

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND JULY, 2022**

PENDING CASES IN COURTS

**995. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
DR. TALARI RANGAIAH:**

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

- (a) the details of cases pending in various courts including lower courts, High Courts and Supreme court indicating the number of cases pending for over ten years, court-wise and State-wise;**
- (b) the list of cases in which the Union Government is one of the parties and the steps taken to ensure reduction in the unnecessary litigation by various arms of the Government;**
- (c) the details of cases pending in tribunals, tribunal-wise;**
- (d) the details of vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts over the last three years, State/UT-wise along with the measures taken/being taken to fill them up;**
- (e) the details of cases disposed of by the Fast Track Courts during the last three years; and**
- (f) the steps taken, funds released to provide infrastructure facilities for speedy disposal of pending cases across the country, State/UT-wise?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)

(a): As per information received from Supreme Court of India, as on 15.07.2022, the number of cases pending for over ten years in Supreme Court of India is 10,486. The

number of cases pending for over ten years in the High Courts and District & Subordinate Courts is at *Annexure-I* and *Annexure-II* respectively.

(b) & (c): The list of cases in which the Union Government is one of the parties is at *Annexure-III*.

Regarding the steps taken to ensure reduction in the unnecessary litigation by various arms of the Government, it is stated that Ministries and Departments like the Railways and Department of Revenue, involved in a high number of litigations have been taking several measures for reducing the number of Court cases. Ministry of Railways have issued instructions for effective monitoring of Court cases at all levels. Zonal Railways and Production Units have been asked to take effective steps to reduce the number of cases in which the Government is a party and reduce the burden of courts, expedite finalization of all the cases in all courts at the earliest and to cut down the expenditure in contesting court cases. For achieving this, emphasis has been laid on effective monitoring of cases by having regular meetings with empanelled advocates, for briefing and necessary directions to be given at the highest level, besides ensuring timely submission of replies, Counter replies and necessary documents to the advocates.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) under the Department of Revenue, have issued a slew of instructions and brought in several measures, for reducing litigations and the resultant burden on Courts. While the CBDT has issued circulars directing the field Officers that pending appeals before Income Tax Appellate Tribunals/High Courts/Supreme Court with tax effect below the specified limits may be withdrawn/not pressed, and in the process facilitating a better and concerted focus on high demand litigations. CBDT has also clarified to the field officers that appeals should not be filed merely because the tax effect in a particular case exceeds the prescribed monetary limits and the filing of an appeal should be decided strictly on the merits of the case.

Similarly, the field formations under the CBIC have been instructed to withdraw appeals pending in High Courts/Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, where the Supreme Court has decided on identical matter. Besides, CBIC has also instructed its field formations not to contest further in appeal where the issue has been lost in two stages of appeals. It has been decided, however, that in cases where it is felt that the issue is fit for further appeal, then on proper justification and approval of the Zonal Chief Commissioner, an appeal can be filed for the third time. Also, the field formation have been instructed to forward only those SLP proposals where in the issue involves substantial question of law or gross perversity or illegality in the appreciation of evidence. In this direction, both the CBDT and the CBIC have also enhanced the threshold monetary limit for filing appeals, the details of which are as follows:

CBDT:

For filing appeals	Monetary limit
Before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Rs. 50 lakhs
Before High Court	Rs.1 Crore
Before Supreme Court	Rs.2 Crore

CBIC:

Monetary limits for filing appeals in cases relating to Central Excise and Service Tax			Monetary limits for filing appeals in cases relating to Customs		
Before CESTAT	Before High Court	Before Supreme Court	Before CESTAT	Before High Court	Before Supreme Court
Rs.50 lakhs	Rs.1 Crore	Rs.2 Crore	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs.10 lakhs	Rs.25 lakhs

For the purpose of monitoring of litigation of Union of India, a web-platform namely, Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS) was created in the year 2016. LIMBS Ver.2 has been launched in the year 2019 to overcome the then existing technological gaps in the application. The vision of LIMBS Ver.2 is *‘to be a single platform for Litigation of GoI along with establishment of a synchronized regime*

for monitoring of Litigation' across all Ministries / Departments of Government of India. Law Secretary, vide DO letter dated 20.11.2020, followed by reminders dated 16.03.2021 and 09.07.2021 has taken up the case for grant permission for data of various Tribunals and with LIMBS Ver.2 through API with the Chairperson/President of the Tribunals and Secretaries of the respective Ministries/Departments. At present, Central Administrative Tribunal, The Telecom Dispute Settlement & Appellate Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal for Electricity have provided API linkage to their database with LIMBS Ver.2. Further, the fast track integration of database of cases of Railway Claims Tribunal, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, National Green Tribunal, National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal with LIMBS is envisioned.

The alternative mechanism for the resolution of Inter-Ministerial/Departmental disputes also provide for an institutionalized mechanism for resolution of such disputes, namely, Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of Disputes (AMRD). This was framed by the Department of Legal Affairs and circulated *vide* O.M. dated 31.03.2020. This mechanism, applicable to disputes other than taxation disputes, will reduce litigations in courts and resolve the cases outside the court system, where both parties are Govt. Department or where one party is Govt. Department and other is its instrumentalities, (CPSEs/Boards/ Authorities, etc.).

To resolve the commercial disputes between Central Public Sector Enterprises *inter-se* and Central Public Sector Enterprises and Government Departments/ Organizations in place of the earlier 'Permanent Machinery of Arbitration', a new scheme, namely, "Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSE Disputes (AMRCD)" evolved by Department of Public Enterprises has been brought into effect w.e.f. 22.05.2018.

The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 was amended in 2018 to inter-alia provide for Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) mechanism. Under this mechanism a party which does not contemplate any urgent interim relief in a subject-matter of

commercial dispute of specified value of Rs.3 lakh and above has to first exhaust the remedy of PIMS to be conducted by the authorities constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, before approaching the Court.”

The details of pending cases in Tribunals is not maintained on the centralised web-portal viz. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Further, as per information received from Supreme Court of India that data relating to cases pending in tribunals is not maintained in the Registry. However, as per the information received from Department of Legal Affairs who is the administrator for Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), as on 01.07.2022, the pendency of appeals in ITAT is 47940.

(d): The details of vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts over the last three years, State/UT-wise is at *Annexure-IV*.

Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at the State and Centre level. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies of Judges in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.

(e): The details of cases disposed of by the Fast Track Courts during the last three years and current year is at *Annexure-V*.

(f): The primary responsibility of development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Governments. To augment the resources of the State Governments, the Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities in district and subordinate courts by providing

financial assistance to State Governments / UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern. The scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for judicial officers of district and subordinate judiciary. The scheme has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 9,000 crore including central share of Rs. 5,307crore. Besides the construction of court halls and residential quarters, the scheme now also covers the construction of lawyers' halls, digital computer rooms and toilet complexes in the district and subordinate courts. The release of funds under the scheme are released after the state government fulfilling the conditions as per the extant guidelines of the scheme. The release in respect of a State is subject to the budgetary allocation made under the scheme. Funds amounting to Rs. 982.00 crore, 593.00 and Rs. 770.44 crore were allocated at RE stage during the Financial Years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary. The state-wise release made under the scheme for the last 3 years is at *Annexure-VI*.

Annexure-I**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING PENDING CASES IN COURTS.**

Sl. No	Name of High Courts	Number of Cases pending over ten years as on 19.07.2022
1.	Allahabad High Court	396014
2.	Calcutta High Court	81644
3.	Gauhati High Court	1638
4.	High Court for the State of Telangana	42511
5.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	42313
6.	High Court of Bombay	142964
7.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	4736
8.	High Court of Delhi	13050
9.	High Court of Gujarat	18730
10.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	2939
11.	High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	5907
12.	High Court of Jharkhand	16957
13.	High Court of Karnataka	53103
14.	High Court of Kerala	26963
15.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	100908
16.	High Court of Manipur	831
17.	High Court of Meghalaya	1
18.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	101682
19.	High Court of Rajasthan	98122
20.	High Court of Sikkim	1
21.	High Court of Tripura	0
22.	High Court of Uttarakhand	2327
23.	Madras High Court	116728
24.	Orissa High Court	33363
25.	Patna High Court	29880
Total		1333312

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING PENDING CASES IN COURTS.

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Number of Cases pending over ten years as on 19.07.2022
1.	A & N Island*	--
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8448
3.	Telangana	11153
4.	Arunachal Pradesh*	--
5.	Assam	5638
6.	Bihar	579415
7.	Chandigarh	209
8.	Chhattisgarh	1247
9.	D & N Haveli	106
10.	Daman & Diu	84
11.	Delhi	12728
12.	Goa	2626
13.	Gujarat	145106
14.	Haryana	3145
15.	Himachal Pradesh	3494
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	9282
17.	Jharkhand	45166
18.	Karnataka	44574
19.	Kerala	13308
20.	Ladakh	3
21.	Lakshadweep*	--
22.	Madhya Pradesh	18354
23.	Maharashtra	347544
24.	Manipur	255
25.	Meghalaya	1622
26.	Mizoram	45
27.	Nagaland	123
28.	Odisha	234216
29.	Punjab	2388
30.	Rajasthan	85884
31.	Sikkim	3
32.	Tamil Nadu	52042
33.	Puducherry	1897
34.	Tripura	1358
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1456356
36.	Uttarakhand	5325
37.	West Bengal	488272
Total		3581416

*Data on District and Subordinate Courts in the States/Union Territory of **Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh** and **Lakshadweep** are not available on the web-portal of NJDG.

Annexure-III**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (B) & (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING PENDING CASES IN COURTS.**

Sl. No	Name of High Courts	Number of cases pending in which Union Government one of the party (as on 31.05.2022)
1.	Supreme Court of India	Not available
2.	Allahabad High Court	Not available
3.	Calcutta High Court	Not available
4.	Gauhati High Court	746
5.	High Court for the State of Telangana	3294**
6.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	2552
7.	High Court of Bombay	1118
8.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	2032
9.	High Court of Delhi	14117*
10.	High Court of Gujarat	3680
11.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	2528
12.	High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	Not available
13.	High Court of Jharkhand	412
14.	High Court of Karnataka	399
15.	High Court of Kerala	12002
16.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	13173
17.	High Court of Manipur	35
18.	High Court of Meghalaya	26
19.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	17602
20.	High Court of Rajasthan	859
21.	High Court of Sikkim	20
22.	High Court of Tripura	138
23.	High Court of Uttarakhand	77
24.	Madras High Court	Not available
25.	Orissa High Court	Not available
26.	Patna High Court	6172

* as on 28.02.2022

** pending since 2018

Annexure-IV**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (D) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING PENDING CASES IN COURTS.**

Statement showing Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. (As on 14.07.2022)

		Sanctioned strength			Working strength			Vacancies		
A.	Supreme Court	34			32			2		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total
1	Allahabad	119	41	160	79	12	91	40	29	69
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	9	37	24	0	24	4	9	13
3	Bombay	71	23	94	46	9	55	25	14	39
4	Calcutta	54	18	72	36	10	46	18	8	26
5	Chhattisgarh	17	5	22	8	4	12	9	1	10
6	Delhi	46	14	60	46	1	47	0	13	13
7	Gauhati	18	6	24	16	6	22	2	0	2
8	Gujarat	39	13	52	28	0	28	11	13	24
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	4	17	9	0	9	4	4	8
10	J & K and Ladakh	13	4	17	12	3	15	1	1	2
11	Jharkhand	20	5	25	20	1	21	0	4	4
12	Karnataka	47	15	62	37	7	44	10	8	18
13	Kerala	35	12	47	28	9	37	7	3	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	39	14	53	33	0	33	6	14	20
15	Madras	56	19	75	48	10	58	8	9	17
16	Manipur	4	1	5	3	0	3	1	1	2
17	Meghalaya	3	1	4	3	0	3	0	1	1
18	Orissa	24	9	33	22	0	22	2	9	11
19	Patna	40	13	53	37	0	37	3	13	16
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	40	6	46	24	15	39
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	28	0	28	10	12	22
22	Sikkim	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
23	Telangana	32	10	42	27	0	27	5	10	15
24	Tripura	4	1	5	4	0	4	0	1	1
25	Uttarakhand	9	2	11	7	0	7	2	2	4
	Total	836	272	1108	644	78	722	192	194	386

Cont.....

(As on 01.01.2021)

		Sanctioned strength			Working strength			Vacancies		
A.	Supreme Court	34			30			04		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total
1	Allahabad	120	40	160	82	14	96	38	26	64
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	09	37	18	0	18	10	09	19
3	Bombay	71	23	94	49	15	64	22	08	30
4	Calcutta	54	18	72	32	02	34	22	16	38
5	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	13	01	14	04	04	08
6	Delhi	45	15	60	30	0	30	15	15	30
7	Gauhati	18	06	24	17	03	20	01	03	04
4	Gujarat	39	13	52	29	0	29	10	13	23
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	09	0	09	01	03	04
10	J & K and Ladakh	13	04	17	11	0	11	02	04	06
11	Jharkhand	19	06	25	17	0	17	02	06	08
12	Karnataka	47	15	62	26	20	46	21	-05	16
13	Kerala	35	12	47	30	07	37	05	05	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	29	0	29	11	13	24
15	Madras	56	19	75	52	10	62	04	09	13
16	Manipur	04	01	05	04	01	05	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	03	01	04	04	0	04	-01	01	0
18	Orissa	20	07	27	15	0	15	05	07	12
19	Patna	40	13	53	22	0	22	18	13	31
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	42	11	53	22	10	32
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	23	0	23	15	12	27
22	Sikkim	03	0	03	03	0	03	0	0	0
23	Telangana	18	06	24	14	0	14	04	06	10
24	Tripura	04	0	04	04	0	04	0	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	08	01	09	01	01	02
	Total	815	264	1079	583	85	668	232	179	411

Cont.....

(As on 01.01.2020)

		Sanctioned strength			Working strength			Vacancies		
A.	Supreme Court	34			33			01		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total
1	Allahabad	76	84	160	67	40	107	09	44	53
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	09	37	15	0	15	13	09	22
3	Bombay	71	23	94	55	15	70	16	08	24
4	Calcutta	54	18	72	22	18	40	32	0	32
5	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	11	04	15	06	01	07
6	Delhi	45	15	60	36	0	36	09	15	24
7	Gauhati	18	06	24	15	06	21	03	0	03
4	Gujarat	39	13	52	27	0	27	12	13	25
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	09	01	10	01	02	03
10	J & K and Ladakh	13	04	17	08	0	08	05	04	09
11	Jharkhand	19	06	25	17	02	19	02	04	06
12	Karnataka	47	15	62	19	21	40	28	-06	22
13	Kerala	35	12	47	27	05	32	08	07	15
14	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	31	0	31	09	13	22
15	Madras	56	19	75	46	09	55	10	10	20
16	Manipur	04	01	05	04	0	04	0	01	01
17	Meghalaya	03	01	04	03	0	03	0	01	01
18	Orissa	20	07	27	14	0	14	06	07	13
19	Patna	40	13	53	26	0	26	14	13	27
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	38	17	55	26	04	30
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	21	0	21	17	12	29
22	Sikkim	03	0	03	03	0	03	0	0	0
23	Telangana	18	06	24	12	01	13	06	05	11
24	Tripura	04	0	04	03	0	03	01	0	01
25	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	09	01	10	0	01	01
	Total	771	308	1079	538	140	678	233	168	401

Cont.....

(As on 01.01.2019)

		Sanctioned strength			Working strength			Vacancies		
A.	Supreme Court	31			26			05		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total
1	Allahabad	76	84	160	61	48	109	15	36	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	09	37	14	0	14	14	09	23
3	Bombay	71	23	94	53	18	71	18	05	23
4	Calcutta	54	18	72	19	17	36	35	01	36
5	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	08	07	15	09	-02	07
6	Delhi	45	15	60	39	0	39	06	15	21
7	Gauhati	18	06	24	14	05	19	04	01	05
4	Gujarat	39	13	52	27	0	27	12	13	25
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	08	0	08	02	03	05
10	J & K and Ladakh	13	04	17	09	0	09	04	04	08
11	Jharkhand	19	06	25	14	05	19	05	01	06
12	Karnataka	47	15	62	21	12	33	26	03	29
13	Kerala	35	12	47	31	07	38	04	05	09
14	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	35	0	35	05	13	18
15	Madras	56	19	75	41	20	61	15	-01	14
16	Manipur	04	01	05	03	0	03	01	01	02
17	Meghalaya	03	01	04	03	0	03	0	01	01
18	Orissa	20	07	27	14	0	14	06	07	13
19	Patna	40	13	53	22	06	28	18	07	25
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	46	07	53	18	14	32
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	25	0	25	13	12	25
22	Sikkim	03	0	03	03	0	03	0	0	0
23	Telangana	18	06	24	13	0	13	05	06	11
24	Tripura	04	0	04	03	0	03	01	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	09	0	09	0	02	02
	Total	771	308	1079	535	152	687	236	156	392

Annexure-V**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING PENDING CASES IN COURTS.****Fast Track Court (Disposed Cases) During Last Three Years**

S. No.	Name of state	Disposed cases 2019	Disposed cases 2020	Disposed cases 2021	Disposed cases upto 31.05.2022
1	Andhra Pradesh, Amravati	5456	1177	312	130
2	Assam	3173	2615	3780	3450
3	Bihar	14595	1759	1603	0
4	Chhattisgarh	9392	2877	5324	2271
5	Delhi	19841	393	223	245
6	Gujarat	14318	462	37102	1652
7	Goa	0	130	59974	2855
8	Haryana	23348	825	899	162
9	Himachal	9388	0	5	153
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	27	391	15
11	Jharkhand	6244	624	861	1332
12	Karnataka	11722	210	2051	810
13	Kerala	27872	217	2333	962
14	Madhya Pradesh	18732	1	0	0
15	Maharashtra	59279	63470	114254	30390
16	Manipur	541	45	73081	80
17	Meghalaya	0	0	11	0
18	Mizoram	130	179	1758	66
19	Nagaland	89	3	3	0
20	Odisha	6664	0	234	304
21	Punjab	24854	85	471	86
22	Puducherry	126	0	0	0
23	Rajasthan	22346	0	32	0
24	Sikkim	114	5	5	6
25	Tamil Nadu	18083	9389	7865	9436
26	Teleangana	5044	1525	2849	2033
27	Tripura	1399	100	347	272
28	Uttar Pradesh	329345	148466	86013	114019
29	Uttrakhand	6215	170	215	108
30	West Bengal	7753	5202	3172	7952
	Total	646063	239956	405168	178789

Annexure-VI**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (F) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 995 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING PENDING CASES IN COURTS.**

Statement showing the releases made, State-wise, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and expenditure for the last 3 years.

Sl. No.	State	Release in 2019-20	Release in 2020-21	Release in 2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	10.28	0.00
2	Bihar	87.62	65.72	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	19.83	7.84	0.00
4	Goa	4.06	3.80	3.20
5	Gujarat	16.49	13.50	0.00
6	Haryana	14.06	22.00	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	5.72	5.50	0.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00		
9	Jharkhand	13.74	9.05	6.00
10	Karnataka	44.04	29.72	27.00
11	Kerala	15.82	13.00	50.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	66.90	45.60	55.00
13	Maharashtra	61.09	23.11	18.00
14	Odisha	35.69	0.00	0.00
15	Punjab	39.78	16.48	16.50
16	Rajasthan	64.21	29.90	41.50
17	Tamilnadu	38.71	18.17	35.66
18	Telangana	5.65	16.00	0.00
19	Uttarakhand	28.50	5.86	80.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	169.66	111.00	219.00
21	West Bengal	61.43	31.07	0.00
	Total (A)	823.00	477.60	551.86
	NE States			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.69	5.00	4.09
2.	Assam	36.54	25.00	27.40
3.	Manipur	9.66	5.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	22.85	7.71	28.02
5.	Mizoram	5.24	5.00	9.50
6.	Nagaland	3.42	5.00	13.27
7.	Sikkim	2.78	2.95	0.00
8.	Tripura	18.82	7.74	0.00
	Total (B)	102.00	63.40	82.28
	UTs			
1	A & N Islands	0.17	0.35	0.00
2	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00

4	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Delhi	48.52	45.00	30.00
6	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Puducherry	3.31	0.00	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	5.00	6.65	20.00
9	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (C)	57.00	52.00	50.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	982.00	593.00	684.14