

also in the cases of corruption, within the ambit of Lokpal, deviating from the recommendations of the constitution review commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the person to be appointed as Lokpal and the term of the office of Lokpal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) to (c) The Lokpal Bill, 2001 introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14.8.2001, *inter alia*, stipulated that a person who holds or has held the office of the Prime Minister will be within the purview of the Lokpal. The Bill also stipulated that the Lokpal shall consist of:-

(i) a Chairperson who is or has been a Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court; and

(ii) two Members who are or have been the Judges of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justices of the High Courts.

Further the Chairperson and every other Member shall hold office as such for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

#### **Judges in SC and HCs**

100. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts in the country, court-wise;

(b) the percentage of SC/ST and women judges, Court-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the judicial system is not adequately represented by the above sections; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to rectify the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) to (d) A Statement showing the number of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, including women Judges, is enclosed {See below}.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High

[22 July, 2003]

RAJYA SABHA

Courts are made under articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. No statistics is, therefore, maintained for the number of Judges belonging to SC/ST in the Supreme Court of India or the High Courts.

The Government have, however, addressed letters to the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts, from time to time, requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges.

***Statement***

***Number of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts***

		No. of Judges including women Judges, in position as on 16.07.2003	No of women Judges
Supreme Court of India		24	01
SI. No.	Name of the High Court	No. of Judges, including women Judges, in positions as on 16.07.2003	No. of women Judges
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad	67	01
2	Andhra Pradesh	33	02
3	Bombay	51	03
4	Calcutta	39	01
5	Chhattisgarh	'04	—
6	Delhi	26	01

1	2	3	4
7	Gauhati	12	—
8	Gujarat	30	01
9	Himachal Pradesh	07	01
10	Jammu and Kashmir	09	—
11	Jharkhand	12	—
12	Karnataka	33	01
13	Kerala	24	01
14	Madhya Pradesh	27	01
15	Madras	35	02
16	Orissa	11	—
17	Patna	24	01
18	Punjab and Haryana	27	01
19	Rajasthan	22	01
20	Sikkim	02	—
21	Uttaranchal	04	—
TOTAL :		499	18

**List of High Court Judges whose relatives practice in the same Court**

101. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the list of High Court Judges prepared by the Bar Council of India recently whose relatives are practicing in the same court;

(b) if so, the details of the High Courts, the names of the judges and the practising advocates whose relatives are judges in the same court;

(c) whether Government have taken any action to ban this type of practice under the provisions of the Advocates Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?