

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2116
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 2022**

SANCTIONED POSTS IN COURTS

2116. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWAR:

DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA AZAD:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI SANJAY SETH:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLA BHANENI:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:

SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

MS. DEBASREE CHAUDHURI:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI KURUVA GORANTLA MADHAV:

SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA:

SHRI D.K.SURESH:

SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAWAN RAJENI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for huge pendency of cases in various courts, if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the number of cases pending in various courts, court-wise;**
- (b) the details of sanctioned, filled and vacant posts of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts and subordinate courts in the country along with the SC/ST/ OBC and women judges therein, State, court and category-wise;**
- (c) the average duration of vacancy in these posts and its assessed impact on delivery of justice;**
- (d) whether the Government has identified candidates and expedited the process to fill these posts to ensure that the pending cases are settled/disposed off at the earliest; and**
- (e) whether the Government is aware of the facts that poor people have negligible access to good advocates and if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken to provide them cheap and affordable justice system; and**
- (f) the efforts made by the Government to improve the overall judicial process for timely justice in the country at par with other countries known for earlier justice in the world ?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)

(a)& (f): The number of cases pending in Supreme Court of India, High Courts and District & Subordinate Courts in the country is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Pendency as on
1	Supreme Court of India	72,062 (01.07.2022)*
2	High Courts	59,55,873 (25.07.2022)**
3	District & Subordinate Courts	4,23,45,577 (25.07.2022)**

Source *Website of Supreme Court of India.

**National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts. Government has no direct role in disposal of cases in courts. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number

of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. There are several factors which may lead to delay in disposal of cases. These, inter-alia, include vacancies of judges, frequent adjournments and lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing. The Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary.

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 co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better 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.

The major steps taken during the last eight years under various initiatives are as follows:

(i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, Rs. 9013.21 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 20,993 as on 30.06.2022 and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 18,502 as on 30.06.2022 under this scheme. In addition, 2,777

court halls and 1,659 residential units are under construction as informed by various High Courts. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary has been extended till 2025-26 at a total cost of Rs. 9,000 crore, out of which central share will be Rs. 5,307 crore. Besides, construction of Court Halls and Residential Units, three new components, i.e. construction of Lawyer's Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms have now been included.

(ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for information and communication technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District & Subordinate courts has increased to 18,735 so far. WAN connectivity has been provided to 99.3% of court complexes. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software has been developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. All stakeholders including judicial officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District & Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). As on 04.07.2022, litigants can access case status of over 20.86 crore cases and 18.02 crore order/judgments pertaining to these courts. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders & final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push & pull services. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 corresponding jails. With a view to handle the COVID- 19 challenges better and to make the transition to virtual hearings smoother, 500 e-SewaKendras have been set up at court complexes to facilitate lawyers and litigants needing assistance ranging from case status, getting judgments/orders, court/case related information and e-filing facilities. Rs. 5.01 crore has been allocated for providing equipment in video conferencing

cabins in various court complexes to facilitate virtual hearings. Rs. 12.12 crore has been allocated for 1,732 Help desk counters for e-filing in various court complexes.

Twenty virtual courts have been set up in 16 States/UTs viz. Delhi (2), Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala (2), Maharashtra (2), Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir (2), Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and West Bengal to try traffic offences. As on 03.03.2022, these courts have handled more than 1.69 crore cases and realized more than Rs. 271.48 crore in fines.

Video conferencing emerged as the mainstay of the courts during the Covid lockdown period as physical hearings and normal court proceedings in the congregational mode were not possible. Since Covid lockdown started, the District courts heard 1,28,76,549 cases while the High Court heard 63,76,561 cases (totalling 1.92 crore) till 30.04.2022 using video conferencing. The Supreme Court had 2,61,338 hearings since the lockdown period upto 13.06.2022.

(iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 15.07.2022, 46 judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 769 new judges were appointed and 619 additional judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1,108 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
25.07.2022	24,631	19,288

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

(iv) **Reduction in Pendency through / follow up by Arrears Committees:** In pursuance of Resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts. In the past, Minister of Law & Justice has taken up the matter with Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers drawing their attention to cases pending for more than five years and to take up pendency reduction campaign. The Department has developed an online portal for reporting by all High Courts on the compliance of Arrears Eradication Scheme guidelines of the Malimath Committee Report.

(v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation and settlement 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.

(vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, inter-alia, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As on 31.5.2022, 892 Fast Track Courts are functional for 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 (1 each in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and 2 in NCT of Delhi). Further, Government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

across the country for expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape under IPC and crimes under POCSO Act. Rs.140 crore was released in the financial year 2019-20, Rs. 160 crore has been released during the financial year 2020-21 and Rs. 134.557 crore has been released during the financial year 2021-22 for the scheme. 728 FTSC are functional including 408 exclusive POCSO Courts, which disposed 1,02,344 cases as on 30.6.2022.

(vii) In addition, to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts, the Government has recently 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.

(b): The details of sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Judges in Supreme Court of India, High Courts and District & Subordinate Courts in the country is at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124, 127 and 224 of the Constitution of India, which do not provide reservation for any caste or class of persons. Hence no caste/category wise data is maintained centrally. However, the details of working strength of women judges in Supreme Court of India and High Courts is at **Annexure-III**. The details of working strength of SC/ST/OBC and women judges in District & Subordinate Courts is at **Annexure-IV**.

(c)& (d): As per the existing Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of Judges of High Courts, the Chief Justice of the High Court is required to initiate the proposal for filling up of vacancies of a Judge in a High Court six months prior to the occurrence of vacancies. Government appoints only those persons as Judges of High Courts who are recommended by Supreme Court Collegium (SCC).

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. At regular intervals, Government receives names recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium for appointment as Judges in various High Courts, which are processed for necessary approval as per the provisions of Memorandum of Procedure. 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.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Further, 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 issue of appointment, promotion, reservations and retirement of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service. Hence, in so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States.

The Union Government does not have a role under the Constitution in the selection and appointment of judicial officers in District/ subordinate judiciary. The Supreme Court, in its orders of 04th January, 2007 in Malik Mazhar case, has devised a process and time frame to be followed for the filling up of vacancies in subordinate judiciary which stipulates that the process for recruitment of judges in the subordinate courts would commence on 31st March of a calendar year and end by 31st October of the same year. The Supreme Court has permitted State Governments / High Courts for variations in the time schedule in case of any difficulty based on the peculiar geographical and climatic conditions in the State or other relevant conditions.

Further, in compliance of the above directions of the Supreme Court, Department of Justice forwarded a copy of the Malik Mazhar judgement to Registrars General of all High Courts for necessary action. Department of Justice is writing from time to time to Registrars General of all High Courts to expedite the filling up of vacancies in subordinate judiciary mandated by Malik Mazhar case.

(e): Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in 1987 to give a statutory base to legal aid programmes throughout the country on a uniform pattern. This Act was finally enforced on 9th of November, 1995 and National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted on 5th December, 1995.

The Legal Services Authorities have been constituted at National level to Taluk level to provide free and competent Legal Services to the weaker sections and all eligible persons. The Legal Services Authorities empanel lawyers for providing legal services such as legal representation, legal advice, consultation, drafting and conveyancing etc. The remuneration to such lawyers working as Panel lawyer, legal aid lawyer, Retainer lawyer or Remand lawyer is paid out of the Grant provided by the Government.

The details of the number of persons benefited through legal aid services during the year 2021-22 and the current financial year 2022-23 (upto June, 22) State/UT wise is at **Annexure-V**.

Some of the lawyers also render their valuable services on pro-bono basis, meaning thereby they are not taking any remuneration or professional fee from the Legal Services Authorities.

Many SLSAs have taken initiative to engage lawyers working on pro-bono basis. As on December, 2020, 3861 of Pro-bono lawyers were engaged in Legal Services Institutions and 2130 number of cases were dealt by these pro bono lawyers during period April – December, 2020.

As on December, 2021, 5659 number of Pro-bono lawyers have been engaged in Legal Services Institutions and 3187 number of cases have been dealt by these pro bono lawyers during the year 2021.

The following steps have been taken by the Legal Services Authorities to ensure that the poor and marginalized sections of the society get quality legal aid:-

1. The legal practitioner having minimum 3 year experience at the Bar are empanelled as Panel Lawyers.
2. 31400 Lawyers having more than 10 years practice experience have been empanelled as Panel Lawyers.
3. The panel prepared for three years is also reviewed and updated periodically, keeping in view the performance of the panel lawyers.
4. Monitoring and Mentoring Committees have been setup for close monitoring of the Court based legal services and also to guide and advise the panel lawyers.
5. NALSA has prepared three training modules for panel lawyers.
6. NALSA has created a web portal to file Applications through online for getting legal assistance. The applicant may file the applications either directly to State Legal Services Authority/District Legal Services Authority/High Court Legal Services Committee/Supreme Court Legal Services Committee from where the applicant requires legal assistance. The applicant has the option to file application directly to NALSA and in that case the said application is transferred to the concerned Legal Services Institutions for appropriate action i.e. to provide legal assistance. Thereafter, the concern Legal Services Institutions has to update the action taken report.
7. NALSA has launched Legal Services Mobile App for Android and IOS version on 8th August, 2021 and on 09th November, 2021 respectively. It will facilitate following functions:

- Any citizen may apply for seeking legal assistance, legal advice and for redressal of other grievances through Mobile App.
- Any citizen may track his application submitted for legal aid & advice and other grievances.
- Reminder can be sent and clarifications can be sought through Mobile App.
- Any victim of crime or applicant can apply for victim compensation through the Mobile App.
- Application for pre-institution mediation in commercial matters or application for mediation may be filed through this Mobile App.

Besides above, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Helpline assistance and assistance through e-mail are also provided in the Mobile App.

In addition, the Government of India is implementing Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached to provide online legal advice and consultation through a pool of dedicated lawyers. The service is free of cost for all citizens and is accessible through Citizens Tele-Law Mobile App (available in Android and IOS version) and is being made available via video conferencing and telephone facilities available across Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in 1 Lakh Gram Panchayats in 755 districts (including 112 Aspirational districts) of 36 States and UTs. At present 854 Panel Lawyers are providing Tele-Law service.

Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono legal Services) initiative of the Government of India aims to connect the Lawyers who have registered in the Nyaya Bandhu mobile Application to volunteer their time and services in providing court representation to the needy Applicants. The service is free especially for those who are entitled for free legal aid under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. At present, 4410 Lawyers have registered for pro bono services under the Nyaya Bandhu initiative.

Annexure-I**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2116 FOR ANSWER ON 29.07.2022 REGARDING 'SANCTIONED POSTS IN COURTS'**

Statement showing Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts.(As on 25.07.2022)

		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	45	18	63	26	5	31
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	47	10	57	9	9	18
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 (B)	836	272	1108	642	87	729	194	185	379

Annexure-II**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2116 FOR ANSWER ON 29.07.2022 REGARDING 'SANCTIONED POSTS IN COURTS'.**

Statement showing Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the District & Subordinate Courts, State-wise. (As on 25.07.2022)

Sl. No	States & UTs	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	13	-13
2	Andhra Pradesh	607	483	124
3	Arunachal Pradesh	41	35	6
4	Assam	484	430	54
5	Bihar	1954	1354	600
6	Chandigarh	30	30	0
7	Chhattisgarh	482	439	43
8	D & N Haveli	3	2	1
9	Daman & Diu	4	4	0
10	Delhi	884	683	201
11	Goa	50	40	10
12	Gujarat	1523	1172	351
13	Haryana	772	471	301
14	Himachal Pradesh	175	162	13
15	Jammu and Kashmir	314	236	78
16	Jharkhand	675	583	92
17	Karnataka	1364	1065	299
18	Kerala	569	478	91
19	Ladakh	17	9	8
20	Lakshadweep	3	2	1
21	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1539	482
22	Maharashtra	2190	1940	250
23	Manipur	59	42	17
24	Meghalaya	99	51	48
25	Mizoram	65	41	24
26	Nagaland	34	24	10
27	Odisha	977	775	202
28	Puducherry	26	11	15
29	Punjab	692	600	92
30	Rajasthan	1579	1262	317
31	Sikkim	28	21	7
32	Tamil Nadu	1329	1074	255
33	Telangana	512	411	101
34	Tripura	122	109	13
35	Uttar Pradesh	3634	2508	1126
36	Uttarakhand	299	271	28
37	West Bengal	1014	918	96
TOTAL		24631	19288	5343

Annexure-III**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2116 FOR ANSWER ON 29.07.2022 REGARDING 'SANCTIONED POSTS IN COURTS'.**

S. No.	Name of the Court	Working Strength of Women Judges as on 25.07.2022
A.	Supreme Court	04
B.	High Court	
1	Allahabad	05
2	Andhra Pradesh	04
3	Bombay	08
4	Calcutta	07
5	Chhattisgarh	01
6	Delhi	12
7	Gauhati	02
8	Gujarat	06
9	Himachal Pradesh	02
10	J & K and Ladakh	02
11	Jharkhand	01
12	Karnataka	05
13	Kerala	06
14	Madhya Pradesh	03
15	Madras	12
16	Manipur	00
17	Meghalaya	00
18	Orissa	01
19	Patna	00
20	Punjab & Haryana	07
21	Rajasthan	02
22	Sikkim	01
23	Telangana	09
24	Tripura	00
25	Uttarakhand	00
	Total (B)	96

Annexure-IV**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2116 FOR ANSWER ON 29.07.2022 REGARDING 'SANCTIONED POSTS IN COURTS'.**

Statement showing the details of working strength of SC/ST/OBC and Women Judges in District & Subordinate Courts as on 25.07.2022

Sl. No.	States & Uts	Civil Judge (Junior Division)				Civil Judge (Senior Division)				District Judge			
		SC	ST	OBC	WOMEN	SC	ST	OBC	WOMEN	SC	ST	OBC	WOMEN
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	15	93	123	23	9	45	55	19	1	43	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	14	0	7	0	11	0	4	0	9	1	1
3	Delhi	55	6	0	166	9	1	0	20	8	1	0	95
4	Karnataka	64	11	98	149	49	7	135	120	60	9	95	89
5	Puducherry	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
6	Rajasthan	65	58	103	260	46	29	119	121	47	22	89	126
7	Tamil Nadu	121	5	373	216	56	3	227	100	45	1	213	112
8	Nagaland	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
9	Telangana	39	22	99	131	11	7	35	36	13	7	52	50
10	D & N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	Goa	0	2	0	15	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	5
13	Maharashtra	140	2	266	346	43	3	128	139	44	2	106	112
14	Sikkim	0	2	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	6	0
15	Meghalaya	0	19	0	14	0	14	0	9	0	15	0	9
16	Manipur	1	4	3	5	1	5	4	10	1	4	0	4
17	Mizoram	0	16	0	13	0	10	0	2	0	15	0	6
18	Assam	15	22	0	120	7	16	0	61	0	0	0	21
19	Bihar	115	9	254	256	62	5	22	33	35	1	52	38
20	Chandigarh	3	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
21	Chhattisgarh	28	64	34	99	20	31	13	40	26	27	36	44
22	Gujarat	55	1	31	104	50	4	154	74	10	0	40	50
23	Haryana	38	0	35	70	26	0	16	59	22	0	17	52

24	Himachal Pradesh	11	4	7	36	4	2	3	11	7	2	2	8
25	Jammu and Kashmir	9	6	2	37	6	6	2	24	6	3	2	8
26	Kerala	18	1	90	125	11	0	51	39	7	0	101	42
27	Ladakh	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
28	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Madhya Pradesh	104	90	109	300	59	81	44	133	74	56	101	103
30	Odisha	17	0	52	185	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	45
31	Punjab	79	0	45	156	37	0	20	59	28	0	18	60
32	Tripura	5	9	0	20	4	7	0	14	4	7	0	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	193	15	272	404	152	11	190	170	147	7	353	220
34	Uttarakhand	20	4	17	51	12	3	12	33	15	8	11	22
35	Jharkhand	26	63	34	85	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	10
36	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	West Bengal	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	40
TOTAL		1262	468	2029	3719	688	269	1225	1611	620	201	1344	1435

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2116 FOR ANSWER ON 29.07.2022 REGARDING 'SANCTIONED POSTS IN COURTS'.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITED THROUGH LEGAL SERVICES UNDER LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987 DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22 AND THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23 (UPTO JUNE, 2022)

S.No.	SLSAs	2021-22	2022-23 (upto June,22)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79	78
2	Andhra Pradesh	6371	1062
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2657	1246
4	Assam	110254	16367
5	Bihar	1689158	44589
6	Chhattisgarh	42394	11183
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	12
8	Daman & Diu	17	20
9	Delhi	79055	23010
10	Goa	1101	413
11	Gujarat	21953	9280
12	Haryana	23260	3451
13	Himachal Pradesh	4806	1508
14	Jammu & Kashmir	8870	2162
15	Jharkhand	649481	32297
16	Karnataka	32794	6932
17	Kerala	16895	12241
18	Lakshadweep	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	3343800	44192
20	Maharashtra	22595	281871
21	Manipur	22651	6354
22	Meghalaya	2346	640
23	Mizoram	3201	1216
24	Nagaland	7750	1989
25	Odisha	8849	3169
26	Puducherry	884	152
27	Punjab	36404	6381
28	Rajasthan	13833	2891
29	Sikkim	986	351
30	Tamil Nadu	38181	11028
31	Telangana	6712	5354
32	Tripura	2671	4466
33	U. T. Chandigarh	1781	943
34	Uttar Pradesh	132629	40648
35	Uttarakhand	3775	844
36	West Bengal	29015	9686
37	Ladakh	2408	202
	Total	6369643	588228
Note:	Ladakh Legal Services Authority was constituted in the month of February, 2021.		

