

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4667  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 20<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2026**

**DISPOSAL OF CASES IN JAUNPUR**

**† 4667. SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:  
SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of delay in disposal of civil, criminal and family disputes in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh due to the large number of pending cases in the courts, if so, the details of the total pending cases as on date;
- (b) the number of posts of the judges that are vacant in Jaunpur district as compared to the sanctioned posts and the steps taken by the Government to fill them;
- (c) whether adequate court rooms, advocates' chambers, waiting rooms and other basic facilities are available in the District Court premises, if not, whether any special scheme/budget has been approved for strengthening the infrastructure; and
- (d) whether there is any action plan to strengthen the mediation mechanism, appointment of counsellors and digital case management system for speedy resolution of matrimonial disputes in family courts, if so, the details thereof?

**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):** Disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. The details of the total pending cases in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh, as on 17.03.2026, are as below:

<b>District</b>	<b>Civil cases</b>	<b>Criminal cases</b>	<b>Total</b>
Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	67,284	1,38,639	2,05,923

As on 31.01.2026, there are 8,289 cases pending in 5 family courts in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

**(b):** The information regarding vacant posts of judicial officers, district-wise is not centrally maintained. Filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in 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 the 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. 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.

**(c):** The primary responsibility for the development of infrastructure facilities for District and Subordinate Courts in the States/UTs, rests with the State/UT Governments. However, to augment the resources of the State /UT Governments, the Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Courts by providing financial assistance to the State/UT Governments in the prescribed fund sharing between Center and States since 1993-94. There are 2,931 court halls and 2,524 Residential Units available in the State of Uttar Pradesh and additional 274 Court Halls and 308 Residential Units are under construction. An amount of Rs. 36.05 crores has been released to the State of Uttar Pradesh in the current Financial Year 2025-26.

**(d):** The Government is promoting alternate dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms including mediation and counseling in family courts to facilitate amicable settlements and reduce litigation burdens, as these mechanisms are less adversarial and are capable of providing a better substitute to the conventional methods of resolving disputes. The use of ADR mechanisms is also expected to reduce the burden on the judiciary and thereby enable timely justice dispensation to citizens of the country. The Government is further taking policy and legislative interventions, to strengthen these mechanisms and make them more efficacious and expeditious. Section 9 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, mandates Family Courts to make efforts for settlement before proceeding with litigation, emphasizing the importance of mediation and conciliation in resolving family disputes.

\*\*\*