

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500	1500	1530	30
	Maldandi	1000	1520	1520	1550	30
Bajra		980	1175	1250	1250	-
Maize		980	1175	1310	1310	-
Ragi		1050	1500	1500	1550	50
Arhar(Tur)		3200 &	3850	4300	4350	100
Moong		3500 &	4400	4500	4600	50
Urad		3300 &	4300	4300	4350	50
Rabi Crops						
Wheat		1285	1350	1400	1450	50
Barley		980	980	1100	1150	50
Gram		2800	3000	3100	3175	75
Masur (Lentil)		2800	2900	2950	3075	125

& : Additional incentive of ₹ 500 per quintal was payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

Filling up of vacancies of judges of various High Courts

*195. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the vacancies of judges in various High Courts as on the 30th June, 2014;
- (b) the impact of it on disposal of cases pending before the High Courts; and
- (c) the plan of action for filling up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) The details showing the vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 30.06.2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. However, a large number of vacant posts of Judges is one of the several reasons in slowing down the process of expeditious disposal of cases.

Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. As per the

Memorandum of Procedure, the process for filling up of vacancies of Judges in High Courts should be initiated six months before the occurrence of vacancies by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. The appointment of Judges is a continuous consultative and time consuming process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for the higher judiciary. In this arrangement, number of posts have remained vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirements, elevation, resignation, etc. With the recent increase in Judge Strength of the High Courts from 906 to 984, the vacancies have also increased which stand at 355 as on 1.12.2014.

The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals well in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

Statement

The vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts as on 30.6.2014

S1. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 30.06.2014	S1. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 30.06.2014
1	2	3	1	2	3
A	Supreme Court of India	03	12.	Karnataka	17
B	High Court		13.	Kerala	03
1.	Allahabad	72	14.	Madhya Pradesh	11
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	18	15.	Madras	16
3.	Bombay	11	16.	Manipur	02
4.	Calcutta	19	17.	Meghalaya	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	05	18.	Odisha	03
6.	Delhi	10	19.	Patna	08
7.	Gauhati	11	20.	Punjab and Haryana	20
8.	Gujarat	11	21.	Rajasthan	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	03	22.	Sikkim	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	23.	Tripura	0
11.	Jharkhand	10	24.	Uttarakhand	04
				TOTAL	270