

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1387
ANSWERED ON 11/12/2025**

PERFORMANCE OF COURTS

1387. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

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

- (a) whether Government has maintained performance metrics to evaluate improvement in the overall judicial system, particularly before the High Courts;
- (b) whether empirical data exists to show any measurable increase in judicial efficiency and reduction in pendency during the last five years;
- (c) whether persistent bottlenecks such as vacancies, infrastructure gaps or procedural delays continue to affect the disposal rate of cases;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to remove such impediments; and
- (e) whether Government proposes further policy interventions to strengthen case management and ensure time-bound justice delivery?

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) & (b): The performance assessment of courts in India is within the domain of the Judiciary. The evaluation of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts falls within the exclusive domain of their respective courts, while the administrative control over the District and Subordinate Judiciary is vested in the concerned High Courts, as per Article 235 of the Constitution of India. To enhance judicial efficiency and establish measurable performance standards, the Supreme Court has constituted the National Court Management System (NCMS) Committee. A Sub-Committee under the NCMS Committee has worked on

developing the National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE), which aims to set objective performance benchmarks and establish a monitoring mechanism for courts. These reports and recommendations serve as guidelines for High Courts to consider and implement, as required.

The data reflecting judicial efficiency and the status of pendency over the past five years of the High Courts is placed at **Annexure-I and Annexure-II**.

(c) to (e): The disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. Pendency of cases in courts arise due to several factors which *inter alia*, include complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders, viz., bar, investigation agencies, witness and litigants, besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff, etc. The Central Government has an 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 to justice by reducing delays in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities.
- (ii) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts, a sum of Rs. 12,358.15 crore have been released since the inception of this Scheme in 1993-94. The number of Court halls has increased from 15,818 (as on 30.06.2014) to 22,606 (as on 31.10.2025), and the number of residential units has increased from 10,211 (as on 30.06.2014) to 20,008 (as on 31.10.2025), under this Scheme.
- (iii) The Phase-III of the eCourts Project (2023-2027) approved on 13.09.2023 with an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore to make justice delivery progressively more robust, easy and accessible. Till date, 579.53 crores pages of court records have been digitized in the High Courts and District Courts. More than 3.81 crore hearings have taken place through Video conferencing and live streaming is functional in 11 High Courts. The number of e Sewa Kendras (facilitation centres) has increased to 1987 across High Courts and District Courts.

- (iv) The Government has been filling up vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts from time to time. From 01.05.2014 to 26.11.2025, 72 Judges have been appointed in the Supreme Court. 1156 new Judges were appointed and 819 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts during the same period. The sanctioned strength of Judges of the High Courts has increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1122 till date. Filling up of vacancies in District and Subordinate judiciary falls within the domain of the State/UT Governments and High Courts concerned.
- (v) Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts and the District Courts as well to clear cases pending for more than five years.
- (vi) Fast Track Courts have been established for dealing with cases of heinous crimes, cases involving senior citizens, women, children, etc. Further, ten Special Courts are functional in nine (9) States/UTs to fast-track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs.
- (vii) As on 30.09.2025, 773 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 400 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.
- (viii) The Government has also amended 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 with a view to reduce pendency.
- (ix) Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have been promoted. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 was amended in August, 2018 making Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) mandatory in case of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (x) Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people, 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 it before any court. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.

(xi) 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. Pro bono culture and pro bono lawyering have been institutionalized in the country. Pro Bono Panel of advocates has been established in 23 High Courts. Pro Bono Clubs have been started in 109 Law Schools to instil Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1387 FOR ANSWER ON 11.12.2025
REGARDING 'PERFORMANCE OF COURTS'.**

Details of Disposal in High Courts for the last five years:

Sl. No	Name of the High Court	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025 (As on 08.12.2025)	
		Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal	Institution	Disposal
1	Allahabad	275658	239746	336022	326237	364409	332101	355551	281548	329431	263713
2	Bombay	137797	96077	179426	134303	175983	145344	188190	160783	181389	211322
3	Calcutta	49964	54351	72063	86691	74797	88215	74091	72041	59917	66098
4	Gauhati	24761	20895	29816	27121	31384	28897	29965	28762	29072	27075
5	Telangana	57796	40462	71133	73586	63641	69678	70622	72138	72394	69662
6	Andhra Pradesh	50145	34708	69958	52191	62412	54890	57355	59532	62136	59301
7	Chhattisgarh	35530	30351	42714	32615	41470	42668	45151	51060	51935	59144
8	Delhi	37095	27595	48521	45620	53981	47556	59684	54471	58625	50020
9	Gujarat	70181	57575	84221	77512	81195	75347	84220	80282	81778	77732
10	Himachal Pradesh	38244	32125	45158	38663	50439	44731	65880	60300	72996	65309
11	Jammu and Kashmir	11862	23037	13209	16795	13938	14393	13474	12885	13867	13283
12	Jharkhand	40566	40486	45982	46812	45990	48160	38718	50109	38724	40930
13	Karnataka	76837	81317	94556	76544	104744	87721	112757	99105	115349	88242
14	Kerala	70469	56448	91780	78101	99199	86397	98849	102813	89844	81233
15	Madhya Pradesh	124002	97898	137541	115965	153302	137457	159584	140663	111350	107738
16	Manipur	2450	2060	3308	3284	2809	2400	2989	2370	3266	2781
17	Meghalaya	1171	1042	1374	1772	1486	1546	1586	1458	1260	1070
18	Punjab and Haryana	119059	87364	138557	141735	152502	158966	165998	176809	156456	172270
19	Rajasthan	165346	123762	195933	144568	198350	190888	214134	196754	219119	150634
20	Sikkim	157	217	141	157	167	150	190	163	222	149
21	Tripura	2183	2773	2431	2586	2006	2342	2060	2285	1980	1593
22	Uttarakhand	16869	14013	19336	15701	20889	15590	20797	15575	19439	16037
23	Madras	258303	249331	311755	324660	330603	343268	343221	358068	389464	405814
24	Orissa	128452	107711	104259	137653	106633	119694	89638	90980	86950	74032
25	Patna	107400	60787	108220	122127	123824	139239	130828	126063	125906	110746

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NIC Pune)

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Details of Pending Cases in High Courts for the last five years.

Sl. No	Name of High Court	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2021	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2022	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2023	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2024	*Pendency of Cases as on 01.12.2025
1	Allahabad	1031587	1033621	1066111	1144553	1166971
2	Bombay	353143	380469	400461	414919	665027
3	Calcutta	234909	220734	206437	208421	199281
4	Gauhati	44356	47516	49236	52341	63539
5	Telangana	240029	233682	231575	229221	233079
6	Andhra Pradesh	223783	243629	251924	250051	249462
7	Chhattisgarh	81001	91184	90240	84305	76681
8	Delhi	101685	105625	112891	116616	122839
9	Gujarat	155006	161922	167825	171948	175092
10	Himachal Pradesh	82354	91210	99465	93942	101475
11	Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh	48318	47521	49293	50422	45106
12	Jharkhand	88364	87977	86000	74513	72017
13	Karnataka	246413	264234	282039	297609	324974
14	Kerala	226494	240437	253190	247545	258085
15	Madhya Pradesh	408527	429567	445382	464092	472401
16	Manipur	3218	3230	3473	3651	5772
17	Meghalaya	1201	920	841	950	1441
18	Punjab and Haryana	451985	446068	436630	422295	420540
19	Rajasthan	560062	604868	601278	610027	685845
20	Sikkim	179	163	178	208	273
21	Tripura	1736	1602	1269	1038	1438
22	Uttarakhand	40963	44512	49846	55323	58854
23	Madras	259980	234545	212921	198110	557945
24	Orissa	196483	164622	146884	146293	157676
25	Patna	226071	212173	197158	202289	215316

Source: National Judicial Data Grid
