

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.†3038
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 2024**

PENDING CASES IN RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

**†3038. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:
SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:**

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

- (a) the number of cases pending in Rajasthan High Court at present for the last ten years;**
- (b) whether the people of Rajasthan have been deprived of justice due to pendency of cases;**
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;**
- (d) the number of Judges working in Rajasthan during the last five years;**
- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Courts in order to grant justice to the legal victims and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (f) the steps taken so far in this regard?**

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): As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the number of cases pending in Rajasthan High Court at present for the last ten years is **1,05,312**.

(b) & (c): The disposal of pending cases in time bound manner is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. However, the Government is committed towards facilitating an ecosystem for expeditious disposal of cases by judiciary

and reducing pendency. The Government set up the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in 2011, with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, inter-alia, involves improved infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

(d): The number of Judges working in Rajasthan during the last five years are as under:

| Working Strength of Judges in High Court of Rajasthan | As on 01.01.2020 | As on 01.01.2021 | As on 01.01.2022 | As on 01.01.2023 | As on 09.12.2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 21 | 23 | 27 | 26 | 32 |
| Working Strength of Judges in District and Subordinate Courts of Rajasthan | 1120 | 1292 | 1274 | 1256 | 1313 |

(e) & (f): In case of Supreme Court of India, Article 130 of the Constitution of India provides that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint. The Eleventh Law Commission in its 125th Report titled “The Supreme Court – A Fresh Look”, submitted in 1988, reiterated the recommendations made by Tenth Law Commission in its 95th Report for splitting the Supreme Court into two namely (i) Constitutional Court at Delhi and (ii) Court of Appeal or Federal Court sitting in North, South, East, West and Central India. The Eighteenth Law Commission in its 229th Report had also suggested

that a Constitutional Bench be set up at Delhi and four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region at Delhi, Southern region at Chennai/Hyderabad, Eastern region at Kolkata and Western region at Mumbai. The matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010, found no justification for setting up of Benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi. In Writ Petition WP(C) No. 36/2016 on establishment of National Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 13.07.2016 deemed it proper to refer the aforementioned issue to the Constitutional Bench for authoritative pronouncement. **The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.**

In the case of High Court, Benches are established in accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P.(C) No.379 of 2000 and after due consideration of the proposal from the State Government. At present, there is no proposal pending with the Central Government for setting up of Bench(es) in any High Court. Since May 2014, High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh has been constituted and a Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri has been established.

In the case of District and Subordinate courts, the setting up of more courts is within the domain of the concerned High Court and respective State Government.
