

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	02
15.	Madras	06
16.	Manipur	--
17.	Meghalaya	--
18.	Orissa	01
19.	Patna	02
20.	Punjab & Haryana	09
21.	Rajasthan	04
22.	Sikkim	--
23.	Tripura	--
24.	Uttarakhand	--
TOTAL		63

Fast Track Courts

585. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge backlog of cases pending in various courts of the country, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government is considering setting up of Fast Track Courts for disposing of the cases expeditiously, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to reduce the backlog of cases?

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

(a) As per the information received from High Courts, 31.16 lakh civil cases and 10.37 lakh criminal cases were pending as on 31.12.2014 in various High Courts. In District and Subordinate Courts, 82.34 lakh civil cases and 182.53 lakh criminal cases were pending as on 31.12.2014

(b) Setting up of courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall,

in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs relating to offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society, and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing them. Government has requested the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts to implement this decision.

(c) The Government has taken major initiatives for pendency reduction. The number of District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in 2010 to 19,518 in 2013. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3,132 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last four years. Under the e-Courts Project 13,323 courts have been computerized by 31st January, 2015. Computerization of courts would enable the courts to exercise greater control over management of cases in the docket. It will also provide designated services to the litigants and the lawyers. In order to reduce Government litigation in courts the Central Government has encouraged the States to notify their litigation policies which contain provisions for weeding out infructuous cases and promote dispute resolution through alternative mechanisms. The Government has also identified the areas prone to excessive litigation for adopting suitable policy and legislative measures to curb such litigation.

Bringing talented lawyers in judicial services

586. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to bring in talented/experienced lawyers in the judicial services as it has been witnessed that eminent lawyers are not inclined to opt for it;

(b) whether Government has approached State Governments, Supreme Court and High Courts in this regard, if so, their views in this regard and if not, by when such an exercise would be carried out in the interests of judicial system of the country; and

(c) whether Government would move forward to create special judicial cadre for the purpose, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in