

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof along with the action taken against the guilty persons and if not, the reasons therefor, case-wise; and

(e) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by Government to wipe-out corruption in judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The issue of checking corruption in the judiciary is to be addressed by the judiciary itself, as it is an independent organ under the Indian Constitution. Accountability in higher judiciary is maintained through "in-house procedure" adopted by the Supreme Court in Full Court meeting held on 7th May, 1997. As per the "In-house procedure" Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges. Further, as per Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the control over District Courts and Courts Subordinate thereto vests in the High Court.

Complaints and representations regarding allegation of corruption received are dealt with by the Chief Justice of India or to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, as the case may be, for appropriate action. Similarly, complaints/representations against member of Subordinate Judiciary received are forwarded to the Registrar General of the concerned High Court, for appropriate action.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

#### **Pending court cases**

1511. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the pending court cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving senior citizens, children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes till June 2019, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such cases in Fast Track Courts established for speedy trial of cases related to crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 2,23,06,834

criminal cases including cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving senior citizens, ^children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were pending till June, 2019 in the District and Subordinate Courts. Details of State-wise criminal cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts are given in a Statement (*See below*) National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) does not maintain data on cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving senior citizens, children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately.

(b) Setting up of subordinate courts, including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of cases related to crime against women, lies within the domain of the State Governments, which set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. Government of India has enacted the The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 which has, *inter alia*, effected amendments in the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, The Indian Evidence Act and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and has brought in stringent provisions for expeditious trial and disposal of cases exclusively pertaining to sexual offences against women and children. Further, the Union Government had submitted a Memorandum to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for strengthening of the judicial system in States at an estimated expenditure of ₹9749.00 crore, which, *inter alia*, included establishment of 1,800 Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes involving senior citizens, women, children, including rape cases etc. at an estimated expenditure of ₹4,144.00 crore. The Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet funding requirements for setting up the fast track courts. A total number of 581 Fast Track Courts have been functioning in the country and 6,29,785 cases were pending in these Fast Track Courts as on 31.03.2019.

***Statement***

*Details of criminal cases pending District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Criminal Cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,45,813
2.	Assam	2,27,391
3.	Bihar	23,32,370
4.	Chandigarh	29,007
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,09,232
6.	Delhi	6,00,094

Sl. No.	State/UT	Criminal Cases
7.	Diu and Daman	1,079
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,695
9.	Goa	12,719
10.	Gujarat	12,52,187
11.	Haryana	5,10,486
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,60,623
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	97,385
14.	Jharkhand	3,01,603
15.	Karnataka	8,83,424
16.	Kerala	8,71,303
17.	Madhya Pradesh	11,10,106
18.	Maharashtra	24,95,925
19.	Manipur	4,233
20.	Meghalaya	5,366
21.	Mizoram	1,265
22.	Odisha	9,27,643
23.	Punjab	3,56,205
24.	Rajasthan	11,43,359
25.	Sikkim	786
26.	Tamil Nadu	5,02,366
27.	Telangana	2,99,303
28.	Tripura	15,700
29.	Uttar Pradesh	57,48,441
30.	Uttarakhand	1,92,991
31.	West Bengal	17,66,734
TOTAL		2,23,06,834

Source: National Judicial Data Grid uploaded by District and Subordinate Courts. Data in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are not available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid.