

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 490**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 09.12.2022**

**Women Judges**

**490. SHRI RITESH PANDEY:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI CHINTA ANURADHA:**

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

- (a) the total number of judges and women judges along with the percentage of women judges to the total judges in each high court, district courts and family courts, State and court-wise in India as of 2022;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to increase/incentivize women representation in the Indian Judiciary and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to bring 50 percentage reservations for women in the Judiciary to rid of the skewed gender ratio in the judiciary; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE**

**(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

(a) to (d): As on 05.12.2022, 101 women Judges are working in various High Courts of the country against the sanctioned strength of 1108 judges. A Statement showing the total number of judges, number of women Judges and their percentage in the High Courts as on 05.12.2022 is at **Annexure-I**. The working strength of women Judges in district & subordinate courts, State-wise as on 05.12.2022 is at **Annexure-II**.

: 2 :

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124, 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. However, the Government has been requesting the Chief Justices of High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women to ensure social diversity in appointment of Judges in High Courts.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the Rules and Regulations regarding the issue of appointment, promotion, reservations and retirement of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service. Hence, in so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, while in other states, the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions. The Central Government has no role in appointment or reservation of Judicial Officers in the district and subordinate judiciary.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

<b>Women Judges in High Courts (as on 05.12.2022)</b>				
<b>Name of the Court</b>	<b>Approved Judge Strength of High Court Judges</b>	<b>Working strength of High Court Judges</b>	<b>Women Judges</b>	<b>% of Women Judges</b>
<b>High Courts</b>				
Allahabad	160	100	7	4
Andhra Pradesh	37	30	2	5
Bombay	94	66	9	10
Calcutta	72	54	8	11
Chhattisgarh	22	14	1	5
Delhi	60	45	10	17
Gauhati	24	24	4	17
Gujarat	52	28	6	12
Himachal Pradesh	17	10	2	12
J&K and Ladakh	17	15	2	12
Jharkhand	25	21	1	4
Karnataka	62	49	5	8
Kerala	47	37	6	13
Madhya Pradesh	53	31	3	6
Madras	75	54	9	12
Manipur	5	3	0	0
Meghalaya	4	3	0	0
Orissa	33	22	1	3
Patna	53	34	0	0
Punjab & Haryana	85	66	13	15
Rajasthan	50	26	2	4
Sikkim	3	3	1	33
Telangana	42	33	9	21
Tripura	5	3	0	0
Uttarakhand	11	7	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>9</b>

**ANNEXURE-II**

<b>State-wise Working Strength of Women Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Judiciary (as on 05.12.2022)</b>				
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Total Working Strength of Judicial Officers</b>	<b>Working Strength of Women Judicial Officers</b>	<b>% of total</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar	13	0.00	0.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	534	261.00	48.88%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33	10.00	30.30%
4	Assam	426	200.00	46.95%
5	Bihar	1351	327.00	24.20%
6	Chandigarh	30	11.00	36.67%
7	Chhattisgarh	436	180.00	41.28%
8	D & N Haveli	2	0.00	0.00%
9	Daman & Diu	4	0.00	0.00%
10	Delhi	682	279.00	40.91%
11	Goa	40	28.00	70.00%
12	Gujarat	1154	228.00	19.76%
13	Haryana	465	178.00	38.28%
14	Himachal Pradesh	165	55.00	33.33%
15	Jammu and Kashmir	223	71.00	31.84%
16	Jharkhand	508	133.00	26.18%
17	Karnataka	1132	403.00	35.60%
18	Kerala	469	205.00	43.71%
19	Ladakh	9	3.00	33.33%
20	Lakshadweep	3	0.00	0.00%
21	Madhya Pradesh	1527	533.00	34.91%
22	Maharashtra	1940	597.00	30.77%
23	Manipur	42	19.00	45.24%
24	Meghalaya	51	32.00	62.75%
25	Mizoram	41	21.00	51.22%
26	Nagaland	24	15.00	62.50%
27	Odisha	768	341.00	44.40%
28	Puducherry	11	5.00	45.45%
29	Punjab	589	270.00	45.84%
30	Rajasthan	1256	504.00	40.13%
31	Sikkim	21	12.00	57.14%
32	Tamil Nadu	1068	426.00	39.89%
33	Telangana	410	216.00	52.68%
34	Tripura	109	38.00	34.86%
35	Uttar Pradesh	2481	792.00	31.92%
36	Uttarakhand	270	106.00	39.26%
37	West Bengal	918	330.00	35.95%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19205</b>	<b>6829.00</b>	<b>35.56%</b>

