

of India. The nine languages are: Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Odiya, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

The judgements relate to cases arising under the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India in relation to the following subject categories:—

1. Labour matters;
2. Rent Act matters;
3. Land Acquisition and Requisition matters;
4. Service matters;
5. Compensation matters;
6. Criminal matters;
7. Family Law matters;
8. Ordinary Civil matters
9. Personal Law matters;
10. Religious and Charitable Endowments matters;
11. Simple money and Mortgage matters;
12. Eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act matters;
13. Land Laws and Agriculture Tenancies; and
14. Matters relating to Consumer Protection.

The use of Hindi in the proceedings of High Court of Rajasthan was authorized under the clause (2) of the Article 348 of the Constitution in 1950. Thereafter, the use of Hindi has been authorized in the High Courts of Uttar Pradesh (1969), Madhya Pradesh (1971), and Bihar (1972).

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Use of regional language in lower courts is the subject matter of the States.

#### **Special Courts for SCs/STs related cases**

3757. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Special Courts set up throughout the country for hearing

cases registered under the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, as per the amendments in the Act; and

(b) the number and details of cases disposed of during 2014 to 2019 with the number of cases lying pending till date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The constitution of Special Courts for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and their functioning/monitoring falls within the domain of the State and Union Territory Governments, who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the High Courts in accordance with Section 14 of the 'The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Amendment Act, 2015', the Gazette Notification of which was published on 01.01.2016. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations either establish Exclusive Special Courts for one or more districts or designate for such districts where less number of cases under this Act are recorded, the Court of Session to be a Special Court to try, offences under the Act. As per available information, many State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

As per information received from the High Courts, total number of Special Courts set up throughout the country along with number and details of cases disposed of during 2014 to 2019 and the number of cases lying pending in such Courts till date, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

##### *State/UT-wise details of Special Courts and cases disposed off/pending till date*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Special Courts set up as per the provisions of The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (PoA) Amendment Act, 2015 (as on 31.03.2019)	Number of cases disposed off in Special Courts during 2014 to 2019	Number of cases pending in Special Courts of the State/UT
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	-	3698 as on 31.03.2019

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mizoram	02	-	0 as on 31.03.2019
3.	Nagaland	08	-	0 as on 31.03.2019
4.	Bihar	37	12982 as on 30.06.21019	46951 as on 30.06.2019
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	3628 as on 30.06.2019	1002 as on 30.06.2019
6.	Delhi	11	-	271 as on 31.03.2019
7.	Goa	02	-	27 as on 31.03.2019
8.	Maharashtra	170	5857 as on 30.06.2019	6611 as on 30.06.2019
9.	Gujarat	63	154*	4462 as on 15.07.2019
10.	Haryana	21	1153	982 as on 30.06.2019
11.	Punjab	22	554	267 as on 30.06.2019
12.	Chandigarh	01	08	02 as on 30.06.2019
13.	Jharkhand	24	-	1952 as on 31.03.2019
14.	Karnataka	32	7259 as on June, 2019	5373 as on 01.07.2019

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	14	902	2174 as on 31.03.2019
16.	Madhya Pradesh	50	-	18042 as on 30.06.2019
17.	Odisha	94	5607 as on 31.03.2019	11495 as on 31.03.2019
18.	Rajasthan	35	10872 as on 30.06.2019	10830 as on 30.06.2019
19.	Sikkim	04	09 as on June, 2019	03 as on 31.03.2019
20.	Tamil Nadu	06	-	1356 as on 31.03.2019
21.	Tripura	05	06 as on 30.06.2019	08 as on 30.06.2019
22.	Uttar Pradesh	40	-	70266 as on 31.03.2019
23.	Uttarakhand	13	227 as on 30.06.2019	262 as on 30.06.2019
24.	Telangana	10	-	3115 as on 31.03.2019
25.	Daman and Diu	01	-	01 as on 31.03.2019
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	-	06 as on 31.03.2019

\* Cases disposed off within a period of 15.05.2019 to 15.07.2019.