI – Justice Awareness for Grassroots Information and Transparency Initiative) Scheme, 2025 has constituted District JAGRITI and Taluk JAGRITI Unit at the District and Tehsil level under the said scheme. J&K Legal Services Authority, has constituted Special Unit called Drug Awareness and Wellness Navigation (DAWN)-Unit a teach District of the UT of J&K for the effective implementation of the said scheme at the grassroots level. Authority, has already constituted Special SAMVAD Units in each District of the UT of J&K for the effective implementation of NALSA (SAMVAD Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes) Scheme, 2025 for safeguarding the rights of tribal communities in the UT.

During the recent year, the authority has taken several initiatives to augment legal services activities and effectively reach eligible persons entitled to legal aid especially living in far-flung areas of J&K. To ponder over the reforms required in the Legal Aid Movement of India a new model of Legal Services Delivery, the ‘Legal Aid Defense Counsel System’ (LADCS), in line with public defender system, was introduced by NALSA. Cases handled by LADCs during the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

include a total of 890 Sessions Cases and 926 Magistrate Courts Cases. In addition, LADCs undertook 5340 instances of Remand Work in Courts. With regard to bail matters, they dealt with 469 applications under Section 437, 101 applications under Section 438, and 389 applications under Section 439. National Lok Adalats held during the year 2024-2025, for the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, comprised a total of 04 Lok Adalats. During this

time, 79,503 pre-litigation cases were disposed of and 6,58,976 post-litigation cases were disposed of, resulting in a total of 7,38,479 cases being settled. Special/General Lok Adalats held during the year 2024-2025, for the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, comprised a total of 07 Lok Adalats. During this period, 5,771 pre-litigation cases were disposed of and 29,008 post-litigation cases were disposed of, resulting in a total of 34,779 cases being settled.



High Court Building at Jammu

During the year 2024-2025, for the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, a total of 564 cases were referred for mediation. Out of these, 70 cases were successfully settled through mediation. In an effort to promote an inclusive legal system and ensure fair and meaningful access to justice for the marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society, the Jammu & Kashmir Legal Services Authority (J&K LSA) has been consistently organizing legal literacy and

awareness programmes across the entire Union Territory.

Under Prison Legal Aid Clinics during the year 2024-2025, for the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, a total of 14 Legal Aid Clinics were functioning in prisons. Through these clinics, 1,016 inmates benefitted from legal services, and 225 awareness programmes were conducted in jails. Various activities and important days



are observed by the authority which includes Inspection of Central Jail Srinagar and Eid Greetings to Inmates on 17 June 2024, State Conference of District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) of J&K and Ladakh on 21 June 2024, International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 2024, High Level Committee Meeting on Functioning of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) on 07 August 2024, There was inauguration of Legal Aid Clinic at Government Medical College & Hospital, Jammu on 01 March 2025 and a Legal Aid Clinic at Government Medical College, Srinagar on 11 March 2025. There was inauguration of the new ADR Centre at Melongthang, Leh on 31 July 2024. Awareness programme on Mediation for Public Representatives, Heads of NGOs, Educationists, Members of Civil Society, Panel Lawyers and PLVs at CIBS Leh was also organised.

Technological Accomplishments

Key milestones were achieved under Phase-III of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, aimed

at enhancing judicial efficiency, accessibility, and transparency. The e-Filing system was successfully upgraded from version 1.0 to the advanced e-Filing 3.0 application for both the High Court and all District Courts. This platform has been widely adopted, with a cumulative total of 1,12,277 cases and applications filed electronically, 73,591 of which were instituted in the current year. A major infrastructural milestone was achieved with the successful migration of the entire District Judiciary from the legacy CIS 3.2 platform to the modern CIS 4.0. This upgrade delivers a superior user interface, enhanced performance, robust data security, and better integration with other digital services, significantly streamlining case management for all stakeholders.

To ensure universal access, VC hardware was provided to the left over 153 courtrooms across District Courts and 22 District Government Hospitals. This infrastructure is actively used for remote court proceedings, trials of under trial



prisoners, e-Mulakats (virtual meetings), and administrative meetings. The LAN infrastructure in Courts has been further strengthened by installing 4 additional LAN points in 218 existing Courts and 16 LAN points in 12 newly established Courts, thereby ensuring seamless connectivity and enhanced access to ICT-enabled services. The network of e-Sewa Kendras, which provide public access to e-Court services like e-Filing and e-Mulakat, was expanded to left over District & Taluka Courts across both the UTs.

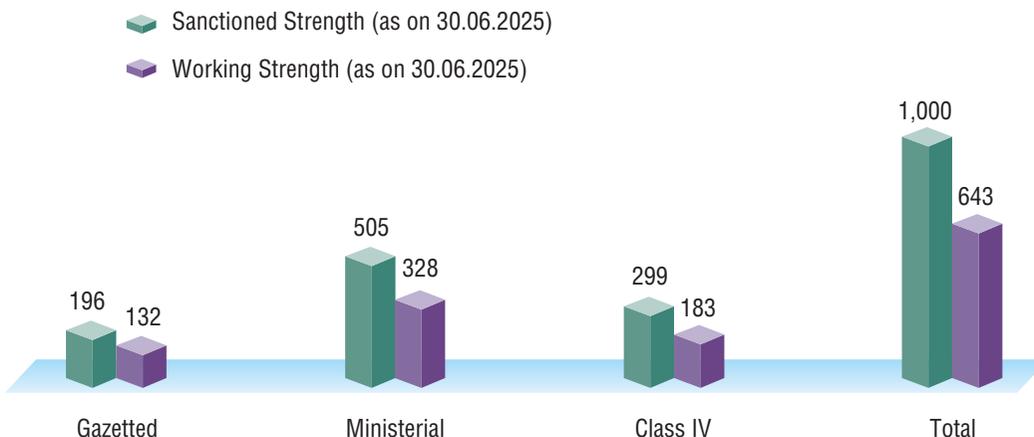
As on March 2025, significant progress has been made in the digitization of judicial and administrative records. In the High Court, a total of 3,92,08,843 pages have been scanned under judicial records, while 9,93,610 pages have been scanned under administrative records. Similarly, in the District Courts, 54,83,298 pages have been digitized as part of the judicial records. The in-house developed DMS, launched in June 2023, continues to streamline digital file management and automate bench workflows. A recent upgrade incorporated advanced features such as enhanced order automation, e-Order and e-Office Note, moving the High Court closer to its goal of becoming a fully paperless court.

Its seamless integration with CIS eliminates redundancy and its scalable design serves as a model for other courts. The ICJS has been fully implemented, enabling seamless data exchange between judiciary and police. With CCTNS live in 219 Police Stations and 104 Higher Offices, the 22 District Court Complexes can now directly fetch metadata of FIRs and Charge-sheets online from the CCTNS database into the CIS, creating a unified criminal justice platform.

An Online RTI Portal has been developed to streamline the Right to Information process, and is currently in the final stage of making it live and hosting on the Cloud platform. The Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) is being effectively utilized to translate judgments into local languages like Urdu, enhancing accessibility for a wider audience. To date, 4,426 Supreme Court judgments and 60 High Court judgments have been translated into vernacular (Urdu) language. In alignment with a national initiative led by Supreme Court of India, the High Court has implemented a uniform Neutral Citation system for all its judgments, ensuring a standardized national pattern for legal referencing.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADHAKH

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan			
Non-Plan	99,83,00,000	1,15,87,00,000	1,08,85,00,000
Total	99,83,00,000	1,15,87,00,000	1,08,85,00,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **25**

Working Strength of Judges **15**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **14**

Highest **15**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **9,015**

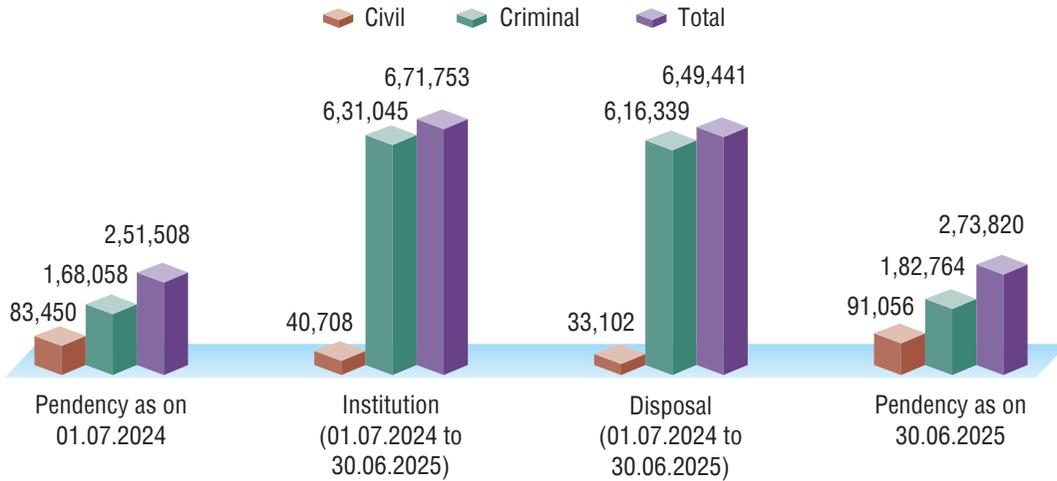
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	26,843	6,240	6,240	26,843
Company Matters	13	8	4	17
Contempt (Civil)	6,143	936	1,092	5,987
Review (Civil)	723	99	179	643
Matrimonial Matters	87	74	26	135
Arbitration Matters	445	216	163	498
Civil Revisions	315	173	192	296
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	165	347	63	449
Civil Appeals	1,012	408	422	998
Land Acquisition Matters	1,380	168	187	1,361
MACT Matters	1,464	242	84	1,622
Civil Suits (Original Side)	14	0	4	10
Other than above	2,466	1,225	756	2,935
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,014	638	682	970
Criminal Revisions	381	143	78	446
Bail Applications	609	636	738	507
Criminal Appeals	1,431	224	190	1,465
Death Sentence Reference	8	0	5	3
Contempt (Criminal)	26	5	18	13
Misc. Criminal Applications	4,009	2,441	1,829	4,621
Other than above	4,740	1,044	1,059	4,725

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	4,132
Criminal	6,661
Total	10,793



11

High Court of
JHARKHAND

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Anubha Rawat Choudhary

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deep Ak Roshan

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Kumar Choudhary

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ambuj Nath

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Prasad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Srivastava

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Rai

*As on 01.11.2025



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 06 March 1972 at Ranchi under the Letters Patents of Patna High Court which was made Permanent Bench w.e.f. 08 April, 1976. Initially, the High Court of Jharkhand had sanctioned strength of 12 Judges. At present, the sanctioned strength of Judges is 25. Presently, High Court of Jharkhand is housed in new High Court building at Dhurwa. Beautiful well-furnished chamber, ante-room, waiting room and room of personal assistant is attached to every Court Room. For smooth functioning of the judicial system, 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 with total 576 chambers, with additional 76 Chambers reserved for the Senior Advocates of the High Court. Two additional Barracks are being constructed for security personnel within the premises of the High Court of Jharkhand at Dhurwa, Ranchi. Seven new Morchas have been constructed within the premises of the High Court for the Court's security. Additional construction to house Baggage Scanner alongwith provision for frisking of visitors into the High Court premise is under progress at the entrance of the Court. The old building of High Court at Doranda, Ranchi, has been converted into Museum of Justice, Arbitration Centre and Mediation Centre.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

645 Courts Halls and 607 Residential accommodations for Judicial Officers are available within the State of Jharkhand (till July 2025). In addition, construction of 31 Courts Halls and 21 Residential units are in progress. Ongoing Projects (Court Building) includes 04 Court Building at Lohardaga, 10 Court building at Chakardharpur at Chibasa, 09 Court Building at Gumla. Judicial Infrastructure Development currently proposed and under active consideration (Court Building) includes 79 Court Hall at Dhanbad, 41 Court Hall at Deoghar, 61 Court Hall at Giridih, 48 Court Hall at Godda, 41 Court Hall at Palamau. Judicial Infrastructure Development in the year 2024-25 includes 08

Court Hall at Chakardharpur Sub-Divisional Court, Chaibasa, Gram Nyayalyas at Mandar (Ranchi), Jarmundi (Dumka) and Baharagora (Esat Singhbhum at Jamshedpur) and in the year 2025-26 08 Court Hall at Lohardaga. The State Government has proposed to establish maximum of 211 Gram Nyayalayas at intermediatery level of the Panchayat. Out of these, 06 Gram Nyayalayas at Madhupur, Bundu & Mander, Baharagora, Jarmundi, Jhumri Tilaiya have been notified by the State. 06 posts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) have been created for the same. Certain Administrative works were done by the SCMS Committee for reducing pendency in the District Courts. High Court of Jharkhand Gender Sensitization & Internal Complaints Committee under the aegis of High Court of Jharkhand



Front view of the High Court at Ranchi

organized a Workshop on “Gender Sensitization with focus on POSH Act, 2013 & related High Court of Jharkhand Regulations, 2021, on 20 March 2025. The process of fresh empanelment of learned Advocates to perform the Due diligence/Scrutiny is ongoing. In the Meeting of the Hon’ble Arrears Committee convened by Hon’ble Supreme Court of India on 04 March 2025 (through Video Conference), discussion on “Model Case flow management Rules for Trial Court, District Court, Appellate Court High Courts and to suggest a plan for reduction of arrears in the High Courts and District Courts”, was made. In the aforesaid meeting, the Model Action Plan for reduction of Arrears for High Courts was considered and it was resolved to adopt the Model Action Plan by this High Court as “Action Plan for High Court of Jharkhand”. Accordingly, a new heading of “Targeted Cases” has been introduced at the top of the Cause List to prioritise old cases which is operational since 01 July 2025.



Judicial Academy of Jharkhand conducted various training courses/ seminars including various workshops such as on qualitative disposal of motor accident claim cases, and training programmes on digitization. In the National Lok Adalat held on 14 December 2024, Jharkhand emerged as the top-performing State/ UT, achieving the highest disposal rate of 99.49%. In addition, in the category of pre-litigation cases, Jharkhand again secured the top position with the highest disposal rate of 99.59%. Similarly, in the National Lok Adalat held on 08 March 2025, Jharkhand achieved remarkable success by recording the highest disposal percentage in pre-litigation cases at 99.98%, and also securing the top position in total cases with the highest disposal percentage at 99.95%.

On 13 July, 2024 Virtual Inauguration of National Lok Adalat and SDLSC Nagar Untari, Garhwa & Felicitation of Children of Legal Literacy Clubs of Jharkhand was organized by Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA). It organised Legal Services cum Empowerment Camps in different parts of Jharkhand so as to educate primitive tribes and other weaker sections of the society of their legal rights and to ensure that they avail several government scheme benefits. In the said Camps, assets worth of 101.55 Crore Rupees were distributed amongst 279645 beneficiaries.

A State level 45-Day Special Campaign for children with disability was launched from Nyaya Sadan, JHALSA on 13 July 2024.

On 22 September 2024, the Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron-in-Chief and Executive Chairman, JHALSA visited “APNA GHAR”, an Old Age Home near Singh More in Ranchi. The event was part of a Legal Awareness Camp organized across the State of Jharkhand by JHALSA. On the occasion “ATAL CLINIC” was also inaugurated at APNA GHAR, Old Age Home,



Aerial view of the High Court

Ranchi. The clinic was established with the aim of providing accessible healthcare services to the inmates, and to holistic welfare and support for senior citizens. The primary objective of this camp was to raise awareness amongst senior citizens about their legal rights, as well as to connect the inmates of old age homes with the medical and Government welfare schemes available to them. Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Service Authority, Jamshedpur and District Administration, East Singhbhum organized a State Level Legal Service cum Empowerment Camp in Ghatsila Civil Court premise on 11 January 2025. 74 Legal Literacy Clubs in DAV Schools of Jharkhand were virtually inaugurated on 23 February 2025. A Special Lok Adalat on Negotiable

Instruments (NI) Act and Matrimonial Cases organized by all District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) of Jharkhand on 22 February 2025 under the aegis of JHALSA. A State Level Legal Service cum Empowerment Camp for Primitive Tribes and Underprivileged sections was organized by JHALSA on 01 March 2025 at DVC Football Ground, Chandrapura in Bokaro.

On the occasion a significant event took place with the virtual inauguration of the National Lok Adalat for all District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) of Jharkhand. This occasion also marked an awareness programme on the occasion of International Women's Day. On 23 March 2025, the 5th State Level Meet of DLSAs



of Jharkhand was organized under the auspices of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority from 10.30 a.m. On this occasion, Legal Aid Clinic at Amity Law School, Amity University and Institute of Legal Studies, Ranchi University were virtually inaugurated.

JHALSA proactively organized a 40-hour Mediation Training Programme from 26 April 2025 to 30 April 2025. As per direction of NALSA and in connection with the 3rd Under Trial Review Committee (UTRC) Meeting, the Member Secretary, JHALSA conducted Online Pre-Review and Post-Review Meetings with the Secretaries of all District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) of Jharkhand on 11 April 2025 and 24th April 2025,

respectively. In a step towards strengthening the grassroots legal aid mechanism and promoting legal awareness, the JHALSA organized a 5-Day Para Legal Volunteer (PLV) Training Programme for law students from 19 April 2025 to 23 April 2025 at Nyaya Sadan, JHALSA, Ranchi. Virtual Inauguration of National Lok Adalat and State Level Legal Services-cum-Empowerment Camp was organized by Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority at Nagar Bhawan, Lohardaga on 10 May 2025. A Legal Literacy-cum-Empowerment Camp was organized by DLSA, Lohardaga under the aegis of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority on 03 May 2025 at Lohardaga. It also organized a State Level Legal Services-cum-Empowerment Camp at Birsa College Auditorium, Khunti. The camp aimed to provide legal aid and create awareness about government welfare schemes and legal rights among the citizens. During the said Legal Services cum Empowerment Camp assets worth around Rs 18 crore were distributed among 300 beneficiaries. World Elder Abuse Awareness Day on June 15, 2025 was observed by all 24 DLSAs of Jharkhand under the aegis of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority. On the occasion of International Yoga Day a Yoga camp was organized in the Auditorium of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority on 21 June 25.

Technological Accomplishments

Neutral Citation Project for citing High Court's Final Orders/Judgments has been implemented in High Court of Jharkhand from 02 April 2025. A dashboard has been created and made available on the official website of High Court of Jharkhand for displaying details of amount lying unclaimed or without disbursement under the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals or the Courts dealing with MACT matters and Labour Courts of State of Jharkhand. In order to expedite the Scanning & Digitization of Court Records at District and

Sub-Divisional Courts of the State of Jharkhand, High Court of Jharkhand has entrusted Scanning and Digitization work to an external agency on a pilot basis in four District Courts of the State of Jharkhand namely: Ranchi, Jamtara, Gumla and Bokaro. The work also entails making at least three courts in the cadres of District Judge, Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Civil Judge (Senior Division) in these pilot Districts to run in paperless mode. In order to leverage technology to improve the efficiency and speed of the judicial process in District and Sub-divisional Courts of Jharkhand, an assortment of New Hardware items has been supplied to Court Rooms/ Court Complexes. The Hardware items supplied includes Desktop Computers, MFD Printers, Scanners, Display Monitors, Projector with Screen, Touch Screen Kiosks, Video Conferencing Systems, Speaker with Mic, PTZ Camera, LAN Nodes, Document Visualizers, DG Set, UPS etc.. 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. Provision for online payment of Court fees, fines, penalties and Judicial Deposits through <https://pay.ecourts.gov.in/> has been made operational in High Court of Jharkhand as well as in the District Courts of Jharkhand. Scanning & Digitization of Court Records is undergoing in High Court of Jharkhand. In order to extend the Citizen Centric Facilities to the common mass, Information Kiosks have been installed in various District & Sub-divisional Court Complexes. e-Sewa Kendra has been set up at High Court of Jharkhand and all District and Sub-divisional Courts of State of Jharkhand, as a one stop centre to easy access basic information pertaining to Judicial functioning, VC facility, access to cause-list, daily order sheets, next date of hearing, copy of judgments and orders pronounced by the Courts etc. High Court of Jharkhand as well as all the District Courts of the State are providing various updates regarding

the status of cases to the litigants and lawyers on the mobile numbers registered in CIS Software. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented in the District Courts of Jharkhand. Smartphones with internet connectivity 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. 213 VC System at various District and Sub-divisional Courts of State of Jharkhand and 82 VC System for Jails of Jharkhand have been provided by State Government in order to enable e-trail of cases. A Software has been developed for convenience of the Advocates/Litigants and a module for online view of defective filing has been provided in High Court of Jharkhand website to view online the defects of their filed cases. Facility for applying online for certified copy of Orders and Judgments is available in the High Court of Jharkhand with online payment facility.

Facility for applying online for certified copy of Orders and Judgments is available in the High Court of Jharkhand with online payment facility. Software for maintaining the data of Judicial Officers has been developed with an objective to maintain bio-data and other details of State Judicial Officer's. Vigilance Software has been developed with an objective to maintain data for impartial assessment of the character, conduct, capabilities and performance of the Judicial Officers. An Android Mobile Application of High Court has been launched which can be used for accessing various Applications/ Modules/ Menu available in official website of High Court of Jharkhand. A QR directory of e-Services has been released through which one can avail the e-Services. The work of scanning/digitization / storage and integrated retrieval of case files in the High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi for Paperless

Court is in-progress. Total 1,69,89,587 case files pages have been scanned, digitized and uploaded in the DMS (Document Management System) Application Software for Paperless Court.

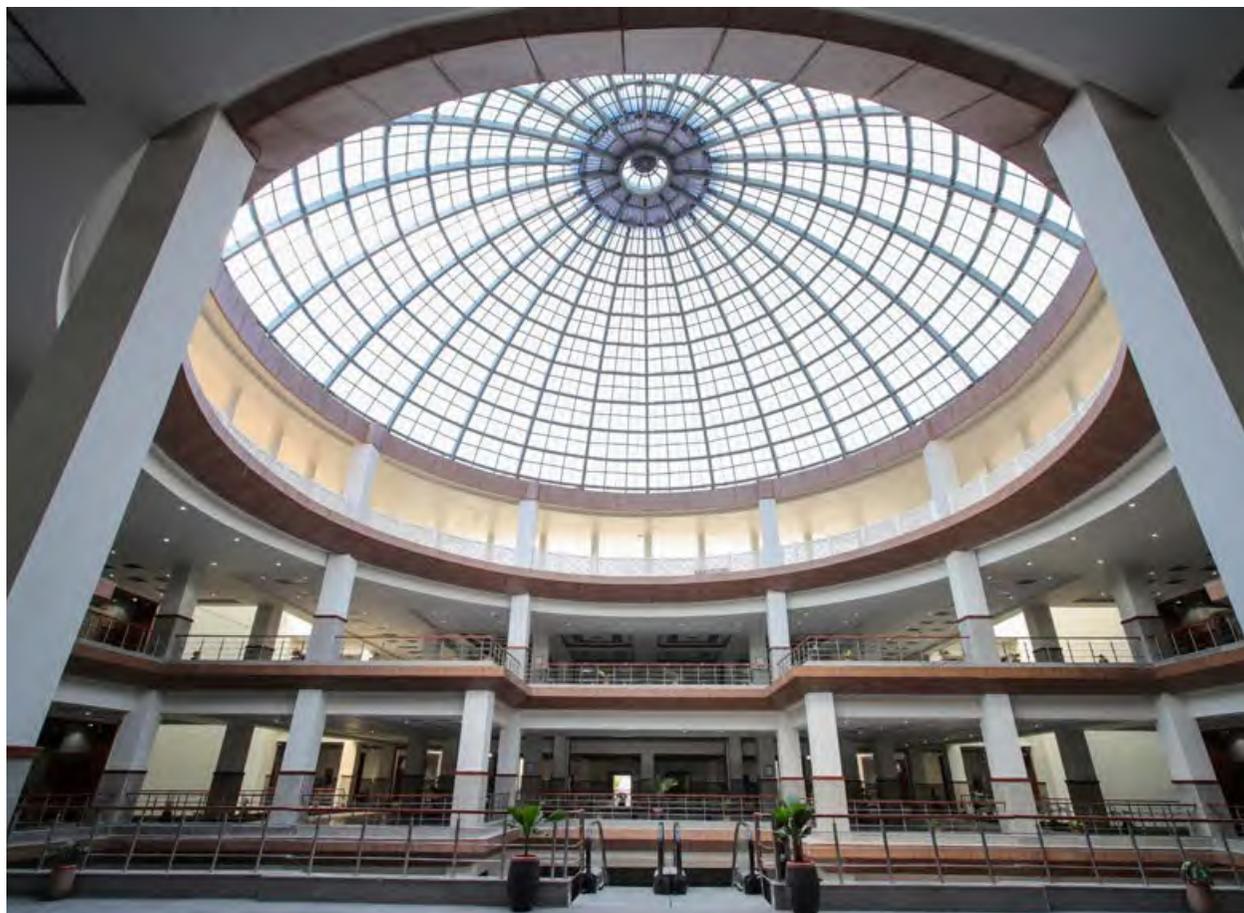
Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) West Singhbhum

The Judgeship of West Singhbhum, headquartered at Chaibasa, stands as a pillar of justice in the tribal heartland of Jharkhand. The region, once part of one of the oldest districts of Bihar, became part of Jharkhand after the state's formation in 2000. The original Singhbhum district was divided in 1990 into East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur) and West Singhbhum

(Chaibasa) and further bifurcated in 2001 when Seraikella-Kharsawan was carved out. The name Singhbhum is believed to be derived either from the 'Rajas of Porahat' or from the tribal deity 'Singbonga' worshiped by the Ho people. Archaeological findings at Chaibasa, Benisagar and Chakradharpur point to the antiquity of civilization in this region. Chaibasa holds a special place in India's freedom struggle as the land of Birsa Munda, the legendary tribal leader. West Singhbhum is also home to the Saranda Forest, Asia's largest sal forest and a treasure trove of biodiversity.

The uniqueness and peculiarities of this Judgeship lie in its distinctive role as the custodian of tribal rights, particularly through the enforcement of the CNT Act and other protective legislation that preserve tribal land, customs



Internal view of the High Court Building



Court Room of the High Court

and identity. It harmonizes tribal tradition with statutory provisions in matters such as succession, marriage and land disputes, ensuring justice while respecting age-old practices. Being the richest district of Jharkhand in terms of availability of minerals, it also deals extensively with cases related to mining, environment, land acquisition and labour. The linguistic and cultural diversity of the region further shapes its functioning, with proceedings conducted in Ho, Mundari, Sadri and Hindi through interpreters to ensure inclusivity and accessibility. From customary disputes to environmental litigation, from land rights to labour welfare, its docket reflects a wide spectrum of India's socio-legal realities. By adjudicating disputes rooted in historical struggles for land and livelihood, the Judgeship acts as a bridge between tribal heritage and constitutional justice.

The judicial role of the West Singhbhum Judgeship is defined by its commitment to bringing justice closer to marginalized tribal

communities living in remote forested areas. Most litigants here face challenges such as poverty, illiteracy, lack of legal awareness, poor connectivity and the shadow of Left-Wing Extremism, which make access to courts particularly difficult. To overcome these barriers, the Judgeship undertakes several innovative measures. Free and competent legal aid is provided through the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), assisted by panel advocates and trained paralegal volunteers. Justice is made accessible through Lok Adalats, Mediation, Permanent Lok-Adalat, Legal aid clinics, One-stop centre and Legal Awareness Camps organized in interior villages. Programmes are often conducted in local tribal languages through an interpreter to ensure understanding and participation. Special focus is given to sensitive areas like child rights, women's issues, forest rights and Maoist-related cases, with emphasis on fairness, security and speedy disposal, making the institution a true symbol of access to justice in Jharkhand's tribal heartland. Setting up

a sub-divisional court in Chakradharpur recently in July 2024 is another step to bring the common downtrodden people closer to the door of justice.

b) Ranchi

Ranchi, the former seat of the Circuit Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Patna and presently, the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand, boasts of a rich tradition and culture of legal activities. Apart from being the principal seats for High Courts, it also has a long standing district level judgeship since several decades. A court of Munsif in the Chhotanagpur region used to sit in Ranchi and the powers of Sub Judge were exercised by the Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, who was later renamed as Deputy Commissioner apart from the Magistrates who exercised both executive and judicial functions. In 1861, the office of then Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi was renamed with the nomenclature of Judicial Commissioner and was vested with the powers to hold sessions trials and hear appeals in the civil side. Another office was created for the powers exercised by the Deputy Commissioner in the civil side. Post creation of the Circuit Bench of the Patna High Court and Jharkhand High Court, a number of Judicial Commissioners even went on to be elevated as Justices of the High Courts. The nomenclature of Judicial Commissioner, for the Principal District and Sessions Judge of Ranchi still continues and it is the only such office functioning all over the nation.

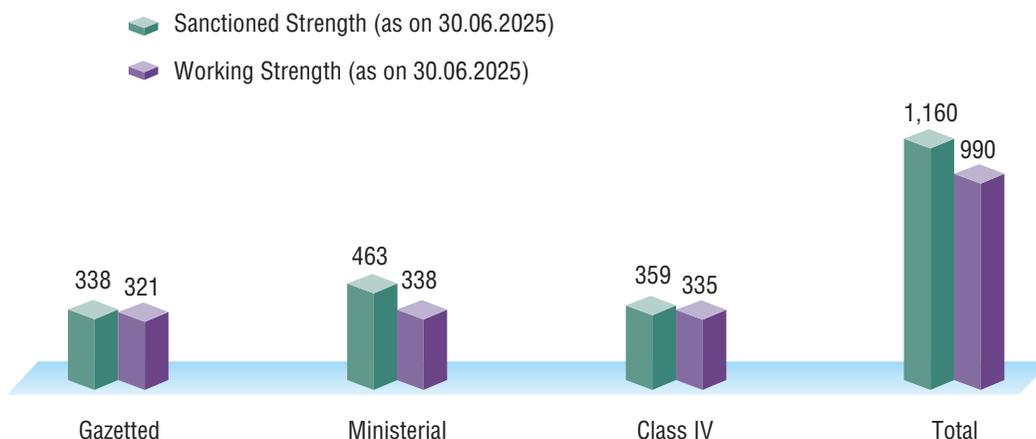
Ranchi was the largest of the districts in the Chotanagpur region and Ranchi judgeship previously had the present judgeships of Gumla, Lohardagga, Khunti and Simdega as its

subdivisions. The separate judgeships of Gumla, Lohardagga, Simdega, and Khunti, came into existence in the years 1987, 2001, 2001, and 2014, respectively. At present, projects for one sub divisional court at Bundu and one Gram Nyayalaya at Bundu, are underway and a Gram Nyayalaya was inaugurated at mander on 14 July 2024. The Juvenile Justice board is situated at Dumerdaga, Ranchi and Railway Court is situated at Railway station Ranchi. The other facilities i.e. Dispensary, Post office and ATM of SBI are available in the premises of Civil Court Ranchi.

The Civil Courts Ranchi started functioning in the present Main Building in the year 1952, and later on 10 Courts Magistrate Building, CBI Courts Buildings, Fast Track Courts Buildings and 40 Courts Buildings were dedicated to the judgeship in the year 1985, 2001, 2002 and 2020 respectively. Ranchi judgeship has a robust infrastructure with fully equipped court rooms, video conferencing facilities, lifts, creche, renewable solar energy sources, conference halls, bar association buildings and other facilities. The judgeship also has separate e-court video conferencing trial court, which was the second of its kind in the nation, when it was inaugurated. It has wide range connectivity with jails all over the country and is an effective example of use of technology in the justice delivery system. The judgeship also has been a pioneer in terms of adapting to the latest technological updates being developed for ensuring ease of access to justice to the litigants, bar and public, at large. At present, Ranchi judgeship is functioning at the strength of 54 judges including the Principal Judicial Commissioner.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	1,47,91,30,000	1,93,37,85,000	1,96,22,61,000
Total	1,47,91,30,000	1,93,37,85,000	1,96,22,61,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	25
Working Strength of Judges	15

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	14
Highest	19

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	15,601
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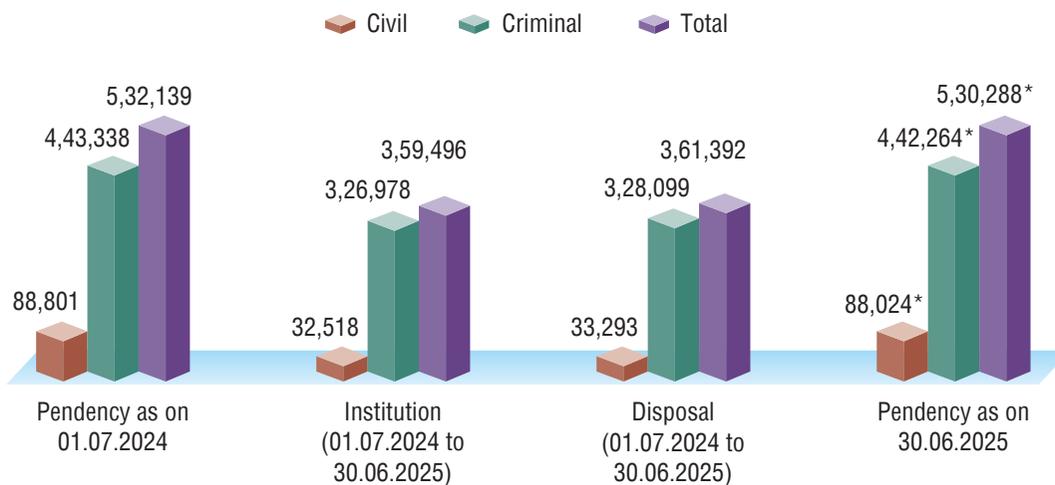
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	19,668	5,648	6,924	18,392
Company Matters	22	0	9	13
Contempt (Civil)	1,654	1,399	1,253	1,800
Review (Civil)	381	126	117	390
Matrimonial Matters	24	4	8	20
Arbitration Matters	52	38	51	39
Civil Revisions	176	44	82	138
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	220	12	46	186
Civil Appeals	3,602	389	1,070	2,921
Land Acquisition Matters	2,557	618	1,005	2,170
MACT Matters	1,899	355	422	1,832
Civil Suits (Original Side)	12	10	6	16
Other than above	4,968	1,853	2,559	4,262
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,038	931	1,248	721
Criminal Revisions	4,477	1,115	1,165	4,427
Bail Applications	4,567	18,108	20,268	2,407
Criminal Appeals	25,478	2,397	2,116	25,759
Death Sentence Reference	21	2	11	12
Contempt (Criminal)	17	3	19	1
Misc. Criminal Applications	8,333	2,925	4,043	7,215
Other than above	508	131	21	618

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



* Data revised by the High Court

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	6,666
Criminal	27,597
Total	34,263



12

High Court of
KARNATAKA

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

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vibhu Bakhru, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Anu Sivaraman

Hon'ble Smt. Justice K.S. Mudagal

Hon'ble Shri Justice Jayant Banerji

Hon'ble Shri Justice D.K. Singh

Hon'ble Shri Justice S.G. Pandit

Hon'ble Shri Justice R. Devdas

Hon'ble Shri Justice B.M. Shyam Prasad

Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Sunil Dutt Yadav

Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Nawaz

Hon'ble Shri Justice H.T. Narendra Prasad

Hon'ble Shri Justice H.P. Sandesh

Hon'ble Shri Justice S.R. Krishna Kumar

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok S. Kinagi

Hon'ble Shri Justice Suraj Govindaraj

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sachin S. Magadum

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti M.

Hon'ble Shri Justice R. Nataraj

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pradeep Singh Yerur

Hon'ble Shri Justice M. Nagaprasanna

Hon'ble Shri Justice M.I. Arun

Hon'ble Shri Justice E.S. Indires

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ravi V. Hosmani

Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Vishwajith Shetty

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Lalitha Kanneganti

Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Amarannavar

Hon'ble Smt. Justice M.G. Uma

Hon'ble Shri Justice V. Srishananda

Hon'ble Shri Justice Hanchate Sanjeevumar

Hon'ble Shri Justice M.G.S. Kamal

Hon'ble Smt. P. Sree Sudha

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Chillakur Sumalatha

Hon'ble Shri Justice Anant Ramanath Hegde

Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Rachaiah

Hon'ble Smt. Justice K.S. Hemalekha

Hon'ble Dr. Justice K. Manmadha Rao

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Tara Vitasta Ganju

Hon'ble Shri Justice C.M. Poonacha

Hon'ble Shri Justice G. Basavaraja

Hon'ble Shri Justice C.M. Joshi

Hon'ble Shri Justice Umesh M. Adiga

Hon'ble Shri Justice Venkatesh Naik T.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vijaykumar A. Patil

Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajesh Rai K.

Hon'ble Shri Justice K.V. Aravind

Hon'ble Shri Justice T.M. Nadaf

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Geetha K.B.

Hon'ble Shri Justice B. Muralidhara Pai

Hon'ble Shri Justice Tyagaraja N. Inavally

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

On the green, sprawling lawns of Cubbon Park is the Attara Kacheri, which is the home of the Principal Bench of High Court of Karnataka. It is in the heart of the City of Bangalore (now Bengaluru), opposite Vidhana Soudha, which houses the State Legislature, and the Secretariat. The building, Attara Kacheri, has a unique history, in that, all the three organs of the State of the erstwhile Princely State of Mysore, namely, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary were all located in it. Even after independence, the building continued to retain its character till Vidhana Soudha was built. In due course of time, the Victorian building was extended and refurbished.

Initially, administration of justice in 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 under Chief Court Regulation (1) of 1884, which was passed under Mysore Act of 1884 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III on 28 May 1884. A resolution was tabled at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December 1928 proposing that the Chief Court may be designated as “The High Court of Judicature of Mysore”. The Bill was introduced, and after discussion, a final note was submitted by the Dewan of Mysore, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, to Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, who approved the change as “High Court of Mysore” by his order dated 30 January 1929. Since then, High Court of Mysore exercised its jurisdiction over the former princely State of Mysore, and was continued as a High Court of Part-B State of Mysore till 26 January 1950, on which date, the Constitution of India was enforced. 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 01 November 1973. Subsequently, a decision was taken to set up a Circuit Bench at Dharwad, and another Circuit Bench at Gulbarga (now Kalaburagi) i.e., one in former Bombay – Karnataka region, and another in Hyderabad – Karnataka region. 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.

Subsequently, in early nineteen nineties, a new construction was put up, parallel to, and as a replica of Attara Kacheri, and attached to the Attara Kacheri. The new annexe of the Attara Kacheri was inaugurated in mid 1995, and from early 1996 onwards, Courts started functioning therein, except the Court of the Chief Justice, which is on the second floor of the Attara Kacheri, in the existing building. Initially, the Chief Justice’s Court was also on the first floor, but in the year 1989, the second floor was refurbished and made ready to be used as the Chief Justice’s Court. The Chamber of the Chief Justice, Conference Hall and other facilities are on the same floor. Thus, Attara Kacheri has had a glorious existence of nearly one-and-a-half centuries.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

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 various laws like Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Women and Children etc. 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. Judicial Process Re-engineering (JPR) for BPR (Business Process Re-engineering) Report and report suggesting amendments to Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice and Karnataka Criminal Rules of Practice is completed.

The Karnataka Mediation Centre, Bengaluru, recorded significant progress during the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. A total of 13,363 cases were referred to the Centre, out of which 10,268 cases were mediated. Of these, 6,255 cases were successfully settled, while 4,013 cases could not be settled. Additionally, 156 cases resulted in reunion of the parties. Overall, the Centre achieved a success ratio of 61%, reflecting the effectiveness of mediation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. From July 2024 to June 2025, Karnataka Mediation Centre has conducted 10 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. In July 2024, a role play titled "Avalokana" was performed by the trainee mediators of KMC. In August 2024, a session was

held on matrimonial disputes affecting the health of the family and adversely impacting children and society at large. September 2024 focused on the subject of mediation in e-commerce. In November 2024, the topic of humor in conflict was discussed, followed in December 2024 by a case study and discussion. January 2025 included deliberations on changing dimensions in mediation in view of the Mediation Act, 2023, while in February 2025, the theme was the changing dimension of mediation as an inclusive topic. In March 2025, the role of women mediators in mediation was highlighted, and in April 2025, a session was conducted on difficulties faced in mediation. Finally, in June 2025, the programme addressed the Mediation Act, 2023 and allied family laws.

On 19 March 2025, 76 Trainee Judicial Officers and 2 faculty members of Chandigarh Judicial Academy visited the Centre as a part of their training Programme and they were briefed by the Director of Karnataka Mediation Centre (KMC) about the mediation process, structure and functioning of the centre.

On 17 September 2024, the Director, Deputy Director, Mediators and Staff of Karnataka Mediation Centre Participated in the National Campaign "Swachhata Hi Seva campaign-2024" under the main theme "Swabhav Swachhata-Sanskar Swachhata". A specialized training session on the Adalat AI tool was conducted on 19 September 2024 at the conference hall of Karnataka Mediation Centre, Bengaluru. The session was aimed to introduce the Adalat AI tool and its core features. On 21 June 2025 symbolizing the importance of Yoga in the quest

of holistic living and to introduce individuals to Yoga regardless of their proficiency and to create an inclusive environment, Karnataka Mediation Centre celebrated the International yoga Day inviting all the judicial officers and staff of Nyaya Degula Building. As on 30 June 2024, the pendency stood at 1,045 cases. Between 01 July 2024 and 30 June 2025, 627 new cases were instituted or filed, making the total number of cases available for disposal 1,672. During the same period, 523 cases were disposed of. Consequently, the pendency of cases as on 30 June 2025 stood at 1,149.

During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, a total of 523 cases were disposed of. Out of these, 150 cases resulted in final awards, 41 cases were settled, 44 cases were terminated, and 246 cases were closed or withdrawn. Further, 42 cases ended in ex-parte awards, while no case was disposed of on preliminary issues. National Lok Adalats are held regularly for settlement of cases pending before the Courts as also for pre-litigation cases from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, in all 1,56,50,520 cases have been settled in the National Lok Adalats throughout the State. On 01 July 2024, Karnataka State



Dharwad Bench of the High Court

Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, District Administration, Zilla Panchayat, District Health and Family Welfare Department (Mental Health Section), M.E.I. Polytechnic College NSS and Red Cross, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru jointly organized “International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking” at M.E.I. Polytechnic College, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru. On 16 July 2024, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru in association with SAATHI organized “Program Management Meeting C19rm: CBO Strengthening and Legal Literacy” programme



at Golden Metro Hotel, Bengaluru. On 30 July 2024 Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, District Administration, Zilla Panchayat and Women & Child Development Department jointly organized “Anti Human Trafficking Day” programme at Sambrama Auditorium, Women & Child Development Department, Bengaluru. On 12 August 2024, Juvenal Justice Committee and POCSO Committee, High Court of Karnataka in co-ordination with Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, Karnataka Judicial Academy, Home Department, Department of Women & Child Development, Directorate of Child Protection, Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, State Commissioner for Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, NIMHANS, UNICEF and NGOs organized “State Level Annual Stakeholders Consultations on the Protection of Children with Disabilities, 2024” programme at Auditorium, Karnataka Judicial Academy, Bengaluru. On 15 September 2024, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, Karnataka Lokayukta, Bengaluru, District Legal Services Authority, Tumakur, District Administration, Forest Department and Advocate’s Association, Madhugiri jointly organized “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” programme at Madhugiri Betta and Court Premises, Madhugiri, Tumakur District. On 19 October 2024, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru and Human Rights & Anti-Corruption Forum, Delhi in Collaboration with Government First Grade Women’s College, Pavagada jointly organized “Legal Awareness Programme on Women & Child Related Laws” programme at Government First Grade Women’s College, Pavagada. On 09 November 2024, High Court of Karnataka, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, DLSA Bengaluru Urban, DLSA Bengaluru Rural and Advocate’s Association Bengaluru organized “National Legal Services Day - 2024” programme

at Patron-in-Chief hall, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru. On 26 November 2024, High Court of Karnataka, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, DLSA Bengaluru Urban, DLSA Bengaluru Rural and Advocate's Association Bengaluru organized "Constitution Day - 2024" programme at Patron-in-Chief hall, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru. On 03 January 2025, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority and Human Rights and Anti-Corruption Brigade, HQ Delhi organized "World Human Rights Day" programme at R.T. Nagar Public School, Singanayakanahalli, Yalahanka, Bengaluru.

On 05 February 2025 at 10:00 a.m. Karnataka State Legal Services Authority and Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society, organized "Refresher Training for Panel Advocates on HIV/ Aids" at Meeting Hall, Arogya Soudha, 2nd floor, Bengaluru. On 01 March 2025 at 10:30 a.m. Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority, Udupi, Advocate's Bar Association, Udupi and MAHE organized "Inauguration of Legal Services Clinic" at T.M.A. Pai Hall, 1st floor, KMC Administrative Building, Manipal, Udupi. On 07 April 2025 at 10.00 a.m. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuron Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, Health and Family Welfare Department, Bengaluru, District Legal Services Authority, Chikkamagaluru and District Health and Family Welfare Department, Chikkamagaluru, organized "World Health Day, 2025" (Theme: "Healthy beginnings, promising futures") at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Bhavan, Tarikere, Chikkamagaluru District.

On 12 June 2025, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, High Court Legal Services Committee, Bengaluru, Department of Women and Child Development, Forest Department,



Principal Bench of the High Court, Bengaluru

B.B.M.P. and Horticulture Department jointly organized "World Environment Day" programme at Balbhavan, Cubbon Park, Bengaluru. On 21 June 2025, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, Advocate's Association, Bengaluru, Parivarthana Foundation and Water for Voiceless jointly organized "International Day of Yoga" programme at near Central Portico, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru. On 25 June 2025, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority and Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society, organized "Refresher Training for Panel Advocates on HIV/ Aids" at Meeting Hall, Arogya Soudha, 2nd floor, Bengaluru. On 19 July 2025, Karnataka



State Legal Services Authority and Karnataka Judicial Academy, Bengaluru organized “Training Programme to the Chairpersons and members of Permanent Lok Adalat” training programme at Karnataka Judicial Academy, Bengaluru. Under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, on 26 July 2025 Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Bengaluru and District Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru Urban jointly organized inauguration “Free Legal Services Clinic (For Defence Personnel, Ex-Servicemen & Their Family Members)” programme at Rajya Sainik Board, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa

Bhavan, Bengaluru. On 30 July 2025, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru, District Legal Services Authority, Bengaluru Urban and B.B.M.P., Bengaluru, organized Observance of “Anti-Human Trafficking Day” & “Sexual Exploitation of Women & Child” Awareness programme at High School and Combined Pre-University College, Herohalli, Byadarahalli, Bengaluru.

The Karnataka Judicial Academy conducted several Induction Trainings, Foundation Trainings, Workshops and Refresher Training for District Judges, Senior Civil Judges, Civil Judges, Staff of High Court of Karnataka and District

Judiciary, Advocates / Advocate Clerks and Other Government Officials. The Academy organized a series of discourses under the banner of 'KJA's Silver Jubilee Lecture Series' with the aim to provide a platform for sharing of knowledge, insights and experiences and thereby to enrich the judicial fraternity. The Karnataka Judicial Academy hosted and organized "Sharing of Best Practices Program" one week programme for 60 newly appointed Trainee Civil Judges of 2024 Batch of Maharashtra Judicial Academy from 05 December 2024 to 12 December 2024. The Family Courts Committee, Supreme Court of India in association with High Court of Karnataka and Karnataka Judicial Academy, Bengaluru convened the 6th Southern Zone Regional Conference on "Family: The Basis of Indian Society" on 12 - 13 April 2025 in Karnataka Judicial Academy, Auditorium.

Technological Accomplishments

High Court of Karnataka has taken up a project for implementation of Computer Network up-gradation including active and passive network components on a turnkey basis in the High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru and Benches at Dharwad and Kalaburagi in order to place secured network system accompanied by SOC (Security Operations Center) and NOC (Network Operations Center) to ensure cyber security or information security. It has taken up to establishing War Room/Command Room in the High Court to monitor CCTV surveillance installed in the District Courts and to monitor the performance of Trial Courts of the State judiciary and also to monitor cyber incidence if any, in the Benches. High Court of Karnataka has taken steps for revamping of the 12-Year-Old Video Conference System (Codec-based) supplied by the Center for e-Governance in the year 2012 to a Modern Digital Video Conference System in the Conference Hall, Principal Bench of the High Court of Karnataka,

Bengaluru. It has taken up the project of adopting AI tool called as AI Adalath for the purpose of dictation (voice to text), translation and transcription as well as for recording of evidence for High Court and District Judiciary in its efforts to adopt emerging technologies. Also, in order to enable the Hon'ble Judges to make bulk signatures of repetitive daily orders or common orders it has introduced e-Sign/Digi Sign facility so that it reduces the burden of manually signing the daily orders and the same can be substituted with digital sign or e-Sign and also it attaches integrity to document with authenticity.

The High Court of Karnataka in order to accomplish one of the agenda of ease of doing business integrated the Civil Court database of the District Judiciary with land record database; such integration has been done with Bhoomi Project for Agricultural properties, e-Aasthi for Urban Properties and e-Swathu for Rural Properties. Also to digitize the existing Service Registers of all the Government Servants into Electronic Service Registers (ESR), High Court of Karnataka has undertaken the work of scanning and digitizing of Service Registers of the existing employees of this office.

High Court of Karnataka has taken steps for procurement of the DSC Tokens to provide the same to the CMO-Admin, CMO-Accounts and Copying Examiner of each establishment of Karnataka District Judiciary for the purpose of e-Office, Issuance of Certified Copies and for Digitalization of Document Purpose, as a part of Phase – III of e-Courts Project. High Court of Karnataka has undertaken the project of replacement of 8 year old fingerprint biometric installed at High Court of Karnataka, including the Principal Bench at Bengaluru and the Benches at Dharwad and Kalaburagi to new advanced facial and fingerprint biometric devices, under the buy-Back Scheme for the existing old biometric

devices in an environmentally responsible method of disposal of old devices in compliance with e-waste management regulations. The new devices feature advanced facial and fingerprint recognition algorithms, faster processing speeds and enhanced durability; also, enabling compatibility with existing IT infrastructure and seamless integration with High Court network systems.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Bidar

The Bidar Judicial Unit comprises a comprehensive network of courts functioning at the district and taluk levels. These courts ensure efficient delivery of justice across the district. This judicial framework facilitates timely and decentralized access to legal redress for citizens across the district. Bidar district is strategically positioned in the Deccan Plateau, historically played a pre-eminent role in Deccan history. The District Court Complex in Bidar is equipped with modern facilities to support judicial operations and enhance accessibility. From its heritage building to its modern-day legal framework and infrastructure, the District and Sessions Court, Bidar, plays a vital role in the region's judicial landscape, serving as a beacon of law and order in Karnataka's northern frontier.

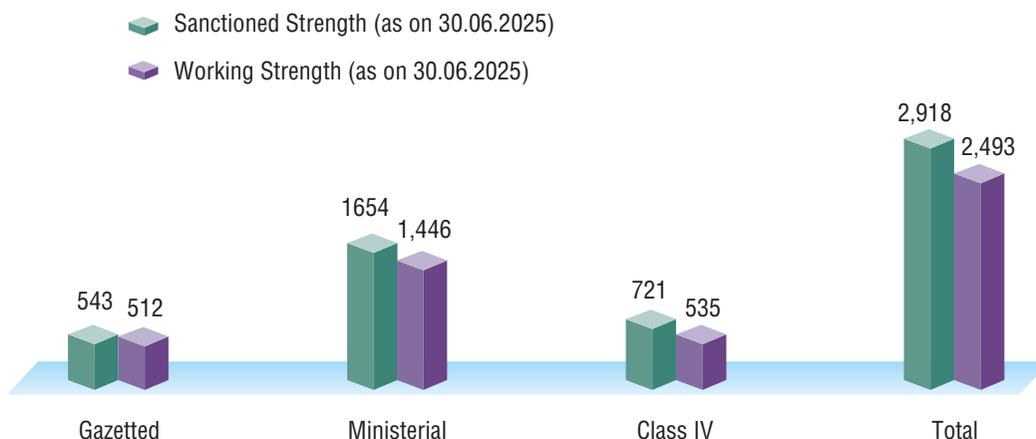
b) Gadag

Gadag district, located in northern Karnataka, is a region rich in history and culture, tracing its roots back to the Chalukyan era. The district is renowned for its ancient temples and monuments, including the famous Trikuteshwara temple complex, which houses shrines dedicated

to Shiva, Brahma, and Surya. The Saraswathi temple is notable for its intricately carved pillars, exemplifying the exquisite Chalukyan artistry. The historic Veeranarayana temple, linked to the celebrated poet Kumara Vyasa, further highlights the district's cultural significance. Gadag is also home to natural treasures such as the Magadi Bird Sanctuary and Magadi Tank, underscoring its ecological diversity. Originally a taluka within the Dharwad district, Gadag became an independent district on 24 August 1997, along with its twin city Betageri, which together form the Gadag-Betageri Municipal Council. The judicial system in Gadag has developed steadily to meet the needs of its growing population. The Principal District & Sessions Court was established in 1999 and began functioning in 2000, becoming a permanent court in 2005. Since then, additional courts have been instituted, including the Additional District and Sessions Court and the Family Court in 2013, alongside several permanent Civil Judge and JMFC courts serving Gadag and surrounding taluks. Temporary courts, such as those in Mundargi, Gajendragad, and Shirahatti, operate as itinerant courts to ensure wider judicial reach within the district. In April 2015, the New District Court Complex was inaugurated in Gadag, housing six courts with several others operating in the old complex. This modern infrastructure includes: Witness lounges, An Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) center, Case Records Room (CRR), Judicial Service Centre, Video Conference facilities, Legal Aid Clinics, E-sewa helpdesks, and self-service kiosks. Public services are enhanced through complaint and suggestion boxes, a dedicated helpline, SMS notifications for advocates, and comprehensive legal aid services to support transparency and accessibility. Gadag district harmoniously blends its illustrious historical heritage with a modern, responsive judicial system.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	3,60,63,19,000	3,77,15,05,000	3,85,69,19,000
Total	3,60,63,19,000	3,77,15,05,000	3,85,69,19,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **62**

Working Strength of Judges **45**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **45**

Highest **50**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **16,825**

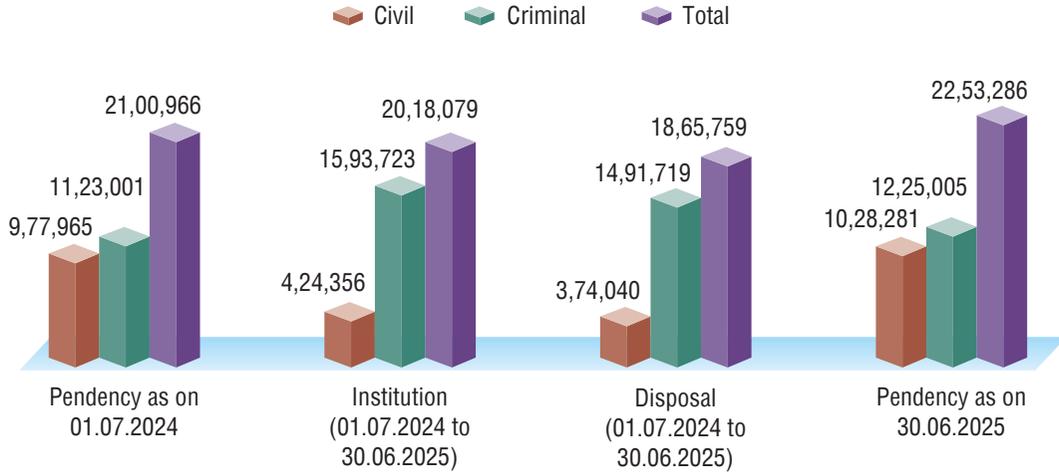
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	91,471	52,861	40,284	1,04,048
Company Matters	2,502	1,191	642	3,051
Contempt (Civil)	2,162	2,409	1,927	2,644
Review (Civil)	2,680	1,988	1,981	1,979
Matrimonial Matters	3,322	994	390	3,926
Arbitration Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Revisions	3,923	2,731	2,245	5,117
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,595	411	579	2,427
Civil Appeals	68,477	15,331	15,825	67,983
Land Acquisition Matters	11,647	7,154	3,860	14,941
MACT Matters	47,318	10,301	11,467	46,152
Civil Suits (Original Side)	15	4	0	19
Other than above	4,996	3,395	2,253	6,138
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	-	-	-	-
Criminal Revisions	7,722	2,641	3,727	6,636
Bail Applications	2,811	6,218	6,911	2,118
Criminal Appeals	18,095	4,008	2,963	19,140
Death Sentence Reference	12	9	3	18
Contempt (Criminal)	33	7	16	24
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	20,977	17,863	10,213	28,627

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	42,846
Criminal	30,284
Total	73,130



13

High Court of
KERALA

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

Hon'ble Shri Justice Nitin Jamdar, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque

Hon'ble Dr. Justice A. K. Jayasankaran Nambiar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Narendran

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan V.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sathish Ninan

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan Ramachandran

Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Natarajan

Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. G. Arun

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Nagaresh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. S. Dias

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. V. Kunhikrishnan

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. R. Ravi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bechu Kurian Thomas

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopinath P.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Murali Purushothaman

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ziyad Rahman A. A.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Babu

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Kauser Edappagath

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Badharudeen

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Viju Abraham

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Nias C. P.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basant Balaji

Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Jayachandran

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shoba Annamma Eapen

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Johnson John

Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Girish

Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Pratheep Kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.A. Abdul Hakhim

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syam Kumar V.M.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harisankar V. Menon

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Manu

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Easwaran S.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.M. Manoj

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M.B. Snehalatha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Krishna Kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.V. Jayakumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muralee Krishna S.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jobin Sebastian

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.V. Balakrishnan

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Kerala came into being on 01 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

There was inauguration and commencement of four Special Courts, namely, Special Designated Court under BUDS Act for trial of Popular Finance Scam cases, Alappuzha, on 17 August 2024; Special Court for trial of offences under the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Ernakulam, on 17 August 2024; Special Court of Judicial Magistrate of First Class, for the trial of cases under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, Kollam on 20 November 2024; and Additional District & Sessions Court (Special Court) for trial of Puttingal Devi Temple Fireworks mishap case, Kollam, on 10 December 2024. Kerala High Court Arbitration Centre was established on 17 August 2024, in the High Court Building with a view to popularize arbitration as one of the effective alternative dispute resolution methods among the public and to resolve their disputes through the arbitration Centre.

High Court Arbitration Centre Rules, 2025 were issued by the High Court for establishment of a dedicated Arbitration Centre. These Rules are comprehensive in nature, covering all aspects necessary for the efficient functioning of the Arbitration Centre. They also contain provisions facilitating e-filing and the conduct of ADR proceedings through electronic video linkage. The Rules were duly published in the Kerala Gazette on 25 February 2025. The High Court has published the 4th edition of the E-Newsletter of the JJ-POCSO Committee. For ensuring speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency, a special drive for the disposal of the long pending cases commenced from April 2024. As of now, there are three categories of critically old cases in the High Court which are under consistent

monitoring for the purpose of speedy disposal. They are, cases pending for more than 30 years, 20-30 years and case pending in the Trial Court for more than 20 years due to stay orders granted by the High Court of Kerala. In addition to that, all Wednesdays are exclusively earmarked for Hearing cases in the High Court.

A coordinated IT governance model linking High Court and District Judiciary was established, ensuring uniform application of policies, workflows, and digital standards statewide. 50+ IT functional modules were developed and deployed for the High Court and District Judiciary. There was development of Modules for Judicial Administration & Management such as District Administrative Applications; Judicial Transfer Module; APAR System and Budget Module. E-Learning, Outreach, and Legal Literacy initiatives include Learning Management System (LMS) such as KJA's (Kerala Judicial Academy) new platform enables online training with modules, course completions, feedback, and performance history and Dynamic CMS-powered websites for KeLSA, DLSAs, Lok Adalats, Arbitration Centre and Mediation Centres with legal resources, event galleries, and filing info; and internship Program for law interns; Seamless police system integration with FIR/Charge Sheet auto-ingestion, verification, e-Summons; AI-powered court support tools for summarisation, data search, chat-based access; Full-stack automation of filing, scrutiny, cause listing, certified copy, and disposal workflows; Family Court and Lok Adalat modules in DCMS made fully digital; First-ever end-to-end vacation court filing and easy petty case handling; launch of user dashboards, QR-based fine payment, and intelligent process tracking systems; expanded public legal interface via streaming, web portals, and automated

notifications; renovation and refurbishment of Judges' Lyceum at the Judges' Residential Complex, Diwans Road, Ernakulam.

The new eight storeyed Court Complex at Thalassery was inaugurated on 25 January 2025. Ten courts and allied offices along with the Lawyers' Chamber, the offices of the Director General of Prosecution and the Deputy Director of Prosecution, and the E-Sewa Kendra have been shifted to the new Court Complex. The old courtroom which was earlier functioning as part of the erstwhile Fast Track Court, Ernakulam has been renovated and suitably modified to accommodate the newly established Special Court for trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, at Ernakulam. The renovation has ensured that the premises are now fully functional and equipped to meet the requirements of the Special Court.

A new court hall was constructed for the Judicial First Class Magistrate-III at Kannur, which has commenced functioning with effect from 04 March 2025. During May 2025, three dedicated Mediation Rooms were set up within the rented building housing the District Court at Pathanamthitta. These facilities were created with the objective of providing a conducive environment for conducting mediation proceedings in a systematic and confidential manner. The Mediation Sub Centre at Kunnankulam was inaugurated on 01 November 2024 on the first floor of the Family Court building.

Another initiative was implementation of the 'Modernisation of Subordinate Courts', a plan scheme, aimed to enhance the infrastructure of the District Judiciary by providing various facilities such as furniture, photocopiers, inverters, LAN, etc., to the courts in the State. Maruti Ciaz Alpha cars were purchased for 26 Judicial Officers of the District Judiciary during the financial year 2024-2025. As part of the modernisation of IT infrastructure massive procurement efforts are

being carried out to upgrade digital capacity across courts viz; (i) Devices: Laptops, All-in-One PCs, USB-C Chargers, Android boxes, Docking stations, Barcode scanners, Apple Pencils , (ii) Office Equipment: Printers, Epson MFDs, Sheet-fed scanners, LCD Displays, Cable organizers (iii) Software Licenses: Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat, Grammarly, Canva, Fortinet Firewall renewal, Server-side digital signer (iv) Networking & VC: PTZ cameras, Wi-Fi access points, HDMI cables, VCONSOL license renewal, SSL certificates; (v) Data & Storage: NAS , Recovery software, Pendrives, (vi) Communication: Bulk SMS, Google Workspace domains. In 2024, around 62926 cases were referred to Court Annexed Mediation Centers under the Kerala State Mediation and Conciliation Centre (KSMCC) - (an initiative of High Court of Kerala and the Kerala State Legal Services Authority) from various courts in Kerala as part of court proceedings, for mediation, and out of the 41740 cases that were mediated, around 17,175 cases were. Regional Conference and Skill Enhancement Programme/training programme on mediation for Referral Judges/Judicial Officers was organized in the Northern, Central and Southern regions in this year. A state-wide Special Mediation Drive was conducted by KSMCC, across the State from January 01 to 30 April to identify and resolve longpending cases suitable for mediation. The oldest 50 cases in each courts in the State which are deemed suitable and fit for mediation were included in the special drive. Programmes undertaken by the Kerala Judicial Academy included Training for Advocates on New Criminal Laws and the Kerala Global Justice Dialogue Series launched in 2024-2025. In collaboration with the Bihar Institute of Public Administration & Rural Development, the Academy hosted nine capacity building Programmes for the Assistant Prosecution Officers from Bihar, and given training to 417 officers in batches. In addition, 74 trainee Judicial Officers from the Chandigarh Judicial Academy participated in the Bharat



Front view of the High Court

Darshan –Cum- Knowledge Sharing Programme. The Kerala Judicial Academy conducted 64 ECT programmes on District Court Management System (DCMS). In the month of January, 2025, the Kerala Judicial Academy hosted second Joint Visual Workshop, uniting judges, prosecutors defense counsels, and investigators to enhance criminal justice administration. Through a case study, 45 participants explored the value of a collaborative approach, driving synergist improvements in the justice system. A legal workshop for Civil Judges (Junior Division) was conducted on the topic “Compensatory Measures in Wildlife Crime cases on 15 March 2025 in collaboration with the Wild Trust of India & The Lancaster University, UK along with IWT challenge Fund. Major activities/ events organised by the Kerala Legal Service Authority included

Gothravaradhan, a project for empowerment of Tribal Community of the State of Kerala; NILAAV, a project for the rehabilitation, repatriation and re-homing of destitute and those recovered from mental ailments in the State of Kerala and ‘Sukritham’ – Initiative of DLSA Ernakulam for the Welfare of Senior Citizens.

Technological Accomplishments

High Court of Kerala implemented state-of-the-art digital solutions such as Next.js Based Modern System (High Court CMS), which offers fast server-side rendering, seamless transitions, live data refreshes, and progressive web compatibility. It integrates advanced caching, smart filtering, and role-based access control for judicial officers, Registry, advocates and support staff. Modules



include smart cause list management, pending case analytics, court-wise performance data, and digital file access. Judicial Document Conversion Engine, a custom-built OCR engine in-house ML, layers to ensure high-accuracy scanning of handwritten and typed documents. It supports Malayalam and English and enables fast extraction of headings, party names, dates, and citations for indexing. AI-Based Summary Generator & Chatbot, built on large language models fine-tuned for legal documents, allows judicial users to interact with any digital case file. The summarisation engine condenses voluminous case files into actionable briefs, helping Judges and Staffs understand matters in seconds.

Live Streaming Portal for Open Court Hearings offers real-time streaming with geo-fenced,

court-specific access for litigants and advocates. Cause List Automation System provides for auto-generation of daily, weekly, and urgent cause lists using algorithms that prioritise listed matters, re-filings, and stay-expired cases. The output is automatically formatted and dispatched to dashboards, display boards, and web portals. Machine Scrutiny System for Writ Petitions is a Rule-based automated scrutiny engine that checks Writ Petitions for formatting errors, document omissions, jurisdictional defects, and mismatch of party information. This reduces Registry time per case by over 90%. Other initiatives include Judgment Dispatch System whereby upon signing, judgments are routed with digitally signed cover letters to District Courts and parties; and the system includes tracking, delivery acknowledgement, etc.

Every judgment marked for translation now enters a structured workflow involving allocation to translators, deadline reminders, version control, and approval by the Registry. It ensures end-to-end tracking and quality control. Digitised case files from DSpace are now directly integrated with High Court CMS for verification and approval. The High Court took significant measures to expedite the pending cases digitization, thereby improving the overall efficiency of case management in the Kerala High Court. The same was also implemented in the District Judiciary.

The District Court Case Management System (DCMS) in Kerala has been developed to transform judicial operations into a seamless, efficient, and accessible ecosystem for litigants, advocates, and court staff. Its primary objective is to digitize the entire lifecycle of case handling—covering filing, scrutiny, hearings, orders, and disposal—while maintaining flexibility for both online and offline modes. The platform facilitates main case registration, petition and document submissions, vakalath and caveat entries, relinquishment petitions, and other legal filings through secure

portals with integrated e-payment options. Real-time case display systems, automated criminal process handling with iCops integration (Police System), and advanced modules for case transfer, restoration, modification, or rejection ensure procedural accuracy and continuity. Specialized tools like MACT compensation calculator, Family Court management, Permanent Lok Adalat interface, and petty case handling streamline judicial processes. Key advantages include faster access to justice, reduced dependence on physical files, enhanced transparency through live dashboards, and unified access to case histories, judgments, and orders. Advocates benefit from personalized dashboards, bookmarked case tracking, and simplified certified copy applications. Digital signatures for orders, e-registers replacing physical books, and powerful query/report generators enable faster decision-making and better administrative oversight. Integration with iCops police systems allows automatic consumption of FIRs, charge sheets, and evidence files, reducing manual verification effort. The platform also supports online fine payment, vacation court functioning, and fileless registration, thereby extending court services beyond traditional working constraints.

As a digital initiative, DCMS stands out for its ability to operate in both connected and offline environments. It incorporates advanced features like role-based dashboards, automated workflows, document tagging, and audit trails for every action. Modules for judgment tracking, legacy case digitization, and establishment transfers ensure historical continuity and organizational adaptability. By converging case management, payment processing, document handling, and process automation into a single unified system, DCMS positions Kerala's judiciary as a frontrunner in technology-driven justice delivery. Installation of Touch Screen Kiosks in the newly established Court Complexes of Punalur (Kollam), Kayamkulam (Alappuzha), Kattappana (Idukki) and Manjeri is underway. Steps have been taken for

enhancement of Court Room Systems for Hybrid VC Courts in District Judiciary.

Dedicated VC units have been provided in 460 Courts and Jails under the scheme 'VC between Courts and Jails'. 2069 nos. of All-in-One-PCs each equipped with microphone and webcam for facilitating smooth video conferencing, were provided to 517 Courts in the District Judiciary.

Some District Judiciaries Under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Thiruvananthapuram

Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of the State of Kerala, is the largest and most populated city in Kerala. The District Court at Thiruvananthapuram has a rich legacy, deeply linked with the administrative and judicial history of Travancore. The Zilla Court was first established in Thiruvananthapuram in 1811, marking the beginning of organized district-level judicial administration in the region. The Sadar Court (later the High Court of Travancore) functioned as the highest appellate authority, while the District Court at Thiruvananthapuram dealt with both civil and criminal matters at the district level. In 1950, the District Court was formally established in its present premises at Vanchiyoor. After the integration of Travancore and Cochin in 1949, the judicial systems of both States were unified. With the formation of the State of Kerala in 1956, the District Court at Thiruvananthapuram became part of the unified Kerala Judiciary under the High Court of Kerala. The District Court building itself carries historical significance -it originally housed the S.M.V. High School, founded by Maharaja Sree Moolam Thirunal, and was later adapted to accommodate the district judiciary after the school was relocated. The District Courts and other Subordinate Courts of Thiruvananthapuram City are housed in the Court complex at Vanchiyoor which is an impressive and English-Gothic designed building constructed by His Highness Sree Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma. A Bench of the Travancore Cochin

High Court was earlier housed in this picturesque building after independence, till it was abolished and shifted to Cochin where the High Court of Kerala located consequent to reorganization of States. Thereafter, the District Court and Subordinate Courts at Thiruvananthapuram are functioning in this magnificent complex. A new Court complex was constructed in the Vanchiyoor Court premises; and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Thiruvananthapuram, Family Court, Thiruvananthapuram, University Appellate Tribunal, Enquiry Commission and Spl. Judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, CBI Court and seven Magistrate Courts in Thiruvananthapuram were shifted to the said building. The Judicial District currently has 74 Judicial Officers, supported by 904 staff members on the civil side and 341 on the criminal side. To advance its digital transformation efforts, necessary hardware and software resources have been acquired and deployed across the judiciary. The e-Office file workflow system has been introduced to streamline administrative file handling. Additionally, the digitization of case files and judicial records is underway at the District Court Thiruvananthapuram.

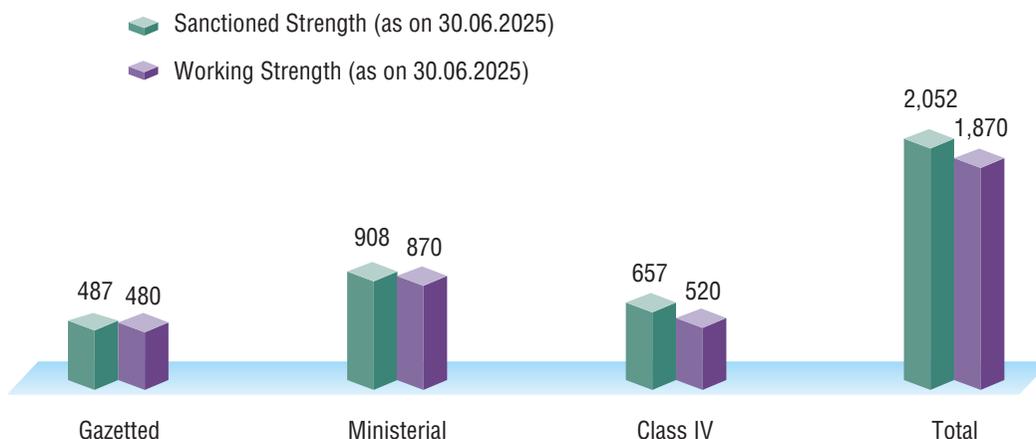
b) Ernakulam

The District Court at Ernakulam has its origins in the judicial reforms introduced during the rule of the princely State of Cochin. Prior to the integration of Travancore and Cochin, the administration of justice in the Cochin State was vested in the Huzur Court, which functioned as the highest court of appeal. To strengthen the subordinate judiciary and ensure systematic dispensation of justice, District Courts were constituted. The Ernakulam District Court was formally established in the early decades of the 20th century as part of this judicial reorganization, with its seat at Ernakulam, which was the capital of the State of Cochin. After the integration of Travancore and Cochin in 1949, and the subsequent formation of the State of Kerala in 1956, the District Court, Ernakulam, became one of the most prominent judicial institutions in the State,

given Ernakulam's position as a commercial hub and later as the seat of the High Court of Kerala. Today, the District Court, located at Ernakulam, stands as a key institution in the Kerala judiciary, with jurisdiction over a wide spectrum of civil and criminal matters. It also holds historical significance, as the city of Ernakulam continues to be the judicial, commercial, and cultural center of the State. The Court exercises original, appellate, and revisional jurisdiction over a wide array of civil, criminal, family, commercial, and special statute cases, reflecting the volume and diversity of litigation in the district. Ernakulam District Court is recognized as one of the busiest and most significant District Courts in Kerala, handling a considerable share of complex and high-profile cases. In view of the exponential increase in the volume and variety of litigation, and the consequent need for improved judicial facilities, a new District Court Complex was constructed at Ernakulam. The new Ernakulam District Court Complex was formally inaugurated in the year 2016, providing modern infrastructure with enhanced courtrooms, chambers, record rooms, litigant amenities, and ICT-enabled facilities in conformity with the requirements of the e-Courts Project. The complex also houses Additional District Courts, Special Courts, Family Courts, and Tribunals, thereby consolidating the judicial institutions of the district under one integrated framework. The establishment of the new complex has greatly augmented the efficiency of the District Judiciary at Ernakulam, ensuring better access to justice for litigants and improved working conditions for all stakeholders of the justice delivery system. As of now, the Ernakulam Judicial District consists of 25 court complexes, wherein 78 court halls are functioning, with a strength of 79 Judicial Officers. The district employs a total of 1,492 staff members across both the civil and criminal wings. The implementation of thee-Office system in the district is underway, and the digitization of case files and judicial records has already begun in the District Court Complexes of Ernakulam.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	3,65,00,000	3,65,00,000	3,66,00,000
Non-Plan	1,88,42,83,000	1,99,60,10,000	2,07,64,37,000
Total	1,92,07,83,000	2,03,25,10,000	2,11,30,37,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	47
Working Strength of Judges	44

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	39
Highest	46

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	33,096
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

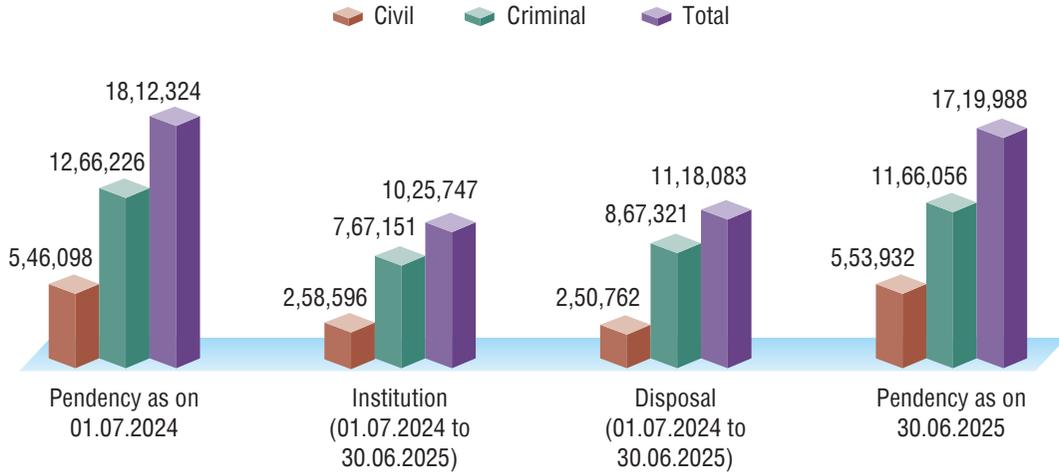
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	89,391	47,553	43,000	93,941
Company Matters*	14,267	377	866	13,778
Contempt (Civil)*	3,807	3,329	3,378	3,754
Review (Civil)*	2,334	1,524	1,680	2,176
Matrimonial Matters*	7,503	1,245	1,013	7,735
Arbitration Matters*	448	337	321	464
Civil Revisions*	4,963	789	1,159	4,593
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)*	586	152	480	258
Civil Appeals*	26,293	4,424	5,015	25,702
Land Acquisition Matters*	2,114	149	1,131	1,132
MACT Matters*	32,665	4,382	4,286	32,761
Civil Suits (Original Side)*	36	15	3	48
Other than above*	14,042	7,613	8,183	13,472
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	874	1,534	1,904	504
Criminal Revisions*	14,338	1,985	2,223	14,098
Bail Applications*	1,484	14,220	14,906	798
Criminal Appeals*	19,552	2,700	1,479	20,772
Death Sentence Reference*	16	6	6	16
Contempt (Criminal)*	13	0	2	11
Misc. Criminal Applications*	17,183	11,314	14,457	14,039
Other than above*	214	128	265	77

* Data revised by the High Court

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	8,559
Criminal	26,536
Total	35,095



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High Court of
MADHYA PRADESH

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

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Shri Justice Atul Sreedharan

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vivek Rusia

Hon'ble Shri Justice Anand Pathak

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vivek Agarwal

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vijay Kumar Shukla

Hon'ble Shri Justice Gurpal Singh Ahluwalia

Hon'ble Shri Justice Subodh Abhyankar

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vivek Kumar Singh

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vishal Dhagat

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vishal Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Anil Verma

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pranay Verma

Hon'ble Shri Justice Maninder Singh Bhatti

Hon'ble Shri Justice Dwarka Dhish Bansal

Hon'ble Shri Justice Milind Ramesh Phadke

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Anuradha Shukla

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjeev Sudhakar Kalgaonkar

Hon'ble Shri Justice Achal Kumar Paliwal

Hon'ble Shri Justice Hirdesh

Hon'ble Shri Justice Avanindra Kumar Singh

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vinay Saraf

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vivek Jain

Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Kumar Vani

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pramod Kumar Agrawal

Hon'ble Shri Justice Binod Kumar Dwivedi

Hon'ble Shri Justice Devnarayan Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Gajendra Singh

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashish Shroti

Hon'ble Shri Justice Deepak Khot

Hon'ble Shri Justice Amit Seth

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pavan Kumar Dwivedi

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pushpendra Yadav

Hon'ble Shri Justice Anand Singh Bahrawat

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Nirankari

Hon'ble Shri Justice Jai Kumar Pillai

Hon'ble Shri Justice Himanshu Joshi

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ramkumar Choubey

Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajesh Kumar Gupta

Hon'ble Shri Justice Alok Awasthi

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ratnesh Chandra Singh Bisen

Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhagwati Prasad Sharma

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pradeep Mittal

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The State of Madhya Pradesh which came into existence on 01 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 02 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 26 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 01 November, 1956 and rechristened as “High Court of Madhya Pradesh” with its Principal Seat at Jabalpur. Subsequently, permanent Benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court were established at Indore and Gwalior.

The High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur is functional in the building which was constructed by Raja Gokul Das, grandfather of late Seth Govind Das, former Member of Parliament in the year 1899. This building was 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

Pursuant to a meeting held in January, 2025, of the Arrears Committee of the High Court, the High Court requested the Law Minister, Government of India and also the State Government to increase the judges strength of the High Court. The Arrears Committee further resolved to create 5% additional posts of the total strength at the Civil Judges Class-II level to form a reserve pool of Civil Judges to meet the shortage on account of the Maternity Leave and Child Care Leave taken by the female Judges. Upon pursuing the matter with the State Government, the State Government, vide order dated 16 May 2025

has sanctioned 23 posts of Civil Judge (JD). Increasing the strength in Civil Judge Cadre shall aid-in achieving the objective of speedy disposal of cases and reduction of pendency. Apart from the above, the “Action Plan for Arrears Reduction in District Judiciary” (APaR-DJ) for reduction of arrears in the District Judiciary as evolved by the Supreme Court has been implemented in the District Judiciary of Madhya Pradesh. On 30 June 2025 the third phase of the Action Plan was completed and the fourth phase is in progress.

Construction work of New High Court Building, at Principal Seat Jabalpur (a mega project), having 60+1 Court Rooms, (including Hon’ble Chief

Justice Court) with essential offices of Hon'ble Chief Justice, the associated infrastructure for PPS to Chief Justice, Registrar General, Principal Registrars and other Registrars of the High Court, Multipurpose Hall, Full Court Meeting Room, Banquet Hall, Video Conferencing Room, Farewell hall, Conference hall, Tea Club, Advocate General Office, Bar Rooms for Advocates (Male/Female) and Senior Advocates, Data Centre, Canteen, etc., proposed under the Re-development plan after demolishing the old existing District Court Building, for an estimated cost of Rs. 460 crore, is in progress.

Various activities/events were organized by the M.P. State Legal Services Authority (MPSLSA) during the Judicial Year 2024-25. Under the guidance and as per directions of National Legal Services Authority, 4 National Lok Adalat National were organized by MPSLSA; and in these Lok Adalats 5,34,866 cases were settled thereby, benefitting 39,47,102 stakeholders. During the period, there was inauguration of 23 Mediation centers. 1,934 Mediation Awareness Programmes were organized by all District Legal Services Authorities working under the aegis of MPSLSA across the State to spread awareness about mediation. 40-hour mediation training programmes are being organized across various districts for judges of the district judiciary and advocates. A total of 867 participants will be trained, reflecting the commitment to promoting mediation as an effective mode of dispute resolution. The initiative aims to equip participants with practical skills, fostering amicable settlements and enhancing the efficiency of the justice delivery system.

In 2024, under the Panch-J Abhiyan, a state-wide tree plantation campaign was launched from 05 June (World Environment Day) to 15 August, during which 10,30,964 saplings were planted. The campaign was thereafter extended till 30

September 2025. A special drive was undertaken with a target of planting 10,000 saplings in each district, aiming to conserve five lakh saplings across the State. In Madhya Pradesh, legal aid has been extended in 40,684 cases, while 5,82,328 litigants have benefitted through legal advice. 1,128 Legal Aid Clinics are functioning successfully across the state. District Legal Services Authorities in Madhya Pradesh organized 1,605 specialized Legal Aid Camps for children, benefitting 1,57,418 children. In addition, special camps were conducted for senior citizens, transgender persons, jail inmates, industrial workers, and school/college students, ensuring that legal services reach diverse and vulnerable sections of society. On 03-04 August 2024, a State Level Consultation "Samvad" on the Protection of Children with Disabilities was organized. MPSLSA, in collaboration with UNICEF and HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, organized two-day training programmes on Child Rights-on 21-22 September 2024 for Advocates; and on 23 September 2024, for Para Legal Volunteers. On 13 January 2025, Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, Jabalpur organized a legal awareness camp at the Senior Citizen Home run by the Indian Red Cross Society. Under the M.P. Crime Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015, amount of ₹21,17,38,275/- was awarded in 1214 cases. Special health check-up camps were organized for jail inmates on 03 May 2025 in Central Jail, District Jail & Sub jails of Jabalpur-zone. MPSLSA, through all District Legal Services Authorities, celebrated Nyayotsav: Legal Services Week from 04 to 09 November 2024; and organized training programmes for Legal Aid Defense Counsels at the M.P. State Judicial Academy, Jabalpur, as per NALSA guidelines. The first phase was held from 01-03 July 2024 for Chief and Deputy LADCs, followed by training for Assistant LADCs from 08-10 July 2024. Under the "Access to Justice at Your Doorstep"

YouTube programme of MPSSA, a session was organized on 20 September 2024 in District Indore on the topic “Issues Related to Drug De-addiction.” A Mega Legal Awareness and Health Camp was organized by the District Legal Services Authority, Morena, from 29th March to 02 April 2025. On 16 October 2024, MPSSA, in collaboration with M.P. State Judicial Academy, organized a symposium on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for Panel Lawyers and Legal Aid Defense Counsels. On 14 November 2024, MPSSA organized a symposium on “The Art of

Cross Examination” for Panel Lawyers and Legal Aid Defense Counsels.

75 programmes were conducted by the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy. The Academy in addition to regular Institutional Training Programmes, conducted Workshops on specific subjects and also conducted a two day State Level Consultation on Protecting the Rights of Children with Disability in collaboration with Juvenile Justice Committee Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority and UNICEF, Madhya Pradesh.



Indore Bench of the High Court

Apart from that Transnational Crimes Workshop (Group 1) for Master Trainers was also held in the Academy. The Academy in collaboration with India and South Asia, International Trademark Association (INTA) and the United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO) conducted two days Colloquium on – Intellectual Property for Judges of District Judiciary at Brilliant Convention Centre, Indore. A Workshop on – Cyber Laws, Forensic & Digital Evidence was held for the Judges and other stakeholders of Criminal



Justice Administration at the Regional Training Centre of MPSJA at Gwalior. Special Workshops on New Criminal Laws were conducted for the Government Advocates and Panel Lawyers at Indore and Gwalior. A Regional Workshop was also held for Panel Lawyers of High Court Legal Services Committee, Indore and Gwalior, respectively.

Technological Accomplishments

1,08,958 cases were filed at the High Court of Madhya Pradesh through e-filing from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. 2,207 Advocates and 450 Litigants in person registered for e-filing process for the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. 1,88,130 cases were filed at the High Court of Madhya Pradesh through e-filing from 05 January 2016 to 30 June 2025. 9,315 Advocates and 1399 Party-in-person were registered for the e-filing process till 30 June, 2025. e-Filing 3.0 of 3,639 cases from 01 July, 2024 to 30 June, 2025 were done at District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh by the Advocates. In the High Court, digitization of approximately 6,28,885 Lakh files comprising 2,31,47,674 pages has been completed from 01 July 2024 to 30 June, 2025. In the District Courts, digitization of approximately 13.42 Lakh pages (13,42,00,985) has been scanned from the period of 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. Near about 74.40% of disposed of records has been scanned at District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh till 31 December 2024. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh listed approx. 6,461 number of cases through VC from 01 July, 2024 to 30 June, 2025. The District Court of Madhya Pradesh listed approx. 1,29,707 number of cases through VC from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

The Implementation of National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process (NSTEP) software with the help of Smart phones at District Courts



Aerial view of the High Court, Principal Seat at Jabalpur

and Tehsil Courts has been completed in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh has also customized all templates of NSTEP as per requirement of District Judiciary. Till 30 June, 2025 total 3,50,374 number of Civil summons were served through NSTEP application. The CIS module process for automatic generation of procedures in criminal cases is under pilot phase has been started

in the District Court and its Tehsil Court. Till 30 June, 2025 total 1,92,155 number of Criminal summons/ Warrants are served through NSTEP application at District Court.

E-Sewa Kendra at High Court and District Courts:- E-Sewa Kendra has been set up and functional at High Court of M.P., Jabalpur and Bench at Indore and Gwalior. 11 number of e-sewa Kendra setup



has been completed from 01 July 2024 to 30 June, 2025 at District Judiciary in the state of Madhya Pradesh. i.e. Alirajpur, Balaghat, Burhanpur, Chhindwara, Harda, Raisen, Shajapur, Agar-Malwa, Sheopur, Ujjain. In all 199 total number of e-Sewa Kendra are functional.

Integration of ICJS (Inter Operable Criminal Justice System) with e-Courts application has

been completed at District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The user-id's for all the Judicial Officers in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been created to work in the ICJS portal. 2624 number of LAN points have been installed from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 at District Judiciary. 2624 number of LAN points have been installed from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 at District Judiciary. Internet Lease Line (ILL) Connectivity of 01 GBPS has been installed at High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur and its benches of Indore and Gwalior, which is being mainly used for Video Conferencing and Internet sharing within High Court premises. Other initiatives of the High Court were initiative for implementation of secured Wi-Fi Internet network; customized web conferencing solution for the High Court and District Courts; implementation of Advocate Clerk Registration Software at High Court of Madhya Pradesh; and implementation of (FRS) Face Recognition System at High Court and District Courts.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Dindori District Court

Dindori is a remote tribal district in eastern M.P., bordering the State of Chhattisgarh. The Court has been upgraded in infrastructure, the District Court Complex has been inaugurated and has been part of e-inauguration of court complexes. Also, in terms of outreach, Dindori is one of the Courts selected for newly constructed Court Complexes and ADR (alternative dispute resolution) and Mediation Centres.

b) New & Old Civil Court Building, Damoh

The East India Company took over the administration of Damoh District from the

Maratha Subedars in 1811. During the rule of the East India Company, the Justice Department used to be operated from the office of the Deputy Commissioner. At that time, civil matters were looked after by the Sadar Administration. Damoh District was part of the Sagar and Narmada Territories. On 01 November 1858, Queen Victoria of Britain took over the East India Company's rule in India. The construction work of District Court Building completed in the year

1866, on the allotted land admeasuring area 8.19 acres. On aerial view the building resembles the English letter "I". The District Court building was constructed from stone by skilled craftsmen, using a mortar made from a mixture of sand, gum and lime, as used in the temples of Khajuraho. The building is clad in English tiles, with a wooden ceiling beneath. This building is one of the most beautiful buildings of the then CP & Berar State. This building, when seen for a distance, is still an



Gwalior Bench of the High Court

important heritage of archeological history. The height of the Building is approximately 40 feet and 40 feet wide, including verandas, with walls 2 feet wide. The distinctive feature of the aforesaid building is that each stone has a small hole on one side. Each stone is cut on the other side to form a dome, which is fitted into the holes in the adjacent stone, minimizing the use of mortar. This technique is earthquake-resistant as the building's stones can withstand vibrations during an earthquake, but the walls cannot collapse. This is an ancient Indian technique.

c) **Civil Court Building, Vidisha**

The judicial system in Vidisha has been available since the beginning of the 20th century. In the year 1902, for the first time, a court was established in the capacity of Munsif or Civil Judge. During that period, the district was also declared as District Bhilsa for the first time. Before the formation of the Madhya Bharat State, the Principal judicial powers in the Gwalior State were vested in the King. In some places, Judicial Committees were also formed. The Gwalior State, under which Vidisha (then known as Bhilsa) fell, had a well-organized judicial system. Under the Gwalior State, the judiciary was divided into eight districts, and Vidisha came under the Guna Judicial District. In the Gwalior State, Vidisha was known as Bhilsa. For Vidisha, a Sub-Judge Court was constructed in 1930. On the old court building, there is a clear inscription along with two serpents that reads "District Sessions Judge, Bhilsa." In 1966, the District Court was established, for the first time. A new wing of the District Court, Vidisha, was constructed and inaugurated on 14 January 1984. The new District Court Building at Vidisha, is equipped with 19 Courtrooms, a Child-Friendly

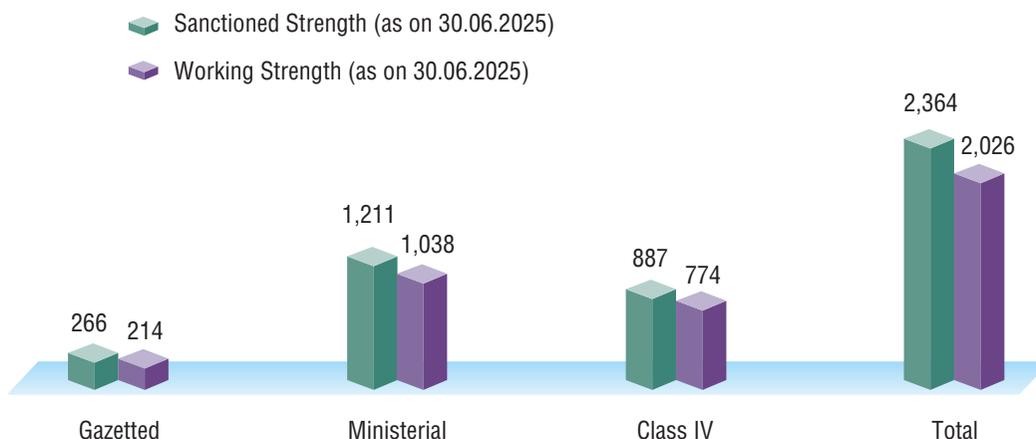
Court, Waiting Room, Net Banking Room, Library, Record Room, and Meeting Hall. In Block-B, there is adequate seating arrangement for advocates. Separate Toilet Blocks for men and women are provided on each floor. Vehicle parking facilities are available on the ground floor of all three blocks i.e. (Block-A, Block-B, and Block-C). Facilities for Persons with Disabilities include ramps and lifts. Tactile tiles have been installed for the visually impaired, enabling them to move independently using a walking stick. To ensure fire safety, a Fire-Fighting System has been installed. For building security, CCTV cameras with the latest high-resolution technology have been installed.

d) **Civil Court Building Jaora, District Ratlam**

After 1927, District & Sessions Court, Judge, was constructed for administrative work, in place of Revenue Court and Chief Judge. Before the year 1938, the Chief Court was functioning in the princely State of Jaora and in the year 1940, the High Court was established for administrative work by merging the small princely states and the group was named Malwa Princely State and Chief Justice and two Judges were appointed by a notification, Justice Department was formed, in which High Court, District and Sessions Court, Small Causes Court, Sub-Judge Court, City Magistrate Court were established. The Court Building was constructed of stone and shaped like a scale, unique among Court buildings constructed in the State of Madhya Pradesh, with a magnificent garden in front of it. After the formation of State of Madhya Pradesh, Jaora has become a tehsil of District Ratlam. At present, there are two District & Additional Sessions Judges, two Civil Judges of Senior Division and five Civil Judges of Junior division.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	44,00,00,000	45,00,00,000	55,43,02,000
Non-Plan	2,62,34,06,000	3,10,93,87,000	3,33,88,02,000
Total	3,06,34,06,000	3,55,93,87,000	3,89,31,04,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	34

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	32
Highest	37

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,48,353
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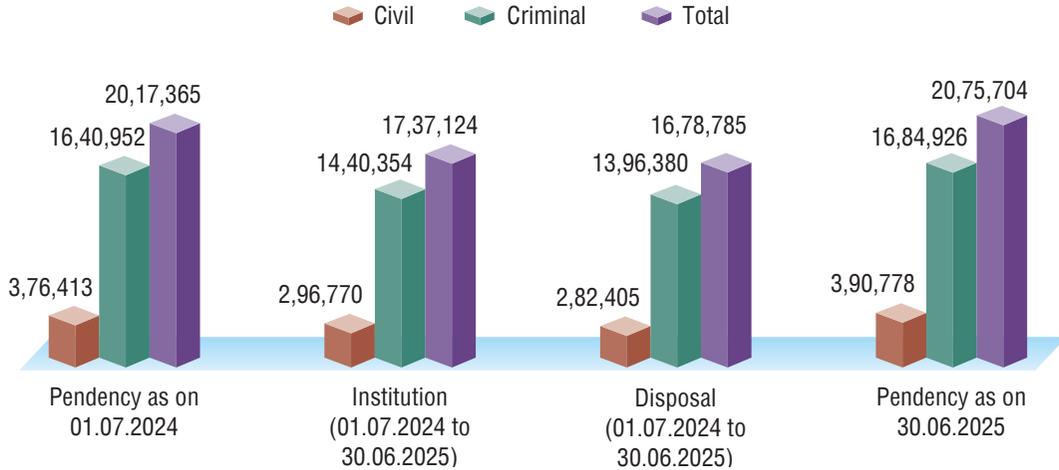
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,22,737	54,766	47,916	1,29,587
Company Matters	200	24	18	206
Contempt (Civil)	8,870	7,038	4,440	11,468
Review (Civil)	1,994	1,976	1,646	2,324
Matrimonial Matters	5,796	1,280	724	6,352
Arbitration Matters	1,528	516	329	1,715
Civil Revisions	3,577	1,414	1,996	2,995
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,781	211	442	2,550
Civil Appeals	57,151	5,915	3,842	59,224
Land Acquisition Matters	8,332	1,764	1,642	8,454
MACT Matters	44,457	10,609	6,861	48,205
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	1	0	2
Other than above	9,360	8,218	7,338	10,240
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,643	2,941	2,533	3,051
Criminal Revisions	38,284	6,405	3,413	41,276
Bail Applications	5,166	51,869	50,298	6,737
Criminal Appeals	1,09,960	10,289	2,752	1,17,497
Death Sentence Reference	19	5	7	17
Contempt (Criminal)	199	7	5	201
Misc. Criminal Applications	29,363	10,440	7,979	31,824
Other than above	2	0	1	1

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	9,130
Criminal	18,544
Total	27,674



15

MADRAS
High Court

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

Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Suresh Kumar
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice J. Nisha Banu
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M.S. Ramesh
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice S.M. Subramaniam
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P. Velmurugan
Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Jayachandran
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice C.V. Karthikeyan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Sathish Kumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice A.D. Jagadish Chandira
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G.R. Swaminathan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Abdul Quddhose
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Dhandapani
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P.D. Audikesavalu
Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.T. Asha
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Nirmal Kumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G.K. Ilanthiraiyan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Krishnan Ramasamy
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice C. Saravanan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice B. Pugalendhi
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Senthilkumar Ramamoorthy
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice T.Vinod Kumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Hemant Chandangoudar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Shamim Ahmed
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Murali Shankar
Hon'ble Dr. Justice R.N. Manjula

Hon'ble Tmt. Justice T.V. Thamilselvi
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice S. Srimathy
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice D. Bharatha Chakravarthy
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Vijayakumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Mohammed Shaffiq
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Surender
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Sudheer Kumar
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice N. Mala
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice S. Sounthar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice Sunder Mohan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Kumaresh Babu
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice L. Victoria Gowri
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P.B. Balaji
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K.K. Ramakrishnan
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice R. Kalaimathi
Hon'ble Tmt. Justice K. Govindarajan Thilakavadi
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice V. Lakshminarayanan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P. Vadamalai
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice R. Sakthivel
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice P. Dhanabal
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice C. Kumarappan
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice K. Rajasekar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice N. Senthilkumar
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice G. Arul Murugan
Hon'ble Selvi. Justice R. Poornima
Hon'ble Thiru. Justice M. Jothiraman
Hon'ble Dr. Justice A.D. Maria Clete

*As on 01.11.2025



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 06 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

On 21 September 2024, the National Campaign “Swachhata Hi Sewa – 2023 (SHS-2024)” was held in the Madras High Court premises. Around 120 Staff members of Madras High Court, along with the 95 Staff members of the Public Works Department and 100 staff members of the Greater Chennai Corporation, had undertaken the mass cleanliness drive in the whole campus of Madras High Court.

“Madras High Court Administrative Block Annexe” was inaugurated on 30 December 2024 by the Hon’ble Mr. Justice M.M. Sundresh, and Hon’ble Mr. Justice R. Mahadevan, Judges, Supreme Court of India. The erstwhile Accounts and Bills Section in the second floor of the Administrative block was converted into Meeting Hall. It was inaugurated on 24 April 2025. Restoration of the ground floor of the Main building in the Madras High Court premises is in line with Indo Saracenic Architecture, during the

month of May 2025. International Yoga Day was celebrated on 21 June 2025, in the dining hall on the first floor of the Museum and Auditorium building.

Foundation stone were laid for the construction of 19 courts and 9 Judicial Officers’ quarters at various places in the State of Tamil Nadu. 3 Newly renovated Heritage Court Buildings were inaugurated at various locations in the State of Tamil Nadu. Further, there was inauguration of 2 newly Constructed Court Buildings, 5 Judicial Officers’ quarters and 1 VIP Guest House at various places in the State of Tamil Nadu. 15 new Courts in various cadres were inaugurated in the State of Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders for sanctioning of 17 New Courts, viz., 7 in the cadre of District Judge, 3 in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and 7 in the cadre of Civil Judge. 7 New courts were constituted in the cadre of Civil Judge at Union Territory of Puducherry.



Aerial view of the High Court

Technological Accomplishments

The Madras High Court has resorted to hybrid mode of hearing from 10 April 2023 and has utilised regular Court staff to act as “VC HOST”. Based on the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in W.P.(Cri) No. 351 of 202, the Madras High Court has appointed 75 Video Conferencing Host on contractual basis to act as “VC Host” in Principal Seat and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court to assist the Court Hearings through Video Conferencing/Hybrid Hearing.

The Madras High Court implemented the integration of Madras High Court’s Case Information System (CIS) with Court Cases Monitoring System (CCMS) of Government of Puducherry with effect from 16 June 2025, in addition to the integration of Madras High Court’s Case Information System (HC-CIS) with Court Cases Monitoring System (CCMS) portal of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Earlier, under the Phase III of eCourts Project (Financial Year 2023-24), 298 e-Sewa Kendras were established in the Court Complexes across the State to serve as a one stop centre for common citizen and for common litigant/ advocates to cater their e-Courts related digital needs. In order to assist e-Filing and other eCourt services in the established eSewa Kendras, the High Court recruited and deployed 298 Contractual Staff in the cadre of Data Entry Operator.

The High Court has mandated Hybrid Video Conferencing in all the Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry. For providing seamless Connectivity for Video Conferencing and other eCourt activities, TNSWAN (Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network) Circuits has been migrated to MPLS Connectivity by BSNL through Fiber Optic Cable in 278 Court Complexes and Redundant Connection by RAILTEL/Airtel in the State of Tamil Nadu through TANFINET (Tamil



Aerial view of the Principal Seat of the High Court

Nadu FibreNet Corporation). Out of the same, 47 Court Complexes have been provided with 100 Mbps Bandwidth and the remaining Court Complexes with 32 Mbps Bandwidth.

As per the directions of the Supreme Court of India, the Madras High Court is translating the reportable & important judgments of the Supreme Court of India and the Madras High Court and the translated Judgments are sent to Supreme Court of India for uploading the same in e-SCR portal. As of June 2025, 4887 Supreme Court Judgments are translated and sent to



the Supreme Court for uploading the same in the e-SCR portal and 895 Madras High Court Judgments are translated. The Security audit of the online module named e-Madras High Court Reports (eMHCR) developed by the Madras High Court to publish the Digital Law Reports of the Supreme Court and Madras High Court has been completed and the High Court has initiated steps towards launching of the same.

The High Court has implemented various projects under eCourts Phase-III in the financial year 2024-25, viz., 313 eSewa Kendras were

established and have started functioning across the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry. As an initial step for establishing 69 Online Courts and 5 Paperless Courts in the District Judiciary, necessary IT components were procured. Towards implementation of 6 Live Streaming Courts and eOffice in the Madras High Court, IT components were. In order to extend the usage of Video Conferencing facilities, VC setup was established in 980 Court Rooms, 24 Jails and 21 Government Hospitals costing to a sum of Rs.12.35 Cr. For serving Summons through NSTEP mobile application, the Bailiff/ Process



Panoramic view of the Madurai Bench of the High Court

Servers in the District Judiciary were provided with 84 nos. of Smart Phones.

The Madras High Court has taken up the task of digitizing approximately twenty four crore pages of legacy case records available on the Original, Writ, Criminal and Judicial Sides of the Madras High Court commencing from the year 1862. Around 3,76,28,991 pages have been scanned and uploaded in the Document management

System (DMS) and back-up is maintained in the Network Attached Storage (NAS) and in the Cloud Storage maintained at the Tamil Nadu State Data Centre. Digitization of current / fresh and pending case records is being carried out in the Principal Seat of the Madras High Court on the Original, Writ, Criminal and Judicial Sides and at the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court on the Writ, Criminal and Judicial Sides. Approximately,



1,18,76,687 pages and 74,91,419 pages have been scanned and digitized at the Principal Seat and at the Madurai Bench respectively.

A NICS I empanelled vendor has been selected for carrying out the work of scanning, digitizing, storage and integrated retrieval of around 250 crore pages of legacy case records belonging to the District Judiciary of the State of Tamil Nadu

and Union Territory of Puducherry. Around 74.6 lakh pages have been scanned during the period from 01 March 2025 to 30 June 2025. Digitization of current / fresh and pending case records is being carried out in the District Judiciary of the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry. Approximately, 9,58,75,793 pages have been scanned and digitized.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

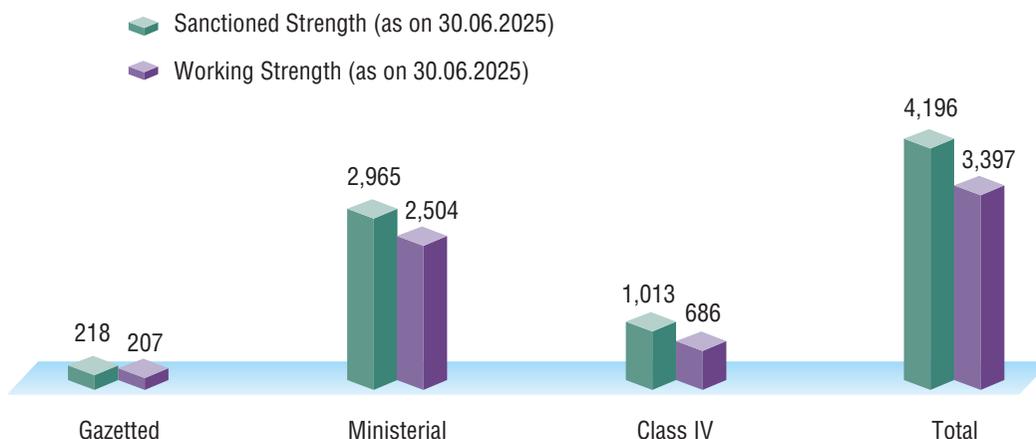
Salem Judiciary

The Salem District Judiciary was established as a Jillah Court by the British East India Company way back in the year 1808. The District was formally established as a separate Zamindari in 1792, following the Third Anglo-Mysore War and the Treaty of Seringapatam. The infamous “Salem Turmeric Case” of the 1990s, which led to the landmark Supreme Court judgment in State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini (1999), is a stark reminder of the district’s significant role in shaping criminal jurisprudence in India.

The Supreme Court of India upheld the Constitutional Validity of Section 89 CPC (which allows courts to refer cases for ADR), through the landmark case Salem Advocate Bar Association (I) vs. Union of India (2002) and Salem Advocate Bar Association (II) vs. Union of India (2005). It is historically recorded that Salem became the birthplace of institutionalized ADR in India, as the Supreme Court used the said litigation to lay down the framework for ADR across the country. The magnificent Heritage Court Complex is a classic example of Indo-Saracenic architecture that stands as a living monument to the rule of law. The Salem District Judiciary honours its 200-year-old heritage making an invaluable contribution to the overarching mission of the Indian judiciary.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	3,55,28,16,000	3,80,93,57,000	4,07,74,30,000
Total	3,55,28,16,000	3,80,93,57,000	4,07,74,30,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	75
Working Strength of Judges	59

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	59
Highest	67

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	66,415
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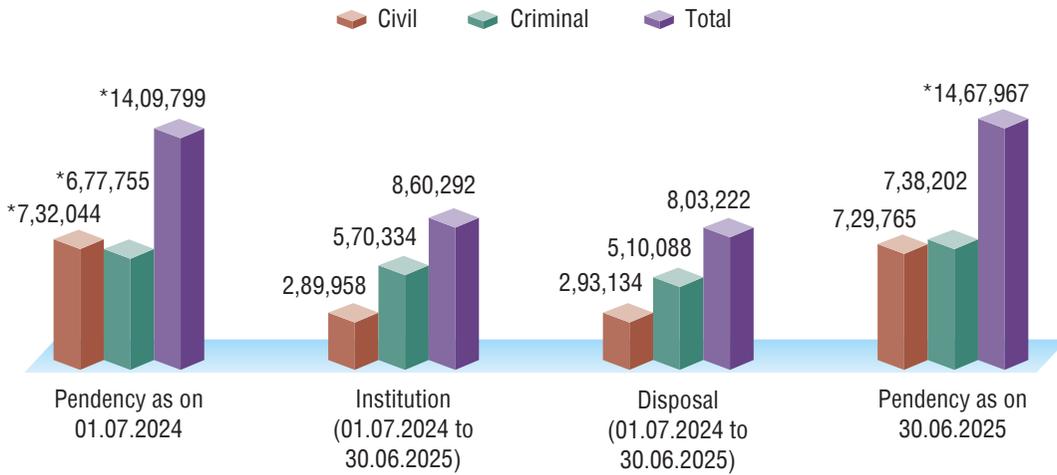
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	73,125	61,267	70,417	63,975
Company Matters	826	0	17	809
Contempt (Civil)	5,884	8,150	6,658	7,376
Review (Civil)	4,377	1,019	989	4,407
Matrimonial Matters	836	254	328	762
Arbitration Matters	647	1,528	1,558	617
Civil Revisions	10,471	9,345	9,515	10,301
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	11,999	9,362	10,616	10,745
Civil Appeals	8,941	4,447	3,946	9,442
Land Acquisition Matters	6,131	5,672	5,875	5,928
MACT Matters	5,515	2,953	3,217	5,251
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2,503	617	572	2,548
Other than above	48,534	18,190	18,274	48,450
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	745	3,356	3,470	1,261
Criminal Revisions	4,435	3,840	3,599	4,676
Bail Applications	737	26,154	26,052	839
Criminal Appeals	8,081	3,232	1,760	9,553
Death Sentence Reference	1	5	1	5
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	53,218	35,844	35,081	53,981
Other than above	11,163	36,442	34,131	13,474

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



* Data revised by the High Court

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	33,825
Criminal	32,590
Total	66,415



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High Court of
MANIPUR

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Bimol Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Guneshwar Sharma

*As on 01.11.2025



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 Northern-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 came into existence on Friday, the 21 day of January 1972. A permanent Bench of the High Court became functional from 1992. On 25 March, 2013, the High Court of Manipur was formally inaugurated.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

New court facilities were inaugurated at Tamenglong District Court (04 September 2024), JMFC Single Court at Mao (06 November 2024), and Kakching District Court (23 March 2025), along with new accessible facilities in the High Court premises. On the same day, foundation stones were laid for Judicial Officers' Residential Quarters at Lamphelpat, the District Court Building at Churachandpur, the Guest House of

the Manipur Judicial Academy at Pangei, and Staff Quarters at the High Court Complex. The State Government further earmarked land for upcoming District Court Complexes at Imphal East (2 acres), Chandel (5 acres), and Churachandpur (2.798 acres), while the High Court approved the DPR for the Ukhrul District Court Building.

Institutional capacity was also strengthened through extensive recruitment and promotions. A total of 267 positions were filled or upgraded

across the High Court and District Courts, including the appointment of 174 new recruits, promotion of 12 Judicial Officers, cadre restructuring in District Courts, and the engagement of 32 daily wage staff for essential support.

The Manipur State Legal Services Authority (MASLSA) expanded its reach through legal aid, mediation, and social justice initiatives. Four National Lok Adalats resolved 1,159 out of 1,347 cases with settlements worth ₹11.24 crore, while the Supreme Court's Special Lok Adalat settled three Manipur-related matters. MASLSA provided free legal aid in 426 cases, delivered 10,245 counselling services, facilitated access to government schemes and documents for 1.13 lakh beneficiaries, and conducted 437 awareness programmes reaching over 51,000 people physically and nearly 2.5 lakh persons virtually each month. A landmark event was the visit of five Hon'ble Supreme Court Judges - Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Sundresh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.V. Viswanathan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, accompanied by the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Manipur. During this period, MASLSA also conducted a Mega Medical Camp covering 290 relief camps, engaging 400 doctors and 800 staff to provide healthcare to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In ADR, 252 cases were settled, and ₹1.80 crore in compensation was transferred through DBT to 89 women victims of crime. Capacity building was prioritized with 18 training programmes for 1,420 stakeholders, while the Legal Aid Defence Counsel Scheme handled 750 cases with 461 disposals. Special legal aid clinics were organized across 282 IDP camps, benefitting nearly 3 lakh persons. Visibility of services was enhanced with 47 NALSA helpline display boards and the integration of Manipuri language into

the IVR system. Collectively, MASLSA's efforts benefitted more than four lakh people.

The High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) also undertook key initiatives to strengthen legal aid and mediation. A National Lok Adalat was organized, disposing of 6 cases with a settlement amount of ₹15.14 lakh. In October 2024, a 40-hour Mediation Training Programme was conducted in collaboration with the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of the Supreme Court, certifying 22 new mediators. This was followed by the inauguration of the High Court Mediation Centre in November 2024, which



Panoramic view of the High Court

has since received 12 cases, of which 2 were successfully settled. HCLSC also provided legal aid to 65 litigants and convicts, resulting in the filing of 24 cases in the High Court and referral of 3 criminal matters to the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee for SLPs. Jail visits by panel lawyers reached 120 convicts in Sajiwa and Imphal jails, sensitizing them on free legal aid services. Additionally, two Retainer Lawyers were appointed to strengthen front office management.

The Manipur Judicial Academy (MJA) organized 37 academic and training programmes aimed at judicial knowledge enhancement, capacity

building, and stakeholder engagement. These included sessions on criminal law reforms, anti-human trafficking, cyber law, NDPS Act, road traffic regulations, taxation laws, ADR, customary laws, and gender justice. Specialized colloquia and refresher courses were conducted for different levels of the judiciary, alongside orientation and e-Court training programmes for advocates, APPs, e-Sewa assistants, and newly appointed LDAs and process servers. A strong emphasis was placed on technology-driven capacity building, with training on e-filing, hybrid hearings, CIS, and e-office management, complemented by outreach through mobile e-Sewa Kendra



Vans. The Academy also hosted state-level conferences, interactive sessions on judgment writing, decree execution, and juvenile justice, and partnered with SAATHI to conduct an ADR and LGBTIQ+ sensitization programme. Overall, these initiatives benefitted a wide cross-section of judicial officers, advocates, prosecutors, court staff, law enforcement officials, social welfare personnel, and psychologists.

Technological Accomplishments

The Manipur Judiciary made remarkable progress in ICT adoption and digital transformation during

the year. District Courts enabled hybrid/video-conferencing appearances and introduced mandatory e-filing of cases, while the High Court mandated the use of the e-Office platform for all administrative and financial work. Free Wi-Fi was deployed across all District Court complexes, supported by upgraded optical fibre infrastructure with 10 Gbps capacity. A state-of-the-art War Room was established in the High Court Complex for real-time monitoring of judicial data, while the launch of the innovative e-Sewa Mobile Bus positioned the High Court of Manipur as only the second High Court in the country to deliver digital court services directly to citizens. To support



Illuminated View of the High Court

the e-Courts Project, ten Technical Assistants were engaged through NICS, and ₹7.53 crore of the ₹7.68 crore allocated under Phase-III was effectively utilized in FY 2024–25.

Significant progress was also made in digitization, with a total of 21,10,440 pages of judicial records scanned and digitized — comprising 8,59,842 pages from the High Court and 12,50,598 pages from the District Courts — thereby laying the foundation for a comprehensive digital archive and improving accessibility of court records. Additionally, six 10 kVA Solar Power Plants were installed in District Courts under the e-Courts



Phase-III initiative, promoting sustainability and uninterrupted digital operations.

The AI-Assisted Legal Translation Committee continued its efforts to promote linguistic inclusivity by translating and publishing judgments into Meetei Mayek and uploading them to the Digital High Court of Manipur Records (digiHCRM) portal. Of the 433 Supreme Court judgments translated, 259 were uploaded in Meetei Mayek while 174 remain under review, and of the 250 High Court judgments, 88 were uploaded while 162 are pending review. In addition, the Committee published legal journals compiling selected translated and verified High Court judgments on digiHCRM - including three volumes for 2023 and the first volume for 2024. These initiatives reflect steady progress in AI-assisted translation and digital publication, enhancing access to judicial records in both Roman script and Meetei Mayek, and making justice more accessible to diverse communities.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) District & Sessions Court, Imphal West, Cheirap Court Complex

The District & Sessions Court, Imphal West, functioning from the Cheirap Court Complex, was formally constituted on 16 May 2015 by re-designating the erstwhile District & Sessions Court, Manipur West, which was established on 07 February, 1990. Situated within the capital city of Imphal, the court holds jurisdiction over Imphal West district and has covered Chandel District as well. The Cheirap Court Complex is a model of judicial modernization. It was among the first in Manipur to introduce the Justice Clock, a public display of real-time case pendency and disposal statistics, thereby fostering transparency and accountability. The

e-Sewa Kendra at the complex provides a single-window facility for litigants and advocates to access e-filing, case status, cause lists, and digital services. Equipped with e-filing kiosks, scanning facilities, and hybrid hearing rooms, the court is a pioneer in adopting e-Courts Phase II and III infrastructure. Located in the heart of Imphal, it is the most accessible judicial campus in Manipur, well connected by public and private transport. It serves as a hub for pilot projects in digital court infrastructure, symbolizing the state judiciary's commitment to transparency, efficiency, and accessibility.

b) District & Sessions Court, Thoubal

The District & Sessions Court at Thoubal was established on 19 July 2013, providing dedicated judicial services for the people of Thoubal. In December 2023, a new G+3 Annexe Building was inaugurated, expanding the court's capacity significantly. The Thoubal Court Complex is equipped with a Justice Clock and integrated into the e-Courts platform, enabling digital case management, e-filing, and virtual hearings. The complex has actively conducted Lok Adalats, Legal Services Authority programs, and outreach activities, ensuring legal aid reaches marginalized communities. The inauguration of the new annexe building demonstrates continuous investment in judicial infrastructure. Located about 21 km from Imphal, the complex is easily accessible to litigants, lawyers, and the public via NH-102. It is one of the busiest and most strategically important district courts in the state. Its close interaction with the local bar associations has fostered a strong collaborative ecosystem for legal service delivery.

c) Judicial Magistrate First Class/Civil Judge Junior Division, Moreh

The Moreh Court Complex has been functioning since 07 September 2013. This was a landmark

event as Moreh became the first border town in Manipur to receive a functional court. It was the first court in the state to be equipped with video-conferencing facilities from its inception. By introducing video-conferencing facilities, the court reduced the need for long-distance travel to Imphal, Chandel or Thoubal, bringing justice closer to the people of this border town. The court continues to play a key role in cross-border humanitarian and immigration-related legal issues, especially concerning displaced persons from Myanmar. Despite security challenges, the court has continued functioning and upholding judicial access for a sensitive population. Located about 106 km from Imphal, Moreh Court Complex serves a geographically remote yet strategically vital border town. Accessibility is moderate, primarily via NH-102, with periodic interruptions due to security concerns. The court represents resilience in ensuring justice under challenging circumstances, often operating in tandem with security forces. Its role in handling humanitarian and immigration cases makes it unique in the Manipur judiciary. India shares a total of 1,643 kilometres in length with Myanmar and out of which a total of 398 km is shared with Manipur. The region is a volatile region which deals with multiple law and order issues from cross border international human trafficking, drug trafficking, smuggling of various articles of gold, timber/teak, etc. The Moreh court assumes prime importance considering its strategic location and nature of the cases it has to deal with, being application of national/municipal laws into international subjects.

d) District & Sessions Court, Churachandpu

The District & Sessions Court at Churachandpur has been functioning since 29 October 2014 and caters to one of the largest hill districts of

Manipur. With its diverse population and unique socio-political landscape, the court plays an essential role in ensuring the rule of law and justice delivery in the region. The court has been proactive in conducting Lok Adalats and legal aid programs, benefitting marginalized tribal communities. It has contributed significantly to awareness campaigns about legal rights, particularly in remote hill areas. Through the Manipur State Legal Services Authority, it has facilitated legal aid clinics and outreach in conflict-affected villages. Located approximately 65 km from Imphal, the court is moderately accessible, with road connectivity improving under highway projects. Its functioning during times of ethnic conflict and displacement has highlighted the resilience of the judiciary in preserving justice delivery under duress. Represents the judicial outreach to Manipur's hill districts, ensuring inclusivity and access.

e) District & Sessions Court, Ukhrul

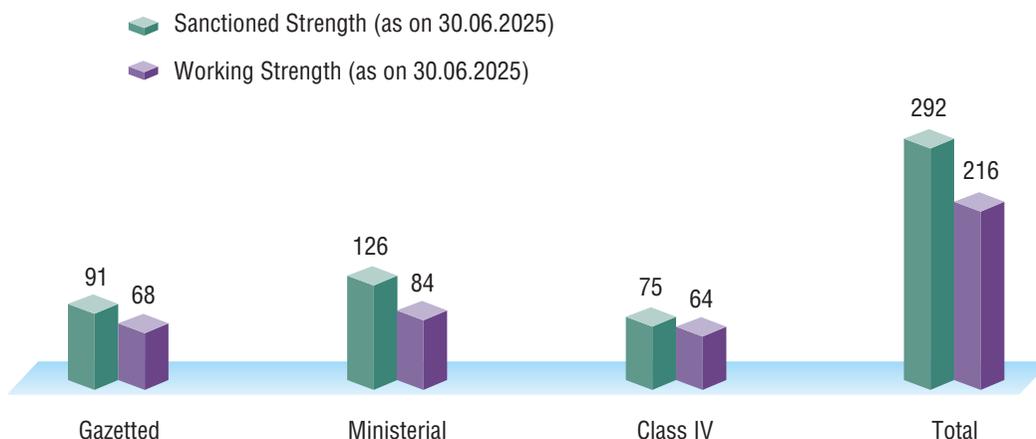
The District & Sessions Court at Ukhrul was established to provide justice delivery to the predominantly Tangkhul Naga population of Ukhrul district. This institution reflects the judiciary's commitment to reaching out to remote hill districts. The court has actively collaborated with the District Legal Services Authority to conduct awareness drives on rights, women's empowerment, and alternative dispute resolution. Regular organization of Lok Adalats and mediation sessions has helped reduce pendency and provide quick relief. Participation in the e-Courts project has enhanced transparency and efficiency in a challenging geographic setting. Located around 80 km from Imphal, Ukhrul Court Complex plays a vital role in bridging the justice gap for tribal populations, ensuring cultural sensitivity in judicial outreach. The court is a symbol of inclusivity, extending the judiciary's reach to the northeastern frontier of Manipur.



Illuminated front view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	60,13,37,000	73,60,50,000	84,59,66,000
Total	60,13,37,000	73,60,50,000	84,59,66,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	3

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	3
Highest	4

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	78
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

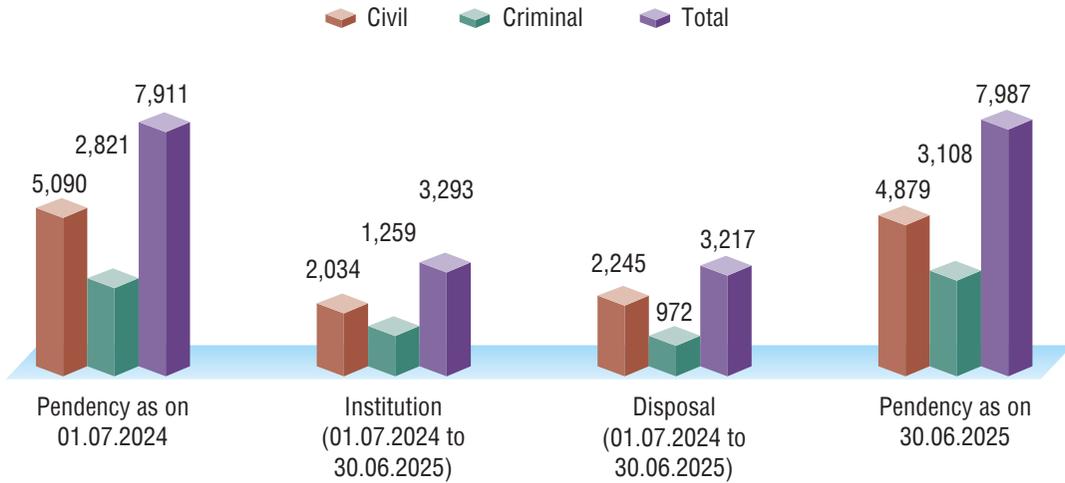
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,302	947	823	2,426
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	183	169	158	194
Review (Civil)	43	34	45	32
Matrimonial Matters	19	11	17	13
Arbitration Matters	6	2	2	6
Civil Revisions	178	71	49	200
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	106	14	6	114
Land Acquisition Matters	17	8	0	25
MACT Matters	7	5	2	10
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	315	93	124	284
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15	20	13	22
Criminal Revisions	52	15	11	56
Bail Applications*	101	79	75	105
Criminal Appeals	141	20	14	147
Death Sentence Reference	3	0	0	3
Contempt (Criminal)	4	0	0	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	2	0	0	2
Other than above	160	92	38	214

* Data revised by the High Court

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	337
Criminal	126
Total	463



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High Court of
MEGHALAYA

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumen Sen, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hamarsan Singh Thangkhiew

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wanlura Diengdoh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswadeep Bhattacharjee

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Meghalaya was established on 23 March 2013. In addition, the Annexe building of the High Court was also constructed and was subsequently inaugurated on 08 July, 2023. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was also completed in all the 12 districts of the State.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

While all the District Court Complexes in the State have been inaugurated during the previous years, the Sub-Divisional Court at Dadenggre was inaugurated on 22 March, 2025. As for the residential complexes, the following are under construction in the year 2024-25, that is, Nongstoin, Jowai, Khliehriat, Baghmara and Dadenggre Sub-Division. Various Committees were constituted in the High Court during the year 2024-25 including (i) Case Management Committee on 25 April 2024 in pursuance to Supreme Court of India's Action plan for Arrears reduction in the District Judiciary to control the flow of cases, reduce pendency, and improve the general efficiency of the legal system; (ii) Accessibility Committee on 27 May 2024

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 Court; (iii) Committee for Ensuring the implementation of the Decisions of the Apex Court on 06 September 2024, in compliance with the order dated 06 August 2024, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Miscellaneous Application No. 2034 of 2022 in MA No. 1849 of 2021 in SLP (Crl.) No. 5191 of 2021, titled "Satender Kumar Antil vs. Central Bureau of Investigation & Anr"; and (iv) Committee to ensure the construction and availability of separate toilet facilities for males, females, PwD and transgender person in all Court premises and Tribunals in the State of Meghalaya, on 07 February 2025, pursuant to

judgment dated 15 January 2025 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 538 of 2023 titled "Rajeeb Kalita vs. Union of India & Ors.", and in compliance with the directions therein. Further, the Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre Committee of the High Court of Meghalaya adopted the 'Model Guidelines for recording of Evidence of Vulnerable Witnesses' with effect from 17 December 2024.

Technological Accomplishments

Unified Core Case Information has been implemented in the High Court & the District Judiciary. Status of case are also pushed through SMS. Further, periphery modules were also developed and implemented. Status of Certified copies application to the lawyers is pushed through SMS. With the implementation of Unified Core CIS, data of the High Court and all courts

under its jurisdiction are replicated on a daily basis to the National Judicial Data Grid portal.

The Meghalaya High Court mobile app is available on both Play store and the Apple App Store. eFiling 3.0 is made live for the High Court of Meghalaya & District Courts since March 2024. To ensure smooth implementation of eFiling, Rules have been notified and training have also been imparted to the Officers and staffs of Filing Section & Judicial Section of the High Court, court staffs of the District Courts, Judicial Officers and Advocates through the Meghalaya State Judicial Academy.

Virtual Court for traffic eChallan cases has been implemented and the Court of the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class Shillong has been designated as Virtual Court for eChallan cases for the entire State of Meghalaya. Online RTI is a portal to file RTI application/first appeal online by



Panoramic view of the High Court

any Indian Citizen. e-Digital Law Report is a web-based application where Reportable Judgments of the High Court, Vernacular Judgements (KHASI & GARO Language) of the Supreme Court and the High Court of Meghalaya can be obtained. Online Certified application is awaiting security audit clearance. ePass awaits security audit clearance. High Court ePass Application is a web-based system used for online pass issuance, management, and verification for visitors, advocates, employees, and service personnel entering the High Court premises.

Dashboard for compensation (As per Order dated 22 April 2025 passed by the SCI in Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) no 7/2024) in the periphery module is created in the High Court CIS application and the District Court CIS application. She-Box (Sexual Harassment Electronic Box) has been created and is awaiting security audit. In the District Judiciary,



for NSTEP implementation, 17(seventeen) Smart phones were distributed to the Process Servers of 12 Court Complexes under Phase II and under Phase III, 14 smart phones were procured for the Process servers who were not included under Phase II eCourts Project. ICJS (Interoperable Criminal Justice System) is implemented which provides courts with the ability to exchange data in real time with the police authorities. All ICT Infrastructure for the High Court, District & Taluka Courts, District Council Courts, Hospitals (VC) are procured by the High Court under eCourts Project through the Meghalaya e-tender Portal. For utilization of funds, steps have been taken by the High Court of Meghalaya for procurement of various ICT components and for deployment of manpower as per procedure for the High Court & the District Judiciary.

A justice clock has been installed in the High Court and 2 District Court Complexes (Shillong & Tura). Meghalaya State Judicial Academy conducts regular training and interaction sessions among the Judicial Officers, staff, Advocate, Advocate's clerk to enhance the knowledge on Information and Communication Technology. The training on e-filing and eCourts services have also been extended to the Bar where the services of the Advocate Master Trainers are utilized. The services of the Technical Team in the High Court have also been utilized in developing/customizing in-house software applications for use in Office.

eSewa Kendra has also been set up at High Court and 16 Court Complexes inclusive of Phulbari Circuit Court which functions as a one stop centre for accessing all eCourts project related services and utilities for the benefit of the litigants and members of the Bar. In addition to Porta Cabin, ICT infrastructure along with manpower is also provided for manning eSewa Kendra. Virtual Court for traffic eChallan cases is implemented and the Court of the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class Shillong

has been designated as Virtual Court for eChallan cases for the entire State of Meghalaya. As on 12 August, 2025, 1633 cases are referred to Virtual Court, 888 cases for which proceeding is done, 26 cases are denied, 64 cases where payment of fine by violators is completed, 741 transferred to regular court, cases heard through VC in Regular Court is 264, 394 cases are rejected, and amount collected is Rs 52500/-.

The Video Conferencing facility is used on a daily basis for conducting case proceedings, other judicial matters and official meetings. Altogether, 81 Courts and 11 Hospitals are provided with Hardwares for Video Conferencing. The District Courts of Meghalaya for the Use of Electronic Communication and Audio-Video Electronic Means Rules, 2025 was notified by the High Court of Meghalaya on 09 July, 2025. Further, Rules on E-Sakshya, E-Summons and Community Service were also notified by the State Government.

Under eCourts Project, WAN connectivity has been established in 11 Court Complexes. Wi-Fi facility of 50 Mbps is also made available for lawyers who wish to connect from Mobile phones, Laptops, iPads from anywhere in the Court premises/Rooms other than court rooms. For effective use of CIS and other ICT tools, 51 Judicial Officers have been provided with new laptops. As on 01 August 2025, 4628897 pages of case records are scanned & digitised, out of which, 998123 is of the High Court. Under Phase II, 4 (four) Permanent Court Complexes were installed with an Off Grid solar power plant of 10 KW. Under Phase III, 11 (Eleven) Permanent Court Complexes i.e High Court and the Court Complexes of Khliehtyrshi Jowai, Bagmara, Mawkyrwat, Khliehriat, Mairang, Sohra, Dadenggre, Ampati, Amlarem, Resubelpara excluding Shillong being an old structure were provided with solar power of 10 KW capacity. Neutral Citation is rolled out by the High Court

of Meghalaya for all final orders/judgments and changes to reflect search by citation in the official website and Mobile App of the High Court of Meghalaya was also made. All District Courts Websites are in S3WaaS platform.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) East Khasi Hills

The District & Sessions Court was established in the year 1973. In the Shillong town two distinct areas was in existence: The British area of the town, popularly known as the 'Normal Shillong'; and The 'Shillong Administered Area' which formed part of the Khasi State of Myllem but was comprised in the Shillong Municipality or



Panoramic view of the High Court

Cantonment. Till the year 2011, the District and Sessions Court was exercising jurisdiction over the Normal Areas and the Shillong Administered Area. District Council of East Khasi Hills District does not exercise any power or jurisdiction over normal Shillong by virtue of clause (2) of para 20 of the Sixth Schedule which excluded “any areas for the time being comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong” from the tribal areas. Shillong Administered Area comprised of that part of Shillong Municipality which belong to the Syiem of Myllem, who handed over these areas to be included in the Shillong Municipality for the purpose of municipal administration. This area though comprised in the Municipality of Shillong for the purposes of municipal administration, still for purposes other than those which are mentioned in the proviso of clause (2) of paragraph 20, these

areas were governed by the laws and rules made by the District Council as per the provisions of the Sixth Schedule.

The District & Sessions Judge was clothed with powers of the Deputy Commissioner under Rule 1A of the Rules of the Administration of Justice and Police in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills read with Section 2(1) of the Meghalaya Autonomous Districts Administration of Justice Act (Assam Act XIV of 1960 as adapted and amended by Meghalaya) for the trial of all offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 years under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being applicable to the District and also to hear all civil and criminal revision, appeals, etc. from the decisions of the Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner within the District. The



Judicial Magistrates have also been empowered as Assistant to Deputy Commissioners under the Rules of Administration of Justice and Police in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1937 and the Khasi Syiemship (Administration of Justice) Order 1950. The Assistant to Deputy Commissioners are empowered to try both civil and criminal cases arising out of the Tribal areas in between persons who are non tribals or between persons one of whom is a non tribal in accordance with the Rules of Administration of Justice and Police in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1937 and the Khasi Syiemship (Administration of Justice) Order 1950. The administration of justice in these tribal areas was being carried on as per the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution; and in terms of Administration of Justice Orders and Rules applicable to the area. The administration of civil justice in the normal areas is being carried on as per the provisions of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act 1887 read with the Code of Civil Procedure. There are three categories of courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the normal areas viz: The Court of the District Judge and the Additional District Judge, The Court of Assistant District Judge, The Court of Munsiff.

The Pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiff is limited to Rs 10,000/-. However the Court of Assistant District Judge exercises unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction. The Court of District Judge shall hear appeals from a decree or order of a Subordinate Judge where the value of the original suit in which or in any proceeding arising out of which the decree or order was made did not exceed twenty thousand rupees. Vide Notification dated 20 September, 2022 the Government of Meghalaya extended the application of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Code of Civil Procedure 1908 to the Courts in the State of Meghalaya.

b) Sohra Sub-Divisional Court

Sub-Divisional Court was established on 13 January 2014. Initially, this office functioned

from a temporary building at the Sohra Civil Sub-Division, Sohra. Subsequently, the foundation stone for the permanent office building was laid on 27 June 2015, and construction was completed in 2021. The Judicial Magistrate First Class is also designated as the Assistant to Deputy Commissioner for the trial of both civil and criminal cases under the provisions of The Rules for the Administration of Justice and Police in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District 1937 and The Khasi Syiemships (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950. For a long time the jurisdiction of the Court system, specifically whether the case should be tried by the District Council Court or the Sessions Court had afflicted the administration of justice in the District. In *State of Meghalaya v. Melvin Sohlangpiaw* (2020 INSC 171) the central issue revolved around the jurisdiction of the court system, specifically whether the case should be tried by the District Council Court or the Sessions Court, given the autonomous status of the West Khasi Hills District under Schedule VI of the Constitution of India came up for consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court meticulously analyzed the constitutional framework provided by Schedule VI, emphasizing the combined reading of Paras 4 and 5. It clarified that Paragraph 4 empowers District and Regional Councils to constitute courts for cases where all parties are Scheduled Tribes members. Paragraph 5 further grants the Governor the authority to confer powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) to these councils or their courts for specific offenses. In this case, a central point was the Governor's notification on 07 February 2017, which vested the District Council Court with the authority to try offenses punishable under IPC with severe penalties. The Court rejected the petitioner's argument that criminal cases should remain under the purview of State courts by underscoring that the term "cases" in Paragraph 4 does not exclude criminal

proceedings, provided both victim and accused belong to Scheduled Tribes. The concurrence of the victim and respondent within the Khasi Scheduled Tribe legitimized the transfer of the case to the autonomous District Council Court, aligning with constitutional mandates. This judgment reinforces the autonomy granted to tribal regions under the Constitution, particularly in administering justice within their jurisdiction. By upholding the exclusive rights of District Council Courts to handle criminal cases involving Scheduled Tribes members, the Supreme Court ensures that tribal justice mechanisms are respected and operationalized as intended by constitutional provisions. This decision sets a precedent for similar cases across India, potentially influencing the transfer of other cases to autonomous district courts to uphold tribal governance structures. Hence the law is now well settled that in cases between two tribes, the cases are to be tried by the District Council Courts. However, in case both parties do not belong to the same District Council, the District Council Courts would not have jurisdiction to try such cases.

c) District and Sessions Court in Tura, West Garo Hills

The history of the District and Sessions Court in Tura, West Garo Hills, is a prime example of the gradual process of establishing judicial independence in Meghalaya. For a long period, judicial functions in the district were not separate from the executive branch of the government. The demand for a separate and independent judiciary was a long-standing one, guided by the principles laid out in the Indian Constitution. The establishment of the High Court of Meghalaya on 23 March 2013, was a significant catalyst for this change. It marked the beginning of a concerted effort to separate the judiciary from the executive across all districts of the state, including West Garo Hills.

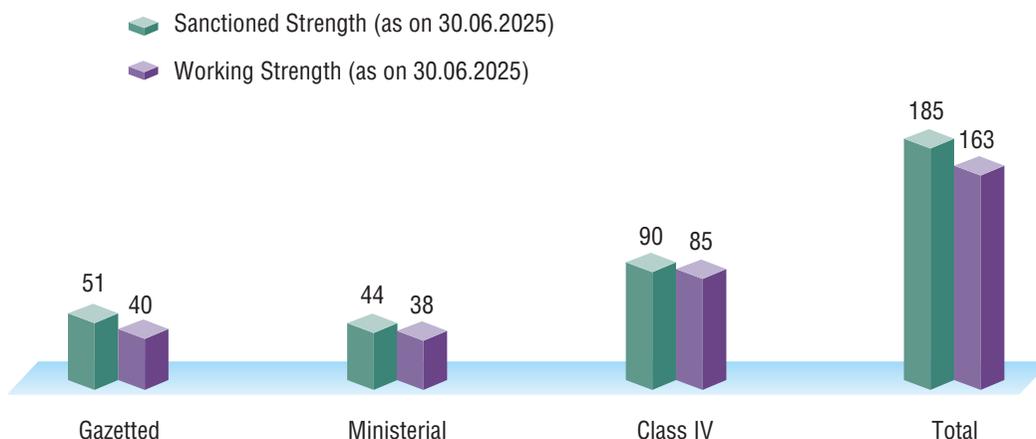
The formal separation of the judiciary from the executive in Tura was on 22 July 2013 a major milestone. This paved the way for the creation of a dedicated District and Sessions Court, which would be responsible solely for judicial functions. The new, permanent court building for the District and Sessions Court in Tura was inaugurated on 07 April 2018. The inauguration was a symbolic moment that officially marked the establishment of an independent judicial system for the West Garo Hills district.

d) District and Sessions Court, Jowai, West Jaintia Hills District

Nestled in the north-eastern state of Meghalaya, the Jaintia Hills are home to the Pnar tribe, a culturally rich and historically resilient community. Jowai was a Sub-Division under the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. A new Autonomous District Council called the Jowai Autonomous District Council was constituted in 1963. The Council was subsequently renamed as Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council vide notification 1978. The Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council has jurisdiction over West Jaintia Hills District and East Jaintia Hills District. The Council is vested with the power under Para 4(4) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India to constitute village councils and courts for the administration of justice for trial of suits and cases between parties all of whom belong to Schedule Tribe within such areas. Judicial recognition has been given to the customary practice in Khasi and Jaintia Hills by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Ewanlangki-E-Rymbai versus Jaintia Hills District Council*: (2006) 4 SCC 748. The Jaintia Hills and the Pnar tribe represent a living confluence of tradition, resistance, and cultural preservation. Despite colonial disruptions and administrative modernizations, the Dolloi system of traditional governance, matrilineal customs, and ritual practices continue to assert a unique identity.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024**	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	25,27,17,000	34,41,39,000	43,48,18,000
Non-Plan	-	-	-
Total	25,27,17,000	34,41,39,000	43,48,18,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **4**

Working Strength of Judges **4**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **4**

Highest **4**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **5**

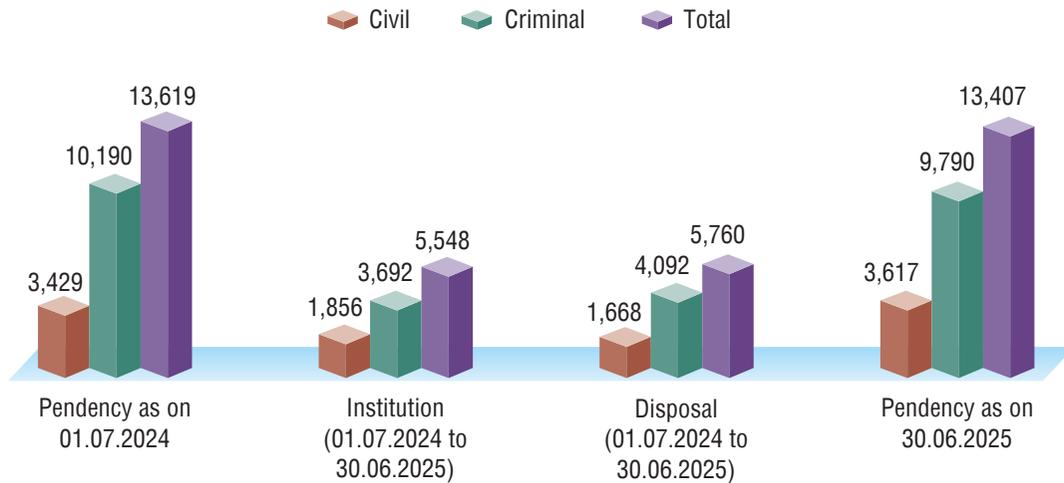
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	508	498	463	543
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	25	95	49	71
Review (Civil)	4	8	9	3
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	2	7	7	2
Civil Revisions	20	42	32	30
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2	3	3	2
Civil Appeals	20	9	15	14
Land Acquisition Matters	13	24	8	29
MACT Matters	0	7	1	6
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	42	125	85	82
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	7	5	3	9
Criminal Revisions	14	13	11	16
Bail Applications	4	121	120	5
Criminal Appeals	60	65	25	100
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	61	129	112	78
Other than above	92	78	64	106

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	450
Criminal	1,100
Total	1,550



18

High Court of
ORISSA

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

Hon'ble Shri Justice Harish Tandon, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Shri Justice Manash Ranjan Pathak

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sangam Kumar Sahoo

Hon'ble Shri Justice Krushna Ram Mohapatra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Dixit Krishna Shripad

Hon'ble Shri Justice Bibhu Prasad Routray

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Sanjeeb Kumar Panigrahi

Hon'ble Miss Justice Savitri Ratho

Hon'ble Shri Justice Mruganka Sekhar Sahoo

Hon'ble Shri Justice Radha Krishna Pattanaik

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sashikanta Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Aditya Kumar Mohapatra

Hon'ble Shri Justice V. Narasingh

Hon'ble Shri Justice Biraja Prasanna Satapathy

Hon'ble Shri Justice Murahari Sri Raman

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Kumar Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Gourishankar Satapathy

Hon'ble Shri Justice Chittaranjan Dash

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sibo Sankar Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ananda Chandra Behera

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

During colonial rule, Odisha was originally a part of the Bengal Province. On 22 March 1912, a new province comprising Bihar and Orissa was created. However, judicial authority over the newly formed province continued to rest with the Calcutta High Court. This arrangement changed with the establishment of the Patna High Court, which came into existence on 26 February 1916. Initially, the Patna High Court exercised jurisdiction over eleven judgships (districts) in Bihar and one in Odisha. According to the provisions of the Letters Patent, one or more Judges of the Patna High Court were to visit Orissa by way of circuit to adjudicate cases locally. Consequently, the Patna High Court began its circuit sittings at Cuttack from 18 May 1916. An Advocate General was appointed for Odisha, and the District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack functioned as the Registrar of the Patna High Court while in circuit at Cuttack. Over time, there was a growing demand for a separate High Court for Odisha. The Orissa High Court was formally established at Cuttack on 26 July 1948.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

Different courts were established and made functional during this period including family courts at Nuapada, Malkangiri, Vigilance courts at Bargarh, Jajpur, etc. Various courts of additional district and sessions judge at Cuttack, Bhadrak, Court of Civil Judges (Jr. Divn.)-cum- JMFC at Rengali, Sambalpur, Bargaon, Sundargarh and other places were established. Gram Nyayalayas at different places were also established. In total, 76 different courts were established while 32 different courts were made functional.

The projects undertaken include renovation and remodelling of the Judges' Library, construction of a new building (B+G+2 floors) for the Centre for Judicial Archives, development of a parking area in front of the New Multi-storied Building, and upgradation of the chiller plant of the (G+7) building. Other major works include construction of Caretaker Rooms at the Court Guest House, establishment of the interior of the Exhibition Hall, Quarantine Room and Conservation Laboratory, improvement and expansion of the Convention Hall, installation of a Precision Air Conditioner System, provision of an Optimizer Storage System, construction of a New Annexe Building (B+G+5), five new bungalows for Hon'ble Judges, and 550 staff quarters at Sector-13, CDA, Cuttack. Additionally, renovation of the High Court Bar Association Hall and its toilet complex has been completed.

Further steps are being taken for installation of hand railings, tactile warning strips, visual/vibrating alarms, readable LED signages for persons with low vision and hearing impairment, and construction of disability pathways across

different buildings within the High Court premises.

4 National Lok Adalats were organized by National Legal Services Authority on 14 September 2024, 14 December 2024, 08 March 2025 and 10 May 2025 involving Orissa High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees and other Tribunals/Forums. During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 1999 Pre-litigation disputes were settled by 22 Permanent Lok Adalats. During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, a total of 3,225 cases were received in all Mediation/ADR Centres, out of which 196 cases were successfully settled through mediation. 3200 Awareness Camps/Programmes were organized by the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluk Legal Services Committees through physical and digital modes in different parts of the State including jails on different legal themes/welfare schemes.

Orissa State Legal Services Authority (OSLSA) deployed a Mobile Legal Services Van; and in association with the District Legal Services Authority, Cuttack observed "World Mental Health Day" on 10 October 2024. The 11th International Yoga Day was celebrated by the State Legal Services Authority at "Aain Seva Bhawan", Cuttack on 21 June 2025.

In order to create awareness amongst the general public during the World-Famous Car Festival-2025, a Legal Services Stall was set up by the District Legal Services Authority, Puri at the Sea beach Pallishree Mela Ground on 28 June 2025. In order to create awareness amongst the general public during the Baliyatra Festival-2024,

a Legal Services Stall was set up by the Odisha State Legal Services from 16 November 2024 to 23 November 2024 on the occasion of Historic Baliyatra at Cuttack. During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 3739 persons had approached/contacted the Legal Assistance Establishment (Nyaya Sanjog) functioning at the Office of OSLSA, and were provided legal aid/assistance/consultation.

During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 21438 persons (Convicts/UTPs) had approached the Jail Legal Aid Clinics and 10625 persons were provided assistance; and 7945 persons had approached the Village Legal Aid Care & Support Centres and 5297 persons were provided assistance.

On 22 February, 2024, LADCS Offices were inaugurated in 10 districts of the State i.e. Bargarh,

Bhadrak, Boudh, Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Nabarangpur, Puri & Sonepur. A Conference of District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) was held at Cuttack, Odisha from 16 August 2024 to 18 August 2024. Odisha Judicial Academy and its five Regional Judicial Academies during the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 has conducted various refresher training programmes for the officers in the cadre of District Judge, Civil Judges (Senior Division), Civil Judges (Junior Division).

Technological Accomplishments

Under the e-Courts Phase-III initiative, a total of 30 KIOSK machines have been provisioned and installed across various subordinate courts within the jurisdiction of this High Court. In addition, 141 KIOSK machines provisioned earlier under the



Lateral View of the High Court



Aerial view of the High Court

e-Courts project are currently functioning during the reporting period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. The e-Committee of the Supreme Court has provided upgraded e-filing 3.0 software which is being adopted by the High Court for the purposes of e-filing of cases in the High Court and District Courts.

During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, a total of 50 porta cabins have been established and made operational across various court complexes under the e-Courts Phase-III initiative. In previous practice, whenever a case filed by advocates before this Hon'ble Court, they were providing an extra copy of said petition to



the office of the Advocate General, Orissa. To ease the process, the technical team of High Court has developed a software module in paperless application through which the office of Advocate General gets the soft copy of the petition which has been filed by the advocates and the same has been implemented with effect from 19 November

2024. The upgraded version of DSpace 9.0 and customized as per the Digital Preservation SOP of the E-Committee, Supreme Court of India, & Integration with the Judicial Trusted Digital Repository (JTDR) is in process. This will be extended to the lower courts. The entire bench of the High Court of Orissa is functioning in



Odisha State Legal Services Authority

Paperless mode. The roll-out included both Single Bench, Division Bench & Larger Bench, with a uniform approach to infrastructure, manpower, and technology deployment. To facilitate digital signing and annotation, WACOM devices have been installed in all paperless courts. The implementation of paperless record movement in the judicial sections of the High Court of

Orissa started from 11 July 2024. A web-based application has been developed for seamless access to the digital case records and to facilitate the movement within various sections, branches of the High Court. This system runs in the local network (LAN) and secured access has been provided to the officials and staffs through login credentials.



After successful implementation at 8 pilot locations of the State, the Warrant Management System was launched on 03 October 2024 across the State i.e. in rest of the 23 Judgeships of the State of Odisha (421 warrant issuing Courts). One of the key features of the portal is its integration with the Crime & Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS). The Warrant

Management System (WMS) has been developed and implemented in coordination between the State Crime Records Bureau, Odisha (SCRB) and the High Court of Orissa.

On 29 August 2024, the e-High Court Records (e-HCR) Portal was launched. The Internal Complaint Committee on Sexual Harassment of the High Court of Orissa launched an online portal on 03 December 2024 to provide a secure, confidential, and efficient platform for lodging grievances related to incidents of sexual harassment within the High Court campus. The e-Filing Rules for the High Court of Orissa, 2024, and the e-Filing Rules for District Courts and Tribunals under the control and supervision of the High Court of Orissa, 2024, have been notified through Notification dated 30 May 2024, to facilitate the e-filing of cases in the state of Odisha.

By 07 February 2025, all court establishments in District and Taluk Courts across the State, previously operating under older versions of the Case Information System (CIS), have successfully transitioned to the upgraded CIS 4.0. Adoption of MeghRaj 2.0 for Cloud-Enabled Judicial Services. For the Replication of e-Courts Data, Hosting of Periphery Services, Implementation of Judicial Trusted Digital Repository (JTDR) MeghRaj 2.0 has been adopted. The JTDR portal has been developed by C-DAC and successfully tested for the uploading of case records to support the pilot phase rollout. The High Court of Orissa at Cuttack and the District Court of Sambalpur have been identified as pilot locations for Phase I of JTDR implementation, under the guidance of the Hon'ble e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. The agency responsible for scanning and digitization at the High Court of Orissa is in the process of developing a Push Client mechanism, which utilizes APIs to upload metadata and associated PDF documents to the JTDR platform.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Kendrapara

During British rule, in 1831, Kendrapara was designated as the location for one of the five Munsif Courts established in Odisha. At the time of India's independence in 1947, the judiciary in Kendrapara was still modest, consisting mainly of a single Munsif Court and a Sub-Divisional Magistrate (S.D.M.) court. On 20 January 1966, the Court of Subordinate Judge was established as the first appellate court on the civil side, providing a higher level of judicial review within the district. In December 1969, the judiciary began to separate formally from the executive branch with the establishment of the Judicial Magistrate court, and shortly thereafter, the Court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate (SDJM) was set up to strengthen criminal judicial administration. In 1984, an Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) cum Judicial Magistrate First Class (J.M.F.C.) court was constituted. The establishment of an Additional District Judge court in 1990 and a Chief Judicial Magistrate court in 1993 provided higher judicial authorities. Judicial Magistrate First Class courts were opened in towns such as Pattamundai (2000) and Aul (2011) to decentralize judicial services and improve accessibility in urban and semi-urban areas. A landmark development occurred on 26 June 2012, when the District & Sessions Court of Kendrapara was carved out as an independent judicial district, separating from the larger Cuttack Judgeship. Today, Kendrapara boasts a comprehensive judicial system comprising multiple courts that cater to a wide variety of legal needs. Complementing the formal courts are Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalats established in 2001 for alternative dispute resolution. The judiciary is overseen by District Judge, who supervises judicial administration

with support from Additional District Judges, Civil Judges, Judicial Magistrates, and other judicial functionaries. The establishment of the Commercial Courts at Kendrapara and the Additional District Judge court at Pattamundai marks a significant administrative achievement in the district's judicial system. The Kendrapara district judiciary had multifaceted achievements and forward-looking initiatives across social welfare, administration, and technological advancements during 2024-25.

b) Ganjam Judgeship

The district Ganjam, got its name from the Persian word "Ganj-i-am" which means the Granary of the World. Ganjam was originally formed a part of the Southern Kingdom of ancient Kalinga and there were local kings in the charge of Administration of Justice. The Principal Judicial Officer of the kingdom was called the "DEWAN" who usually disposed of both Civil and Criminal Cases. The British annexed Ganjam to their crown along with other Zamindars of Southern Orissa in the year 1766. But it was only in 1803, the British Government appointed Collectors and they used to function as the Masters of Administration of Justice. In the year 1865, a permanent Zilla Court functioned at Ganjam. Then Madras Civil Court Act, 1873 was enacted and the designation of Zilla Court was changed to be the District & Sessions Court and accordingly the Civil & Sessions Judge was re-designated as District & Sessions Judge. The local limits of the Judgeship of Ganjam was expanded over Ganjam and Puri districts in 1948. Subsequently, in 1957, Puri district was bi-furcated from Ganjam Judgeship and it came to be known as Ganjam-Boudh Judgeship. Later, Boudh district was separated leaving this Judgeship to be known as Ganjam Judgeship. After reconstitution of districts in the state, a new district viz. Gajapati was constituted and the nomenclature of the Judgeship was changed to

be Ganjam-Gajapati Judgeship on 02 October 1992. Later on, in the year, 2011, Gajapati Judgeship being bifurcated, this Judgeship is recognized as Ganjam Judgeship. Now in this Judgeship, besides the Court of District & Sessions Judge, there are 13 more Additional District Judge Courts, eight at Berhampur (including one Vigilance Court, one Family Court, One POCSO Court and one OPID Court) and one each at Chhatrapur, Kodala, Khallikote, Aska, Bhanjanagar are functioning. That apart, one Fast Track Special Court is also functioning to deal with cases under POCSO Act.

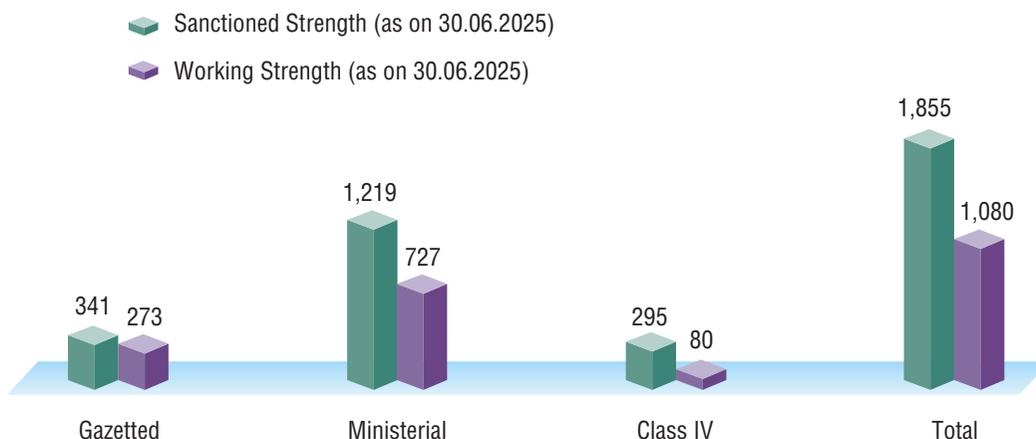
c) Puri

The introduction of modern Judicial Administration of Puri can be traced back to the advent of British rule in Orissa when the district was being controlled from Cuttack, where the seat of the government was located. Orissa was then within the province of Bengal. Afterwards, in the year 1863, a Munsif's court was established in the town of Puri under the Judgeship of Cuttack. By 1929, two Munsifs, viz., 1st Munsif and 2nd Munsif subordinate to the District Judge of Cuttack were stationed at Puri for the administration of civil justice, whereas criminal justice was administered by the District Magistrate and the magistrates subordinate to him. Cases triable by the Court of Sessions were tried by the Sessions or Assistant Sessions Judge of Cuttack,

whose circuit included the districts of Puri and Balasore. With the creation of the Orissa Province in 1936, the two Munsif courts of this district were separated from the Cuttack Judgeship and were amalgamated with Ganjam district, styled as the Ganjam-Puri Judgeship having its headquarters at Berhampur (Ganjam). The court of the Sub Judge, Puri, was established on the 01 April 1936. Since 1957, the district of Puri became a separate judicial district with headquarters at Puri. At first, the judgeship of the district was styled as the Puri-Nayagarh Judgeship, but since the 16 September, 1959, it has been renamed as the Puri Judgeship and Sessions Division. The district has three Sub-Judges posted at Puri, Bhubaneswar and Nayagarh. With the increase of cases, both civil and criminal, Puri Judgeship was divided and the new Khordha Judgeship was created on 25 August 1997 with the headquarters at Bhubaneswar. Further, on 08 July 2011, new Nayagarh Judgeship was created with its headquarters at Nayagarh. The Court of Civil Judge (Sr. Division), Puri and 2nd Addl. Civil Judge (Sr. Division), Puri, the Court of S.D.J.M, Puri and JMFC-II (Cog. Taking), Puri and the Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division), Puri and Gram Nyayalay, Puri have been declared as paperless courts and the said courts have been inaugurated on 26 February 2024, 28 March 2024 and 30 April 2024 respectively. The VC facilities were available in all Courts of this judgeship by the end of 15 August, 2025.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	77,74,64,000	78,66,90,800	1,14,30,73,389
Non-Plan	2,11,90,72,000	2,22,83,56,000	2,43,23,37,000
Total	2,89,65,36,000	3,01,50,46,800	3,57,54,10,389

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **33**

Working Strength of Judges **19**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **18**

Highest **21**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **35,057**

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

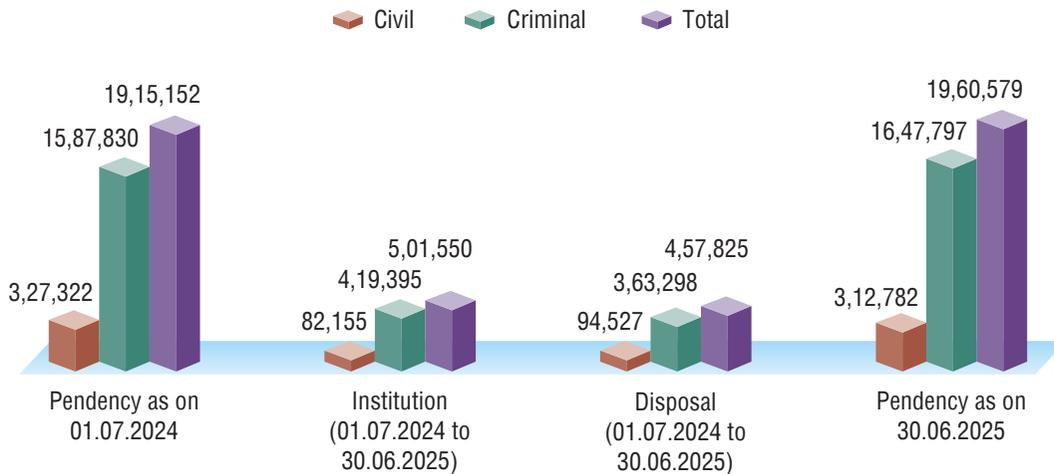
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	60,404	37,228	31,312	66,320
Company Matters*	188	1	25	164
Contempt (Civil)*	10,549	6,043	6,521	10,071
Review (Civil)*	2,256	356	232	2,380
Matrimonial Matters*	1,305	474	329	1,450
Arbitration Matters*	268	174	142	300
Civil Revisions*	169	58	105	122
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)*	745	158	48	855
Civil Appeals*	12,137	1,319	2,052	11,404
Land Acquisition Matters*	735	62	171	626
MACT Matters*	5,659	1,460	1,356	5,763
Civil Suits (Original Side)*	1	0	0	1
Other than above*	11,080	4,106	2,998	12,188
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	1,089	1,738	1,791	1,036
Criminal Revisions*	9,701	774	712	9,763
Bail Applications*	4,814	29,287	28,356	5,745
Criminal Appeals*	13,811	1,663	679	14,795
Death Sentence Reference	6	3	3	6
Contempt (Criminal)*	230	33	49	214
Misc. Criminal Applications*	6,390	5,103	4,007	7,486
Other than above*	756	126	119	763

* Data revised by the High Court

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	35,516
Criminal	2,26,195
Total	2,61,711



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 Sudhir Singh, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Ranjan Prasad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohit Kumar Shah

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibek Chaudhuri

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nani Tagia

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sinha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Kumar Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Partha Sarthy

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Abhishek Reddy

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nawneet Kumar Pandey

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purnendu Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyavrat Verma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar Verma

Hon'ble Smt. Justice G. Anupama Chakravarthi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Roy

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailendra Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Jha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Pandey

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Dutta Mishra

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Prakash Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Shekhar Jha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khatim Reza

Hon'ble Justice Dr. Anshuman

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rudra Prakash Mishra

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Chand Malviya

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Bhushan Prasad Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Pandey

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Sinha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sourendra Pandey

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Soni Shrivastava

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act, 1911 paved the way for the formation of the Patna High Court. The foundation of the Patna High Court was laid on 01 December 1913, and it was formally established on 09 February 1916, through Letters Patent issued under the authority of the British Sovereign. The Court also held circuit sittings at Cuttack. From 26 February 1916—the date on which the aforesaid Letters Patent was published in the Gazette of India—the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal ceased to exercise jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Matrimonial, Testamentary and Intestate, Enrolment, and other matters for which jurisdiction was granted to the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

Initially, the Patna High Court exercised jurisdiction over 11 districts of Bihar and 1 district of Orissa. However, on 26 July 1948, a separate High Court was constituted for Orissa. A circuit bench of

the Patna High Court was opened at Ranchi in 1972, which was elevated to a permanent bench in 1976. Subsequently, on 15 November 2000, under the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the State of Bihar was divided, leading to the creation of two provinces—Bihar and Jharkhand. Consequently, the circuit bench at Ranchi became the Jharkhand High Court.

The architectural splendour of the Patna High Court's historical edifice is truly remarkable. Designed in the neoclassical style by the renowned architect Mr. Munnings, the magnificent structure stands as a testament to architectural excellence. The two-storeyed U-shaped building features a pedimented portico leading to a towering dome above the central hall, imparting a majestic presence to the entire complex. The antique open lifts—featuring wrought iron grills and intended for the use of the Hon'ble Judges—remain a defining feature of the High Court's architecture, significantly contributing to its unique character. Preserving a rich historical legacy, the Central Record Room houses records of immense significance, dating as far back as 1793. These include proceedings of the Sadar Dewani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat, with noteworthy decisions from the Mughal period and the era of the East India Company. To meet the increasing demands of the judiciary, a "Centenary Building" was inaugurated on 27 February, 2021. Constructed to address the expanding needs of the Court, this modern facility ensures continued service to the community. The new building is equipped with 43 courtrooms, 52 chambers with well-stocked library and separate lounges for Judges and lawyers, including a special lounge just for women lawyers. It also has six committee rooms and a large conference room that can hold 90 people, with modern audio and video equipment. There is underground parking for 129 cars. To further enhance the facility, there are two teleconference rooms and a gym and yoga room. The building is connected to the main building by two bridges. For safety, there is an automatic fire alarm system to keep the building safe.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

The High Court implemented initiatives aimed at enhancing the swift disposal of cases and reducing the backlog. Furthermore, to address pending Bail Applications, specialized arrangement has been made by establishing dedicated Bail Benches on every Wednesdays and Fridays, leading to the successful disposition

of 77,185 bail applications (anticipatory and regular) between 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, as against the total institution of 77,155 during the same period. In view of the indispensability of infrastructural development of sub-ordinate courts, an action plan was set up to augment the infrastructure of District Courts. Under this plan, 06 projects for 63 Court Halls, 04 projects for 108 residential quarters, 06 Staff Quarters, 05

Lawyer's Halls, 06 Amenity buildings, 03 Hazat buildings, 04 Record Rooms, 01 Family Court (including Additional Family Court and SC/ST Court), 03 ADR buildings, 02 Excise Courts and 13 projects for acquisition/transfer of land for court rooms and residential quarters have been approved.

During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 21 Court Rooms and 69 residential quarters have been constructed, and as on 01 July 2025, 104 Court Rooms and 416 residential quarters are under construction. Inauguration of 12 P.O. Quarters at Saharsa Judgeship, inauguration of 12 P.O. Quarters and foundation stone laying of 20 P.O. Quarters at Judicial Officers Colony, Darbhanga, inauguration of Lawyer's Hall at Sub-divisional Court, Benipur under Madhubani Judgeship, and inauguration of Lawyer's Hall at Vaishali at Hajipur Judgeship have been carried out in this period.

The Bihar State Court Management Systems Committee took numerous initiatives for implementation of the Baseline Report, 2024. The Action Plan formulated by Supreme Court of India for Arrears Reduction in the District Judiciary, especially with regard to cases in the category of '30 years and above' and '20-30 years old' have been implemented in a time-bound manner by preparing the list of targeted cases, physical verification of cases, addressing the issue of undated cases, reconstruction of old records, equitable distribution of targeted cases amongst judicial officers keeping in view their expertise, experience and workload, appointment of nodal officers from the police to ensure serving of summons upon the witness and ensuring the presence of the accused. All the targets were successfully achieved in the 1st Phase of the Action Plan.

Administrative achievements made by Juvenile Justice Secretariat of the High Court during the period 01 July 24 to 30 June 25 included One-day State Level Consultation Programme on Protection of Children with Disabilities, 2024 on 10 August 2024 which was organised to sensitise the stakeholders of the Juvenile Justice System. In consonance with it, a Helpdesk for Persons with Disabilities including Children is being constructed in the premise of the Hon'ble Patna High Court. Updated "Guidelines for Recording of Evidence of Vulnerable Witnesses" has been notified by the Patna High Court dated 26 March 2025. 2D Animation Video on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 was created and launched for spreading awareness amongst the juveniles and other stakeholders.

Between July and December 2024, the Bihar Judicial Academy conducted 28 training programmes (22 physical and 6 online), covering 1,746 participants which included refresher courses for different categories of judicial officers and court staff. A series of e-Courts Training (ECT) programmes were conducted covering advocates, clerks, court managers, High Court and district technical staff, and judicial officers. Between January and June 2025, the Academy organised 46 training programmes (30 physical and 16 online), imparting training to 2,359 participants.

The East Zone-I Regional Conference on "Court Dockets: Explosion and Exclusion" was organised between 22 – 23 February by the National Judicial Academy in association with the Bihar Judicial Academy and Patna High Court. The inaugural session was graced by several eminent dignitaries, including Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ahsanuddin Amanullah and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme



Panoramic view of the High Court

Court of India; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India and Director, National Judicial Academy and other dignitaries.

The Bihar State Legal Services Authority launched an initiative to celebrate the World Tourism Day, on 27 September 2024 to spread legal awareness at tourist places of international and national interest in Bihar. The International Day of the Girl Child was commemorated across various districts of Bihar with vibrant poster-making and essay-writing competitions.

Technological Accomplishments

100% of cases and documents in the Patna High Court are now being filed electronically. e-Filing, first introduced in the Patna High Court on 29 May 2020, has since been successfully upgraded from the test server to e-Filing 1.0 and now to e-Filing 3.0.

As of 30 June 2025, a total of 1,38,990 cases have been filed through the e-Filing 3.0 portal of the Patna High Court. More than 10,000 advocates (including those practicing in District Courts) have registered on the portal as of 18



August 2025. As of 30 June 2025, 18,279 cases have been filed through e-Filing in District Courts. In line with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, NICS empanelled vendors are carrying out digitization work in the Patna High Court and in six District Courts of Bihar (Purnea, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Madhubani) under the eCourts Project Phase-III. As of 30 June 2025, 95,41,218 pages have been digitized, with the process soon to begin in the remaining 31 judgeships of Bihar. The District Police has successfully tested the e-Summons app, with

processes published by District Courts on the NSTEP portal. The Bihar Police Department is ready to roll out the project across police stations in the State. All courts in the Patna High Court are hybrid-hearing enabled, with dedicated permanent links hosted on the Court's official website and published in the daily cause list. Hon'ble Judges have been provided with Digital Signatures.

Digital Signatures have also been issued to approximately 1,333 Judicial Officers and 2,996 court staff across Bihar. CIS 4.0 has been successfully implemented in all judgeships of



Panoramic view of the High Court

Bihar. In line with the e-Committee, Supreme Court's direction, all 37 District Court websites in Bihar have been migrated to the S3WaaS platform. A total of 155 additional eSewa Kendras have been established in District and Sub-divisional Courts of Bihar under the eCourts Project Phase-III. To advance the goal of paperless courts, various software solutions were developed and maintained in-house during 2024–2025 which includes e-Indian Law Report, Patna Series, e-PHCR, e-Judicial Repository (Translation), e-Court Phase-III Monitoring System, e-Information System for Infrastructure among others. Separate office of the SUVAS Cell equipped with IT infrastructure was inaugurated by the High Court on 30 January 2025 and recruitment of 68 translators and translators-cum-proof readers have been completed by the Recruitment and appointment cell of the Patna High Court by 30 June 25. During the period between 01 July 24 to 30 June 25, 1933 Hindi judgments have been translated and uploaded with bilingual headnote on the e-ILR

and e-PHCR, including 587 judgments of the Supreme Court and 1346 judgments of the Patna High Court.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Aurangabad

Aurangabad boasts a rich and illustrious past, having been a part of 'Magadha'—one of the largest and most powerful empires of ancient India. The region was ruled by several dynasties and rulers, including the 'Magadha's, King Ashoka, Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, the Rajputs, Bhairvendra Singh, and later the British. The city regained prominence during the colonial period when the British established the Aurangabad sub-division in 1865. With the creation of Aurangabad subdivision in 1865, the Munsif was vested with additional powers. The Court of Sub-Judge was inaugurated on 22 June 1973. Subsequently, the Court of District and Sessions Judge was inaugurated

on 10 September 1977. Administratively, Aurangabad was originally a subdivision of Gaya district. On 26 January 1973, it was carved out as a separate district. Until 1991, Aurangabad district had only one subdivision—Aurangabad Sadar. On 31 March 1991, a second subdivision, Daudnagar, was created. The Aurangabad Judgeship contains two Civil Courts namely Civil Court, Aurangabad and Sub-Divisional Court, Daudnagar. Civil Court, Aurangabad consists of six scattered blocks namely- The Heritage Building, 15-Court Building, 8-Court Building, Fast-Track Court Building, ADR Building and Annexee Building. Sub-Divisional Court, Daudnagar is a double storied Building and the courts of S.D.J.M, Munsif and J.M-1st class-cum-Addl. Munsif runs here with their respective offices.

b) Bhagalpur

History traces the roots of Bhagalpur back to the Mahajanapada period, where it was known by various names such as Champa and Malini. Originally part of the AngaMahajanapada, Bhagalpur District formed the south-eastern segment of Bihar during the Mughal era. With the grant of Diwani of Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa to the East India Company in 1765, the district encompassed a significant area east of Sarkar Munger and south of the Ganga, excluding Pargana Chhai. Subsequently, Munger was separated from Bhagalpur in 1832.

Bhagalpur Judgeship stands as one of Bihar's oldest, dating back to British rule in 1857, with jurisdiction extending over the entire Munger and Purnea Divisions. Initially, Banka Judgeship operated as a subdivision of Bhagalpur until its establishment as a separate entity in 2014. Presently, Bhagalpur Judgeship is structured into three divisions: Sadar (Bhagalpur), Naugachia Sub-division and Kahalgaon Sub-division. Naugachia Sub-division was

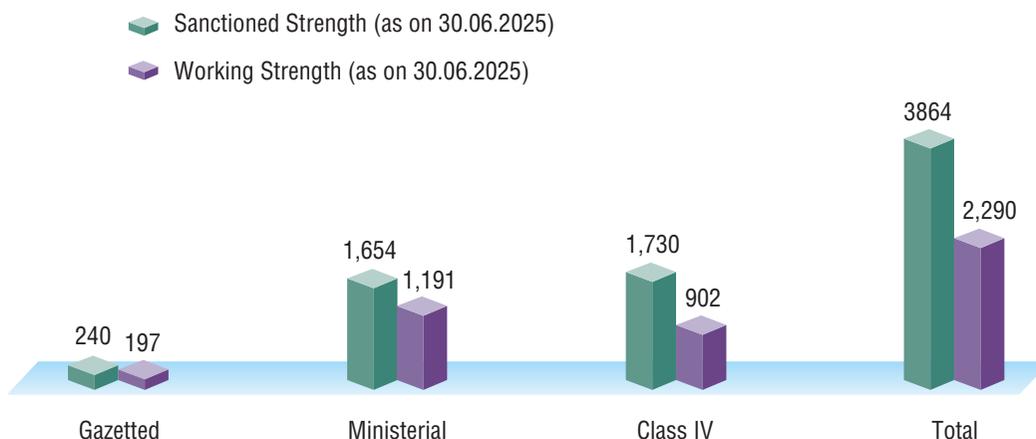
established in 1986, while Kahalgaon Sub-division followed suit in 2015.

c) Muzaffarpur

The Judgeship of Muzaffarpur was established around the year 1875, under the administrative oversight of the Calcutta High Court. Initially, it encompassed the areas that now fall under the jurisdiction of the Darbhanga, Motihari, and Chhapra (Saran) Judgeships. During this time, it was referred to as the district of Tirhut, covering territories extending from the north to Nepal, south to the river Ganga, and westward to the borders of Uttar Pradesh. Over time, the Darbhanga Judgeship was carved out in approximately 1898, followed by the establishment of the Chapra Judgeship around 1899, both by delineating portions of the Muzaffarpur Judgeship. Subsequently, the Motihari Judgeship was created in 1946. Historically, civil justice was administered by the District Judge, two Subordinate Judges, and three Munsifs at Sadar, along with two Munsifs at each of the sub-divisional headquarters at Hajipur and Sitamarhi. Criminal justice, on the other hand, fell under the purview of the District and Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, and various Deputy and sub-Deputy Magistrates at the headquarters and sub-divisional stations. While the District of Champaran was also included within the Muzaffarpur Sessions Division, the court of sessions for cases committed from Champaran was held at Motihari, the district headquarters. The District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur presided over courts at Motihari for the trial of more serious cases committed from Champaran, overseen by the Assistant Sessions Judge stationed there. Subsequently, the Judgeship of Sitamarhi was established around 1972-73, and the Judgeship of Vaishali at Hajipur around 1977-78, by elevating the respective territorial areas of those earlier subdivisions.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	2,26,77,32,000	2,45,31,66,000	3,26,71,59,000
Total	2,26,77,32,000	2,45,31,66,000	3,26,71,59,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **53**

Working Strength of Judges **36**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **33**

Highest **37**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **39,203**

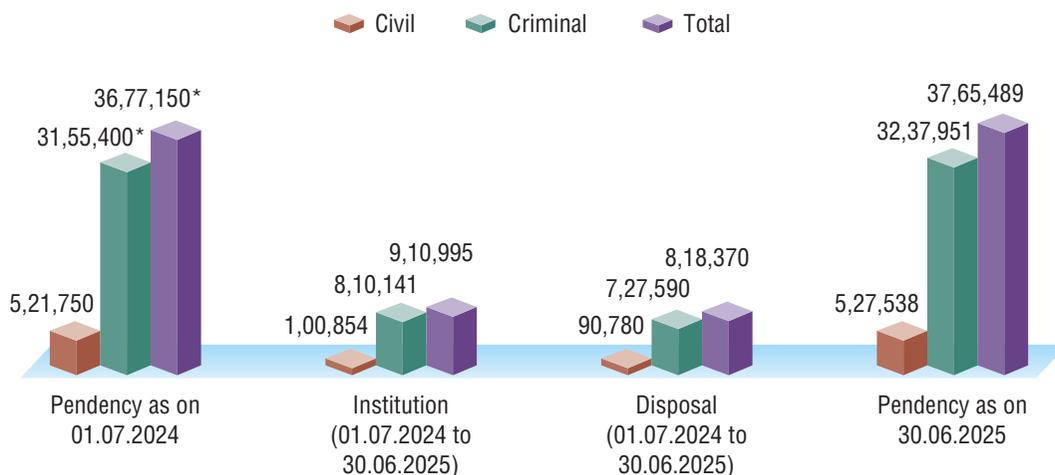
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	59,627	18,689	18,806	59,510
Company Matters	65	6	10	61
Contempt (Civil)	4,730	3,321	2,154	5,897
Review (Civil)	1,189	324	426	1,087
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	19	4	9	14
Civil Revisions	786	229	92	923
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	561	554	529	586
Civil Appeals	13,166	630	239	13,557
Land Acquisition Matters	3,179	953	1,313	2,819
MACT Matters	0	323	103	220
Civil Suits (Original Side)	38	0	0	38
Other than above	24,563	5,095	4,346	25,312
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4,606	2,749	964	6,391
Criminal Revisions	4,126	1,176	957	4,345
Bail Applications	7,491	77,155	76,891	7,755
Criminal Appeals	42,131	6,815	4,300	44,646
Death Sentence Reference	2	3	1	4
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	23,914	10,116	5,469	28,561
Other than above	9,921	55	27	9,949

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



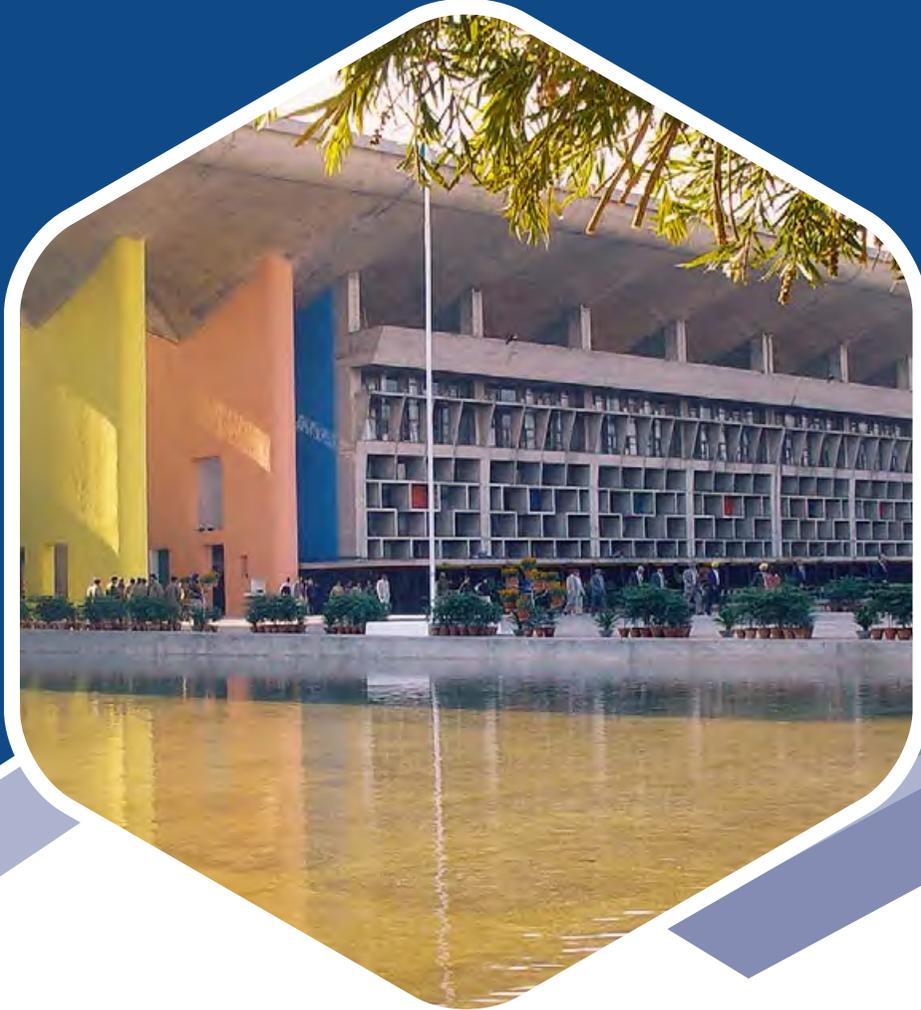
* Data revised by the High Court

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	86,438
Criminal	5,92,287
Total	6,78,725



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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 Ashwani Kumar Mishra

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurvinder Singh Gill

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Singh Sindhu

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsimran Singh Sethi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Chitkara

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suvir Sehgal

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Alka Sarin

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasgurpreet Singh Puri

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi I. Mehta

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Archana Puri

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bhardwaj

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Bahl

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Suri

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Moudgil

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod S. Bhardwaj

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Jain

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasjit Singh Bedi

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Lapita Banerji

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nidhi Gupta

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Vashisth

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tribhuvan Dahiya

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Namit kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harkesh Manuja

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aman Chaudhary

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.S. Shekhawat

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsh Bungler

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagmohan Bansal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Manchanda

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Jain

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Tiwari

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Amarjot Bhatti

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manisha Batra

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Harpreet Kaur Jeewan

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sukhvinder Kaur

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Berry

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Aggarwal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harpreet Singh Brar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sumeet Goel

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sudeepti Sharma

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Kirti Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Grewal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepinder Singh Nalwa

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Kapoor

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virinder Aggarwal

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mandeep Pannu

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarinder Singh Grewal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parmod Goyal

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rupinderjit Chahal

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Shalini Singh Nagpal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhas Mehla

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Partap Singh

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Aaradhna Sawhney

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashvir Singh Rathor

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ramesh Kumari

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Punjab and Haryana previously called “The High Court of Judicature at Lahore” was established through a Letters Patent dated 20 March 1919 by King George V under Section 113 of the Government of India Act, 1915, which had the jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab. After the independence of India on 15 August 1947, the High Court of Lahore, being in Pakistan, ceased to have jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab (India). Under the High Court (Punjab) Order, 1947, new High Court of Judicature for the territory of East Punjab (India) was created on 15 August 1947 and the High Court started functioning from Circuit House at Amritsar, which, later on, was shifted to Shimla.

On 26 January 1950, when the Constitution of India came into force, the State of East Punjab was renamed as Punjab and the seat of the High Court was shifted from Shimla to Chandigarh. Thereafter, with the merger of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) into the State of Punjab, the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence from 01 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. It is one of the most beautiful High Courts in India, located in the laps of the Himalayas.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

Vide minutes of meeting dated 25 February 2025 of Hon’ble Arrears Committee of the High Court, all type of civil matters pending for more than 30 years, criminal matters pending for more than 20 years; matters relating to Negotiable Instruments Act pending for more than 15 years; and petitions for leave to appeal pending for more than 10 years as on 31 December 2024 are listed in Urgent Cause List. Vide minutes of meeting dated 07 July 2025 of Hon’ble Arrears Committee, all the cases from the year 1995 to 1999 pertaining to some subject matters are listed in Urgent Cause List under the targeted cases and in-charge NIC was

asked to make a programme to give an indication regarding the case being a ‘targeted case’ in the cause list. The bench Secretaries to the Hon’ble Judges have been sensitized to not give long dates in these targeted cases.

On the basis of HCS (JB) Examination held during the years 2023-2024, 112 Judicial Officers have been appointed to the cadre of Haryana Civil Service (Judicial Branch) in the months of February and May, 2025. There is a panel of 736 Advocates maintained by the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) to provide free legal aid services to the persons eligible. Besides, there

is an operative panel of 34 advocates who are rendering their services as Pro-Bono advocates.

During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 3311 applications were received for legal aid, out of which 2420 were provided with legal aid. At present Five Daily Lok Adalat Benches are functioning in the premises of this High Court and a total number of 1965 cases have been disposed of by the said Five Daily Lok Adalats during the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and an amount of Rs.71,31,34,658/- awarded as compensation. All District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in Punjab have been consistently organizing awareness and outreach programmes across various thematic areas to educate, empower, and sensitize the community. The awareness and outreach programmes conducted by DLSAs covered various schemes such as Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks Scheme, 2016 NALSA (ASHA) SOP towards Eliminating Child Marriage, 2025, NALSA (SAMVAD) Scheme, 2025, NALSA (DAWN) Scheme, 2025 and others.

Various month long campaigns were organised by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority (HLSA) such as “Shakti”: Empowering voices Against Child Marriages” which was undertaken across the State of Haryana in January, 2025. Under the campaign, 842 awareness camps were organized, wherein 1,03,716 persons were benefitted. Another campaign, Swasthya Sakhi: Breaking Barriers for Menstrual Hygiene, was undertaken in February, 2025. Under the campaign, 758 awareness camps in schools, colleges, slum areas, jails were organized, wherein 1,02,308 women including minors were benefitted. Shiksha Ka Haq: Nai Rah, Nai Pehchaan, another month long campaign, was organised in March 2025 with an objective of raising awareness about the legal and social rights of beggars, particularly the right to

education under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and to provide legal aid and guidance to beggars to avail benefit of government schemes. Camps were organized to counsel and enroll children of beggars. Under the campaign, 725 Awareness Camps were organized and 55,612 children benefitted through these camps.

Three other month long campaigns, namely, (1) Secure Your Digital World: Awareness and Legal Aid Against Cyber Frauds, (2) Respecting Her Dignity – Anti teasing; and (3) Justice Within the Walls “Empowering Prisoners with Legal Rights were respectively undertaken in the months of April, May and June, 2025. Various training and capacity building programs were organised such as 40 hours mediation training, training programme for legal aid defence counsels, and refresher training programmes. Legal awareness and outreach activities included mega legal services camps during which, 18,445 persons were benefitted. During 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 35,477 legal awareness programs were held and 33,64,688 persons were made aware about their legal rights. A legal awareness stall was set up at Suraj Kund, Faridabad from 07 February 2025 to 23 February 2025. More than 4,50,000 persons visited the legal awareness stall. Legal awareness camps under ‘Vidhan Se Samadhan’ were organized by HALSA in collaboration with National Commission for Women in the months of October, November and December 2024. A Regional Conference of State Legal Services Authorities for ‘Empowering the Marginalized and A Step Towards Social Justice: Achievements and Roadmaps’, was jointly organized by the State Legal Services Authorities, Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh on the 17th November, 2024 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh. A Project namely “Victim Care and Support System” was launched by HLSA in the said Regional Conference; apart from introduction of a Quick Response Code i.e. QR Code facility to

simplify the online cost deposit, and launch of an online Accounts portal. Additionally, a video focusing on drug awareness was unveiled to highlight the importance of addressing substance abuse issues.

From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, four National Lok Adalats were organised in which more than 19 lakh cases were settled, and during this very period, 88,045 cases were settled through Permanent Lok Adalats (Public Utility Services). HALSA organized Special Lok Adalats for oldest fifty cases (including Civil cases and Criminal cases of compoundable nature) in all the Districts of Haryana. During these Special Lok Adalats held on 09 November 2024, 14 December 2024, 08 March 2025 and 12 July 2025, 758 oldest cases were disposed of, out of 4537 identified cases.

During 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 2545 cases were settled through these Mediation & Conciliation Centres. Also Haryana Community Mediation Program is being implemented across the State. At present, 59 persons have been trained under Haryana Community Mediation Training Program.

Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) are functional in 18 Districts of Haryana with an aim to strengthen and make legal services more professional. At present, 89 Legal Aid Defense Counsels are working under the Legal Aid Defense Counsel System. 9,031 cases were assigned to Legal Aid Defense Counsels and 4,357 cases were disposed of. During 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 19,230 persons including women, children, persons in custody, specially abled, senior citizens etc. were provided legal aid and assistance by HALSA/DLSAs of Haryana. 258 Legal Aid Clinics are functional in rural and urban areas of Haryana including villages, jails, courts, colleges/universities, JJBs, CWCs etc. 1,35,731 persons visited these clinics from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. The Haryana Victim Compensation

Scheme, 2020 is being implemented across the State of Haryana. During 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, Rs.14,25,70,500/- were awarded to the victims/family members as compensation under the Scheme.

For the period from 01 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 Five Daily Lok Adalat Benches are functioning in the High Court and a total number of 572 cases have been disposed of and an amount of Rs.18,82,96,919/- has been awarded as compensation. The State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh and District Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh organized 1499 awareness programmes in U.T. Chandigarh from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 out of which 31 awareness programmes were organised on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 across U.T. Chandigarh at different venues. Similarly, Sensitization on POCSO Act covering awareness session on women centric legislations was conducted on 23 July 2024, awareness lecture on POCSO Act, Cyber Crimes and Ragging on 02 August 2024, Organization of National Girl Child Day on 22 January 2025 and Pledge to Stop Child Marriage on 25 April 2025 among others. The State Legal Services Authority, UT, Chandigarh in collaboration with the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), UT, Chandigarh, implemented a coordinated action plan titled "Each Tree - A New Beginning" on the occasion of World Environment Day in UT, Chandigarh. The State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh organized National Lok Adalats in U.T. Chandigarh on 14 September 2024, 14 December 2024 and 08 March 2025.

During the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 174 persons approached the Mediation & Conciliation Centre, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and submitted applications for Pre-Litigation mediation. Out of the total 174

applications, 39 resulted in successful mediation and 41 are in process.

Technological Accomplishments

An in-house developed e-filing software has been launched in High Court since January, 2025 to make the e-filing process more user friendly. The requirement of filing paperbooks of cases pertaining to 'writ petitions pertaining to "Land Laws: Single Bench' and 'Writ petitions pertaining to "Miscellaneous: Single Bench" are also dispensed with, paving a way towards paperless courts.

An Android PIS (Personal Information System) mobile app has been developed for judicial officers in Punjab, Haryana, and U.T. Chandigarh which is more convenient to use for the Officers. The entire data for a paperless court, including paper books, incremental data, and Lower Court Records (LCR), is now available through a case management system namely e-diary for advocates, government departments, and others. A module has been developed for litigants/advocates giving access to the orders passed in restricted category cases. CCR is a Crystal Reports software designed for CIS 4.0, offering multiple modules to generate various reports efficiently. It is implemented in all the District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. CIS (Case Information System) has been successfully migrated from CIS 3.2 to CIS 4.0 in the District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. The data is now visible on the public portal, eCourts mobile application, and eCourts website.

Adalat AI is an AI-based speech-to-text legal transcription platform for courts, offering real-time transcription, multilingual translation, automated text cleanup, evidence recording with speaker identification, and collaboration tools,

aimed at speeding up court documentation and improving judicial efficiency. It is presently being implemented on a pilot basis in the District and Sub-Divisional Courts of Punjab (Moga, Barnala, Sangrur) and Haryana (Nuh, Yamuna Nagar at Jagadhari, Kaithal).

The work of installation of additional LAN Points in the High Court premises was completed. All the judicial cases have been scanned and are available on DMS. The said scanned data being used for different services like Copy, e-inspection, e-Notices, Paperless Courts, VPN connections, for issuing Docket and Bail orders etc. Total pages scanned in High Court is 2,11,40,824. To support the Digital India initiative, SMS services (through NICS) is being used by this Court to provide near real-time communication to the Advocates and litigants in reference to their cases. Under this facility, auto generated SMS are being sent to Advocates and litigants free of cost on their registered mobile numbers at the stage of filing, re-filing, objection, registration, de-registration. In addition to this, SMS notifications for Certified Copy are being sent to all concerned at various stages like filing, preparation of copy, delivery of copy, inspection, etc. In the year 2024-2025 total no of SMS sent is 47,92,346.

Hybrid Video Conferencing Solutions along with compatible digital sound systems (60 units) have been installed in each Court Room to facilitate video conferencing. Additionally, two 75" LED TVs have been purchased for the same purpose. For implementation of Paperless Courts, 18 Wacom Machines have been procured for use by the Hon'ble Judges. A 30 TB Server and one SAN Storage unit have been purchased for the use of the High Court, along with a Server Room Environment Solution equipped with smart racks. Four 50" LED TVs have been installed in the Arbitration Centre for video conferencing purposes. Furthermore, six QR-based Scanners

have been procured for use in the e-Gate Pass software system.

A total of 2,51,51,637 pages have been scanned during the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. Video Conferencing facility is being used in District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. e-HCR/Webportal of Indian Law Reports (ILR) i.e. <https://hcph.gov.in> has been inaugurated formally launched on 23 May 2024. All reported judgments alongwith Headnotes are being digitally published on the official website of ILR.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Kurukshetra

Kurukshetra holds a unique place in India's cultural, historical, spiritual and educational landscape. Here, the holy battle of Mahabharata was fought and Lord Krishna preached the Philosophy of "KARMA" as enshrined in the Holy Gita to Arjuna at Jyotisar. According to Puranas, Kurukshetra is a region named after King Kuru, the ancestor of Kauravas and Pandavas in the Kuru kingdom, as depicted in the epic Mahabharata. Kurukshetra was created as a Revenue District in the year 1973. Later on, two Courts of Sub Judge 1st Class were established in the year 1976, Courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Senior Sub Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate were established. Kurukshetra Sessions Division was carved out of Karnal Sessions Division in the year 1983. Kurukshetra Sessions Division consists of two Sub Divisions i.e. Pehowa and Shahabad.

b) Faridkot

The town of Faridkot derives its name and identity from the revered Sufi Saint Baba Farid Ji. Faridkot, a Princely State of pre-Independence India,

carries a rich legacy epitomized by the historic Fort Qila Mubarak. The Clock Tower, located in the heart of the city, is an iconic landmark reflecting the architectural style of the princely era and serving as a symbol of civic pride.

The District Courts of Faridkot, housed in the Old Secretariat Building, stand today as both an institution of justice and a monument of heritage. The foundation stone of this building was laid on 23 December 1933 by Sir James Fitzpatrick, Agent to the Governor General of the Punjab States, and it was inaugurated on 18 October 1934 by Maharaja Harinder Singh Barbans Bahadur. Completed in just ten months, the building's central pyramid, inspired by the Viceroy's House in Delhi (present-day Rashtrapati Bhavan) designed by



Main building of the High Court

British architect Edwin Lutyens, is a distinctive architectural feature. Thereafter, Faridkot entered a new phase with the formation of the Patiala & East Punjab States Union (PEPSU). PEPSU was constituted from eight princely states — Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Kalsia, Malerkotla, and Nalagarh — marking a crucial step in the transition from princely rule under the British to a democratic framework in independent India. During the Independence movement, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, along with other Congress leaders arrived at Jaitu (Faridkot) in September 1923 to participate in the Jaito Morcha launched by the Akalis against British authorities. The Jaito Morcha holds a special place in India's freedom struggle as well as in Faridkot's legacy, being part of

the Gurdwara Reform Movement aimed at liberating Gurdwaras from the control of Mahants backed by the British. Faridkot Sessions Division was created on 01 April 1973, which included Sri Muktsar Sahib, Malout, Gidderbaha and Moga as its sub-divisions. However, on 15 January 2010, Sri Muktsar Sahib has started functioning as a separate Sessions Division whereas Moga was declared as a separate Sessions Division on 28 April 2012.

c) Amritsar

Amritsar, as we know it today, came into existence in the 16th century. Amritsar, literally meaning 'Pool of Nectar', derives its name from Amrit Sarovar, the holy tank that surrounds the fabulous Golden Temple. Over the years it also became the





Aerial view of the High Court

highest seat of Sikh clergy and metamorphosed into a place of Sikh Pilgrimage. During the era of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the famous Sikh Ruler of Punjab, the Sadar Aulate court (Chief Court) was the sole court. The annexation of the Punjab by the British was immediately followed by the creation of a Board of Administration in 1849, having powers of a Sadar Court of Judicature and a Sadar Board of Revenue. In 1853, it was replaced with a chief Commissioner, and two Principal Commissioners separately appointed for Judicial and Administrative work. The Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, which repealed the Punjab Courts Act of 1877, not only touched the question of Subordinate Courts, their reconstruction, jurisdiction and powers, but also modified and restated the law regarding the constitution, powers and jurisdiction of the Chief Court as well. The Punjab Courts Act 1884 also created the divisional courts. Subsequently, the administration of Judicial Courts at Amritsar

was controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Lahore whose vast jurisdiction ranged over 28 Districts. In the year 2016, the Tarn Taran Sessions Division was created on the bifurcation of Amritsar & Tarn Taran Sessions Division. As per revenue records, the Old Sessions Courts Complex was having a total area of 39 Kanals & 9 Marlas (Approximately 5 Acres of Land) which also includes Sessions House. The present building of Amritsar Courts Complex was inaugurated on 22 May 2004. The Amritsar District Courts Complex is a five storied building with ground floor and basement.

d) Ambala

The name Ambala is said to derive its name from Amba Rajput, who supposedly founded it during the 14th Century CE. According to another version, it is named after goddess “Bhawani Amba”, whose Temple still exists in Ambala City, whereas another theory suggests

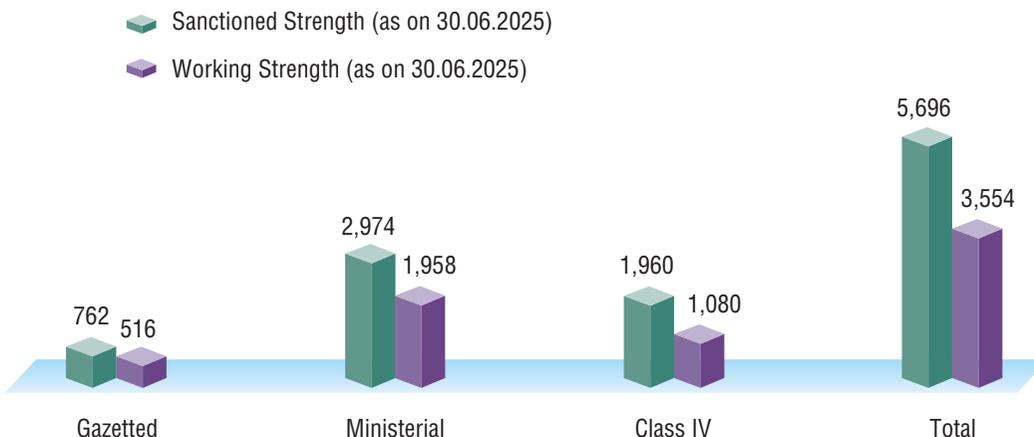


it could have come from “Amba Wala” meaning “mango village”, due to the historical presence of mango groves in the area. As per Ambala District Gazette 1883-1884, Ambala district was the southern most of the three districts of the Ambala division. Ambala Cantt is a military administrative centre and a major railway junction for the city established in 1843, with Ambala City being the traditional, older, civilian settlement. The two areas are located about 7 to 8 kilometres apart, forming what is known as the “Twin City”, with the Ambala Cantt area hosting a large presence of the Indian Army and the Air Force. The Ambala City area is more civilian oriented part of the municipality. Gurudwara Badshahi Bagh, which lies near the District Courts of Ambala City, commemorates the visit of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the Tenth Guru, who visited this place around the year 1670 during one of his excursions to Lakhnau. As per the report on the administration of the Punjab and its dependencies for the year

from 1884-85 to 1911-12, the Rulers and Chiefs of the Ambala tract were scared of the invasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and had sought the protection of British Government. The British had provided protection to the Chiefs in Cis-Satluj tract and by the proclamation of 1811 all the disputes arising out of conflicts amongst Chiefs were to be arbitrated by the British agent appointed at Ludhiana. This was the point from where the judicial system went in the hands of the British government. Till the separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the year 1964, besides the District & Sessions Judge and Additional District & Sessions Judges, there was one Senior Sub Judge and two Sub Judges at Ambala District Headquarters. One Sub Judge was provided at each Tehsil headquarter, namely Jagadhri (now in Yamuna Nagar District) and Ropar (now in Punjab). There was a circuit Court at Ambala Cantt., where a Sub Judge from the District headquarter used to visit alternate days. Similarly, Nalagarh (now in Himachal Pradesh), which became part of Ambala District as a result of Punjab Re-organization Act, 1956, was also visited by the Sub Judge at Ropar for 10 days in a month. There were two Courts of Sub Judges at Chandigarh. The District & Sessions Judge, Ambala used to hold circuit court at Chandigarh for disposal of judicial work of Ropar and Kharar Tehsils. As a result of Punjab Re-organization Act 1966, the map of Ambala District was considerably shrunked. The Court of Special Railway Magistrate came into existence in the year 1974. On the formation of Yamuna Nagar as a separate Sessions Division, Jagadhri was separated from Ambala on 28 September 2001 and on the creation of Panchkula as a Sessions Division, Panchkula was detached from Ambala Sessions Division on 02 May 2005. In Ambala’s judicial record room, a number of landmark judgments, which are handwritten, are still preserved in its original form, each one a testament to justice’s enduring legacy.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	54,35,34,000	42,25,07,000	46,10,80,000
Non-Plan	5,43,64,15,000	5,85,10,22,000	6,20,75,77,000
Total	5,97,99,49,000	6,27,35,29,000	6,66,86,57,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **85**

Working Strength of Judges **51**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **50**

Highest **55**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **1,12,416**

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

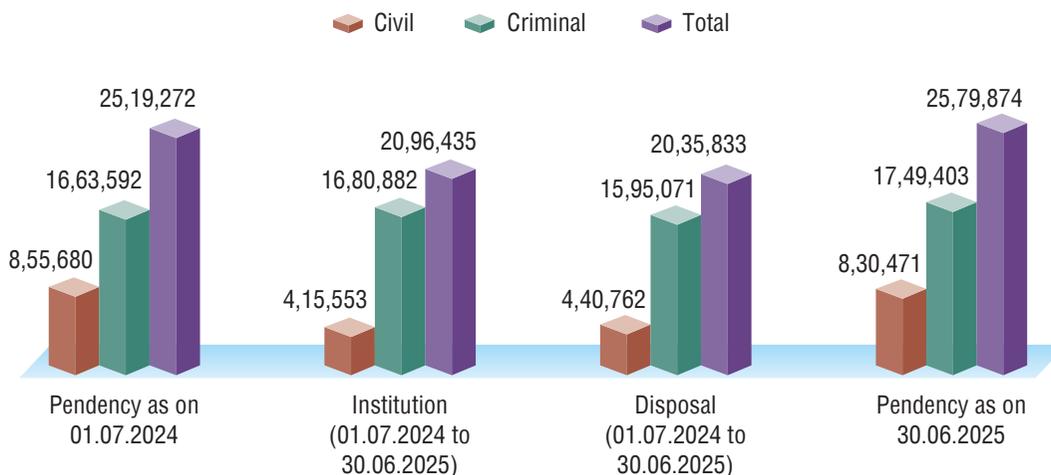
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	92,274	38,616	47,920	83,157
Company Matters	63	8	2	71
Contempt (Civil)	5,501	6,361	6,868	5,014
Review (Civil)	1,765	924	1,128	1,541
Matrimonial Matters	1,350	27	142	1,205
Arbitration Matters	848	753	1,116	506
Civil Revisions	17,292	7,684	7,969	17,107
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,806	219	825	2,212
Civil Appeals	64,707	6,455	6,926	63,491
Land Acquisition Matters	22,661	1,304	3,533	20,482
MACT Matters	52,245	4,725	6,876	52,113
Civil Suits (Original Side)*	0	0	0	0
Other than above	11,012	5,883	4,706	12,221
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,533	13,488	13,547	1,484
Criminal Revisions	23,197	4,767	5,824	22,276
Bail Applications	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	80,409	6,508	2,832	84,056
Death Sentence Reference	22	7	5	26
Contempt (Criminal)	61	8	36	36
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	51,274	70,462	66,097	55,811

* Data revised by the High Court

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	773
Criminal	1,037
Total	1,810



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RAJASTHAN
High Court

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Prakash Sharma, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Pushendra Singh Bhati

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinit Kumar Mathur

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Monga

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendar Kumar Goyal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munnuri Laxman

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farjand Ali

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudesh Bansal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Kumar Dhand

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Bharwani

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shanker Vyas

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Borana

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Mathur

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Shubha Mehta

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganesh Ram Meena

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Upman

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Nupur Bhati

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Jain

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Purohit

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuwan Goyal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveer Bhatnagar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Shekhar Sharma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramil Kumar Mathur

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Prakash Shrimali

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maneesh Sharma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Sharma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Beniwal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukesh Rajpurohit

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Shah

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Taneja

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baljinder Singh Sandhu

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bipin Gupta

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeet Purohit

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Chirania

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anuroop Singhi

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Sangeeta Sharma

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

After independence the erstwhile princely States of Rajputana were integrated into the State of Rajasthan. Before inauguration of State of Rajasthan, these Princely States had their own High Courts and Subordinate Judicial setup. State of Rajasthan was inaugurated on 30 March 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 by Rajpramukh His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh on 29 August 1949 and oath was administered to 11 Hon'ble Judges.

Initially High Court also functioned at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota. On 26 January 1950 the Constitution of India was enforced and the strength of Judges was reduced to 6. Further, benches at Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur were abolished from 22 May 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 January 1977. The magnificent new building of Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur was inaugurated by Hon'ble President of India on 07 December 2019. The new building has 22 court rooms. The Bench at Jaipur is presently working in 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, 26 New courts have been created, possession of 26 Court Halls and 45 Residential Units have been taken. District Judgeships in the State of Rajasthan have increased from 36 to 44. Various fresh instructions have been issued regarding bail, listing of old cases, listing of policy, etc. Various training programmes were conducted by the Rajasthan State Judicial Academy during 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 including workshops, refresher training programme, reflective training programme, Supreme Court of India, e-Court Phase-III Capacity Building Training Programmes for Advocates targeting Judicial officers, ACJMs, etc. In alignment with the directives from the Hon'ble e-Committee and aimed at raising awareness through State Judicial Academies, Rajasthan State Judicial Academy (RSJA) under Phase-III Capacity Building Training

Programmes, successfully conducted a series of training programs virtually targetting courts staff, judicial officers, advocates, advocates clerk and others.

During July 2024 to June 2025, 3 pickle ball courts, State of Art Fountain cum Water Body, RSJA Hostel has been added with 19 new Rooms, 04 Type IV Staff Residential Quarters were constructed. The new building of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority - "Vidhik Seva Sadan" at "Vidhik Seva Marg" got inaugurated on 04 January 2025 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, The Chief Justice of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of other dignitaries. The new building satisfies the need of court annexed Mediation Centre as well as for day-to-day required activities like capacity building, training programmes, seminars, conferences etc. This building is serving the much requisite infrastructure and paraphernalia requirements of

the Legal Services Authority and shall facilitate the various activities under one roof.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) took a large leap in the direction of legal awareness and legal literacy by introducing by one full page paper publication of relevant material in the two national Hindi newspapers having good circulation and reach up to remote and far flung areas of entire State. This publication is a one of its kind initiative under any SLSA. The maiden edition was launched on 04 January 2025 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, The Chief Justice of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA. A scholarship programme was launched on 04 January, 2025, for 100 specially abled children of age between 06-18 years. A one-day training programme for Legal Aid Defense Counsels on "Role of Legal Aid Defense Counsels in Protecting the Rights of Inmates, Accused Persons and Implementation of Legal Aid Activities" was organized on 09 March 2025. The above training programme was conducted in hybrid mode.

RSLSA organized a One Day State Level Conference on the topic Green Justice: Role of Legal Services Institutions for Green & Clean Environment and Sustainable Development on 05 April 2025. Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, The Chief Justice of India and the then Executive Chairman, NALSA was the chief guest and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Minister of State, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India were the Special Guests of Honour. RSLSA Action Plan and Calendar for 2025-2026, the book 'Empowering Justice-RSLSA's Journey of Legal Aid and Reforms', NALSA's (ASHA-awareness, support, help and action) SOP towards eliminating Child Marriage, 2025 were released by the dignitaries in the conference on 05 April 2025.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority launched a scheme for Eco-Feminism "Srajan Ki Suraksha" 2025, on 05 April 2025. DLSAs in Rajasthan, have identified 36 gram panchayats, in 36 districts, on pilot basis, based on relevant socio-economic indicators & potential for community participation. .

Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a total of 1,075 benches were constituted for conducting Regular Lok Adalats. Through these benches, a cumulative number of 39,426 cases were taken up, out of which 1,224 cases were successfully disposed of. Among the disposed cases, 10 were MACT (Motor Accident Claims Tribunal) cases. The total amount settled through these Lok Adalats stood at ₹1,43,61,629. Under the National Lok Adalat initiative, a total of 2,516 benches were constituted. These benches took up 2,28,43,598 cases, out of which 1,92,81,546 cases were successfully disposed of. The total amount settled through these National Lok Adalats amounted to ₹57,61,83,61,829. Under Section 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a total of 4,944 sittings were held through Permanent Lok Adalats. During these sittings, 4,437 cases were disposed of, resulting in a total settlement amount of ₹70,10,10,530. A total of 6551 cases referred to mediation centers of which 526 were disposed off.

Technological Accomplishments

As on 30 June 2025 mandatory E-Filing for all category of cases in Rajasthan High Court has been implemented except category of Single Bench Writ Petitions. E-Filing Centre/ e-Suvidha Kendra for scanning and/or e-filing facilities for advocates and litigants have been established in Rajasthan High Court. ePay is directly integrated with eGRAS of the State. A program has been developed to deface the court fee/ fine receipts which also generates

consolidated reports for accounting purposes. All the newly filed cases and documents related to paperless courts as well as pending cases are scanned, digitized and bookmarked. Cases filed through e-filing are not required to be scanned and by using web services, the data of e-filing is consumed in the Paperless portal. Hardware for paperless courts *i.e.* touch screen displays etc. have been procured and installed in 44 Court Rooms in Rajasthan High Court.

As on 30 June 2025, 5,84,63,620 pages of legacy record of Rajasthan High Court have been scanned and digitized. 5,83,18,618 pages of fresh and pending cases have also been scanned and digitized in Rajasthan High Court. Scanning and

digitization has been started in District Judiciary since December 2024 under Phase III of eCourts Project. In District Courts, 1,01,79,759 pages of legacy record have been scanned and digitized as on 30 June 2025. Dedicated VC Set up have been established in 46 Court Rooms in Rajasthan High Court. Hearings through VC are conducted through Cisco Webex Platform. As on 30 June 2025, VC hearing conducted in 2,47,216 cases in Rajasthan High Court and 2,46,307 cases in courts of District Judiciary.

VC Remote Points have been set up at 36 Court Complexes available at District Headquarters. VC Remote Points at other government offices *i.e.* SMS Hospital Jaipur and Jaipur Hospital Jaipur



Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority

for recording evidence of Doctors; Government Secretariat Jaipur for recording evidence of government officers and Police Headquarter at Jaipur for recording evidence of police personnel have been established. 4 Information Kiosk Machines are available in Rajasthan High Court provided under eCourts project. Apart from above, e-Mitra Plus Kiosk machines have also been provided by DoIT&C, Government of Rajasthan having 19 different types of digital services. Kiosk machines have also been installed 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. “e-Suvidha



Facility Centre” have been set-up where services of scanning, printing of soft documents for the purpose of e-filing, Xerox copies or e-filing and uploading of documents will be provided.

The judgments of Supreme Court and High Court translated in local language (Hindi) are also made available on website of Rajasthan High Court. In terms of SOP for Preparing Accessible Court Documents circulated by E-Committee, Supreme Court of India, a webpage has been designed which contains details of the Committees and Nodal Officers including their contact details & email IDs and Application form for online Registration and facilitating disabled lawyers for accessible court documents and e-filing/ digital filing etc. In order to regulate the procedure of dealing the complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplace, a dedicated webpage of GSICC has been incorporated on website of Rajasthan High Court. A separate web portal of Juvenile Justice Committee of Rajasthan High Court has been created which contains all relevant information child rights and latest information including workshops/ seminars on Child rights. A separate web portal for Commercial Courts is available on official website of Rajasthan High Court in order to get all the statistics and data related to Commercial Courts of Rajasthan.

A separate e-RTI Portal has been created in compliance of directions passed by Hon’ble Supreme Court on 20 March 2023 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.1040 of 2019, Pravasi Legal Cell Vs. UOI & Ors. Rajasthan High Court has introduced the RHC e-PORTAL on 27 March 2025, a comprehensive Single Sign-On (SSO) platform designed to enhance the efficiency and transparency of administrative processes across the state’s judiciary. This unified digital portal serves as a centralized access point for a wide range of administrative tools, applications, and services, catering to the needs of the High Court



and District Judiciary. District-wise quarterly information about the 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 available on an independent Tab created for the purpose *i.e.* “MP/MLA Cases”.

TWARIT Program has been developed and launched on 25 August 2024, the historic day when Rajasthan High Court commemorated the concluding session of the year long celebrations of its Platinum Jubilee. This initiative is a conglomeration of CIS, CCTNS, ICJS and NSTEP. These electronic documents are accessible through a web application, where bailiffs can view their assigned tasks, capture GPS locations, take photos of the receiver or premises (if necessary), record signatures, and document reasons for any service failures. An innovative digital platform

has been developed to streamline the process of identifying, managing and rectifying defects in documents submitted by advocates and litigants during court proceedings. This will help in reducing delays caused by document related discrepancies; ensuring prompt information of any defects to advocates and litigants in their submissions and will provide an easy to use interface. An integrated Mobile App has been developed for android and iOS users with advanced features for seamless access to case status, orders/judgments, cause lists, my diary and other vital court-related services. This has been launched and made live for users w.e.f. 05 March 2025. In order to make effective the use of e-Services in the Judicial System and establishing One Stop Centre, all the Courts of District Judiciary have been directed for proper functioning of Judicial Service Centre/ Centralized Filing Centre (JSC/CFC) at every Court

Complex in accordance with SOP for centralized filing of cases, applications & documents by the advocates and litigants and to facilitate the advocates/ litigants regarding e-Services.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Udaipur

Udaipur is a city of lakes of Rajasthan state, which is situated about 415 km south from the state capital Jaipur. It serves as the administrative headquarter of Udaipur district. It is the historic capital of the kingdom of Mewar in the former Rajputana Kingdom. Udaipur was founded in 1553 by Maharana Udai Singh II. Before this, the capital of Mewar was Chittorgarh, but due to repeated invasions by the Mughals and the threat of attacks, Udai Singh choose a safer location amidst the hills and lakes of the Aravalli range to establish a new capital. Thus, the foundation of Udaipur was laid near Lake Pichola and then Udaipur became the capital of the state of Mewar. The most renowned ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap was born in Kumbhalgarh, a hilly town of Udaipur who fought against the Mughal emperor Akbar in the famous Battle of Haldighati (1576). In 1818, Udaipur signed a treaty with the British East India Company and became a princely state under its protection, however, internal administration remained under the authority of the Maharanas. After India's independence in 1947, Udaipur became part of the "United State of Rajasthan". In 1991, Rajsamand district was separated from Udaipur. Since 1948, Udaipur has remained an integral part of the state of Rajasthan. Udaipur is renowned for its palaces, lakes, temples, and forts. The State of Mewar prior to its merger in the Dominion of India had well defined system of separation of judicial powers with highest court of Justice known as "MahendRajsabha" equivalent to High Courts at

Bombay, Calcutta & Madras which functioned at Udaipur upto 31 March 1938. On and from 01 April 1938 a Chief Court was established at Udaipur. Then Mewar Government resolved to announce a new scheme of Re-organisation of Judicial & Administration from 27 August 1940 which was given effect from 01 October 1940 with separation of judicial system. "High Court of Judicature at Udaipur" was established by a Letters Patent dated 09 September 1940. On 04 May 1948 the Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan established a High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan with Principal seat at Udaipur and Bench at Kota. The sitting of the High Court for Rajasthan at Udaipur continued till 26 January 1950 when the Constitution of India came to be enforced in the Country. On and from 22 May 1950 the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan ceased to sit at Udaipur and the work arising in future of the Udaipur Division directed to be disposed by the said High Court sitting at Jodhpur. The District & Sessions Court, Udaipur, was established in the year 1950. The District Court complex, Udaipur, has both old (heritage) and new buildings. Currently Udaipur Court complex is functioning with a total of 44 Courts at headquarter and many court at several tehsils. The District Court here serves a wide region including tribal belts like Gogunda, Kherwara, and Jhadol, making it unique in dealing with a diverse range of civil and criminal matters. Udaipur's District Judiciary often deals with special cases relating to Scheduled Tribes and Forest Rights, owing to the demographic structure of the district.

b) Ajmer

Ajmer is one of the most important city of Rajasthan, located in the Aravalli hills. It is known both for its historical heritage and religious significance. The city was founded in the 7th century by Raja Ajayraj Chauhan and was originally called Ajaymeru, meaning "invincible



Jaipur Bench of the High Court

hill.” It remained the stronghold of the Chauhan dynasty until the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan III by Muhammad Gori in 1192 at the Battle of Tarain. Afterward, Ajmer came under the Delhi Sultanate, later the Mughals, and eventually the British. The Urs festival at Ajmer Sharif Dargah is celebrated with devotion by people of all faiths, while Pushkar, just 11 km away, is a sacred Hindu town with the rare Brahma Temple and the famous Pushkar Camel Fair. Peculiarities of Ajmer includes Ajmer Sharif Dargah – The world-famous shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, visited by millions from all religions. Nareli Jain Temple – located about 7 km from Ajmer on the Jaipur Highway, is a modern yet culturally rich pilgrimage site. It is dedicated to the 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism. Ajmer showcases Hindu, Mughal, Rajput, and British architectural styles within one city. The judicial system of Ajmer has a distinct historical background. Before 1956, Ajmer was known as Ajmer Merwara State and

the judicial system was governed under the Ajmer Courts Regulation Act, 1926 and the Judicial Commissioner was appointed by the Governor General. At that time, his court was functioning in Sukhnavas Bhavan. In 1956, after the States Reorganisation Act, the State of Ajmer Merwara was merged with Rajasthan and Ajmer was established as a separate district. Today, a total of 67 courts (including 8 Special courts) operate in the Ajmer Jurisdiction. Out of these, 48 courts are functioning at Ajmer headquarters.

c) Jodhpur

Jodhpur is the second largest city of the north western Indian state of Rajasthan. It serves as the administrative headquarters of the Jodhpur district and Jodhpur division. It is the historic capital of the Kingdom of Marwar, founded in 1459 by Rao Jodha, a chief of the Rathore clan. Jodhpur has a rich cultural heritage, royal

legacy and significant historical importance. The city was established as the new capital of the Marwar kingdom after the decline of Mandore (the previous capital). Jodhpur became the seat of the Marwar kingdom, a powerful rajput state. Maharaja Umaid Singh, in the early 20th century, was known for modernizing the state. He also built the grand Umaid Bhawan Palace, one of the largest private residences in the world. Umaid Bhawan Palace now known as Umaid heritage serves as a heritage hotel managed by Taj Hotels, while a portion remains a royal residence and Museum. Museum features historical artifacts and a vintage car collection that was a passion of Maharaja Umaid Singh. The Name Jodhpur was derived from its founder Rao Jodha. On 11 August 1947, 4 days prior to the Indian independence. Maharaja Hanwant Singh the last ruler of Jodhpur state signed the Instrument of Accession and merged his state in Union of India. On 30 March 1949, it became part of the newly formed State of Rajasthan, which was created after merging the states of the erstwhile Rajputana. Jodhpur, the “Blue City” also known as the “Sun city” is a famous tourist spot with a palace presently known as Umaid Heritage, Mehrangarh Fort, and many temples, and is bounded by a wall with several gates. Government of Rajasthan in his Gazette notification dated 14 June 1950 created District & Sessions Court Jodhpur with territorial limits of jurisdiction of their courts, whose extent was courts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Barmer and Jalore Districts. Jodhpur District Court lasted from 1950 to 03 January 2011. Later on in the year 2011 on 04 January 2011 District & Sessions Court Jodhpur was further bifurcated into two districts *i.e.* Jodhpur Metropolitan circumferencing the metropolitan area and Jodhpur District circumferencing the rural area. Jodhpur Metropolitan District & Sessions Court was shifted to old heritage building handed over by Rajasthan High Court in the year August

2020 as Rajasthan High Court was shifted in the New High Court Building in the year 2019. Old Heritage Building is magnificent historical building of the erstwhile Jodhpur State’s Chief Court and the building was constructed in 1935 AD by the then ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Umaid Singh Ji, in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V of England. The building’s design was created by the renowned architect from England, Mr. Walter George A. Gold Straw Ariba.

d) Jaipur

Jaipur is the capital and the largest city of the north western Indian State of Rajasthan. Jaipur was founded in 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the Kachhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer. After Indian independence in 1947, Jaipur became the capital of the new state of Rajasthan in 1949. Jaipur is a popular tourist destination in India, forming a part of the Western Golden Triangle tourist circuit along with Delhi and Agra. The city has three UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the Amer Fort, Hawa Mahal and Jantar Mantar. The city was placed on the World Heritage Cities list on 06 July 2019. Jaipur is special as India’s first planned city, known as the “Pink City,” and a blend of history, culture, and architecture, highlighted by its grand forts like Amber Fort, Nahargarh Fort, Jaigarh Fort, majestic palaces including the City Palace, Albert Hall Museum and Hawa Mahal, unique astronomical observatories like Jantar Mantar, and a vibrant artistic heritage including traditional textiles and crafts. Jaipur is also called as Chhoti Kashi as there are various temples situated in Jaipur. The city is famed for its distinctive architectural style, which is a beautiful fusion of Mughal and Rajput designs. Jaipur is a hub for traditional Indian arts and crafts, including the famous bandhej (tie dye) textile dyeing technique, which is a notable handicraft from the region. The city offers visitors

a deep dive into Rajasthan’s royal history and rich cultural traditions through its palaces, museums, and local experiences. Jaipur’s peculiarities include being a planned city designed on a grid, its iconic terracotta “Pink City” color mandated by law for hospitality, the architectural marvels like Hawa Mahal and the Jantar Mantar observatory, vibrant markets selling unique blue pottery & textiles and rich cultural traditions blending with modernity. The city’s streets are laid out in a grid pattern with wide avenues, a feature sometimes compared to Paris, and continuous colonnaded businesses. In context of judicial system of Jaipur, District & Session Court Jaipur District was established in 1956. Later on Jaipur City judgeship was changed to Jaipur Metropolitan.

Subsequently, as the number of courts increased Jaipur Metropolitan judgeship was divided into two parts in Jaipur Metropolitan I and Jaipur Metropolitan II judgeship on 08 January 2020.

e) **Bikaner**

Before 15th century, the area which now is known as Bikaner came under Jangladesh, which was a barren wilderness. Bikaner got its name from Rao Bika who established it in the year 1488. Bikaner served as an oasis for traders, between Gujarat coast and Central Asia, as it contained sufficient spring water. The city developed around the imposing Junagarh Fort, becoming a prominent princely state in Rajasthan. The Ganga Canal, built by Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner, was



Panoramic of the High Court

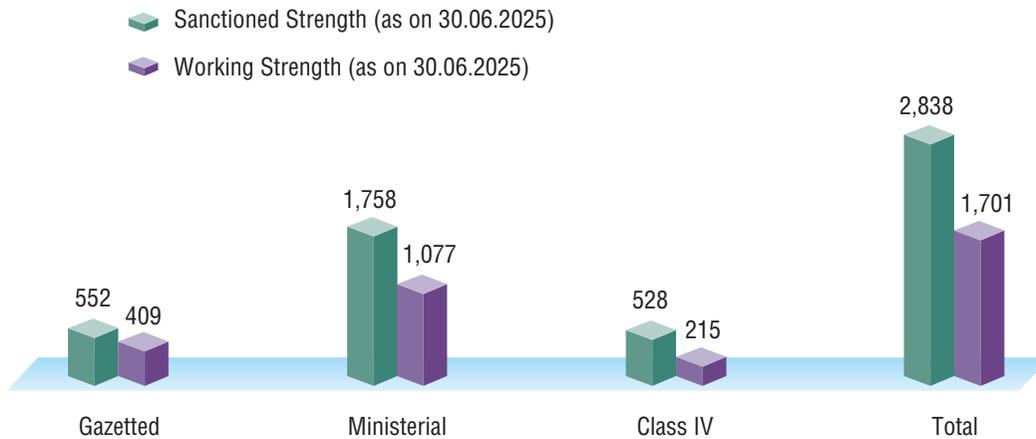
a monumental 20th century irrigation project in the arid region of what is now Sri Ganganagar district. The reorganization of the judiciary in Bikaner was attempted for the first time in 1871 A.D. when three types of Courts were set up at the capital. These were further assisted by Courts set up at Tehsil headquarters where the Tehsildars could try civil as well as criminal cases. In 1880 A.D. the State was provided with a simple code of justice in consultation with the Agent to the Governor General of Rajputana. In 1884-85 A.D. the Central Civil and Criminal Courts were abolished and replaced by Nizamat Courts of Bikaner, Reni and Sujangarh. Since there did not exist any Appellate Court other than the Council itself or the Izlas Khas, subsequently, an

Appellate Court was set up at Bikaner which dealt with all cases and exercised original jurisdiction in those cases which were beyond the jurisdiction of the Nizamat Courts. The Maharaja (Ganga Singh) decided to establish a Chief Court in 1910 A.D. presided over by a Chief Judge and two other judges. The appointment and removal of judges, however, depended upon the pleasure of the Maharaja. The next important land mark in the evolution of judiciary and the administration of justice in Bikaner State was the establishment of a High Court of judicature in the place of Chief Court on 03 May 1922. The High Court was established under the Royal Charter. The reforms of 1940, further, led to minor amendments pertaining to the organization of judiciary.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	4,53,59,02,000	6,14,24,30,000	5,20,72,17,000
Non-Plan	14,84,73,00,000	19,68,87,06,000	18,19,43,06,000
Total	19,38,32,02,000	25,83,11,36,000	23,40,15,23,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	50
Working Strength of Judges	32

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	30
Highest	43

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,29,816
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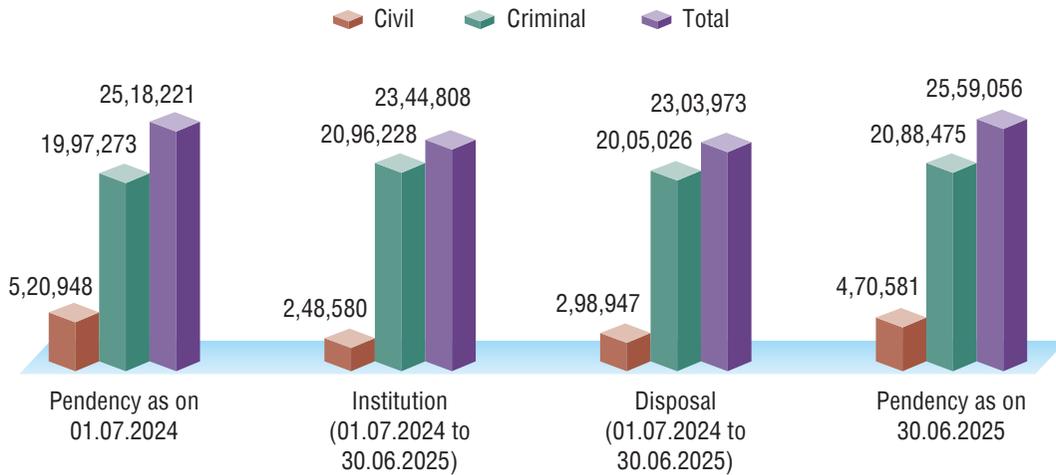
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,56,063	42,048	43,570	1,54,541
Company Matters	218	39	51	206
Contempt (Civil)	6,635	3,129	2,209	7,555
Review (Civil)	923	190	184	929
Matrimonial Matters	3,459	1,387	1,110	3,736
Arbitration Matters	262	283	220	325
Civil Revisions	1,168	604	585	1,187
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,690	536	593	2,633
Civil Appeals	47,887	8,171	4,644	51,414
Land Acquisition Matters	3,441	388	317	3,512
MACT Matters	51,958	6,238	5,544	52,652
Civil Suits (Original Side)	17	1	1	17
Other than above	1,57,618	62,925	53,076	1,67,467
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,841	5,712	6,277	2,276
Criminal Revisions	21,940	3,842	4,763	21,019
Bail Applications	5,054	32,854	31,792	6,116
Criminal Appeals	55,544	8,062	3,037	60,569
Death Sentence Reference	9	3	2	10
Contempt (Criminal)	32	13	6	39
Misc. Criminal Applications	35,301	18,958	16,242	38,017
Other than above	53,815	26,440	25,312	54,943

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	21,372
Criminal	53,015
Total	74,387



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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 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

Prior to its merger with the Union of India, the erstwhile Kingdom of Sikkim functioned under a monarchical system of governance. In 1955, the then Maharaja of Sikkim promulgated the High Court of Judicature (Jurisdiction and Powers) Proclamation, thereby establishing the High Court in Sikkim as the apex judicial authority within the State. Under the said Proclamation, the High Court was vested with final jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, subject to the sovereign prerogative of the Maharaja to grant mercy, pardon, remission, commutation, or reduction of sentence in cases of conviction. The Maharaja also retained the discretion to constitute a Special Tribunal for the review of any case, whether civil or criminal. Upon Sikkim's merger with the Union of India in 1975, it became the twenty-second State of the Indian Republic, and the existing High Court was designated as the High Court for the State of Sikkim under the Constitution of India.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the year 2024-25, a notable milestone was the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for the Court of Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate at Jorethang, Namchi District, held on 13 March 2025. This event marked an important step towards improving judicial access and infrastructural equity in South Sikkim. The Sikkim Judicial Academy undertook substantial measures towards administrative and technical strengthening. To enhance institutional efficiency, the State Government sanctioned the creation of

twenty-five new posts, and the Academy initiated recruitment for twelve officers and ministerial staff in the first phase to meet the growing demands of training, research, and judicial education. A sum of ₹20 lakhs was sanctioned for the renovation of the courtyard roofs of the academic and administrative blocks, with the work currently in progress. On the technological front, the Academy fortified its digital and security infrastructure with an allocation of ₹94 lakhs from the State Government for ICT enhancement, security systems, and training facilities. Further,

the Academy received ₹86.30 lakhs from the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India for procurement of digital equipment, thereby strengthening its capacity to conduct e-Court Training (ECT) programmes and promote digital proficiency among judicial officers.

Between July 2024 and August 2025, the Sikkim Judicial Academy conducted thirty-one training programmes on contemporary legal subjects for judicial officers and stakeholders in the justice delivery system. Nineteen of these were organized under the e-Courts Training initiative, focusing on digital literacy, Case Information System (CIS), e-filing, and integration of ICT in judicial processes. The Academy also hosted several special events of academic and social significance, including a role play on the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, presented by students of Tashi Namgyal Academy, and a distinguished lecture by Shri Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, and President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, on the Constitution of India, which was attended by members of the Bench, Bar, and academia.

During the period from July 2024 to June 2025, the Sikkim State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) provided free legal aid to 993 beneficiaries, thereby ensuring that socio-economic disadvantage did not impede the right to legal representation. Legal Aid Clinics were established and expanded across the State, with a total of fifty functional clinics located in villages, community centres, ADR Centres, educational institutions, Juvenile Justice Boards, and prisons. Eighteen new clinics were established in 2024, primarily in universities and schools, engaging law students and para-legal volunteers (PLVs) in spreading legal awareness. The SLSA also strengthened its network of Front Offices in

compliance with Regulation 4 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010, with ten such centres operating as one-stop facilities for legal assistance. Twenty-nine remand lawyers were appointed to provide effective representation for accused persons, while Retainer Lawyers under Regulation 8(9) of the same Regulations were appointed to provide legal counselling and assistance, including to children in Child Care Institutions. In its continuing endeavour to build capacity, the SLSA organized eleven training



Aerial view of the High Court

programmes for panel lawyers during 2024-25, alongside extensive legal awareness initiatives. A total of 203 legal empowerment camps were conducted across Sikkim, focusing on micro-legal literacy, MGNREGA, and other socio-legal issues, supplemented by free medical camps for marginalized populations. The SLSA also utilized public broadcasting media effectively, conducting fifty-nine awareness talks through All India Radio and Doordarshan on subjects ranging from free legal aid to anti-drug legislation and human rights laws. In keeping with the resolution

adopted at the 19th All India Legal Services Authorities Meet, quarterly mental health camps were organized in coordination with the Health & Family Welfare Department and Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences for prison inmates, emphasizing holistic justice and rehabilitation. Further, pursuant to directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Aureliano Fernandes v. State of Goa & Ors., the SLSA conducted sensitization programmes under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, covering five





View of the High Court

departments of the State Government. The SLSA also implemented various schemes of NALSA during the year, including those related to disaster victims, victims of trafficking, children's legal protection, mental health, drug abuse prevention, senior citizens, and differently abled persons. It provided legal assistance to victims of the natural disaster in Chaten, North Sikkim, in June 2025, through dedicated teams visiting relief camps and evacuation centres. Special initiatives included psychological counselling for prisoners and students, yoga sessions for inmates, and coordination with the Health Department to earmark hospital beds for psychiatric and rehabilitation purposes.

Technological Accomplishments

The e-Filing system in the courts of Sikkim was upgraded from Version 1.0 to Version 3.0 with

effect from 19 July 2024. The upgraded version offers improved functionality and user experience, enabling advocates and litigants to file and access case documents, as well as make online payments at any time. Key enhancements include in-system video oath recording, document indexing, integration of e-signatures, an improved user dashboard, case partner management features, and comprehensive user support through interactive tutorials, FAQs, and user manuals. In November 2024, the Subordinate Courts of Sikkim successfully completed the migration from the Case Information System (CIS) Version 3.2 to Version 4.0. The upgraded CIS 4.0 platform emphasizes cloud enablement, enhanced data security and privacy, and an improved user interface with expanded functionalities. The system has been fully operational since the completion of the migration.

All targets under the e-Courts Project- Phase III for the financial year 2024-25 were successfully achieved. As part of this initiative, a Justice Clock was installed at the Court of Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Yangang Sub-Division, on 04 July 2024, with the objective of promoting public awareness and providing real-time access to key case-related information. To strengthen technological capacity at the subordinate judiciary level, various hardware components including kiosks, document visualisers, PTZ cameras, video-conferencing units, display systems, tablets, sound systems, and DG sets were provided to the Subordinate Courts. Additionally, two sets of desktop-based video-conferencing equipment were supplied to the District Hospitals at Pakyong and Soreng in December 2024,

facilitating remote connectivity and coordination in judicial proceedings.

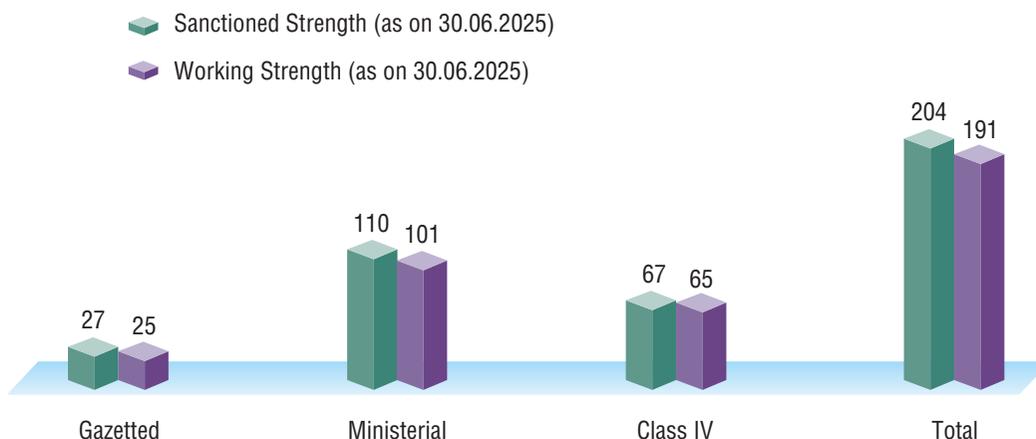
A dedicated Data Centre Infrastructure was also established within the High Court of Sikkim to ensure secure data storage and efficient digital management. Furthermore, the process of outsourcing the scanning of disposed case records was undertaken to facilitate digitization and archival accessibility. In collaboration with the Sikkim Judicial Academy, eighteen (18) e-Courts Training (ECT) programmes were conducted between April 2024 and March 2025. These sessions aimed at strengthening digital proficiency among judicial officers and court staff, ensuring effective utilization of newly implemented systems under the e-Courts framework.



Court room of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	32,41,46,000	35,75,96,000	35,03,93,000
Total	32,41,46,000	35,75,96,000	35,03,93,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	3
Working Strength of Judges	3

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	3
Highest	3

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	3
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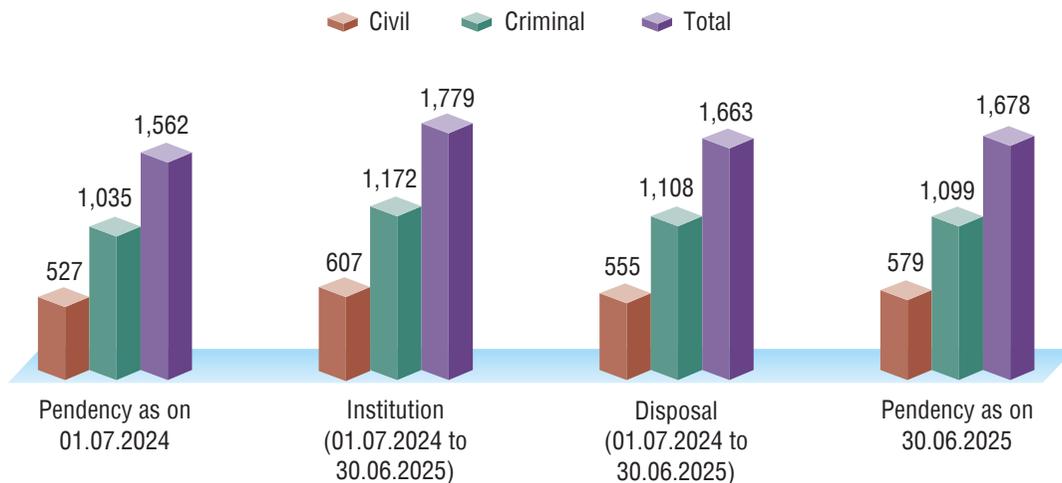
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	72	64	45	91
Company Matters	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Civil)	1	6	4	3
Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-
Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	v
Arbitration Matters	7	8	13	2
Civil Revisions	-	5	2	3
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4	2	4	2
Civil Appeals	36	19	19	36
Land Acquisition Matters	-	-	-	-
MACT Matters	15	25	21	19
Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	-	4	1	3
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	-	-	-	-
Criminal Revisions	6	4	4	6
Bail Applications	-	-	-	-
Criminal Appeals	54	35	37	52
Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-
Other than above	5	14	13	6

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

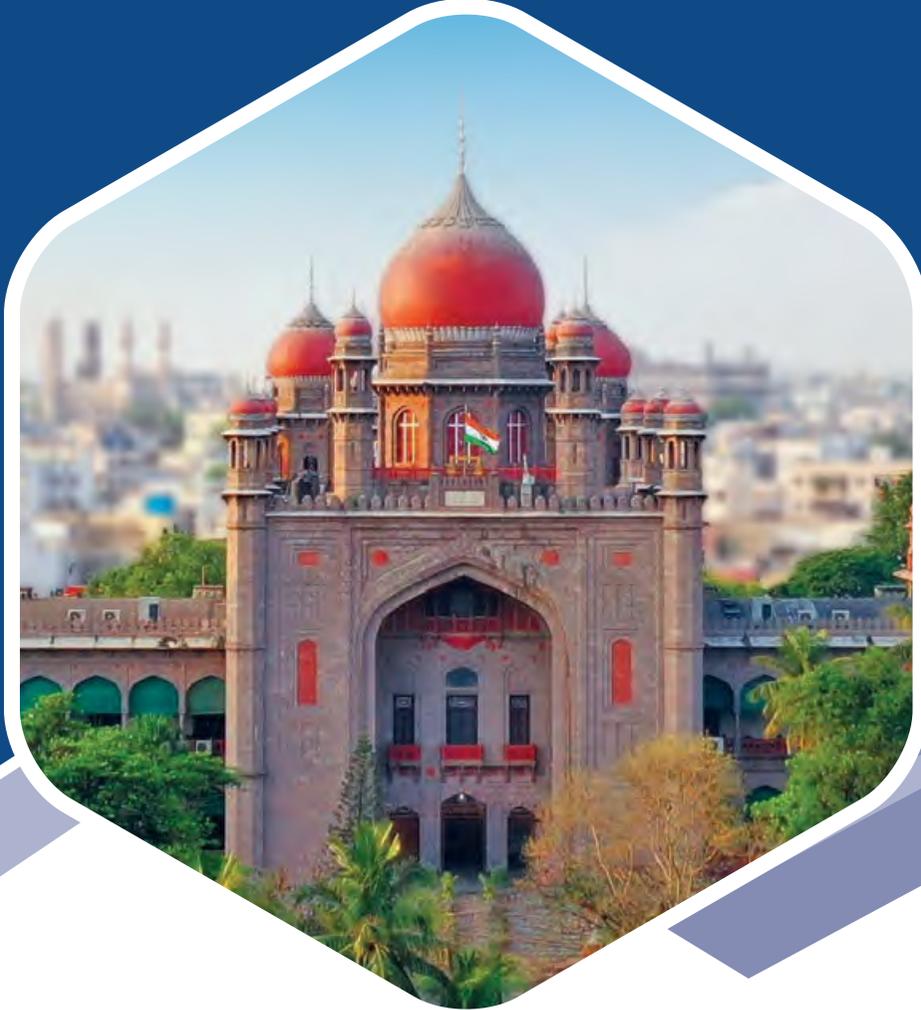


Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

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 Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy

Hon'ble Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya

Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman

Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy

Hon'ble Sri Justice N. Tukaramji

Hon'ble Smt. Justice T. Madhavi Devi

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Juvvadi Sridevi

Hon'ble Sri Justice N. V. Shravan Kumar

Hon'ble Sri Justice Chada Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy

Hon'ble Sri Justice E. V. Venugopal

Hon'ble Sri Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka

Hon'ble Sri Justice Pulla Karthik

Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Sarath

Hon'ble Sri Justice J. Sreenivasa Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Namavarapu Rajeswar Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Laxmi Narayana Alishetty

Hon'ble Sri Justice Anil Kumar Jukanti

Hon'ble Smt. Justice K. Sujana

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Renuka Yara

Hon'ble Sri Justice Narsing Rao Nandikonda

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Tirumala Devi Eada

Hon'ble Sri Justice Madhusudhan Rao Bobbili Ramaiah

Hon'ble Sri Justice Gouse Meera Mohiuddin

Hon'ble Sri Justice Suddala Chalapathi Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Vakiti Ramakrishna Reddy

Hon'ble Sri Justice Gadi Praveen Kumar

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

The High Court for the State of Telangana stands as a symbol of the city of Hyderabad's rich historical legacy and judicial evolution. The city, once ruled by the Nizams, was the seat of the largest princely State in pre-independent India. Before the establishment of a formal judicial system, the administration of civil and criminal justice in the erstwhile Hyderabad State rested respectively with the Subedar and the Kotwal. A structured judicial framework was introduced by then Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung I (1853-1883), whose reforms laid the foundation for a modern and efficient legal system. Following the integration of Hyderabad State into the Indian Union on 17 September 1948, the process of judicial reorganization in the southern region gained momentum. The State of Andhra was formed on 01 October 1953 under the Andhra State Act, 1953, comprising eleven districts carved out from the erstwhile Madras State. The High Court for the State of Andhra was inaugurated on 05 July 1954 at Guntur with an initial strength of three Judges, which was soon increased to seven.

Subsequently, with the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines in 1956 through the merger of the Andhra State with parts of the Hyderabad State, a unified High Court for the new State was established at Hyderabad on 05 November 1956. In pursuance of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation 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 02 June 2014. The High Court at Hyderabad functioned as a common High Court for both States under the name “High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh” until 31 December 2018. Pursuant to the Presidential Notification dated 26 December 2018, two separate High Courts were established with effect from 01 January 2019, the High Court for the State of Telangana at Hyderabad and the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati.

The Telangana High Court building, an architectural masterpiece of the city, is situated on the southern bank of the river Musi, spread across a total area of approximately 18.70 acres. The original structure, covering 9.20 acres, was expanded in 2009 with an additional 9.50 acres of adjoining land that included Blocks C, D, and H (the former Maternity Hospital), allotted by the Government of Telangana. Construction of the High Court building commenced on 31 March 1919 and was formally inaugurated on 20 April 1920 by the VII Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan, who was also the Architect of the High Court building. Built in the Indo-Saracenic style with red and white stonework, the High Court is one of Hyderabad’s most iconic buildings. The High Court complex presently houses 47 Court Halls and Chambers.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

The Residential Quarters for the Junior Civil Judge at Bellampalli were inaugurated on 26 October 2024, and on 02 June 2025, the Court Building and Residential Quarters for the Junior Civil Judge at Nidamanoor were inaugurated. In addition, the High Court oversaw the laying of foundation stones for seven major infrastructure projects across Telangana, comprising 17 court halls and 31 residential quarters. These projects, currently under construction, represent a significant expansion of judicial facilities in both urban and

rural areas. Among them, the Junior Civil Judge’s Court Building and Residential Quarters at Boath were initiated on 11 August 2024; the six twin-type residential quarters for Judicial Officers at Nizamabad and four twin-type residential quarters at Bodhan were launched on 21 October 2024. Likewise, the construction of a two-court building complex at Madhirabegan on 26 October 2024, while in Karimnagar, work commenced on 10 November 2024 for a major project involving the construction of a court complex comprising ten regular courts and two special courts, including a

POCSO Court and a Family Court, alongside twenty new residential quarters for Judicial Officers.

Further, to accommodate the growing needs of the capital city, the construction of a third floor over the existing (G+2) building of the City Civil Court, Hyderabad, began on 6 December 2024. At present, twenty construction projects are underway across the State of Telangana, collectively encompassing sixty-one court halls and thirty residential quarters.

Technological Accomplishments

A total of 99 e-Sewa Kendras were established, one at the High Court and ninety-eight in District and Taluka Courts, to provide litigants, advocates and the public with a single point of digital assistance for services such as e-filing, e-payments and case information. On 24 November 2024, Hon'ble Sri Justice P.S. Narsimha, Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated 31 e-Sewa Kendras in the District Judiciary and launched Artificial Intelligence services (AI Services); These inaugurations formed part of the broader roll-out that brought the total number of operational e-Sewa Kendras to ninety-nine across the State. Strengthening citizen access to information, the High Court RTI Portal was introduced to permit online filing of Right to Information requests.

For internal administration, a Leave Management software for Judicial Officers was developed through an outsourced agency and introduced across the District Judiciary, digitizing leave applications and workflows. Under a Managed Print Solution all District Courts were provided with two desktop laser printers each to speed document production and reduce delays. To improve public access and conform to current e-governance standards, the websites of all District Courts were migrated from Drupal to the S3WaaS platform; the migration was accompanied by wide publicity in newspapers to

inform stakeholders of the change. Several access and security platforms were developed and deployed. An e-Visitor Pass Portal was created and hosted at the State Data Centre to streamline visitor management for litigants, advocates and government users. The JustIS mobile application, provided by the e-Committee, was installed on the mobile devices of Hon'ble Judges to provide ready access to case information and e-Committee services. The Virtual Justice Clock, also provided by the e-Committee, was placed on the official websites of District Units to display real-time pendency and disposal metrics. Operational automation was advanced by implementing an auto date script for old pending High Court cases to ensure consistent, accurate case metadata and timely updates in the case management system.

The Telangana State Judicial Academy (TSJA) played an active role in technology adoption and capacity building. On 23 November 2024, Hon'ble Sri Justice B.R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India (As His Lordship then was), inaugurated the National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process (NSTEP) programme at the Academy. The Academy also conducted five ECT (e-Courts Training) programmes under e-Courts Phase-III between July and September 2024 for Judicial Officers, Ministerial staff, Court Managers and advocates; in addition, a virtual consultation on implementation issues arising from the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) for magistrates was held on 05 October 2024. Earlier, between 31 July and 03 August 2024, TSJA organised a specialised programme on integrating child forensics into the implementation of the POCSO Act, a programme run under the guidance of the High Court's Juvenile Justice Committee to strengthen the quality of evidence and hearings in POCSO courts. Collectively, these measures, the statewide roll-out of e-Sewa Kendras, the RTI portal, the visitor-management and leave-



View of the High Court



Front view of the High Court

management systems, migration of district websites to S3WaaS, installation of JustIS and the Virtual Justice Clock, deployment of NSTEP and automation of legacy case handling, represent a coordinated push to digitalize court processes and build user capacity. The High Court's combined emphasis on technology deployment and targeted training seeks to ensure that modern tools translate into measurable gains in transparency, speed and convenience for litigants, practitioners and judicial officers alike.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Erstwhile combined District of Karimnagar

New Judicial districts were formed from the erstwhile Karimnagar Judicial District in the year 2022, namely, Karimnagar, Rajanna Sircilla, Jagtial, and Peddapalli. The history of the

Karimnagar district starts from the Old Stone Age i.e. from 1,48,000 BC. Karimnagar was ruled by Shathavahanas, whereafter Mourya Kings, Asafzalu Kings ruled over Karimnagar. The District Court, Karimnagar was established in 1956. A new District Court Building (10+2 Court Building), is also proposed to be constructed in the existing Court premises to meet the infrastructure requirements of the Court Complex and to improve the efficiency of the functioning of the courts. Vemulawada (which is in Sircilla District), also known as 'Dakshina Kasi' and as the birthplace of 'Bathukamma' festival (which is the State festival of Telangana), is a land of rich history and heritage. Vemulawada used to be the Capital City of 'Vemulawada Chalukyas' who ruled over Telangana from 750 AD to 973 AD. Spirituality finds its home at Vemulawada in 'Sri Raja Rajeshwara Temple', an architectural marvel with detailed engravings and embossing.

b) Erstwhile combined District of Warangal

New Judicial districts were formed from the erstwhile Warangal Judicial District in the year 2022, namely, Warangal Urban (now Hanamkonda), Warangal Rural, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, and Mahabubabad. It served as the capital of the Kakatiya dynasty from the 12th to 14th centuries. It is also home to Warangal Fort, Thousand Pillar Temple, and Ramappa Temple (UNESCO World Heritage Site). The District Court, Warangal was established in 1956. At its inception, it included many subordinate courts: district courts, senior civil

judge courts, junior civil judge courts, etc. A new court complex (ten-court building) was inaugurated in December 2021. This complex includes 10 regular courts, a POCSO court, and a Family Court. It was designed to be more modern and to address needs of vulnerable sections. These Courts and court complexes have been designed to be state-of-the-art model courts and they are provided with many modern amenities and facilities to make the stay of the victims, litigants, and other stakeholders as comfortable as possible. Features of the revamped court complex include: child-friendly facilities, separate spaces for women and children, waiting



Aerial view of the High Court

halls, help desks (Nyaya Seva Kendra), ramps/elevators, facilities for people with disabilities, a civil court deposit software system, etc.

c) Erstwhile combined District of Ranga Reddy

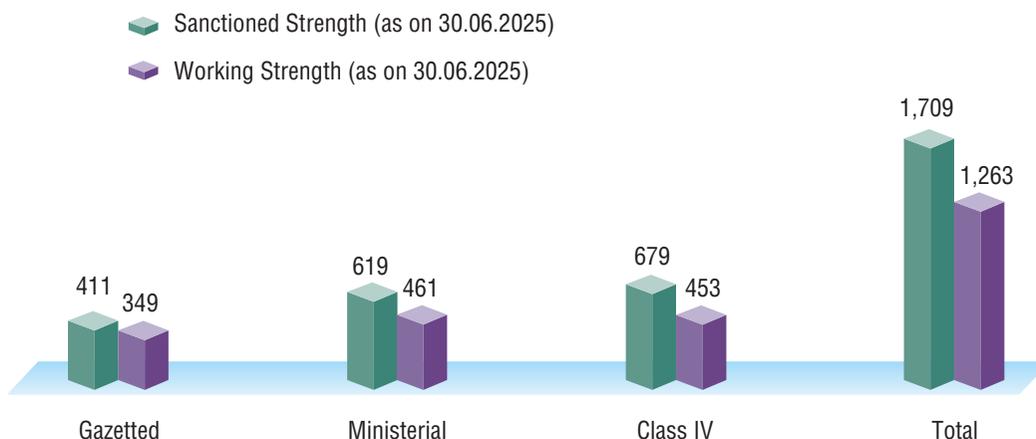
New Judicial districts were formed from the erstwhile Ranga Reddy Judicial District in the year 2022, namely, Ranga Reddy, Medchal-Malkajiri, and Vikarabad. The District Court, Rangareddy was established in 1982. New Court complexes were inaugurated (ten-court building and POCSO and Family Court Building complex) at Kukatpally, Medchal Malkajiri District on 15 August, 2024. This complex includes 10

regular courts, a POCSO court, and a Family Court. It was designed and constructed as per the model court requirements. These Courts and court complexes have been designed as per the 'Nyaya Nirman plans' which is incorporated with various modern amenities and facilities to cater the needs of all the stakeholders viz., Advocates, litigants and staff attending the courts. The Court Complex has child-friendly facilities, separate spaces for women and children, waiting halls, help desks (Nyaya Seva Kendra), digitization wing, ramps/elevators, facilities for people with disabilities etc.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Plan	3,42,35,99,000	7,94,53,00,000	7,67,27,51,000
Non-Plan	3,17,35,79,000	3,74,86,25,000	3,92,07,15,000
Total	6,59,71,78,000	11,69,39,25,000	11,59,34,66,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	42
Working Strength of Judges	26

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	26
Highest	30

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	31,995
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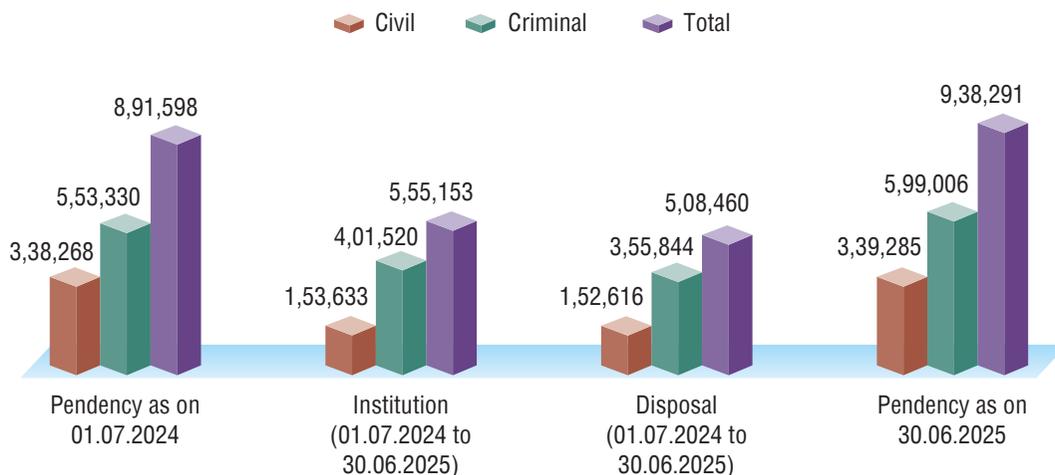
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,37,082	38,976	39,662	1,36,396
Company Matters	813	225	298	740
Contempt (Civil)	8,516	3,126	2,183	9,459
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,586	285	203	1,668
Arbitration Matters	171	284	302	153
Civil Revisions	9,786	4,396	3,661	10,521
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,722	213	699	3,236
Civil Appeals	20,913	3,310	2,976	21,247
Land Acquisition Matters	1,025	670	929	766
MACT Matters	14,598	1,699	1,786	14,511
Civil Suits (Original Side)	6	2	1	7
Other than above	1,476	724	595	1,605
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	6,517	1,023	1,401	6,139
Bail Applications	154	4,506	4,405	255
Criminal Appeals	8,980	1,280	1,716	8,544
Death Sentence Reference	9	4	3	10
Contempt (Criminal)	0	1	0	1
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	13,340	13,150	11,814	14,676

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	10,706
Criminal	6,590
Total	17,296



24

High Court of
TRIPURA

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. T. Amarnath Goud

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit

*As on 01.11.2025



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 23 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 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

During the period under review, the High Court of Tripura continued to focus on improving the efficiency of the judicial system through administrative, infrastructural, and human resource measures aimed at expeditious disposal of cases and reduction of pendency. The pendency of cases before the High Court of Tripura has remained comparatively low. As on 30 June 2025, the total pendency stood at 1,102 cases, of which only eight cases were pending for more than five years and a single case for

more than ten years. At the district level, a special drive was undertaken by the High Court for speedy disposal of long-pending cases. Owing to this sustained initiative, as on 30 June 2025, the pendency of cases between five to ten years had been reduced to 3,224, and that of cases pending for more than ten years to 749. To further incentivize early disposal, the High Court introduced an additional unit-based incentive structure, granting three units for each contested disposal and one unit for uncontested disposal, in addition to the normal units already in place.

In view of the pendency situation, even the grant of leave to Presiding Officers was regulated for a limited period, leading to a substantive reduction in backlog. The High Court also issued specific timelines for the disposal of various categories of cases in the District Judiciary.

An Action Plan for Arrear Reduction in District Judiciary (APAAr-DJ) was implemented through

Notification dated 09 May 2024 to institutionalize the process of reducing pendency across the State. In addition, Special Lok Adalats were regularly organized to facilitate the settlement and disposal of long-pending cases, particularly at the district level. During the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, the High Court Registry made substantial progress in the area of recruitment



Aerial view of the High Court

and promotion of judicial officers and staff, thereby strengthening institutional capacity.

On the infrastructural front, significant developments were undertaken both within the High Court premises and across the District Judiciary. In the High Court premises, construction of a new gymnasium was completed



and made operational. The construction of a six-storeyed administrative building, including a basement, is underway and scheduled for completion by December 2025. Similarly, the construction of a bungalow for Hon'ble Judges is progressing and expected to be completed within the same timeline. The construction of Type-III and Type-IV staff quarters for officers and employees of the High Court is also ongoing, with completion expected by June 2026. The High Court premises have been upgraded to ensure accessibility and inclusivity through the provision of wheelchairs, female-friendly and disabled-friendly washrooms, tactile pavings, and ramps. Across most district court complexes, similar facilities have been established, including crèches and accessible restrooms, with remaining works nearing completion. Further, to improve comfort and working conditions, thirty-three air-conditioning units have been newly installed within the High Court building.

At the district level, the High Court in coordination with the State Government undertook several construction projects for court buildings and residential quarters. Land for the construction of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate and Civil Judge (Junior Division) Court Building at Jirania, West Tripura District, has been inspected, finalized, and approved, and construction work is presently in progress. Proposals for new court buildings and staff quarters at Jampuijala in Sepahijala District and Santirbazar in South Tripura District are under process of land identification and finalization. Land for court buildings and staff quarters at Fatikroy in Unakoti District has been identified, and the Law Department has approached the Revenue Department for formal allotment.

Two plots of land have been identified for construction of court buildings and residential



Illuminated view of the High Court

quarters for judicial officers at Karbook in Gomati District, and finalization is underway. Similarly, land for court buildings and staff quarters at Panisagar in North Tripura District has been identified, with allotment pending before the State Government. A proposal for the construction of a new District and Sessions Judge Court Building at Udaipur in Gomati District is pending preparation of drawing, design, and estimate. The construction of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate-cum-Civil Judge (Junior Division)

Court Building and residential quarters for judicial officers at Mohanpur in West Tripura District has been completed. Proposals for construction of new court buildings at Gonda Twisa and Longtharai Valley in Dhalai District are also under active consideration and process.

The High Court of Tripura also observed its 12th High Court Day on 23 March 2025 within its premises. Also, the 11th Annual Judicial Conclave themed “Evolving Family Law Jurisprudence: Adapting to Changing Societal Dynamics” was



organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 22 March 2025 in the Auditorium of Tripura Judicial Academy. Esteemed dignitaries, including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. S. Narasimha, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura, graced the event.

Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TSLSA) also conducted activities promoting access to justice. TSLSA took an initiative to impart training of Community Mediators from diverse sections of

our society. Participants from various Religious Groups, Retired Bureaucrats, Social Activists, Third Gender, Tribal Community Leaders, Educators, Medical Professional, Journalist, Business Associate, ASHA & Anganwari Workers etc. have been selected to undergo the 40 Hours Mediation Training Programme. 3 Training Programmes for Expert Mediators were conducted from 11 February 2025 to 15 February 2025, 03 March 2025 to 07 March 2025 and 10 March 2025 to 14 March, 2025 by TSLSA under

the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In total 61 persons were trained in these training programmes. On 11 September 2024 a documentary film on awareness related POCSSO, drug abuse, child marriage, Dowry Prohibition Act etc. was launched by TSLSA.

Technological Accomplishments

During the judicial year 2024-2025, the High Court of Tripura undertook several significant technological initiatives aimed at advancing digital transformation, strengthening ICT capacity, and promoting transparency and accessibility in the judicial system. A series of training programmes were organized under the ICT Outreach Programme for Advocates and Advocate Clerks to enhance their technical proficiency in court-related digital tools. Training sessions were held on 14 July 2024 at Khowai Court Complex in Khowai District and on 20 July 2024 at Bishalgarh Court Complex in Sepahijala District, respectively.

A total of 96 Advocates and Advocate Clerks participated and received hands-on training from nominated Master Trainer Judicial Officers on various ICT applications. Another training session under the same initiative, was conducted on 17 August 2024 at Longtharai Valley Court Complex in Dhalai District, where 51 participants were trained in digital processes relevant to the judicial system. As a citizen-centric initiative, the High Court implemented QR Codes on all orders of District Courts uploaded in the Case Information System (CIS) with effect from 01 August 2024. The unique QR Code enables litigants, advocates, and other stakeholders to access the current status and previous orders of the concerned case by simply scanning it.

A periphery module for easy generation of these QR Codes was developed by the in-house technical team of the High Court Registry, reflecting a self-reliant and innovative approach to digital governance. The High Court achieved a major milestone by successfully implementing



Aerial view of the High Court

the Case Information System (CIS) 4.0 at the Udaipur Court Complex under Gomati District in August 2024 on a pilot basis, under the guidance of the e-Committee of Supreme Court of India. The upgraded version of CIS provides enhanced case management features, improved data handling, and seamless replication of data to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). This initiative has strengthened transparency, data accuracy, and ease of access for all stakeholders, including litigants and advocates. The transition to CIS 4.0 marks a step forward in modernizing court operations and integrating the Tripura judiciary into the national digital framework.

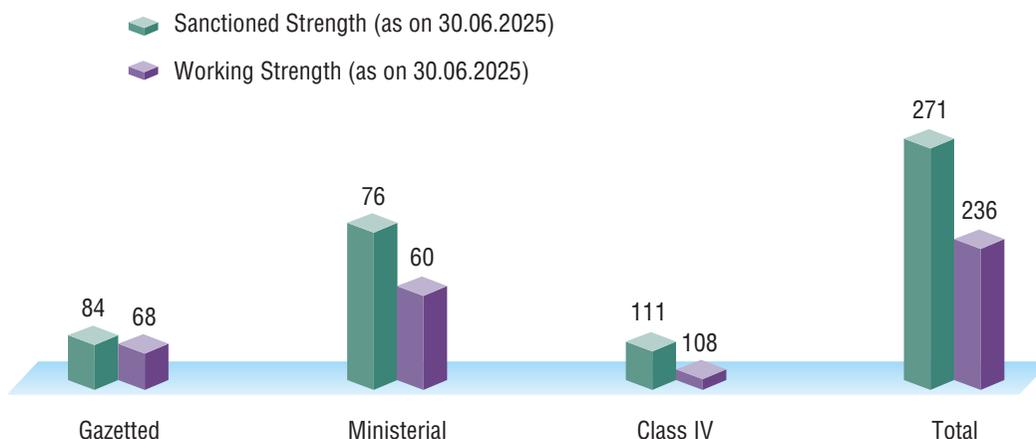
Further, in October 2024, the technical team of the High Court Registry developed a Pretrial KIOSK Module to provide a unified platform for viewing the status of pretrial cases. The module enables users to easily access information related to remand, bail, release, applications, and pretrial orders. This innovation simplifies access to case information and supports efficient monitoring of pretrial proceedings. The High Court continued its capacity-building initiatives through training programmes under the ICT Outreach Programme. On 17 November 2024, a training programme was organized in the auditorium of the High Court of Tripura, in which 32 technical staff members of the High Court received training from experts of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Tripura State Unit, on a range of ICT topics essential for court functioning. Additional training sessions were held on 08 and 09 February 2025 respectively, in which 32 staff members were trained by resource persons from NIC and the Directorate of Information Technology, Government of Tripura.

To enhance digital connectivity and facilitate online judicial processes, the entire High Court premises were made Wi-Fi enabled in December 2024. High-speed Wi-Fi access points were

installed in all five courtrooms as well as the Bar building, ensuring uninterrupted internet access for advocates, litigants, and other court users. This initiative has improved efficiency, supported digital filings, and facilitated hybrid and virtual hearings. On 26 January 2025, the SCC Online Access Desk was inaugurated at the e-Sewa Kendra of the High Court. The Access Desk provides seamless access to judgments and legal materials from the Supreme Court, High Courts, Tribunals, and Commissions, enabling advocates and litigants to conduct research and case preparation efficiently within the court premises. On 28 March 2025, two important digital initiatives were launched. The first was the official Digital Law Report Application of the High Court of Tripura, a monthly law report containing reportable judgments of the High Court along with headnotes and translations in Bengali, equipped with a voice-readable facility. The application represents a major step towards making legal information more accessible and inclusive. The second initiative launched on the same day was the eCertified Copy Application of the High Court of Tripura. This online platform enables litigants and advocates to apply for and receive certified copies of court judgments and orders digitally, reducing delays and promoting transparency in document access. Under the continued ICT outreach initiatives, a fresh series of training programmes were organized in April 2025 across various districts. These sessions were held on 5 April 2025 at Khowai Court Complex in Khowai District and Ambassa Court Complex in Dhalai District, on 29 April 2025 at Kailashahar Court Complex in Unakoti District, and on 30 April 2025 at Agartala Court Complex in West Tripura District. A total of 106 Advocates and Advocate Clerks participated in these programmes, which focused on advanced use of court ICT systems, digital case management, and e-filing procedures.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	36,55,62,800	50,40,83,000	47,80,08,000
Non-Plan	-	-	-
Total	36,55,62,800	50,40,83,000	47,80,08,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	4

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest	4
Highest	5

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old	1
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

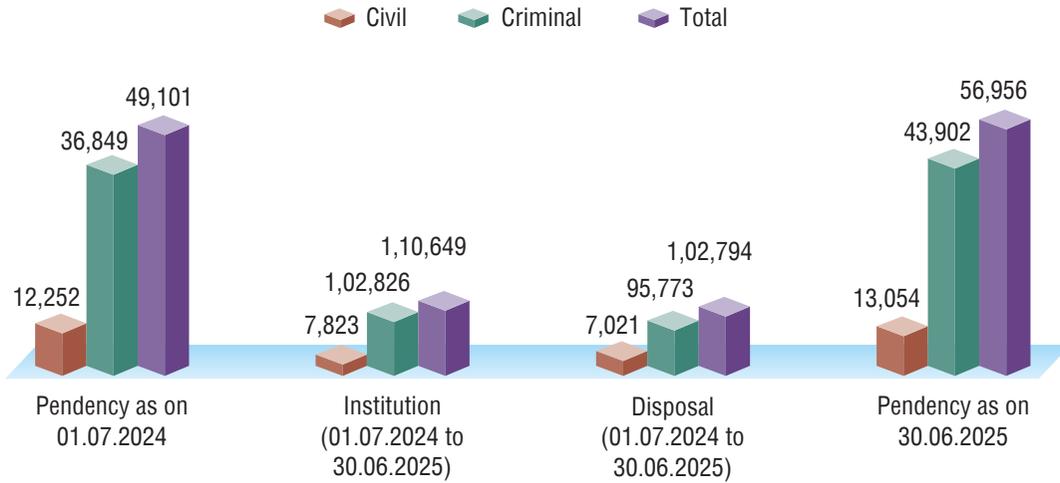
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	376	766	669	473
Company Matters*	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)*	46	105	104	47
Review (Civil)*	6	45	45	6
Matrimonial Matters*	38	34	56	16
Arbitration Matters*	6	15	11	10
Civil Revisions*	27	112	117	22
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)*	1	0	0	1
Civil Appeals*	85	47	61	71
Land Acquisition Matters*	80	79	137	22
MACT Matters	74	150	87	137
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	154	195	232	117
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)*	1	8	7	2
Criminal Revisions*	38	73	83	28
Bail Applications*	10	195	190	15
Criminal Appeals*	109	106	105	110
Death Sentence Reference*	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)*	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	1	0	1
Other than above*	8	78	62	24

* Data revised by the High Court

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	119
Criminal	630
Total	749



25

High Court of
UTTARAKHAND

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guhanathan Nadendar, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Purohit

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mahra

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Thapliyal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashish Naithani

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Upadhyay

*As on 01.11.2025



Brief Introduction

Parliament of India enacted Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000 for creation of the State of Uttarakhand, (earlier Uttaranchal). On 09 November 2000, the 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 the 18th High Court of the country. The Uttarakhand High Court is located in Nainital, a scenic hill station in the Kumaon region of the state.

Nainital is referred to in the 'Manas Khand' of the 'Skanda Purana' as the Tri-Rishi-Sarovar, the lake of the three sages- Atri, Pulastya and Pulaha, who were reputed to have arrived here on a penitential pilgrimage, and, finding no water to quench their thirst dug a hole and siphoned water into it from Mansarovar, the sacred lake in Tibet. The Second important mythological reference to Nainital is as one of 64 'Shakti Peeths'. Naina Devi temple is located at the northern end of the lake. Thus the name of Nainital derives from Naina and the tal (Lake). The history can be traced back to 1862, when the British built it as a summer palace for the North West Province. After India gained independence, the North West Province became Uttar Pradesh and Nainital became the state's summer capital.

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. The sanctioned strength of Judges at the time of creation of the High Court was 7 which have been increased gradually to 11 as of now.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2024-25

Administrative Achievements

A Regional Judicial Conference on the theme “Court Dockets: Explosion and Exclusion” was organized on 12 April 2025 at Dehradun in collaboration with the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal. One of the most significant achievements during the year was the attainment of zero pendency in death reference cases. In preparation for the implementation of the three new criminal laws, namely Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, the High Court notified the Nyay-Shruti (Video Conferencing) Rules on 05 June 2025. The e-Sakshya Rules, e-Summons Rules, and Community Service Guidelines were finalized and notified by the State Government in consultation with the High Court on 30 June 2025. These frameworks represent a significant step toward modernization of criminal procedure and introduction of digital processes in judicial functioning.

In the field of infrastructure, the new District Court Complex at Dehradun, comprising 59 courtrooms, was completed and inaugurated on 16 October 2024 by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Judge, Supreme Court of India. The construction of four Type-V residences at Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar was completed and inaugurated on 12 July 2025. One Type-V residential unit at Narendranagar, Tehri Garhwal has also been completed. The construction of the Court Complex at Gairsain, District Chamoli, is nearing completion with 98% physical progress. Similarly, construction of one Type-V residence and nine staff quarters (four Type-I and five Type-II) at Dhari, Nainital has been completed,

while the associated court complex is nearing completion with 80% progress. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres have been made functional in seventeen courts across the State, ensuring a secure and sensitive environment for the deposition of witnesses.

The Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority (UKSLSA) launched several innovative and community-oriented initiatives during the year. The “One Village - One Pro Bono PLV/Adhikar Mitra” campaign aims to select one para-legal volunteer from each village in the State to improve accessibility to legal services. During the reporting period, 10,016 such volunteers were selected. The “Litigation-Free Village” initiative was launched in June 2025 to promote alternative dispute resolution and community harmony. Villages verified as litigation-free will be certified accordingly by the respective District Legal Services Authorities.

In furtherance of access to justice, the Uttarakhand SLSA filed two Public Interest Litigations before the High Court, one concerning the welfare of the rag-pickers’ community, and the other addressing issues relating to forest fires and environmental protection. Another initiative was the launch of the Uttarakhand NyayaMitra Mobile App and Portal on 03 October 2024, aimed at providing free and competent legal aid services across the State.

An eight-day Legal Awareness Campaign was organized during Nandashtami Mahotsav in Nainital from 10 to 17 September 2024. Legal aid services were provided to 34 beneficiaries, and more than 1,000 Saral Kanooni Gyan Mala booklets were distributed to visitors.

The Uttarakhand SLSA secured the first position in India in terms of percentage of pending case disposals during the National Lok Adalats held on 13 December 2024 and 08 March 2025. Four National Lok Adalats were organized across all levels, from Tehsil Courts to the High Court, resulting in the settlement of 34,721 pre-litigation cases with a settlement amount of ₹80.16 crore and 80,025 pending cases with a settlement amount of ₹320.89 crore.

Five ADR Centres are functional in the State at Dehradun, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi, and the High Court premises at Nainital, along with seventeen Mediation Centres in various districts. Presently, 294 trained mediators, including 167 judicial officers and 127 advocates, are engaged across the State. Further, 343 panel lawyers and 14 retainer lawyers have been appointed to provide free legal services, and 1,103 Para Legal Volunteers are working across 383 Legal Aid Clinics situated in villages, jails, police stations, and educational institutions. The State Legal Services Authority also launched an Anti-Drug Campaign on 17 August, 2024. Additional initiatives included internship programmes for 81 law students, rescue and disaster management training for Para Legal Volunteers in collaboration with the State Disaster Response Force, a fifteen-day plantation drive from 16 to 30 July 2024 during the Harela Festival resulting in the plantation of 40,832 saplings, and a specialized training programme for PLVs under the Migration & Asylum Project (MAP).

The Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy conducted a total of 120 training programmes during the year, including 53 virtual sessions. Special training programmes were organized on the three new criminal laws, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, for all cadres of judicial

officers and advocates across all 13 districts, with participation from 209 judicial officers and approximately 804 advocates. Further, 26 ICT Outreach Programmes were conducted under the guidance of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, engaging 180 judicial officers, 372 advocates, and 730 administrative and technical staff. The Academy also hosted inter-state training programmes for judicial officers from Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram, benefiting over 300 participants. A State-Level Stakeholders' Consultation on Reimagining the Juvenile Justice System was held on 17 August 2024 with participation from 145 stakeholders including judicial officers, members of child welfare bodies, and government officials. The Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) conducted multiple mediation training programmes, including a 40-hour course in five phases for 124 advocates. Other notable initiatives of the Academy included specialized training for forest officials on the three new criminal laws, a plantation drive on the occasion of Harela Festival, and the celebration of International Day of Yoga on 21 June 2025, promoting physical well-being and mindfulness among the judicial fraternity.

Technological Accomplishments

The concept of Paperless Courts has been successfully implemented in five Courts of the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, including those handling commercial matters. Case files are scanned on a real-time basis and securely stored on a local server equipped with a Document Management System (DMS) application. Special Purpose Interactive Devices (SPDs) have been installed for use by Hon'ble Judges and Advocates, facilitating seamless digital interaction during hearings. To ensure uniformity and procedural consistency, necessary



Panoramic view of the High Court

amendments have been made to the High Court Rules, 1952, and a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been notified governing the functioning of Paperless Courts.

In furtherance of the principle of open justice, Live Streaming of Court Proceedings has been introduced for six Benches of the Hon'ble Court. The High Court operates its own dedicated streaming server, ensuring complete control, access, and data security over transmitted content. A dedicated control room has been established in accordance with

the Live Streaming of Court Proceedings Rules, thereby enhancing judicial transparency while maintaining institutional dignity. The facility of Hybrid or Dual Mode of Hearing, comprising both physical and virtual appearances, has been made operational in all Courts of the State. A true hybrid courtroom has been established with financial support from the State Government, ensuring flexibility for litigants and counsel. Virtual Courts for petty traffic challan offences have also been made functional for both enforcement agencies, namely the Transport Department and the Traffic Police Department.



In the area of Digitization of Judicial Records, a total of 1,96,26,919 pages of case files (disposed, pending, and fresh) of the High Court have been scanned and digitized using the customized open-source DMS DPACE (version 7.0), which integrates features such as secure storage, retrieval, and e-Court accessibility. In the District Courts, as on 30 June 2025, 42,82,851 pages have been digitized. Advocates are being provided with soft copies of paper books, thereby advancing the goal of a paperless judicial process.

The National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented across all District Courts. The NSTEP mobile

application, provided to bailiffs and process servers, enables real-time and GPS-based tracking of service of notices and summons, integrated with the Court Information System (CIS). e-Summons for civil cases through NSTEP were implemented statewide in September 2023. Integration with the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Police Portal has enabled electronic exchange of FIRs, charge sheets, and criminal summons through CIS-ICJS-CCTNS connectivity. As on date, 131 Criminal Courts have transmitted 889 e-summons through this integrated system. The Virtual Courts initiative was inaugurated on 10 June 2023 for online



View of the High Court

adjudication of e-Challan cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Following the successful integration of the e-Challan software with the virtual court platform, separate Virtual Courts for the Transport Department and Traffic Police Department are now operational. The

Electronic True Copy (e-True Copy) system has been developed to enable litigants and advocates to obtain digitally authenticated copies of orders and judgments through the National Judicial Data Grid, eliminating the need for physical visits to court premises.



The Uttarakhand High Court Electronic True Copy Rules, 2022 confer legal recognition on such digital copies. Similarly, the e-RTI Portal, inaugurated on 19 June 2023, enables citizens to file RTI applications and first appeals online through <https://ertihc.uk.gov.in>.

The Local Area Network (LAN) of the High Court has been fully revamped, and installation of free Wi-Fi facilities for all stakeholders is at an advanced stage of completion with approval of the State Government. Bandwidth capacity has been significantly upgraded, with MPLS and NICNET speeds enhanced from 34 Mbps and 50 Mbps respectively to 1 Gbps, thereby improving data transmission and supporting ICT expansion. Neutral citations have also been generated for all legacy judgments and final orders.

To streamline administrative processes, a Leave Management System has been introduced for judicial officers of the District Judiciary, enabling online leave applications and approvals in accordance with established rules. The Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)-enabled CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all District Courts, with integration of the Police module completed. The e-Prison module has been tested successfully, enabling electronic transmission of bail orders and case details to jails. The system simultaneously generates automated notifications to jail authorities and District Legal Services Authorities. The e-Sakshya Portal, used by the police for uploading evidentiary material, is now accessible to courts, while integration of e-Forensic and e-Prosecution modules is under progress.

A Website/Portal-based Legal Aid Information System (LAIS) has been developed for online application and tracking of free legal aid services, managed by the High Court Legal Services Committee. Similarly, a District Court Performance Monitoring Tool (DCPMT) has been developed in-house to monitor the performance of judicial officers based on daily and monthly data, including disposal rates in special category cases such as those involving women, children, and senior citizens. The E-HCR Portal for Translated Judgments has been developed by the IT Cell to provide multiple search options for

judgments of the High Court and the Supreme Court arising from Uttarakhand. As on date, 1,500 judgments have been translated into Hindi and are available for public access. The MACT e-Claim Portal facilitates online management of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Labour Court, and Employee Compensation cases, creating a centralized digital repository for monitoring claim status and awards.

The Judicial Officer Information System and Judicial Officer Transfer System (JOTS) automate the transfer process of judicial officers in accordance with established policies, ensuring accuracy and transparency. The FASTER (Fast and Secure Transmission of Electronic Records) module has been implemented for electronic transmission of court orders and judgments to subordinate courts and correctional institutions. Orders embedded with QR codes and digital signatures are securely transmitted through the Case Information System to the FASTER Unit, ensuring prompt communication and authenticity.

To enhance accessibility, the High Court has developed an Online Display Board system providing real-time case status and listings through LFD screens and the official website. The upgraded ROZNAMA 2.0 module in CIS allows on-screen display and printing of daily case records, improving efficiency in record maintenance and reducing paper usage. For efficient resource management, a Budget Monitoring System has been developed to enable district courts to prepare and submit quarterly budget demands online, while a Store Management System streamlines inventory and procurement through real-time tracking and reporting modules. The e-Payment facility for fines has been implemented on a pilot basis in the Districts of Bageshwar and Rudrapur through the ePay Portal, with statewide expansion planned following successful testing. Finally, the official websites of

the High Court and all District Courts have been successfully migrated to the S3WaaS framework, ensuring enhanced cybersecurity, uniformity, and accessibility.

Some District Judiciaries under Jurisdiction of the High Court

a) Nainital District

Nainital district holds an important cultural and judicial position in Uttarakhand. Historically, it was ruled by the Chand dynasty that governed the Kumaon region from the 10th century. The British colonial judicial era in Nainital began after the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-16), which placed Kumaon under British administration. Officially founded as a hill station in 1841, Nainital quickly evolved into the summer capital of the United Provinces by 1862. British administrative and judicial frameworks were established alongside urban development, with courts growing to handle civil, criminal, and land disputes arising from population growth and colonial land settlements. Archaeologically and culturally, Nainital is linked to the sacred Naina Devi temple and lake, a revered Shakti Peeth, blending spiritual heritage with colonial governance. This shaped customary and formal dispute resolution mechanisms involving land and forest rights, reflecting local community traditions and judicial practices. Digitization and various initiatives implemented under e-courts have expedited case management, though rural outreach and legacy case backlogs present ongoing challenges. Presently in District Nainital, the courts are situated at four places namely Haldwani, Ramnagar and Dhari besides the courts at District Headquarter Nainital. The Outlying Court at Haldwani was established in December, 1978. The Outlying Court at Ramnagar was established in November, 2003, and the Outlying Court at Dhari is functional from 2021.

b) Tehri Garhwal District

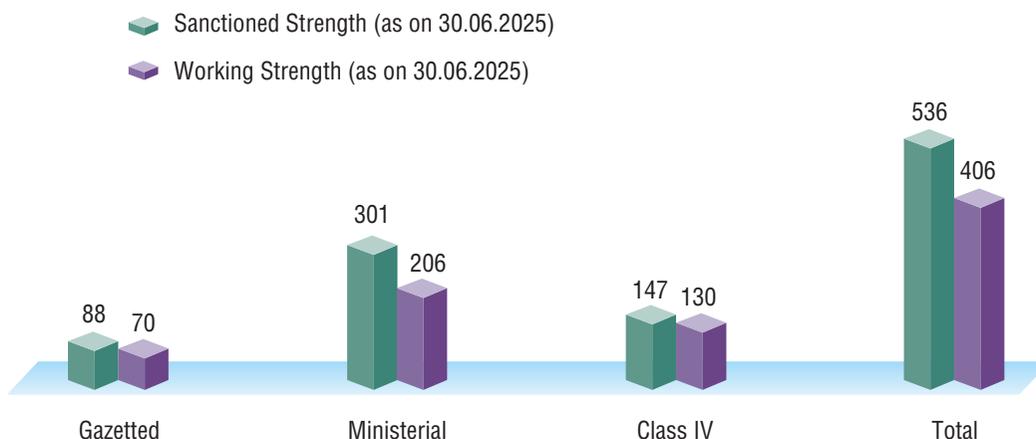
Tehri Garhwal, historically under Garhwal dynasty rule related to the Shah dynasties of Kumaon, experienced semi-autonomous princely governance characterized by Hindu traditions and customary laws administered through the courts of local kings. The Shah kings enacted justice blending religious and customary principles during their reign from 1815 until the merger with India in 1949.

Following British annexation, a formal colonial judicial system was implemented. The region's challenging mountainous terrain and sparse settlements led to dependence on traditional dispute settlements for many years. Tehri's archaeological significance encompasses ancient temples and forts that narrate its rich history and royal lineage. Today, the Tehri district judiciary has jurisdiction over civil, criminal, revenue, and environment-related cases, including prominent land acquisition disputes from the iconic Tehri Dam project that transformed the social and ecological landscape. Infrastructure upgrades and adoption of digital case management have advanced judicial accessibility and expedited case settlements. The District Court Tehri Garhwal has well-structured

judicial infrastructure, including court buildings at the district headquarters and outlying courts in Narendra Nagar and Kirti Nagar, with one court operating from a tehsil building. The district also houses the Family Court (established 2016), Consumer Forum, and Juvenile Justice Board. Major digital initiatives include the digitization of court records (over 13.23 lakh pages scanned by October 2025) under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project. E-Sewa Kendra facilitates e-filing, certified copy requests, virtual challan disposal, and legal aid guidance. Virtual Courts enable online payment or contesting of traffic challans. NSTEP, introduced in 2023, ensures real-time GPS-based tracking of service processes. Other IT applications include e-True Copy (as per Uttarakhand High Court Rules 2022), e-RTI Portal for online RTI filing, and MACT eClaim Portal for managing compensation awards. The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) organized various public welfare and awareness programs: a Mega Legal Services Camp (October 2025) distributing financial and welfare assistance; tree plantation (July 2025); cleanliness campaign (June 2025); International Youth Day's "Vehicle-Free Day" (August 2025); Hindi Day workshop; and Indigenous Peoples' Day exhibition.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court



Budget of the High Court*

	2023-2024	2024-2025**	2025-2026
Plan	0	28,98,882	0
Non-Plan	1,21,82,00,000	94,56,00,000	92,73,30,000
Total	1,21,82,00,000	94,84,98,882	92,73,30,000

* 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 30.06.2025)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges **11**

Working Strength of Judges **9**

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Lowest **6**

Highest **9**

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)

Cases more than 10 years old **3,654**

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

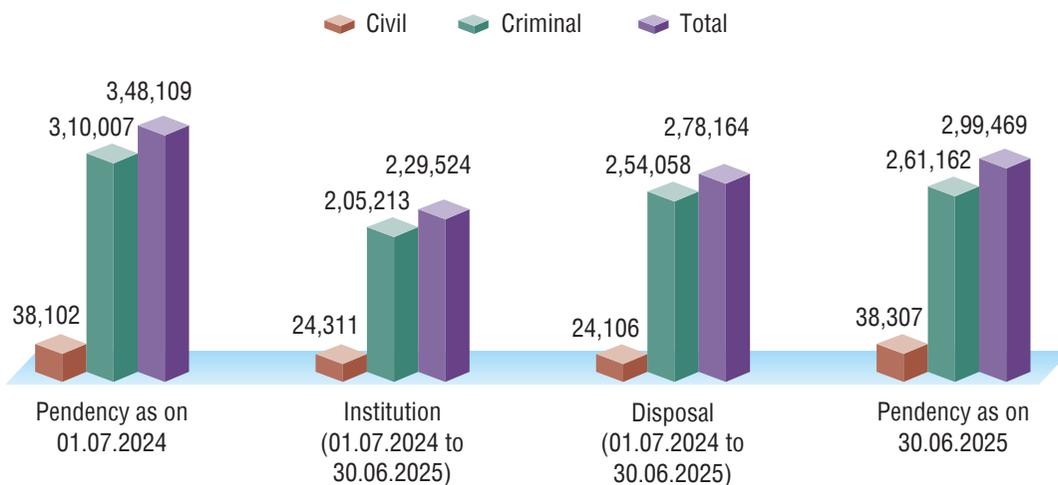
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Disposal (01.07.24 to 30.06.25)	Pendency (as on 30.06.2025)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15,873	7,870	5,444	18,299
Company Matters	3	1	1	3
Contempt (Civil)	766	625	275	1,116
Review (Civil)	1,419	902	408	1,913
Matrimonial Matters	680	116	122	674
Arbitration Matters	29	91	56	64
Civil Revisions	583	149	126	606
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)*	504	50	37	517
Civil Appeals*	5,070	705	658	5,117
Land Acquisition Matters*	395	35	4	426
MACT Matters	3,132	142	134	3,140
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	237	86	74	249
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,434	1,507	2,120	1,821
Criminal Revisions	3,625	920	317	4,228
Bail Applications	1,215	4,405	4,027	1,593
Criminal Appeals	7,387	1,127	192	8,322
Death Sentence Reference	4	0	4	0
Contempt (Criminal)	6	0	1	5
Misc. Criminal Applications	7,032	2,137	2,349	6,820
Other than above	1,850	607	278	2,179

* Case type change after physical verification of LAC, Tax Matters and Civil Appeals.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	1,141
Criminal	5,319
Total	6,460

Role and Activities of e-Committee Supreme Court of India

The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 13 September 2023, sanctioned the launch of eCourts Phase-III, a four-year program running from 2023 to 2027 with an allocation of ₹7,210 crore. This initiative seeks to reshape India's judicial framework into a model of “*digital justice as a service*”. Its primary objective is to make justice delivery more inclusive, swift, and fair through technology-led reforms. Phase-III emphasizes artificial intelligence, paperless courtrooms, enhanced e-filing, digital payments, virtual hearings, and upgraded e-Sewa Kendras, while ensuring complete digitization of records and seamless connectivity with the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). Collectively, these measures represent a transformative step towards a modern judiciary.

The e-Committee, established under the *National Policy and Action Plan for ICT in the Indian Judiciary (2005)*, is the apex body guiding this mission. The eCourts project, funded and monitored by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, aims to enable courts nationwide through information technology.

At present, the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India is led by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India as Honorary Chairperson and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Former Judge of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad as Vice Chairperson. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath provides strategic vision for innovations such as cloud adoption, digital workflows and advanced technologies including AI, machine learning,

and blockchain. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra complements this by driving citizen-focused services like e-Sewa Kendras, e-filing platforms, payment gateways, and ICJS integration, while also promoting multilingual apps, accessible web portals, and outreach programs. Together, their leadership is propelling India's judiciary toward a future-ready, technology-driven ecosystem that prioritizes accessibility, transparency and efficiency.

The e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India continues to advance its mission to modernize the judiciary through digital transformation, inclusivity, and citizen-centric services. Key goals include:

- Implementing cloud technology (Cloud Migration) to ensure enhanced scalability, flexibility, and efficient resource management.
- Establishing infrastructure for paperless courts.
- Digitization of the entire court record of the District Courts and High Courts.
- Evolving the e-filing system to be more inclusive, seamless and effective, extending its scope to subsequent filings and private complaints.
- Setting up the necessary infrastructure to transition towards paperless courts.
- Full integration with the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) across various agencies such as Police, Jails, and FSL.

- Integration of advanced technologies like AI, ML and Blockchain.
- Implementing fully functional and advanced e-Sewa Kendras in all court complexes to help bridge the digital divide. This also involves enhancing mobile app services and web portals to be multilingual and accessible and improving services like the National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) and e-Payment gateways.
- Simplifying judicial procedures and processes, eliminating repetitive tasks and moving beyond the mere digitization of existing paper-based processes

Highlights of Achievements

Initiatives	Details
Wide Area Network (WAN) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, 209 new court complexes are being connected by BSNL using Software-Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) Technology. • Under the Wide Area Network (WAN) Project, 99.5% of the court complexes across India have been connected with bandwidth speeds ranging from 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps.
Case Information Software (CIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all court complexes and the eCommittee has also released a User Manual on CIS 4.0. The manual can be accessed at: https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/publication-type/manuals/
Real Time Updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the e-Courts initiative, seven platforms have been set up to provide real-time updates on case status, cause lists, judgments and more. These updates are being sent to lawyers and litigants through SMS Push and Pull (over 4 lakh SMS sent daily), email (over 6 lakh sent daily), the multilingual e-Courts services portal (with 35 lakh hits daily), Judicial Service Centres (JSCs) and Info Kiosks. • Under the eCourts SMS services more than 14,17,68,093 (>14 Crore) SMS has been sent to Advocates and Litigants.
Electronic Case Management Tools (ECMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eCourts Services Mobile App is designed to provide services to various stakeholders, including the general public, lawyers and litigants. It enables users to search for case status using different criteria, access cause lists and utilize a portfolio management tool called “my cases”. • The JustIS mobile app is exclusively designed for Judicial Officers, serving as a management tool to effectively organize, manage and monitor their judicial business. • The e-Courts Services Mobile App has been downloaded 3,38,94,970 times, while the JustIS app for judges has been downloaded 21,955 times. The same is being extensively used throughout the country.

Initiatives	Details
Video Conferencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video conferencing facilities have been enabled between 3240 court complexes and 1272 jails across the country. • The District & Subordinate courts heard 2,85,12,148 cases while the High Courts heard 95,95,470 cases (totaling 3.81 crore) using the video conferencing system.
Live streaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live streaming of court proceedings has been introduced in several High Courts, including those in Gujarat, Gauhati, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Calcutta allowing media and other interested parties to participate in the proceedings. • 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
Virtual Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 different virtual court has been established across India. • Across these establishments, a total of 8,96,14,266 challans were received. Virtual court judges completed proceedings for 7,84,28,157 of these cases. • A total of 7,34,712 challans were contested. • A total of 86,59,498 challans were paid, resulting in a total challan amount of 8,95,59,55,242. • Additionally, 4,81,608 e-challans were disposed of.
e-Filing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 5187 court establishments are enabled on eFiling portal. • 25 High Courts have implemented e-filing rules in both High Courts and District Courts. • The total number of cases submitted through e-filing across High Courts and District Courts is 92,08,194. Out of the above, 16,03,737 cases were filed in High Courts and 76,04,457 cases were filed in District Courts.
e-Payment system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The e-Payment system has been implemented in 5,662 establishments for Court Fee. • It has processed transactions for over 49.2 lakh cases for court fee. • A substantial transaction amount of ₹12,15,97,97,781 for court fee has been achieved. • The e-Payment system has been implemented in 595 establishments for Fine collection. • It has processed transactions for over 4,85,604 cases for Fine collection. • A substantial transaction amount of ₹61,97,45,373 for Fine collection has been achieved

Initiatives	Details
e-Sewa Kendras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,449 eSewa Kendras have been made functional benefiting a large number of litigants.
Digitisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 2,24,66,73,537 pages have been digitized in High Courts. • A total of 3,54,87,05,567 pages have been digitized in the District Courts.
Additional hardware to courts and judicial officers and Provision for ICT infrastructure in newly set up courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hardware replacement was achieved for 16,186 of court complexes. • 2,005 new court rooms and 362 new court complexes have received the ICT infrastructure.
Solar facilities for ensuring seamless availability of ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical target of installing solar power facilities is 1530 Court Complexes across the country and out of which 1,471 courts are empowered with solar facilities. • A total of 96.1% of the target for installing solar power facilities in Court Complexes has been achieved.
National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 8,491 handsets have been distributed for providing NSTEP facilities. • As of now, there are 22,219 bailiffs currently onboarded on NSTEP. • A total of 6,21,94,793 processes have been generated. Of those, 1,31,57,894 processes have been allocated and 1,61,07,206 processes have been successfully delivered.
Judgment Search portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of November 11, 2025, the Judgements and Orders database comprises a total of 1,69,69,174 judgments from the different High Courts, associated with 4,815 distinct judges.
S3WaaS Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • A total of 730 District Court Websites have already been migrated and are live.
Digital Courts 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Courts 2.1 has been developed to make court paperless/digital with ease to view case files/documents while sitting at home. Judges can view all the case-related pleadings, chargesheets, court orders etc of both civil and criminal cases. In addition to the Desktop Application, Digital Courts is also available as a Web application and can be opened directly from the browser irrespective of the operating system. Pilot testing of Digital Courts 2.1 has already started in courts.

Initiatives	Details
User Manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eCommittee has released the following manuals: • NATIONAL JUDICIAL DATA GRID (SC/HC/DC) • Case Management through CIS 4.0
eMACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Electronic Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (e-MACT) platform to facilitate expeditious, online and asynchronous dealing of Motor Accidents Claim Petitions has been developed. • e-MACT mechanism aims to bring convenience for stakeholders in the e-Filing 3.0 application and Case Information System (CIS) for use by Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (MACTs), General Insurance Companies and claimants across the country to deal with and settle Motor Accidents Claims Petitions electronically by facilitating swift and fair claim settlements online in asynchronous mode. • The testing of the e-MACT project in the live environment commenced from 07.05.2025 in the pilot court at New Delhi.
JDPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work order dated 07.10.2024 was awarded to C-DAC Pune for Design and Development of Judicial Digital Preservation System (JDPS) for the Judiciary under eCourts Project Phase - III with a cost of Rs. 69.40 Cr. • Judicial Digital Preservation System (JDPS) is for setting up Judiciary Trusted Repository for digital preservation of case records of all the Courts across the country including the Supreme Court of India, encompassing data processing, data migration, integrity and authenticity, search and retrieval and to provide solution for development and deployment of Digital preservation tools for Indian Judiciary as per Standard operating procedure on digital preservation.
Legal Research Analysis Assistant (LegRAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a key initiative under Phase III of the e-Courts Project, a new software tool based on Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Legal Research Analysis Assistant (LegRAA), has been developed. This development aligns with the project's broader proposal to integrate AI into crucial areas of the judiciary. • LegRAA was developed collaboratively by the Artificial Intelligence Division of NIC and the team at the Centre of Excellence for eCourts (CoEE), NIC, Pune, working under the guidance of the eCommittee. The primary objective of this tool is to provide technology-based assistance to aid judges in legal research and document analysis. By supporting the routine functioning of judges, LegRAA is ultimately aimed at easing and speeding up the process of adjudication. • Steps are currently being taken for the pilot testing of this platform in the District Judiciary and High Courts.

Initiatives	Details
<p>Training and Awareness Programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eCommittee has organised 910 training sessions, benefiting a total of 3,22,740 stakeholders including judges, litigants, advocates and court staffs. • The e-Committee has also 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. • The e-Committee and the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) has organized two batches of the e-Courts International Capacity Building Programme in Singapore March and April 2025. A total of 53 technical personnel including CPCs from various High Courts attended to gain insights into Singapore’s advanced judicial system and its integration of technology in court processes. • In April and May 2025, the e-Committee partnered with Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) to conduct two specialized training programs on cybersecurity. These sessions trained a total of 57 technical personnel from various High Courts and District Courts. The training enhanced cyber hygiene awareness and equipped staff with advanced skills in digital forensics and incident response to combat cyber threats.

The e-Committee has now established a strong groundwork for a judiciary prepared for the future—one that operates without paper, harnesses modern technology, and upholds inclusivity and transparency. Its initiatives reflect India’s resolve to reshape justice delivery into a digitally empowered, citizen-oriented system, closing gaps and guaranteeing fair access to legal services for all.



Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India Justice Surya Kant with the Committee Members for Preparation of Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2024-25

Sitting (L to R): Mr. Vinod Kumar (Chief Librarian); Mr. Bibhuti Bhushan Bose (Addl. Registrar); Ms. Gracy L. Bawitlung (Ld. OSD/Registrar); Mr. Shekhar Chudaram Munghate (Ld. Secretary General); Mr. Bharat Parashar (Ld. OSD/Secretary General); Ms. Himani Sarad (Addl. Registrar); Dr. Jyotsna Eveline Reuben (Director Judges Library); Mr. Mazhar Khan (Chief Librarian)

Standing 1 (L to R): Ms. Archita Rani (Law Clerk); Mr. Aditya Raj Singh Yadav (Law Clerk); Mr. Mayank Bansal (Law Clerk); Mr. Himanshu Gaur (Court Assistant); Mr. Brij Bhooshan Khare (Chief Librarian); Mr. Vijay Kumar (Chief Librarian); Mr. B. Atchuta Rao (Chief Librarian); Ms. Amandeep Kaur Bharara (Librarian); Mr. Rahul Sunilkumar Menothuparambil (Sr. Court Assistant-cum-Sr. Programmer); Mr. Raghav Khattar (Law Clerk); Ms. Pragya Seth (Law Clerk)

Standing 2 (L to R): Mohd Shafiqullah Arzoo (Graphic Designer); Mr. Kartik Bawa (Jr. Court Attendant); Md Hasamtullah Ansari (Graphic Designer)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Former Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India; Mr. Shekhar Chudaram Munghate (Ld. Secretary General); Mr. Bharat Parashar (Ld. OSD/Secretary General); Ms. Gracy L. Bawitlung (Ld. OSD/Registrar) with Committee Members for Preparation of the Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2024-25.

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Meetings of the Committee of Members for Preparation
of the Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2024-2025**





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