

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1716**  
ANSWERED ON 13/03/2025

**CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OFF IN VARIOUS HIGH COURTS**

**1716. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of cases filed and disposed off during the year 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date in various High Courts, High Court-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of pending cases in various High Courts, both civil and criminal, as on date, High Court-wise; and
- (c) the details of efforts made/being made to bring down the pending cases in various High Courts to provide relief to poor litigants?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

**(a):** As per the information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the details of number of cases filed and disposed off during the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date in various High Courts, High Court-wise and year-wise , are at ***Annexure-I***.

**(b):** As per the information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the details of pending cases in various High Courts, both civil and criminal, as on date, High Court-wise, are at ***Annexure-II***.

**(c):** Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, the Central Government has unwavering commitment towards speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution. To this end, the

Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary, as under:

- i. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 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 coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in sanctioned strength of District and Subordinate Courts, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.
- ii. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Judicial Infrastructure, funds are being released to States/UTs for construction of court halls, residential quarters for judicial officers, lawyers' halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms that ease the life of various stakeholders including the litigants, thereby aiding justice delivery. As on date, Rs. 11886.29 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary in 1993-94. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 22,062 as on 28.02.2025, and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,775 as on 28.02.2025, under this scheme.
- iii. Further under the Phase I & II of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) had been leveraged for IT enablement of District and Subordinate Courts. 18,735 District and Subordinate Courts were computerized till 2023. WAN connectivity has been provided to 99.5% of court complexes. Video conferencing facility has been enabled between 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 corresponding jails. As on 31.01.2025, 1572 eSewa Kendras in District Courts and 39 eSewa Kendras in High Courts have been made functional to bridge the digital divide by providing citizen centric services to lawyers and litigants. 28 virtual courts have been set up in 21 States/UTs. As on 31.01.2025, these courts have handled more than 6.66 crore cases and realized more than Rs. 714.99 crores in

finances. The Cabinet on 13.09.2023 has approved eCourts Phase-III at an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore. Taking the gains of Phase-I and Phase-II to the next level, the e-Courts Phase-III aims to usher in a regime of enhanced ease of justice by moving towards digital, online and paperless courts. It intends to incorporate latest technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Block Chain, etc. to make justice delivery progressively more robust, easy and accessible to all the stakeholders.

- iv. The Government has been regularly filling up vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. From 01.05.2014 to 06.03.2025, 66 Judges were appointed in the Supreme Court. 1024 new Judges were appointed and 788 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts during the same period. The sanctioned strength of Judges of the High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1122 till now. The sanctioned and working strength of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased as under:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
28.02.2025	25,786	20,511

Source: MIS Portal of the Department of Justice

However, filling up of vacancies in District and Subordinate judiciary falls within the domain of the State Governments and High Courts concerned.

- v. In pursuance of a Resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Courts as well.
- vi. Under the aegis of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the Fast Track Courts have been established for dealing with cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, etc. As on 31.01.2025, 860 Fast Track Courts are functional for handling cases of heinous crimes, crimes against women and children, etc. To fast-track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, ten (10) Special Courts are functional in nine (9) States/UTs. Further, the Central Government has approved a Scheme for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for the expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act. As on 31.01.2025, 745 FTSCs including 404 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are

functional in 30 States/UTs across the country which have disposed of more than 3,06,000 cases.

vii. With a view to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts, the Government has amended various laws like The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018.

viii. Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have been promoted whole heartedly. Accordingly, The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 was amended in August, 2018 making Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) mandatory, in case of commercial disputes. In order to further enhance the efficiency of the PIMS mechanism, the Government through the Mediation Act, 2023 has further amended the Commercial Court Act, 2015. Amendment to The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015, 2019 & 2021 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

Under The Commercial Courts Act, 2015, there is a provision for case management hearing which provides for an efficient, effective and purposeful judicial management of a case so as to achieve a timely and qualitative resolution of a dispute. It assists in early identification of disputed issues of fact and law, establishment of procedural calendar for the life of the case and the exploration of possibilities of the resolution of the dispute.

Another novel feature introduced for the commercial courts is the system of color banding which limits the number of adjournments that can be granted in any commercial matter to three and alerts the judges about listing of the cases in accordance with their stage of pendency.

ix. Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people. It is a forum where the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Under The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies

against thereto before any court. Lok Adalat is not a permanent establishment. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.

The details of the cases disposed of in National Lok Adalats during the last four years are as under: -

<b>Years</b>	<b>Pre-litigation Cases</b>	<b>Pending Cases</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
2021	72,06,294	55,81,743	1,27,88,037
2022	3,10,15,215	1,09,10,795	4,19,26,010
2023	7,10,32,980	1,43,09,237	8,53,42,217
2024 (upto 31.12.2024)	8,70,19,059	1,75,07,060	10,45,26,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,62,73,548</b>	<b>4,83,08,835</b>	<b>24,45,82,383</b>

- x. The Government launched the Tele-Law programme in 2017, which provides an effective and reliable e-interface platform connecting the needy and disadvantaged sections seeking legal advice and consultation with panel lawyers via video conferencing, telephone and chat facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in Gram Panchayats and through Tele-Law mobile App.

\*Percentage Wise break-up of Tele – Law Data

<b>Category</b>	<b>Cases Registered</b>	<b>% Wise Break Up</b>	<b>Advice Enabled</b>	<b>% Wise Break Up</b>
<b>Gender Wise</b>				
Female	43,50,146	39.53%	42,92,045	39.49%
Male	66,55,274	60.47%	65,77,616	60.51%
<b>Caste Category Wise</b>				
General	25,94,779	23.58%	25,54,696	23.50%
OBC	34,67,629	31.51%	34,21,343	31.48%
SC	34,55,009	31.39%	34,19,433	31.46%
ST	14,88,003	13.52%	14,74,189	13.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,10,05,420</b>		<b>1,08,69,661</b>	

\*Data as on 28.02.2025.

- xi. Efforts have been made to institutionalize pro bono culture and pro bono lawyering in the country. A technological framework has been put in place where advocates volunteering to give their time and services for pro bono work can register as Pro Bono Advocates on Nyaya Bandhu (Android & iOS and Apps). Nyaya Bandhu

Services are also available on UMANG Platform. Pro Bono Panel of advocates has been initiated in 23 High Courts at the State level. Pro Bono Clubs have been started in 109 Laws Schools to instill Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers.

\*\*\*\*\*

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1716 FOR ANSWER ON 13.03.2025 REGARDING 'CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OFF IN VARIOUS HIGH COURTS'.**

Sl.No	Name of the High Court	2023		2024		2025 ( As of 05.03.2025)	
		Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal
1	Allahabad	364590	332248	353355	273878	52918	39220
2	Bombay	165170	136234	174806	145822	33015	25422
3	Calcutta	74798	88379	72513	72311	8948	12391
4	Gauhati	31375	28710	27106	24791		
5	Telangana	63651	69730	70623	72162	13283	12967
6	Andhra Pradesh	62413	54912	57354	59441	10635	10865
7	Chhattisgarh	41470	42685	45151	51128	9070	10097
8	Delhi	54442	51268	60209	54448	10477	8831
9	Gujarat	81194	75368	84207	80322	15476	14370
10	Himachal Pradesh	50433	44752	65865	60322	8826	7428
11	Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh	13938	14322	13474	12806	2130	1628
12	Jharkhand	45990	48198	38718	49947	7040	8062
13	Karnataka	104742	88109	112721	99445	20508	16529
14	Kerala	99342	86439	98022	101151	19853	20553
15	Madhya Pradesh	153302	137541	159579	140774	30681	23036
16	Manipur	2809	2408	2989	2371	615	508
17	Meghalaya	1486	1546	1586	1463	189	160
18	Punjab and Haryana	152502	159204	165996	177352	30749	34106
19	Rajasthan	198347	184386	213440	183508	44226	27732
20	Sikkim	167	150	190	163	12	4
21	Tripura	2006	2342	2060	2284	312	331
22	Uttarakhand	20889	15604	20797	15606	2910	2171
23	Madras	328306	343259	341480	358514	65876	62989
24	Orissa	106632	119603	89639	90565	16083	12695
25	Patna	123830	139243	130865	126079	24201	19412
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,43,824</b>	<b>22,66,640</b>	<b>24,02,745</b>	<b>22,56,653</b>	<b>4,28,033</b>	<b>3,71,507</b>

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

**ANNEXURE-II**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1716 FOR ANSWER ON 13.03.2025 REGARDING 'CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OFF IN VARIOUS HIGH COURTS'.**

Pending Cases in High Courts as on 05.03.2025.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Court</b>	<b>Civil</b>	<b>Criminal</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Allahabad	6,06,667	5,52,197	11,58,864
2	Bombay	5,42,615	1,14,177	6,56,792
3	Calcutta	1,73,122	27,117	2,00,239
4	Gauhati	48,138	16,184	64,322
5	Telangana	2,13,040	32,075	2,45,115
6	Andhra Pradesh	2,07,518	38,495	2,46,013
7	Chhattisgarh	55,197	28,238	83,435
8	Delhi	94,366	37,694	1,32,060
9	Gujarat	1,16,632	55,393	1,72,025
10	Himachal Pradesh	82,934	12,345	95,279
11	Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh	36,758	8,639	45,397
12	Jharkhand	32,577	40,858	73,435
13	Karnataka	2,53,146	53,831	3,06,977
14	Kerala	1,99,567	51,546	2,51,113
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,81,952	1,93,088	4,75,040
16	Manipur	4,696	686	5,382
17	Meghalaya	1,001	274	1,275
18	Punjab and Haryana	2,64,429	1,65,228	4,29,657
19	Rajasthan	4,87,789	1,81,652	6,69,441
20	Sikkim	150	65	215
21	Tripura	867	170	1,037
22	Uttarakhand	31,239	25,003	56,242
23	Madras	4,61,469	59,385	5,20,854
24	Orissa	1,11,109	38,769	1,49,878
25	Patna	1,07,612	99,334	2,06,946
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,14,590</b>	<b>18,32,443</b>	<b>62,47,033</b>

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)