

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Grant released
22.	Rajasthan	5116.69
23.	Sikkim	29.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	2641.60
25.	Tripura	108.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13596.61
27.	Uttarakhand	3168.62
28.	West Bengal	7590.40
TOTAL		87010.60

#### **Designating Advocates as Senior Advocates**

413. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Advocates who were designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court as per Section 16(2) of the Advocates Act, 1961, category-wise; and

(b) the details of Advocates who were designated as Senior Advocates by all the High Courts across the country as per Section 16(2) of the Advocates Act, 1961, State-wise and category-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Action plan to clear pendency of court cases**

414. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases pending in various courts in the country have been going up unabatedly;

(b) the current number of pending cases in various courts of the country; and

(c) whether Government has worked out some action plan to dispense justice to the aggrieved parties expeditiously, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Data on pendency of cases is maintained by Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information made available by the Supreme Court of India, pendency in the Supreme Court of India has declined from 66,692 cases at the end of the year 2012 to 59,468 cases as on 19.02.2016.

As per the information made available by the High Courts, the pendency in High Courts has declined from 44.34 lakh cases at the end to the year 2012 to 41.53 lakh cases at the end of 2014. Pendency in District and Subordinate Courts has declined from 2.68 crore cases at the end of year 2012 to 2.64 crore cases at the end of 2014.

Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of judiciary. Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in manpower strength of judiciary, suggesting policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, recommending re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

#### **Promoting the use of Hindi in court proceedings**

†415. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to take steps for relaxing article 348 that hinders filing of petition and its hearing in Hindi in Supreme Court so that petitions may be filed in Hindi without any hesitation; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take steps to appoint people qualified to work in Hindi and for other necessary action, along with the factual position thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam. The 18th Law Commission of India (LCI) in its 216th Report on “Non-Feasibility of Introduction of Hindi as Compulsory Language in the Supreme Court of India” (2008) has, *inter-alia*, recommended that the higher judiciary should not be subjected to any kind of even persuasive change in the present societal context. The Government has accepted the stand of the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.