

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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2221

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 2017

Pending Cases of Accident Insurance Claims

2221. SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH

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

- (a) the details of the pending cases of accident insurance in the country;**
- (b) whether the Government is considering to set up special district courts for the disposal of the said cases;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for the disposal of the said pending cases?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LAW AND JUSTICE AND ELECTRONICS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)**

(a) to (d) : Data on pendency of cases is compiled by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Information on pendency of civil and criminal cases is being obtained at periodical intervals from the High Courts. As per information furnished by the High Courts, 3,13,728 cases related to Motor Accident Claims were pending in various High Courts and 9,79,539 cases were pending in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015 .

Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, inter-alia, provides that State Government may, by notification, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving death or bodily injury to persons arising out of use of motor vehicles , or damages to any property of a third party so arising , or both. Hence, Central Government has no role in setting up such courts. As per information available 630 Special District Courts/Tribunals are functioning in the country to deal with Motor Accident claim cases.

Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter-alia*, involves better court infrastructure including computerisation, increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.
