

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Sikkim *	Civil	189	185	171	203
		Criminal	504	1059	978	585
24	Tamil Nadu	Civil	499018	814711	737663	576066
		Criminal	429028	761808	750304	440532
25	Tripura	Civil	6146	5638	5131	6653
		Criminal	30557	89698	75729	44526
26	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	1229650	473974	446540	1257084
		Criminal	3644965	2231672	1973547	3903090
27	Uttarakhand	Civil	28518	28746	26570	33204
		Criminal	102251	448082	120869	137280
28	West Bengal	Civil	496463	130015	116885	509593
		Criminal	1698168	1024587	821014	1901741
29	A & N Island#	Civil				
		Criminal				
30	Chandigarh	Civil	20566	9180	9165	20581
		Criminal	82044	104817	107531	79330
31	D & N Haveli#	Civil				
		Criminal				
32	Daman & Diu#	Civil				
		Criminal				
33	Delhi	Civil	145043	129148	76379	197812
		Criminal	935328	1215050	1199449	950931
34	Lakshadweep	Civil	91	20	33	78
		Criminal	107	93	122	78
35	Pondicherry	Civil	13449	16280	14525	15204
		Criminal	8845	19971	18974	9842
TOTAL :			26147935	16889951	16548251	26650467

*Information as on 31.12.07.

Information not received.

Problem faced by judiciary

927. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Chief Justice of India has pointed out that judiciary is facing trust deficit and has blamed the advocates for the situation;
- (b) whether the Law Panel has also favoured revamping of the legal procedures;
- (c) whether the Ministry has decided that fixing accountability on Judges would be a priority;
- (d) whether Government has also taken steps to take corrupt Judges to task;
- (e) if so, whether judiciary itself is responsible for the delays, arrears and consequent denial of justice; and
- (f) if so, to what extent steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Supreme Court has informed that the Chief Justice of India has not made such a statement.

(b) The Law Commission has, from time to time, favoured revamping of the legal procedures.

(c) Accountability in the higher judiciary is, at present, being enforced and maintained through an 'in-house' system of the peers.

(d) In the scheme of the Constitution the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts enjoy security of tenure and can be removed only by following the process as provided under Articles 124 and 217 respectively of the Constitution and after following the procedure prescribed under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

(e) The reasons for arrears and delay in disposal of cases can be attributed to a large number of factors and it will not be correct to say that judiciary itself is responsible for it.

(f) The Government is in the process of preparing a road map for judicial reforms in the country.

Electoral Reforms

928. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government has noticed that the voting percentage has not increased substantially and in many parts of the country which has been very low in the general elections, particularly in the general election to the 15th Lok Sabha;
- (b) if so, the details of the voting percentage in the last elections, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many candidates won securing less than half of the votes polled;
- (d) whether comprehensive electoral reforms are very necessary in such a situation, to make our Parliamentary democracy vibrant and meaningful; and