

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5682  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2026**

**DISPOSAL OF PENDING COURT CASES**

**†5682. SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:**

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

- (a) whether a large number of cases pertaining to revenue, mutation, demarcation and other administrative matters have been pending for five years or more in various tehsils and collectorate offices in Rajasthan, particularly in Dausa district, if so, the details of such pending cases, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government agrees with the principle that inordinate delay in justice is tantamount to injustice and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any special campaign or time-bound review mechanism has been implemented for the speedy disposal of the pending cases, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to implement any concrete action plan for the swift and transparent disposal of cases in tehsils, collectorates and concerned courts by strengthening the e-office system, prescribing time-limits and enhancing the monitoring mechanisms in the districts of Rajasthan, particularly Dausa, and 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) to (d):** Matter pertaining to cases of mutation, demarcation and other related administrative matters in various tehsils and collectorate offices in Rajasthan fall within the domain of the State Government and the data pertaining to these matters, pending for five years or more, in various tehsils and collectorate offices in Rajasthan, particularly in Dausa district is not centrally maintained.

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the judiciary. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, includes amalgamation of latest technologies for increasing access to justice and greater transparency under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, better infrastructure for courts, 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.

The Government has demonstrated its commitment in modernizing judiciary with advanced digital infrastructure by significantly increasing the budget of Phase III (2023–2027) to ₹7,210 crore. This phase envisions transforming Indian courts into Digital and Paperless Courts by digitizing legacy and current case records, expanding video conferencing to all courts, jails, and hospitals, and extending online courts beyond traffic violations. The Digital Justice System under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project has expedited and simplified judicial processes and has also improved transparency and accessibility in the justice delivery system. Key deliverables under the eCourts project in respect of Rajasthan are as under:

- i) 1602 courts computerized as per the NJDG portal.
- ii) 5,26,229 cases heard through video conferencing facilities available with the courts.
- iii) 327 sites are connected with Wide Area Network (WAN).
- iv) Approximately 1,42,002 cases e-filed.
- v) e-Payment facility is available across courts.
- vi) 19 eSewa Kendras (Facilitation Centres) are functional in the courts.
- vii) National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) is operational.
- viii) About 17.82 crore pages of court records have been digitized till date.
- ix) Rajasthan High Court has implemented Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS).
- x) Rajasthan Virtual Court have received 3.67 lakh traffic challans and challans amounting to Rs. 2.20 crore were paid

Further, Alternate Dispute Resolution methods have been promoted. 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.

Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people, 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 it before any court. National Lok Adalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.

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