

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3100  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 2024**

**COURTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**3100. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

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

**(a) whether there has been an increase in the total number of cases both Civil and Criminal pending before courts across the country, including Andhra Pradesh especially in Eluru district during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether there are any proposals to set up new district courts in the districts formed post the bifurcation of various districts of Andhra Pradesh in 2022, if so, the details regarding the funds allocated and utilised and the present status of the same;**

**(c) if not, the reasons therefor;**

**(d) the details regarding the total number of vacancies in various courts across the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh and the steps undertaken to reduce the same, State-wise; and**

**(e) whether the Government has identified the key issues that have led to the growing pendency of matters before courts across the country, if so, the details thereof and the action undertaken to address the same?**

**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 total number of Civil and Criminal cases pending before the Supreme Court of India during the last five years is as under:

Supreme Court of India	Year	No. pending cases at the end of the year		
		Civil	Criminal	Total
	2020	52290	12796	65086
	2021	55973	14266	70239
	2022	54940	14828	69768
	2023*	55015	14496	69511
	2024**	64300	18277	82577

\*(as on 01.02.2023),\*\*(as on 10.12.2024)

The details of the number of Civil and Criminal cases pending before the High Courts and the District and Subordinate Courts, **including Andhra Pradesh** during the last five years is at *Annexure-I* and *Annexure-II* respectively.

As per the information provided by High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the number of Civil and Criminal cases pending before Eluru district during the last five years is as under:

Year	No. of pending cases at the end of the year		
	Civil	Criminal	Total
2020	28026	22214	50240
2021	32645	28823	61468
2022	30704	32848	63552
2023	29937	35601	65538
2024*	29253	36595	65848

\*as on 31.10.2024

**(b) & (c):** The setting up of more courts at District and Subordinate level, is within the domain of the concerned High Court and respective State Government. 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 proposal from the State Government. Since May 2014, a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh has been constituted on the proposal of the State Government and concerned High Court.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of Judicial Infrastructure to augment the resources of State Governments for Infrastructure

development of Subordinate Judiciary by way of Financial Assistance in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States, funds are provided for five components viz., court halls, residential units, lawyer's halls, toilet complexes and digital computer room. In this regard, a sum of Rs. 272.2395 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh under the scheme since 1993-94. As on date, 648 court halls and 600 residential units are available in Andhra Pradesh. In addition, 84 court halls and 16 residential units are under construction in the State of Andhra Pradesh".

**(d):** As on 10.12.2024, there is one (1) vacancy in the Supreme Court of India. Further the number of vacancies in High Court and District and Subordinate Courts, State-wise is at *Annexure-III* and *Annexure-IV* respectively.

Appointment of Judges of the High Courts is made under Articles 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India, which 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.

As per the MoP, the responsibility for initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, in consultation with two senior-most puisne Judges of the High Court. For appointments to the High Courts, under the MOP, the views of concerned State Government are also obtained. The recommendations also have to be considered in the light of such other reports as may be available to the Government in respect of the names under consideration. The recommendations of the High Court Collegium, the State Governments and the Government of India are then forwarded to the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC) for advice. Only

those persons are appointed as Judges of High Courts whose names have been recommended by the SCC.

Filling up of vacant positions in the case of District and Subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. As per the Constitutional framework, 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 appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers in the respective State Judicial Service. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order passed in January 2007 in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case, has inter-alia, stipulated certain timelines, which are to be followed by the States and the respective High Courts for recruitment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts.

**(e):** The disposal of pending cases in a 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 has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary:

- i.** The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 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 coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in sanctioned strength of District and Subordinate Courts, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

- ii.** Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Judicial Infrastructure, funds are being released to States/UTs for construction of court halls, residential quarters for judicial officers, lawyers' halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms that ease the life of various stakeholders including the litigants, thereby aiding justice delivery. As on date, Rs. 11571.57 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary in 1993-94. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 23,590 as on 31.10.2024, and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 21,076 as on 31.10.2024, under this scheme.
- iii.** Further under the Phase I & II of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, information and communication technology (ICT) had been leveraged for IT enablement of District and Subordinate Courts. 18,735 District and Subordinate Courts were computerized till 2023. WAN connectivity has been provided to 99.5% of court complexes. Video conferencing facility has been enabled between 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 corresponding jails. As on 30.09.2024, 1375 eSewa Kendras in District Courts and 28 eSewa Kendras in High Courts have been made functional to bridge the digital divide by providing citizen centric services to lawyers and litigants. 28 virtual courts have been set up in 21 States/UTs. As on 30.09.2024, these courts have handled more than 5.82 crore cases and realized more than Rs. 634.74 crores in fines. The Cabinet on 13.09.2023 has approved eCourts Phase-III at an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore. Taking the gains of Phase-I and Phase-II to the next level, the e-Courts Phase-III aims to usher in a regime of enhanced ease of justice by moving towards digital, online and paperless courts. It intends to incorporate latest technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Block Chain, etc. to make justice delivery progressively more robust, easy and accessible to all the stakeholders.
- iv.** The Government has been regularly filling up vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. From 01.05.2014 to 21.11.2024,

64 Judges were appointed in the Supreme Court. 999 new Judges were appointed and 767 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts during the same period. The sanctioned strength of Judges of the High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1122 till now. The sanctioned and working strength of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased as under:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
09.12.2024	25,741	20,479

However, filling up of vacancies in District and Subordinate judiciary falls within the domain of the State Governments and High Courts concerned.

- v. In pursuance of a Resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Courts as well.
- vi. Under the aegis of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the Fast Track Courts have been established for dealing with cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, etc. As on 30.09.2024, 862 Fast Track Courts are functional for handling cases of heinous crimes, crimes against women and children, etc. To fast-track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, ten (10) Special Courts are functional in nine (9) States/UTs. Further, the Central Government has approved a Scheme for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for the expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act. As on 30.09.2024, 750 FTSCs including 408 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are functional in 30 States/UTs across the country which have disposed of more than 2,81,000 cases.
- vii. With a view to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts, the Government has amended various laws like 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.

- viii.** Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have been promoted whole heartedly. Accordingly, 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.

Under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, there is provision for case management hearing which provides for an efficient, effective and purposeful judicial management of a case so as to achieve a timely and qualitative resolution of a dispute. It assists in early identification of disputed issues of fact and law, establishment of procedural calendar for the life of the case and the exploration of possibilities of the resolution of the dispute.

Another novel feature introduced for the commercial courts is the system of color banding which limits the number of adjournments that can be granted in any commercial matter to three and alerts the judges about listing of the cases in accordance with their stage of pendency.

- ix.** Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people. It is a forum 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 thereto before any court. Lok Adalat is not a permanent establishment. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.

The details of the cases disposed of in National Lok Adalats during the last four years are as under: -

Years	Pre-litigation Cases	Pending Cases	Grand Total
2021	72,06,294	55,81,743	1,27,88,037
2022	3,10,15,215	1,09,10,795	4,19,26,010
2023	7,10,32,980	1,43,09,237	8,53,42,217
2024 (upto 09.11.24)	6,46,35,285	1,26,34,580	7,72,69,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,38,89,774</b>	<b>4,34,36,355</b>	<b>21,73,26,129</b>

- x. 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.

**\*Percentage Wise break-up of Tele – Law Data**

Category	Cases Registered	% Wise Break Up	Advice Enabled	% Wise Break Up
<b>Gender Wise</b>				
Female	4014611	39.12	3963499	39.06
Male	6247980	60.88	6183286	60.94
<b>Caste Category Wise</b>				
General	2387060	23.26	2352649	23.19
OBC	3252495	31.69	3213067	31.67
SC	3246025	31.63	3215657	31.68
ST	1377011	13.42	1366312	13.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>10262591</b>		<b>10146785</b>	

\*Data as on 31-10-2024.

- xi. Efforts have been made to institutionalize pro bono culture and pro bono lawyering in the country. A technological framework has been put in place where advocates volunteering to give their time and services for pro bono work can register as Pro Bono Advocates on Nyaya Bandhu (Android & iOS and Apps). Nyaya Bandhu Services are also available on UMANG Platform. Pro Bono Panel of advocates has been initiated in 23 High Courts at the State level. Pro Bono Clubs have been started in 109 Laws Schools to instill Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3100 FOR ANSWER ON 13.12.2024 REGARDING 'COURTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH'.**

**Detailed statement showing State/UT-wise pending cases in District and Subordinate Courts during the last five years.**

Sl.No	States	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2020			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 10.12.2024		
		Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	347979	287241	<b>635220</b>	412688	361264	<b>773952</b>	414050	415097	<b>829147</b>	422382	442563	<b>864945</b>	430694	469201	<b>899895</b>
2	Telangana	284531	389770	<b>674301</b>	330160	475462	<b>805622</b>	421679	637722	<b>1059401</b>	349414	568181	<b>917595</b>	333244	599004	<b>932248</b>
3	Andman& Nicobar			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	3176	8710	<b>11886</b>	3731	5036	<b>8767</b>	3811	4276	<b>8087</b>
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	<b>Nil</b>	Nil	Nil	<b>Nil</b>	Nil	Nil	<b>Nil</b>	1174	2975	<b>4149</b>	1953	8256	<b>10209</b>
5	Assam	79395	277802	<b>357197</b>	86204	331584	<b>417788</b>	93994	394806	<b>488800</b>	101120	352416	<b>453536</b>	105037	397676	<b>502713</b>
6	Bihar	429316	2728754	<b>3158070</b>	476437	2902792	<b>3379229</b>	508954	2936205	<b>3445159</b>	537060	3051832	<b>3588892</b>	534055	3076751	<b>3610806</b>
7	Chandigarh	21004	36414	<b>57418</b>	22970	46532	<b>69502</b>	23229	56297	<b>79526</b>	23347	125067	<b>148414</b>	23284	82273	<b>105557</b>
8	Chattisgarh	59709	264564	<b>324273</b>	68905	307315	<b>376220</b>	75569	336030	<b>411599</b>	78493	332086	<b>410579</b>	79471	379231	<b>458702</b>
9	Delhi	216432	739418	<b>955850</b>	241138	841277	<b>1082415</b>	247208	1046363	<b>1293571</b>	230685	993588	<b>1224273</b>	220208	1302747	<b>1522955</b>
10	Dadar& Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2953	3326	<b>6279</b>	3147	3412	<b>6559</b>	3218	3453	<b>6671</b>	3441	3883	<b>7324</b>	3423	4316	<b>7739</b>
11	Goa	23822	32723	<b>56545</b>	25811	33559	<b>59370</b>	25821	30554	<b>56375</b>	26211	30967	<b>57178</b>	26739	32312	<b>59051</b>
12	Gujarat	457897	1432770	<b>1890667</b>	457921	1493629	<b>1951550</b>	424744	1318979	<b>1743723</b>	372162	1217306	<b>1589468</b>	350389	1316006	<b>1666395</b>
13	Haryana	386383	714521	<b>1100904</b>	433043	848654	<b>1281697</b>	454453	1003817	<b>1458270</b>	459885	973156	<b>1433041</b>	438526	993105	<b>1431631</b>
14	Himachal Pradesh	145240	271324	<b>416564</b>	154753	301196	<b>455949</b>	154316	321821	<b>476137</b>	164325	409285	<b>573610</b>	169263	486831	<b>656094</b>
15	Jammu& Kashmir	85913	129890	<b>215803</b>	95828	147198	<b>243026</b>	98331	201385	<b>299716</b>	101210	188996	<b>290206</b>	108271	225052	<b>333323</b>
16	Jharkhand	77284	361283	<b>438567</b>	89806	405302	<b>495108</b>	90175	428981	<b>519156</b>	91346	451630	<b>542976</b>	91856	455071	<b>546927</b>
17	Karnataka	841009	905877	<b>1746886</b>	867552	955551	<b>1823103</b>	910317	982948	<b>1893265</b>	942582	998989	<b>1941571</b>	998446	1203858	<b>2202304</b>

18	Kerala	481685	1316657	<b>1798342</b>	516610	1426645	<b>1943255</b>	517038	1416325	<b>1933363</b>	518099	1312818	<b>1830917</b>	517326	1219750	<b>1737076</b>
19	Ladakh	366	383	<b>749</b>	398	426	<b>824</b>	657	497	<b>1154</b>	631	697	<b>1328</b>	694	762	<b>1456</b>
20	Madhya Pradesh	352554	1337499	<b>1690053</b>	379592	1496602	<b>1876194</b>	393250	1607018	<b>2000268</b>	394159	1610411	<b>2004570</b>	413371	1618815	<b>2032186</b>
21	Maharashtra	1354707	3161604	<b>4516311</b>	1487070	3394648	<b>4881718</b>	1567297	3415614	<b>4982911</b>	1637874	3562441	<b>5200315</b>	1697480	3788061	<b>5485541</b>
22	Manipur	6851	3943	<b>10794</b>	8440	4362	<b>12802</b>	7994	4275	<b>12269</b>	8705	4365	<b>13070</b>	8460	4201	<b>12661</b>
23	Meghalaya	2793	7610	<b>10403</b>	4300	10322	<b>14622</b>	4563	11572	<b>16135</b>	4508	11706	<b>16214</b>	4300	10930	<b>15230</b>
24	Mizoram	1650	3049	<b>4699</b>	2174	3708	<b>5882</b>	2320	2822	<b>5142</b>	2464	3102	<b>5566</b>	3023	2467	<b>5490</b>
25	Nagaland	161	1378	<b>1539</b>	493	2110	<b>2603</b>	576	2390	<b>2966</b>	675	2159	<b>2834</b>	695	2082	<b>2777</b>
26	Orissa	282943	1099595	<b>1382538</b>	303218	1215888	<b>1519106</b>	302763	1256575	<b>1559338</b>	293052	1319143	<b>1612195</b>	273786	1380777	<b>1654563</b>
27	Puducherry			<b>0</b>	14446	19583	<b>34029</b>	11881	17950	<b>29831</b>	12896	21183	<b>34079</b>	13012	22374	<b>35386</b>
28	Punjab	348144	466394	<b>814538</b>	394728	524130	<b>918858</b>	401902	520458	<b>922360</b>	378545	472637	<b>851182</b>	378067	491756	<b>869823</b>
29	Rajasthan	485531	1344931	<b>1830462</b>	518034	1511780	<b>2029814</b>	524351	1599124	<b>2123475</b>	537184	1773804	<b>2310988</b>	479940	1869413	<b>2349353</b>
30	Sikkim	571	999	<b>1570</b>	735	1191	<b>1926</b>	666	1177	<b>1843</b>	626	1038	<b>1664</b>	799	956	<b>1755</b>
31	Tamil Nadu	722201	566372	<b>1288573</b>	757785	606132	<b>1363917</b>	751131	681444	<b>1432575</b>	725902	723103	<b>1449005</b>	736752	787101	<b>1523853</b>
32	Tripura	9119	31913	<b>41032</b>	9138	30066	<b>39204</b>	11282	28730	<b>40012</b>	11759	33620	<b>45379</b>	12405	37463	<b>49868</b>
33	U.T of Lakshadweep	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	137	390	<b>527</b>
34	Uttar Pradesh	1854778	6717314	<b>8572092</b>	1912283	7909941	<b>9822224</b>	1857096	9116384	<b>10973480</b>	1875023	9751773	<b>11626796</b>	1827129	9924780	<b>11751909</b>
35	Uttarakhand	41825	218739	<b>260564</b>	44272	256729	<b>301001</b>	44847	282503	<b>327350</b>	44930	313102	<b>358032</b>	46430	315317	<b>361747</b>
36	West Bengal	548795	1831838	<b>2380633</b>	605904	1984089	<b>2589993</b>	614648	2157642	<b>2772290</b>	620769	2368053	<b>2988822</b>	46430	315317	<b>361747</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>9953541</b>	<b>26685895</b>	<b>36639436</b>	<b>10725983</b>	<b>29853079</b>	<b>40579062</b>	<b>10963496</b>	<b>32245668</b>	<b>43209164</b>	<b>10976369</b>	<b>33433111</b>	<b>44409480</b>	<b>10378906</b>	<b>32828678</b>	<b>43207584</b>

Source: - National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3100 FOR ANSWER ON 13.12.2024 REGARDING 'COURTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH'.**

**Detailed Statement showing pending cases in High Courts during the last five years.**

Sl.No	High Court	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2020			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 10.12.2024		
		Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
1	Allahabad	415029	358379	<b>773408</b>	418874	384693	<b>803567</b>	556215	476013	<b>1032228</b>	568387	508167	<b>1076554</b>	<b>599544</b>	<b>538945</b>	<b>1138489</b>
2	Bombay	471321	87798	<b>559119</b>	472580	96438	<b>569018</b>	506774	103960	<b>610734</b>	596154	116276	<b>712430</b>	<b>539677</b>	<b>111717</b>	<b>651394</b>
3	Calcutta	225783	41648	<b>267431</b>	190612	34837	<b>225449</b>	178268	29630	<b>207898</b>	168530	26849	<b>195379</b>	<b>176542</b>	<b>28413</b>	<b>204955</b>
4	Gauhati High Court	42030	9871	<b>51901</b>	44786	10863	<b>55649</b>	46628	11873	<b>58501</b>	48308	14133	<b>62441</b>	<b>48138</b>	<b>16183</b>	<b>64321</b>
5	Telangana	203093	33759	<b>236852</b>	220805	35713	<b>256518</b>	219891	34198	<b>254089</b>	218291	30096	<b>248387</b>	<b>212660</b>	<b>31363</b>	<b>244023</b>
6	Andhra Pradesh	177061	30701	<b>207762</b>	189934	32908	<b>222842</b>	204907	35331	<b>240238</b>	212152	37491	<b>249643</b>	<b>208471</b>	<b>38728</b>	<b>247199</b>
7	Chhattisgarh	47219	28617	<b>75836</b>	51496	29505	<b>81001</b>	58969	32215	<b>91184</b>	58525	31938	<b>90463</b>	<b>55236</b>	<b>29087</b>	<b>84323</b>
8	Delhi	65654	25541	<b>91195</b>	73132	26936	<b>100068</b>	75350	29921	<b>105271</b>	90696	37426	<b>128122</b>	<b>90885</b>	<b>36349</b>	<b>127234</b>
9	Gujarat	97226	45577	<b>142803</b>	101465	50665	<b>152130</b>	105891	56038	<b>161929</b>	112117	56931	<b>169048</b>	<b>116159</b>	<b>54932</b>	<b>171091</b>
10	Himachal Pradesh	64625	9237	<b>73862</b>	72084	10154	<b>82238</b>	79041	12169	<b>91210</b>	85437	14108	<b>99545</b>	<b>81449</b>	<b>12167</b>	<b>93616</b>
11	Jammu & Kashmir and ladakh	55565	7903	<b>63468</b>	40982	6779	<b>47761</b>	36921	7605	<b>44526</b>	36002	8241	<b>44243</b>	<b>36897</b>	<b>8533</b>	<b>45430</b>
12	Jharkhand	41240	47205	<b>88445</b>	42300	46071	<b>88371</b>	39234	48758	<b>87992</b>	38519	47271	<b>85790</b>	<b>33005</b>	<b>41737</b>	<b>74742</b>
13	Karnataka	250805	42454	<b>293259</b>	225693	40253	<b>265946</b>	255999	48445	<b>304444</b>	240721	48168	<b>288889</b>	<b>248380</b>	<b>52142</b>	<b>300522</b>
14	Kerala	169948	44436	<b>214384</b>	169527	42998	<b>212525</b>	157415	39899	<b>197314</b>	201179	54099	<b>255278</b>	<b>198897</b>	<b>51544</b>	<b>250441</b>
15	Madhya Pradesh	223105	139827	<b>362932</b>	256719	156748	<b>413467</b>	265629	164114	<b>429743</b>	269662	176686	<b>446348</b>	<b>278676</b>	<b>189347</b>	<b>468023</b>
16	Manipur	3962	412	<b>4374</b>	4327	490	<b>4817</b>	4404	461	<b>4865</b>	4120	511	<b>4631</b>	<b>4591</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>5240</b>
17	Meghalaya	1328	115	<b>1443</b>	1367	211	<b>1578</b>	1044	144	<b>1188</b>	901	224	<b>1125</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1184</b>
18	Punjab and Haryana	372991	264157	<b>637148</b>	282851	164839	<b>447690</b>	279794	168092	<b>447886</b>	275684	165386	<b>441070</b>	<b>268349</b>	<b>163438</b>	<b>431787</b>
19	Rajasthan	387923	135677	<b>523600</b>	422566	151498	<b>574064</b>	465873	167914	<b>633787</b>	490824	181369	<b>672193</b>	<b>477897</b>	<b>179600</b>	<b>657497</b>

20	Sikkim	204	37	<b>241</b>	146	34	<b>180</b>	135	30	<b>165</b>	126	53	<b>179</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>210</b>
21	Tripura	2044	303	<b>2347</b>	1549	187	<b>1736</b>	1444	157	<b>1601</b>	1124	151	<b>1275</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>973</b>
22	Uttarakhand	23418	15258	<b>38676</b>	24255	17667	<b>41922</b>	25848	19175	<b>45023</b>	28152	22380	<b>50532</b>	<b>30265</b>	<b>24829</b>	<b>55094</b>
23	Madras	518985	61785	<b>580770</b>	521391	58351	<b>579742</b>	495771	54312	<b>550083</b>	484616	58084	<b>542700</b>	<b>458729</b>	<b>57278</b>	<b>516007</b>
24	Orissa	119076	53400	<b>172476</b>	142821	52340	<b>195161</b>	122027	42682	<b>164709</b>	109964	38483	<b>148447</b>	<b>108339</b>	<b>37234</b>	<b>145573</b>
25	Patna	97229	81606	<b>178835</b>	113172	112456	<b>225628</b>	111517	100589	<b>212106</b>	109101	88562	<b>197663</b>	<b>105924</b>	<b>95188</b>	<b>201112</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4076864</b>	<b>1565703</b>	<b>5642567</b>	<b>4085434</b>	<b>1563634</b>	<b>5649068</b>	<b>4294989</b>	<b>1683725</b>	<b>5978714</b>	<b>4449292</b>	<b>1763083</b>	<b>6212375</b>	<b>4380592</b>	<b>1799888</b>	<b>6180480</b>

Source: - National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (D) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3100 FOR ANSWER ON 13.12.2024 REGARDING 'COURTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH'.**

**Detail of Sanctioned strength and vacancies in the High Courts (As on 09.12.2024)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>High Court</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>Vacancies</b>
1	Allahabad	160	79
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	8
3	Bombay	94	27
4	Calcutta	72	29
5	Chhattisgarh	22	6
6	Delhi	60	25
7	Gauhati	30	6
8	Gujarat	52	20
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	6
10	J & K and Ladakh	25	10
11	Jharkhand	25	7
12	Karnataka	62	12
13	Kerala	47	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	18
15	Madras	75	9
16	Manipur	5	1
17	Meghalaya	4	0
18	Orissa	33	14
19	Patna	53	18
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	33
21	Rajasthan	50	18
22	Sikkim	3	0
23	Telangana	42	15
24	Tripura	5	0
25	Uttarakhand	11	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>368</b>

**Annexure-IV**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (D) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3100 FOR ANSWER ON 13.12.2024 REGARDING 'COURTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH'.**

**Vacant Positions of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts as on 09.12.2024**

Sl No.	State/Uts	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength	Total Vacancy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	623	564	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	33	11
3.	Assam	485	461	24
4.	Bihar	2019	1536	483
5.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	663	465	198
7.	Dadar& Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	7	6	1
8.	Delhi	897	803	94
9.	Goa	50	40	10
10.	Gujarat	1720	1185	535
11.	Haryana	781	552	229
12.	Himachal Pradesh	179	160	19
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	322	276	46
14.	Jharkhand	705	506	199
15.	Karnataka	1375	1156	219
16.	Kerala	611	534	77
17.	Ladakh	17	11	6
18.	Lakshadweep	4	4	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2028	1691	337
20.	Maharashtra	2190	1940	250
21.	Manipur	62	49	13
22.	Meghalaya	99	56	43
23.	Mizoram	74	45	29
24.	Nagaland	34	24	10
25.	Odisha	1041	841	200
26.	Puducherry	36	26	10
27.	Punjab	804	723	81
28.	Rajasthan	1641	1313	328
29.	Sikkim	35	23	12
30.	Tamil Nadu	1369	1023	346
31.	Telangana	560	445	115
32.	Tripura	133	109	24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3700	2704	996
34.	Uttarakhand	298	270	28
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	1105	875	230
36.	West Bengal			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25741</b>	<b>20479</b>	<b>5262</b>

Source: - MIS portal of Department of Justice.

\*Combined vacancy of UT Andaman & Nicobar Island and State of WB as shown against State of West Bengal

