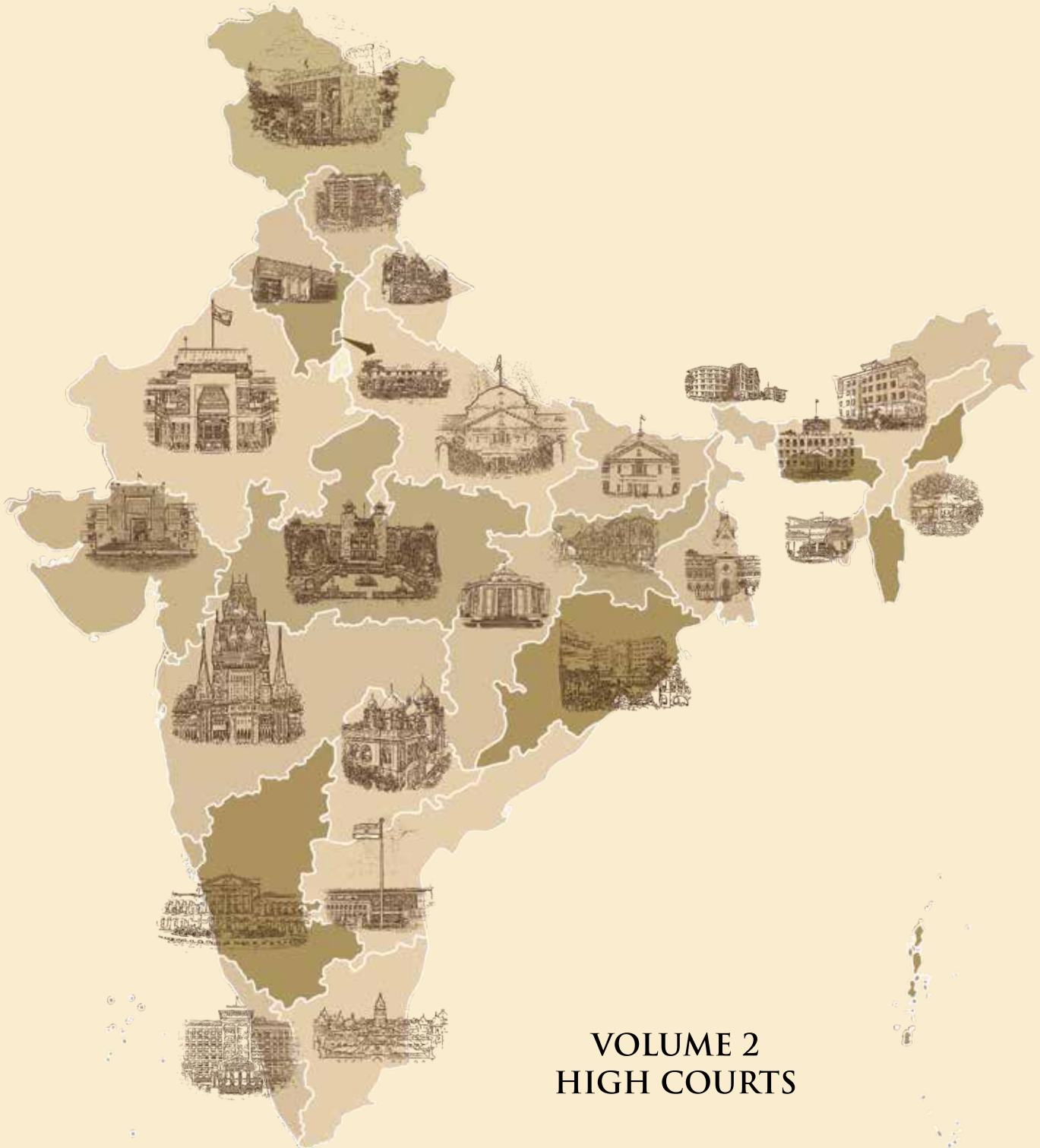




INDIAN JUDICIARY

ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23



VOLUME 2
HIGH COURTS

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Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud
Chief Justice of India



From the Desk of The Chief Justice of India

This Volume deals with the achievements of the High Courts, which play a crucial role in the Indian judicial system. Their functions and responsibilities are diverse and significant. They serve as vital pillars of our legal landscape, providing access to justice, safeguarding constitutional rights, and ensuring the proper administration of laws within their respective States and Union Territories.

In our history, High Courts have delivered numerous landmark judgments that have set legal precedents and had far-reaching impacts on Indian jurisprudence. High Courts interpret and apply constitutional provisions, contributing to the development and evolution of constitutional law in India. Their intimate knowledge of the workings of a State and the broad powers conferred on them under the Constitution have seen High Courts emerge as vital institutions of governance and the rule of law for the country as a whole. High Courts have also encouraged and facilitated the use of alternative dispute resolution methods, such as arbitration and mediation, to expedite the resolution of disputes and reduce the backlog of cases in the courts.

As this Volume demonstrates, High Courts in India have achieved several important milestones. In particular, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the High Courts started court proceedings through video-conferencing. Some of the High Courts even live-streamed their proceedings, so that the common public could understand what was happening inside the courtrooms, even when citizens' movement was restricted by lockdowns. High Courts have made efforts to expedite the judicial process by incorporating the use of technology in court processes. The efforts of the Supreme Court to facilitate access to justice through technology have indeed been supported as well as advanced by High Courts in their jurisdiction.

The achievements of High Courts are a testament to their commitment to ensuring a fair and just legal system in the country. It is my belief that this Volume shall inspire the district judiciary as well as the citizens as they will notice the tremendous amount of judicial and administrative work done by High Courts in improving our legal system and facilitating justice.

Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud

Introduction

The “Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2022-2023” is compiled in two Volumes. Volume 1 deals with the Supreme Court of India and Volume 2 deals with the High Courts. In the grand tapestry of India’s legal landscape, the Supreme Court alongwith the High Courts serve as the custodians of justice, the bastions of constitutional rights, and the guardians of the rule of law. They represent the edifice of the judicial pyramid, with each Court striving to dispense justice in accordance with the socio-legal fabric of its respective region being guided by the principles of law.

The second volume of the Annual Report starts with a dedicated Chapter outlining the role of E-Committee, Supreme Court of India and aspires to serve as a meticulous compilation of the array of works undertaken by High Courts to optimize the delivery of justice and access to justice across the diverse States and Union Territories of India. Efforts have been made to compile informative chapters on the functioning, achievements, and challenges faced by these High Courts and to provide a nuanced understanding of the societal impact of judicial decisions, illuminating the pivotal role High Courts play in safeguarding the fundamental rights and liberties of Indian citizens.

This volume also presents the strides made by the High Courts in their administrative side to enhance access to justice, optimize their functioning by adoption of technology, develop infrastructure and improve human resources.

Volume-2 of the Annual Report comprises of 25 Chapters- each Chapter dedicated to one High Courts containing a “brief introduction” of the High Court concerned with details about its “administrative achievements” and “technological accomplishments” during the preceding judicial year.

Role of E-Committee Supreme Court of India

E-Taal Transactions

Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer (e-Taal) Website has recorded 241.91 crores e-transactions of E-Courts Services From 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, which highlights the success and reach of e- Courts services to the common citizens. According to the e-Taal, the e-Courts Project is ranked first under the Mission Mode Projects for providing the highest number of e-transactions.

Cases Dealt Through Video Conferencing

A total number of 2,77,36,789 cases (High Courts - 78,69,708 and District Courts - 1,98,67,081) of cases dealt with virtual hearings on video conferencing using the digital infrastructure provided by the eCourts Project from the pandemic to 30 June 2023. This makes India a global leader in conducting cases through video conferencing. This was made possible due to the robust digital infrastructure created during Phase I and Phase II of the e-Courts Project.

E-Sewa Kendra in all Court Complexes of The Country

e-Sewa Kendras have been created in 26 High Courts and 819 in District Courts on a PAN India basis. E-Sewa Kendra serves as a One-

Stop Digital Center for the common litigant/ advocates for their e-Courts-related digital needs. It bridges the digital divide and ensures access to justice for all in the emerging digital legal system. Funds to the tune of approx. Rs.13.02/- Cr. was released to the High Courts for setting up e-Sewa Kendras. It enables litigants to obtain information concerning case status and to obtain copies of judgments and orders.

Rs. 419.89 Cr. Fine Collected Through Virtual Courts

Virtual Courts enable the public to get their traffic challans disposed of from the convenience of their home. It eliminates the presence of a litigant or a lawyer on court premises through online adjudication. As of 30 June 2023, 326,14,617 challans were received, and proceedings were completed in 2,91,50,039 challans. While 2,30,671 challans were contested, fines were paid in 39,16,405 challans. As of 30 June 2023, a total fine of Rs.419.89 Cr. was collected.

Virtual High Courts (Hybrid) in District of Odisha

The Chief Justice of India, Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud, virtually inaugurated 'Virtual High Courts' in 10 districts of Odisha. With this

inauguration, Odisha became the first State in the country to have Virtual High Courts in districts.

Delay Reasons

The e-Committee has issued the directions to the respective High Courts regarding the updation of records of undated cases, and cases shown pending in closed courts, to tag Police Station districts with NJDG districts, and to ensure the entry of delay reasons in all cases pending for more than two years, and to ensure that it is monitored on monthly basis by the Computer Committee.

E-Committee Website

The e-Committee website has been made live in 15 languages. Bengali is the latest language to be added.

E-Committee Newsletters

The e-Committee's digital newsletter is published and circulated to various stakeholders from July 2022 to June 2023 and is hosted on the e-Committee website:-

<https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/publication-type/newsletters/>

Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System ("ICJS")

Live electronic exchange of data between courts and police through ICJS has been implemented in 24 High Courts. Metadata of FIR and Charge sheet is electronically received.

E-Payments

Online payment of court fees, fines, penalties, and judicial deposits through an e-payment link-<https://pay.ecourts.gov.in> has been initiated. Citizens can now make payments online using this portal, eliminating the use of stamps, cheques, and cash. E-Payments facility is enabled at 20 High Courts and the Court Fee Act is amended to enable to receive the e-Payments in 23 High Courts.

E-Committee Awareness and Training Programmes from January 2022 to March 2023

e-Committee during the period January 2022 to March 2023 has conducted 267 training and awareness programmes covering nearly 215997 stakeholders including Advocates, Advocate Clerks, High Court Judges, District Judges, Judges of District Judiciary, Court Staff, Master Trainers among Advocates, Judges & staff, Technical Staff of High Court & Law students. A total of 333 trainings were conducted by e-Committee during the period May 2020 to March 2023 covering nearly 576405 stakeholders.

The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India conducted the first ever Digital Accessibility ICT training for Visually challenged Judicial Officers and Court staff of District & Taluk Courts on 17 & 18 April 2023 and 15 & 16 May 2023, at IIPA, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Dr Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, interacted with the participants from various parts of the country and heard their suggestions and feedback on the training. Making the digital infrastructure of the Indian judicial system more accessible to persons with disabilities is one of the core components of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.

Digital Accessibility Training For Visually Challenged Judicial Officers & Court Staff



Live Streaming of District Courts in Gujarat

The pilot implementation of live-streaming of proceedings of courts of all the principal district judges has been implemented in Gujarat.

Model Rules for E-Filing

The model rules on e-filing were framed and circulated to the High Courts. Till 30 June 2023, 21 High Courts have implemented the rules of e-filing in High Courts and District Courts.

Video Conferencing Hearings from Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir

Virtual Hearing through video conferencing was enabled at Ladakh at Jammu and Kashmir to enable the litigants and Advocates from the highest plateau in India to appear in virtual mode before the courts with ease.

Model Rules of Video Conferencing for Courts

As on 30 June 2023, 27 High Courts have implemented the video conferencing rules in High Courts and District Courts. Earlier, the model rules of video conferencing for courts were framed by the e-Committee and circulated to High Courts for their adoption.

7000 Crore Budget Outlay in the Budget for 2023-2024

The Finance Minister announced 7,000 Crores budget outlay for phase 3 of eCourts - Based on the proposal of eCommittee, while presenting the Budget for 2023-2024, the Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, has announced an outlay

of Rs. 7,000 Crores for launching Phase-3 of the E-Courts project.

Migration of District Court Websites on the S3waas Platform

The District Court websites are migrated to S3WaaS (Secure, Scalable, and Sugamya Website as a Service), which is a unified open-source website deployed at the National Cloud of NIC. It is also GIGW compliant and can be accessed via smartphones, Tablets, and Desktop PCs. As pilot testing, 54 district Court websites are hosted on the S3WaaS platform, and around 144 are in the pipeline.

Justis App 2.0 Rolled Out for Chief Justices and Judges of High Court

JustIS App 2.0 is loaded with the following key features: Auto- downloading documents, viewing for a single case or cause-list, Annotations, highlighting, and editing facilities using the open-source tool, Integration with JustIS mobile app, single sign-on to view important case marked through JustIS mobile app, Facilities to view pendency/disposal/brief-case.

Digitization SOP Released by E-committee

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for scanning, storage, retrieval, digitization, and preservation of legacy data of the judicial domain prepared by e-Committee with the experts from CDAC and NIC was released by the Hon'ble CJI in the Constitution day as Approximately 2,700 crore documents are proposed to be digitized in the next five years, including legacy records. This will also be the base for paperless and digital court projects to be implemented in the future.

The Handbook on Sensitization Module for the Judiciary On LGBTIQA+ Community

The handbook on sensitizing magistrates, judges, and judicial staff on sexual and gender diversity to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and practices against LGBTIQA+ was prepared by eCommittee and released by the Hon'ble CJI on the Constitution Day. The handbook covers the concepts of sex, gender, sexuality, and queer relationship, promoting the usage of correct terminology, identifying barriers faced by LGBTIQA+ in courtrooms, providing an overview of the jurisprudence on the rights of the LGBTIQA+

Neutral Citation Implementation Commenced

The e-Committee has circulated the Neutral citation implementation report for uniform implementation of neutral citation in the Indian Judiciary. Implementation teams at the National and State level have been formed. The Neutral Citations will ensure a uniform pattern of citing all decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court.

Social Justice Committee Report on Recommended Action for Marginalized Sections of The Society Released by E-committee

"Social Justice Committee Report on Recommended Action For Marginalized Sections of the Society" with recommendations on making the e-Courts services accessible to marginalized sections of the society was released by the Hon'ble CJI on the Constitution Day.

E-Filing 3.0 Services

e-Filing system is a complete end to end solution developed for online filing of complaints, written statements, replies and various applications related to cases. Both Civil and Criminal cases can be filed before any High Court or District Court of the country. It is designed in Bilingual (English and local language) to reach wider group covering advocates/litigants. Total count of e-Filing 3.0 as on 30 June 2023 is 4,44,577 (including 4,297 for High Court and 4,40,280 for District Court).

e-SCR

Judgments of the Supreme Court of India are available on this portal. Judgments in local languages are also available. In addition to Free text search and Related topic search, following parameter values can be provided for searching the judgments. Combination of parameters can be used to narrow down the search results.

- Judge Name
- Act
- Section
- Decision date: From Date, To Date
- eSCR - Citation Year/Vol

Current Status for e-SCR

36,030 eSCR judgments are available in English. The portal also hosts 11,393 Judgments in regional languages viz. 04 Assamese, 35 Bengali, 01 Garo, 106 Gujarati, 9751 Hindi, 24 Karnataka, 01 Khasi, 50 Malayalam, 80 Marathi, 04 Nepali, 51 Odia, 255 Punjabi, 995 Tamil, 33 Telugu, and 03 Urdu.

Judgment Search

eCommittee conducted the online eSCR Awareness Programme which was live-streamed and has a viewership reach of 40K

<https://www.youtube.com/live/zWfvlxkwxRI?feature=shared>.

A similar eSCR Awareness program in regional Languages was also conducted through the respective High Courts and has a total reach of 56012 stakeholders. A warehouse of judgments is available on 'Judgments and Orders' web portal, which is available 24x7 to the stakeholders to search judgments free based on the requirements. 1,16,52,665 (>11.6 M) judgments from across 25 high courts are currently available on the portal. The portal is developed using open source tools -Elasticsearch and FS Crawler. Most important feature of this portal is that it has a free text search engine, which searches judgments based on given keyword in the search box provided. Three conditional operators are provided for search judgements with text.

- Phrases - Specific combination of words as it is
- Any words - Any word from given list of words
- All words - All words from given list of words

Judgments can be searched on the various parameters viz. Bench, Case Type, Case Number, Petitioner/ Respondent Name, Disposal Year, Judge Name, Act,

Section, Decision: From Date, To Date. Combination of parameters can also be used to narrow down the search results. Search within search are also available under the parameters such as Court / Bench, Judges, Disposal Year / Citation Year.

India-UK Dialogue on Court Administration Reform & Digitization

On 3 March 2023, the India-UK Dialogue on Court Administration Reform & Digitization was held with the primary objective of promoting collaboration and cooperation between India and the U.K. in transforming and modernising their court systems. Justice Cheema Grubb- Judge of King's Bench Division, High Court, Chair of International Training Committee, Mathew Gaunt- Head of International, Judicial Office of England and Wales from U.K. Judiciary, Dr Farrar-Second Permanent Secretary, Kaminika Raichura- Senior Policy Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Gemma Hewson- SRO, HMCTS Reform Programme (Virtual). Shri SKG Rahate, Secretary for Justice from the Ministry of Law and Justice, made the opening remarks, and Shri. R.C. Chavan, Vice Chairperson of the e-Committee, addressed the delegation on the eCourts project and the role of the e-Committee. Shri. Pravash Prashun Pandey, Joint Secretary/ e-Courts, and Ms. R Arulmozhiselvi Member (HR) eCommittee made a presentation on the eCourts Mission Mode Project.

E-Committee, Supreme Court of India Bags Three Prestigious National Awards During The Year 2021-2022 for its Citizen Centric Services

- (i) National Award for e-Governance for Excellence in Providing Citizen-Centric Service 2021-2022 (Gold Award) to Judgment & Orders Search Portal



- (ii) 2021 National Gold Award for Excellence in Government Process Re-Engineering for Digital Transformation

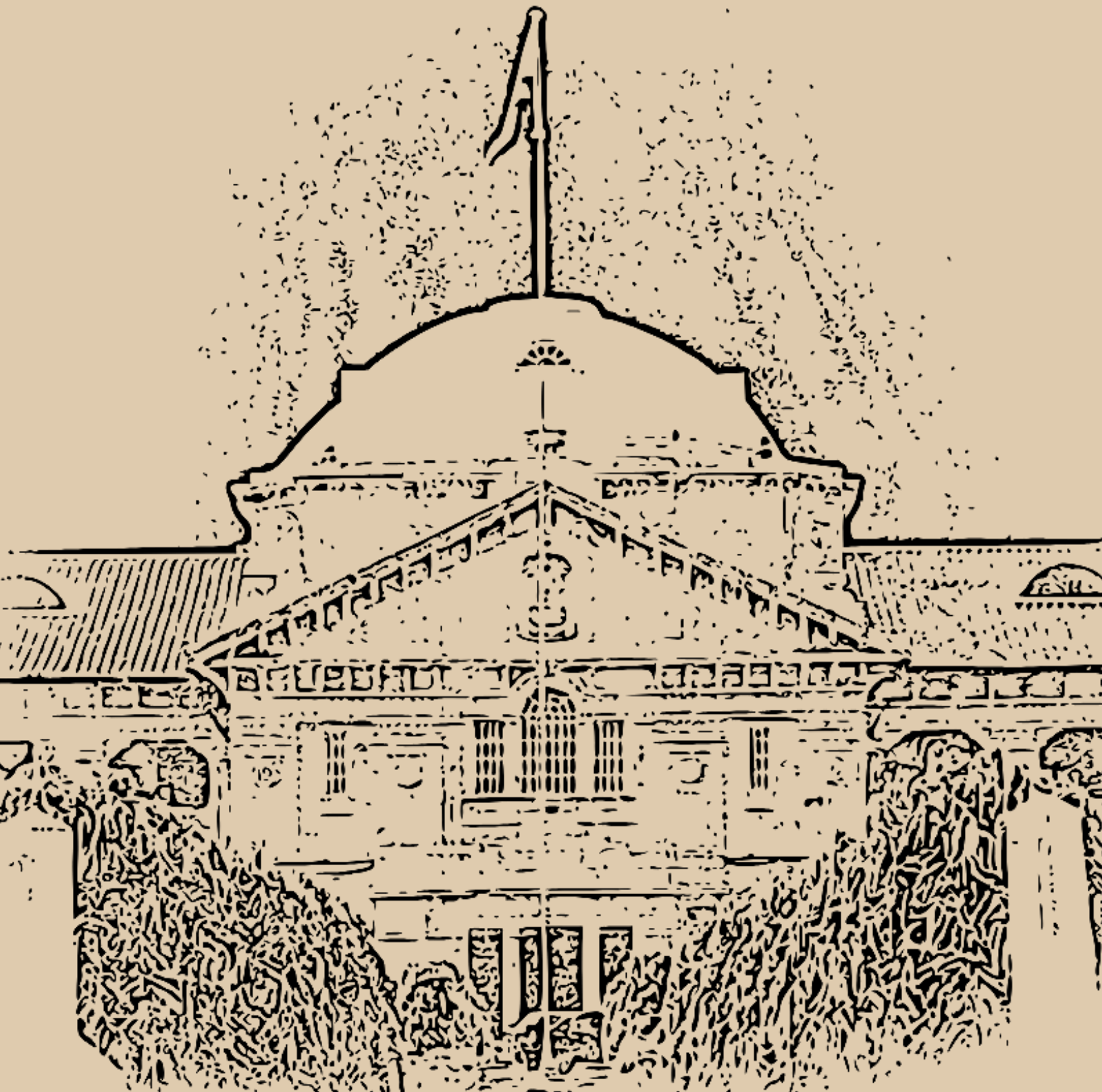


- (iii) National Award for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) Performance as Sarvshrestha Sugamya Yatayat Ke Sadhan/ Soochnaevam Sanchar Prodyogiki (ICT)- 2021.



1

High Court of Judicature at **ALLAHABAD**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamsbery
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd Faiz Alam Khan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Renu Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain	

*As on 01.11.2022



Brief Introduction

The High Court in Allahabad was born on 18 June 1866 under the Royal Charter of the then Queen of the United Kingdom (Queen Victoria), i.e. The Letters Patent of 17 March 1866 for the North Western Province replacing the old "Sudder Diwani Adalat" of Agra, which came to an end on 13 June 1866. For three years, during 1866 to 1869 the new High Court thus formed, continued to function at Agra and it was not before the autumn of 1869 when the Chief Justice of the High Court first sat at Allahabad. The area of North Western Province and the area of Oudh were named as United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the year 1902. The province was named "United Province" in 1937. In this background, two Courts i.e. the High Court in Allahabad for North Western Province and the Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow, were functional simultaneously, exercising the powers of the High Courts over their respective territories (as before). The High Court acquired its present status under the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation Order) 1948 enforced w.e.f. 19 July 1948. The Amalgamation Order 1948 in Article 3 provides, that upon amalgamation, the High Court at Allahabad and the Chief Court at Oudh shall constitute one High Court by the name, The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

The foundation stone of the present building of the High Court at Prayagraj was laid in 1911. The construction of the building was completed in 1916. On 27 November 1916 the court was shifted to the present building. The Court also has a permanent seat at Lucknow, the administrative capital of the State. A new High Court building has been constructed at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow on 40 acres land. It has 57 Court Rooms and is equipped with all modern facilities. A museum was established on a permanent basis, during the High Court's Centenary celebrations held in 1966, making it the first High Court to have its own museum. A separate building for digitization of records, known as the Center for Information Technology was started on 12 March 2016 and stands out as one of the most impressive and modern state-of-the-art Information Technology Center building in the country.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

Cell for Destruction of Digitized Records Section has been created for destruction of disposed files provided by the Digitization Center after they have been digitized, verified and authenticated by authorized signatory. Digitization of decided cases in this High Court of Judicature at Allahabad commenced in February 2016. Verification/ scanning of Fresh cases has been commenced since June 2023. At Lucknow, 14,74,112 disposed files have been digitized. Digitization of fresh files has been initiated since 7 August 2023.

Total 04 National Lok Adalats were organized by U.P. State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) in which 2,56,12,834 cases were disposed off. Special Jail Lok Adalats were organized and total 4,743 cases were disposed off. Special Lok Adalats for Arbitration Cases; Criminal Compoundable/ Petty Offence Cases; cases under section 138 NI Act; MACP Cases; Bank Recovery Cases at Pre-litigation Stage and matrimonial disputes at Pre-litigation Stage were also organized. Digitization of Pre-Litigation Cases of Bank Recovery was initiated and total 1,08,641 cases were digitized in 05 Districts on pilot project basis. A new



initiative namely “Samvaad se Samadhan”, has been launched by UPSLSA as model project in district Moradabad to provide free and competent legal aid to certain categories of Under trial prisoners. UPSLSA also organized Stress Management and Suicide Prevention Counselling Programme in Jails of District Ayodhya, Varanasi, Gorakhpur & Lucknow. In coordination with Satyamev Jayate Trust and Central Jail Agra, Psychological Counseling Centre has been established for prisoners suffering from behavioural abnormalities, at central jail Agra. The UPSLSA with the help of NGO and Social Welfare Association, managed and arranged fine and deposited the same and thus facilitated the release of convicts who could not be released even after completion

of their sentence, due to non deposition of the fine. So far, 58 such convicts have been released from different jails in U.P. UPSLSA conducted 40 hrs. Mediation Training for 72 Mediators of Allahabad High Court Mediation and Conciliation Committee; 107 Judges of District Courts and, 213 Advocates of District Courts. Front Office of UPSLSA has been established and inaugurated at the High Court premises, at Allahabad, on 2 May 2023, to provide free legal aid & advice to needy persons and weaker sections of the society.

Two Days Conference on “Sensitization of District Court Judges on Gender Justice and Differently Abled Victims/Survivors of Sexual Abuse” was organized by the Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI) on 23 & 24 July 2022. State Level Conference on Effective Implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 was organised at JTRI on 19 November 2022. State Level Conference on the Status and functioning of Statutory bodies under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and way forward with special focus on children in need of care and protection was organised on 25 March 2023 at JTRI. One Day Sensitization Programme on “Speedy Disposal of Bail & Anticipatory Bail” for all the District Judges of Uttar Pradesh and 104 Additional District Judges of Uttar Pradesh was organised on 15 May 2023 at JTRI.

Technological Accomplishments

2,509 Video Conferencing Units have been installed in the Courts under eCourts project in the State. 142 Video Conferencing units have been installed in jails under eCourts project across the State. During the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, total 14,55,957 Cases were heard through Video Conferencing using JITSI software and through Studio based desktop by all the District Courts. “District



Front view of the High Court



Infrastructure Portal” has been developed for all the District Courts for monitoring and entry of infrastructural developments report. The portal features the basic amenity to display real-time updates and comprehensive status reports. The portal enhances transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency within the judicial system, by providing a user-friendly interface and a wealth of valuable information. The e-Filing version 3.0 system has been enabled for all the 74 District Courts and 17 Commercial Courts of 13 District of Uttar Pradesh. It is designed in Bilingual (English and local language) to reach wider group covering advocates/litigants. Till date total 581 Cases have been filled through e-Filing portal. Updated JustIS Mobile App version 2.0 was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 26 November 2022 for the Judicial Officers of District Courts. The

App available for Android and iOS platform, developed by e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, has been installed in mobile of more than 2,300 Judicial Officers of the State.

To overcome the shortage of stenographers in the District Judiciary the alternative technological tool – Dragon Software and Windows 11 pro has been provided to the Judicial Officers in writing judgments. Virtual Court Traffic is functional through e-mode for disposal of Traffic eChallans for the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh. Till date 5,27,687 eChallans have been disposed/ paid. Total Amount Collected for disposed/ paid eChallans is 31,19,04,826. In all 74 District Courts of Uttar Pradesh eSewaKendras are functional with available resources. ICJS – Inter Operable Criminal Justice System is in place in all District Courts of Uttar Pradesh. NSTEP – National



Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court

Service for Tracking Electronic Process for Civil Matters is also functional.

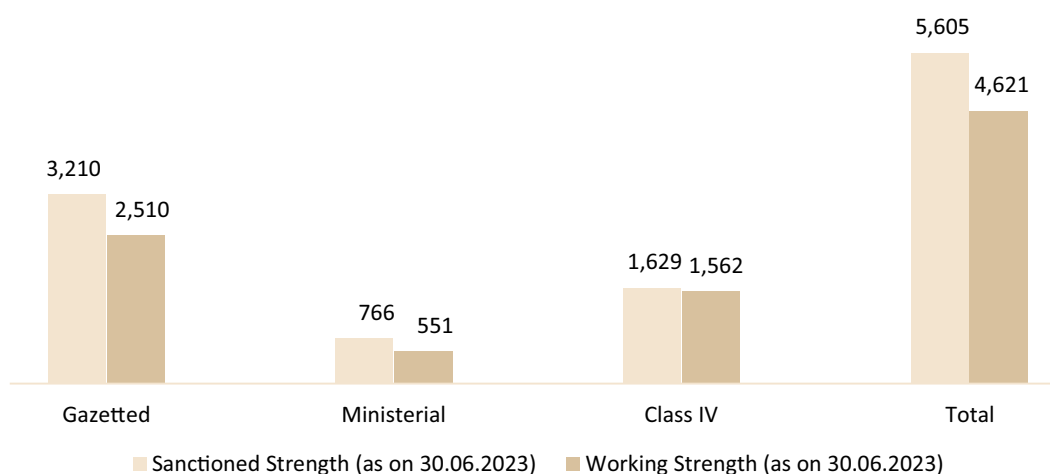
Information Kiosks (15 nos.) have been purchased for installation at conspicuous places within the premises of High Court at Allahabad and Lucknow Bench for easy access of information to Lawyers/ litigants. Work for setting up a new state of the Art LAN/Networking Infrastructure at Allahabad is in process. Digital display system has been made operational in the old Court Building at Allahabad. Neutral Citation system has been implemented in the judgment/ order system at both Allahabad and Lucknow. To enhance the reach of Wi-Fi facility to Lawyers/ litigants, bandwidth support has been increased. Integration of Allahabad High Court and its Bench at Lucknow on the [https:// pay-courts.gov.in](https://pay-courts.gov.in) portal for payment of eCourt fee has been done.



Illuminated view of the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-24
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	12,90,25,36,105	10,76,04,44,376	10,36,14,52,000
SNA	-	2,76,00,63,000	-
Total	12,90,25,36,105	13,52,05,07,376	10,36,14,52,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	160
Working Strength of Judges	98

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	91
Highest	103

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	4,17,305
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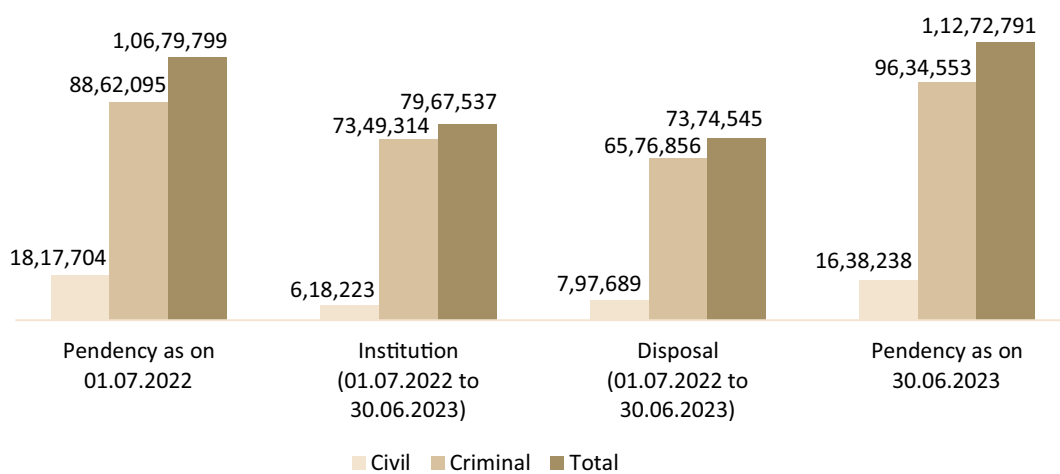
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,75,359	1,18,772	1,26,869	3,67,262
Company Matters	146	1	23	124
Contempt(Civil)	28,667	13,085	17,321	24,431
Review (Civil)	699	954	618	1,035
Matrimonial Matters	3,945	1,461	698	4,708
Arbitration Matters	591	1,860	321	2,130
Civil Revisions	3,515	557	1,040	3,032
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,312	617	613	4,316
Civil Appeals	4,825	510	343	4,992
Land Acquisition Matters	5,811	876	1,004	5,683
MACT Matters	57,768	2,916	3,556	57,128
Civil Suits (Original Side)	368	94	79	383
Other than above	79,472	6,456	9,374	76,554
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	24,996	34,668	32,965	26,699
Criminal Revisions	44,395	8,647	6,049	46,993
Bail Applications	42,275	95,895	1,09,709	28,461
Criminal Appeals	2,06,868	18,803	11,479	2,14,192
Death Sentence Reference	76	22	13	85
Contempt (Criminal)	76	28	15	89
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,58,010	64,453	51,824	1,70,639
Other than above	10	15	7	18

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength
3,694



Working Strength
2,484



Vacancy
1,210

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
3,86,949	17,72,433	21,59,382

2

High Court of **ANDHRA PRADESH**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Andhra Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.V. Sessa Sai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subba Reddy Satti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. Durga Prasad Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Cheemalapati
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guhanathan Narendar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice V. Sujatha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ch. Manavendranath Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.V. Ravindra Babu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Nath Tilhari	Hon'ble Dr. Justice V.R.K. Krupa Sagar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Raghunandan Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syamsunder Bandaru
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Jayasurya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Srinivas Vutukuru
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Krishna Mohan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.V.L.N. Chakravarthi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Suresh Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Mallikarjuna Rao
Hon'ble Dr. Justice K. Manmadha Rao	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice P. Venkata Jyothirmai
Hon'ble Ms. Justice B.S. Bhanumathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Krishna Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Sreenivasa Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harinath. N
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Ramakrishna Prasad	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Kiranmayee Mandava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Venkateswarlu	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sumathi Jagadam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlada Rajasekhar Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Vijay

*As on 01.11.2022



Brief Introduction

As per the Order dated 26 December 2018 of the Government of India, the Common High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated and a new High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh was established which started functioning from 1 January 2019. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh is located at Nelapadu in Amaravati, Guntur District.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

There were number of construction/additions to the Court Complex like new buildings, court rooms, lawyers' chambers, etc. The Andhra

Pradesh Judicial Academy was inaugurated on 30 December 2022 by Sri. Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud, Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, in the presence of all the Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The High Court issued



Lateral view of the High Court Building

Notifications for filling up various posts such as Court Master, Personal Secretary to the Hon'ble Judges and Registrars, by way of Limited Recruitment. Notifications were also issued for recruitment of District Judges (Entry level) and Civil Judges (Junior Division). All Legal Services Institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh conducted National Lok Adalats and Special Lok Adalats on Specific subjects on specified dates. During the year, a total number of 8,40,799 cases were settled (7,67,409 pending cases and 73,390 pre-litigation cases were settled) and a sum of Rs. 1,045.01 crores of amount was settled through Lok Adalat. The Legal Services Institutions implemented A.P. Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015 and

also NALSA Victim Compensation Scheme and provided compensation to the victims U/s. 357A CrPC, as per schedule given in the scheme. During this period, 92 victims were provided compensation and a total sum of Rs. 2,40,36,000 paid to the victims. As per Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, all the Legal Services Institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh are providing legal advice, free Legal Aid to the poor and downtrodden persons in Civil and Criminal Cases. During the period, 8,933 persons were provided with Legal Aid. APSLSA conducted two days training programme, as Capacity Building to the newly selected Legal Aid Defense Counsel on 28 and 29 January 2023. During the period,



a total number of 13,588 Legal Awareness programmes were conducted by all the Legal Services Institutions. There were also special programmes such as Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav; Sensitization programmes for Transgenders and Marginalized Communities; for Sex Workers; and on Kesavananda Bharati Case. The District Legal Services Authorities conducted Under Trial Review Committee meetings once in three months to review the cases of Under trial prisoners (UTPs) and recommend the cases of eligible UTPs to the concerned Courts for relaxation of bail conditions. The Legal Services Institutions conducted Panel Lawyers training programmes to selected panel lawyers in the respective districts. The Master trainers enlightened the panel lawyers about various enactments, as per the module fixed by the NALSA. Mediation Centers are established in all 13 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The matters were referred by

the Courts to Mediation Centers for Mediation as per Section 89 of C.P.C. A total number of 200 trained mediators conducted Mediation and during this period 471 cases were settled through Mediation. Permanent Lok Adalat for Public Utility Services are established in all the 13 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh and they are functioning for settlement of cases relating to Public Utility Services. During the period, 657 cases pertaining to various public utility services were settled through Permanent Lok Adalat for Public Utility Services (PLAPUS).

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court has restructured the Display Board adding the additional features, such as, Name of the Hon'ble Bench (Coram), the Case Number, and the Names of the both side Counsels. In addition to the above, the Hyperlink of respective Court Hall Cause list



Front view of The High Court Building

has been provided in the Display Board to view the entire Cause list of that Court for better assessment of the next case Counsels. The High Court has commenced receiving of cases through e-filing 1.0 of the Hon'ble eCommittee where the Government is filing those cases (pending and fresh cases) with effect from 1 January 2022. The Ubuntu-cum-CIS Master Trainers, District System Administrators have successfully conducted online training on eSCR provided by Supreme Court of India. The High Court has been maintaining eSCR link in the official Website of the High Court. The High Court implemented Neutral Citation for giving citation number to all the cases stored in the CIS database. A dash board is created on the official Website of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The High Court's virtual Justice Clock has been redesigned by increasing the display timings of the contents. The user interface is changed by giving colour coding for easy identification



Lateral view of the Annexe Building of the High Court

of stakeholders. The High Court has provided Laptops and Printers to the recently recruited Judicial Officers on par with other Judicial Officers from the State budget for attending official work. The High Court has also provided Laptops to all the Court Masters/Personal Secretaries. The High Court has renewed Digital Signature Tokens provided to all the Judicial Officers working in the District Judiciary in the State of Andhra Pradesh for appending Digital Signatures on both Administrative and Judicial documents. The High Court also purchased and provided Digital Signature Tokens to the newly recruited Judicial Officers. The High Court has taken steps to implement ICJS and NSTEP in the District Judiciary. The High Court has also provided training to all the Field Assistants and Process Servers utilizing the services of District System Administrators, System Officers and System Assistants. The High Court provided new servers (three types i.e., Rack Servers, Pedestal Servers and Entry Level Servers) for all the Court Complexes in the District Judiciary. The High

Court also renewed licensed BlueJeans Video Conferencing software for the use of High Court and for the District Judiciary. The High Court procured and installed Live Streaming equipment in the Court Hall No.1. The High Court purchased 50 numbers of 55 inches Browser based Display Boards for displaying the case hearing information system to the Advocates and stakeholders. The High Court has recruited one IT Consultant/Advisor and Senior Software Programmer for effective implementation of eCommittee Projects covered under Phase III and is taking steps for procurement of two numbers of 60 TB Storage Area Network (SAN) for storing huge data i.e., digitized documents of judicial and administrative wings, Live Streaming files and eFiling documents locally and at Data Centre. The High Court redesigned the Home Page of the official Website with new user interface and migrated to its new domain i.e., "aphc.gov.in" and also migrated to new VMs provided to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at NIC Data Centre, Hyderabad. The High Court



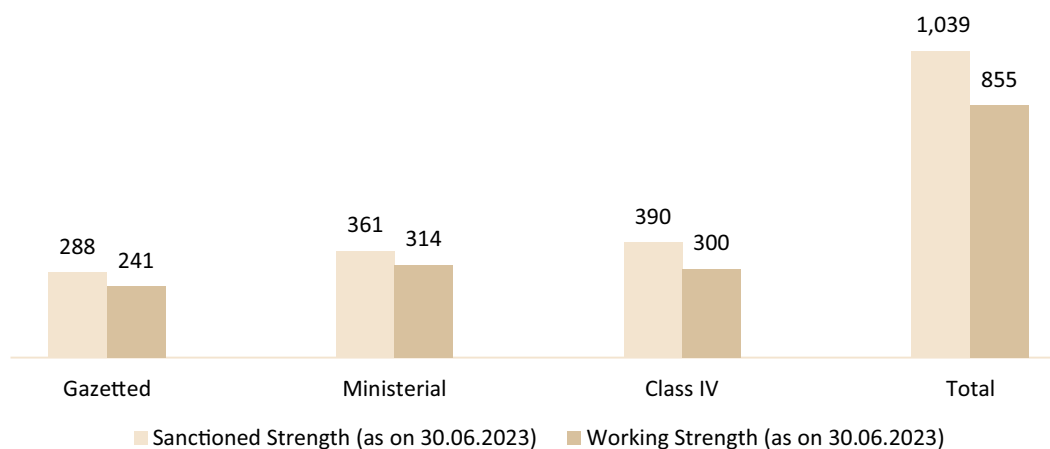
Front view of the Annexe Building of the High Court

developed Online CD Application Software to provide certified documents to the Advocates and parties-in-person with Online application fee and document charges option. The certified documents are being provided by affixing the electronic signature. The High Court developed File Information Movement System (FIMS) with QR Code for internal movement of the judicial records from one section to another section by scanning the QR Code right from institution of the case till the destruction of the records. The location of the record with user details can be tracked through the said Application. The High Court developed Android Mobile Application for the use of stakeholders to access important information relating to the High Court. The application is available in Google Play Store. The High Court has been developing Mobile Application on iOS Platform and it will be placed in App Store very soon. The High Court developed Online RTI Portal for filing RTI applications and appeals through online and to share the information in PDF

format through online. The High Court is taking steps to host it on the official Website of High Court. The High Court completed the Security Audit of all the applications including static Website of the High Court hosted on the NIC Data Centre, Hyderabad. The Security Audit of internal applications hosted on the local servers of the High Court is under process. The High Court enhanced the internet connection of BSNL from 512 Mbps (ILL) speed to 1 Gbps speed. The official Websites of six District Courts were migrated to S3WaaS platform and the migration of the remaining seven District Courts Websites are under process. The High Court has been taking steps for translation of Judgments/Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court of Andhra Pradesh from English to Telugu language by using AI Tools. The High Court is providing iMAC Desktop Computer, MAC Book Air and Apple iPad with accessories along with internet connectivity to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Plan	52,00,02,000	77,00,01,000	50,07,58,000
Non-Plan	79,65,88,000	81,71,13,000	1,08,31,15,000
Total	1,31,65,90,000	1,58,71,14,000	1,58,38,73,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	37
Working Strength of Judges	28

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	24
Highest	32

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	46,137
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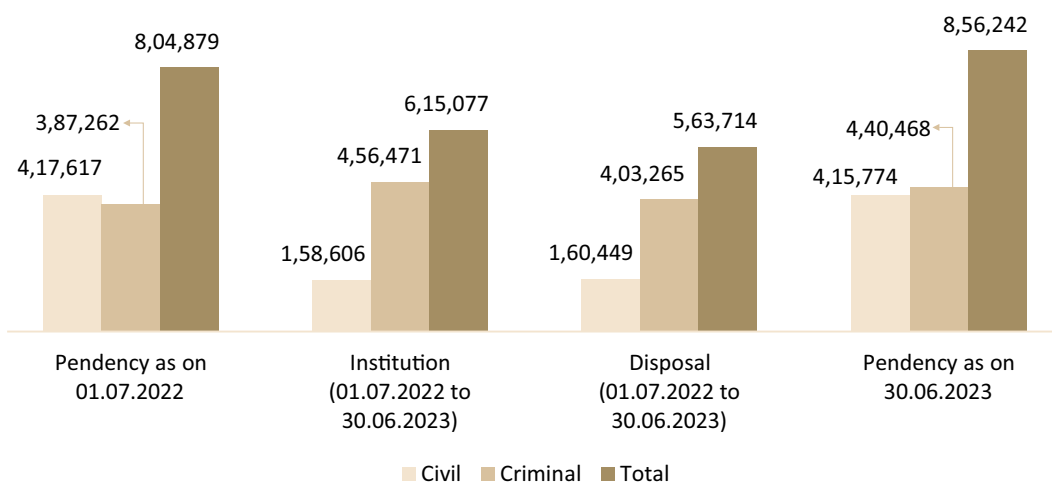
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

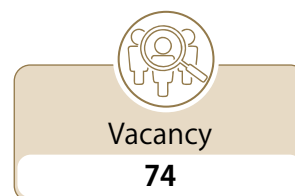
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,27,671	40,464	36,451	1,31,684
Company Matters	34	37	11	60
Contempt (Civil)	8,397	8,673	3,234	13,836
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,580	139	74	1,645
Arbitration Matters	88	64	60	92
Civil Revisions	11,243	3,285	3,145	11,383
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,173	60	94	1,139
Civil Appeals	32,933	2,863	2,025	33,771
Land Acquisition matters	2,452	38	130	2,360
MACT Matters	16,215	666	900	15,981
Civil Suits (Original Side)	9	0	0	9
Other than above	546	415	504	457
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	10,845	1,313	614	11,544
Bail Applications	143	3,554	3,479	218
Criminal Appeals	8,162	881	331	8,712
Death Sentence Reference	5	2	1	6
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	14,596	6,896	4,588	16,904

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023

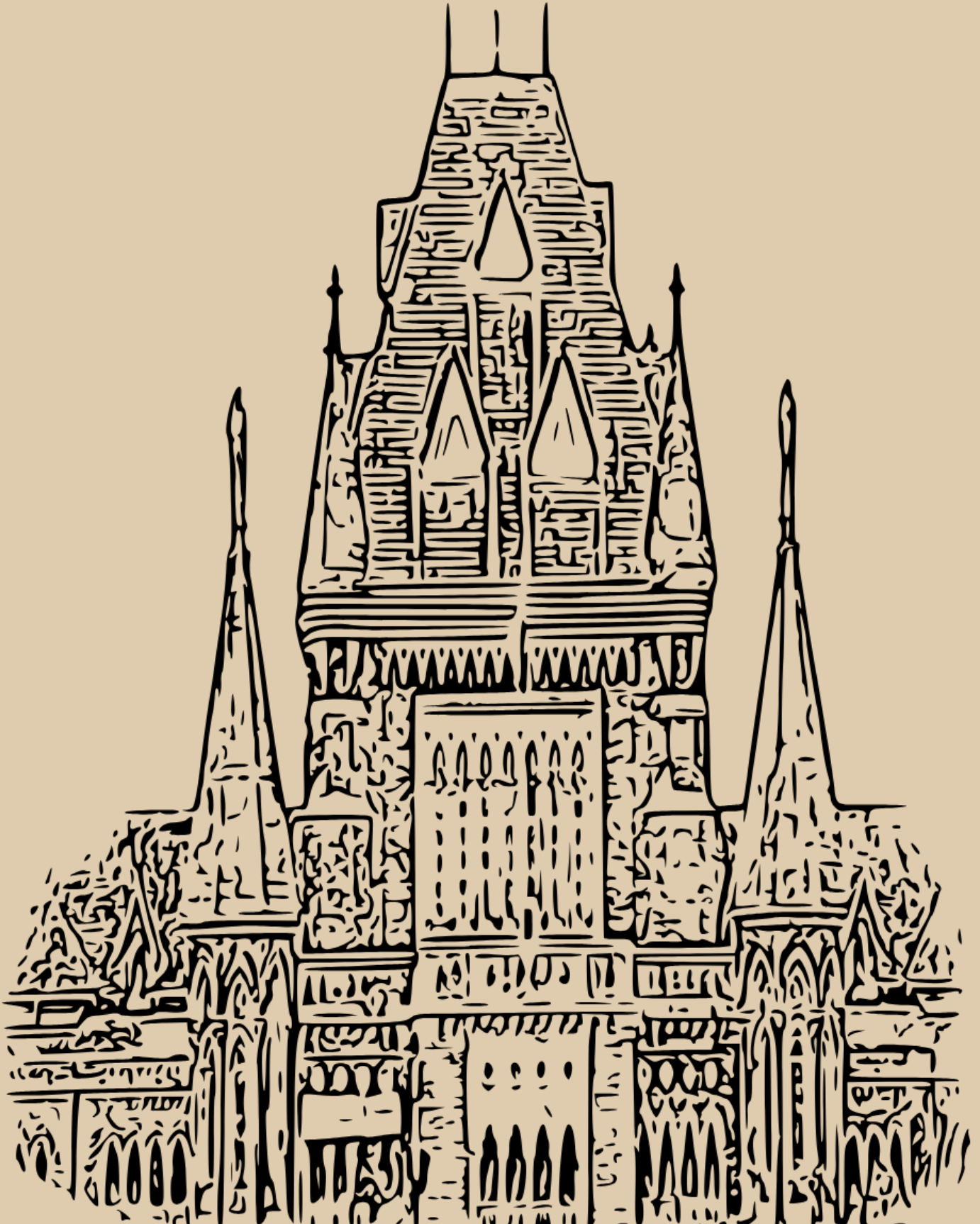


Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
9,298	1,446	10,744

3

High Court of **BOMBAY**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Bombay*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Jamdar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. G. Mehare
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. R. Shriram	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. A. Sanap
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Patel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivkumar Dige
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. Chandurkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil L. Pansare
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Revati Mohite-Dere	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandipkumar C. More
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. S. Sonak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Ahuja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. V. Ghuge	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Urmila Joshi-Phalke
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. Gadkari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bharat P. Deshpande
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin W. Sambre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kishore C. Sant
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Kulkarni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Valmiki SA Menezes
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. P. Colabawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Rashmi Khata
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Anuja Prabhudessai	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sharmila U. Deshmukh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. D. Naik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun R. Pedneker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. S. Karnik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep V. Marne
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Bharati Dangre	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gauri Godse
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarang V. Kotwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh S. Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. I. Chagla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arif S. Doctor
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Pitale	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay A. Deshmukh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mangesh S. Patil	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y. G. Khobragade
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prithviraj K. Chavan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. W. Chandwani
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice V. V. Kankanwadi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay S. Waghwase
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Modak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. M. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. J. Jamadar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vrushali V. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. G. Joshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. G. Chapalgaonkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. G. Avachat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. M. Sathaye
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G. Gharote	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Neela Kedar Gokhale
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. B. Suryawanshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailesh P. Brahme
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. Kilor	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Firdosh P. Pooniwalla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milind N. Jadhav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Shantilal Jain
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M. S. Jawalkar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manjusha Ajay Deshpande
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. R. Borkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay J. Mantri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhav J. Jamdar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shyam C. Chandak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Borkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj P. Dhote
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. N. Laddha	

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The Bombay High Court is one of the three High Courts in India which was established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The High Court has original, civil, and criminal appellate jurisdiction over States of Maharashtra and Goa and Union Territories of Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It has its Principal Seat at Bombay and Benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad. For Goa jurisdiction, it has seat at Porvorim (Goa). The present building of Bombay High Court was designed by a British Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Fuller of the Royal Engineers. The structure is an ensemble of a Gothic revival architecture dating back to the early English style. To the west of the central tower, there are two octagonal towers and statues of 'Justice' and 'Mercy' on the top of this building which serve as a source of inspiration to law abiding citizens. The Bombay High Court building is protected and is listed as a Grade II-A heritage building under the Heritage Regulations enacted by the Government of Maharashtra in 1995.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

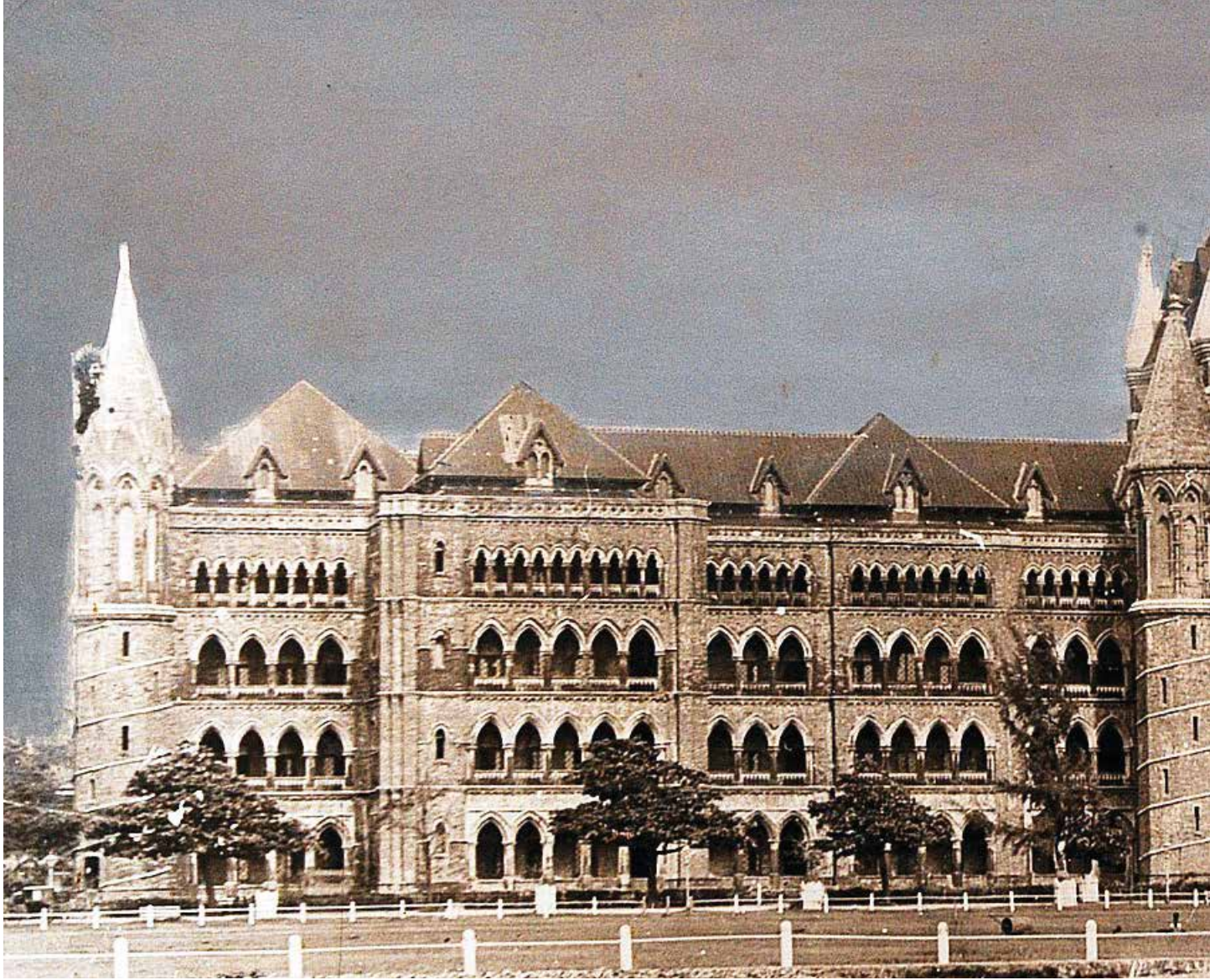
Maharashtra Judicial Academy conducted 67 (physical) training programmes with approx. 40,000 participants and 21 Online Trainings/ Workshops/ Sessions on various subjects with about 1,600 Participants for newly recruited/ Existing Judicial Officers, Law Students, Staff Members, IAS Probationary Officers, Social Work Members, Advocates (Mediation), UBUNTU Master Trainers. Judicial Officers Training Institute (JOTI), Nagpur, Maharashtra conducted 09 training programmes for Assistant/Additional Public Prosecutors and District Government Pleaders. State Court Management System Committee (SCMSC) of the Bombay High Court prepared the Action Plans for the years, 2022 to 2023 and circulated the same to Courts of District Judiciary for speedy disposal of old cases i.e. 5-10 years old, 10-20 years old, 20-40 years old and 40 years above old cases, within time stipulated. Steps were taken for providing broadband with wi-fi facility to Judicial Officers in their chambers. Proposal for obtaining alternate plot for land for construction of a new complex building for Bombay High Court at Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai is under process. Setting up Scanning and Digitization Centre and Integrated Security

Project for Bombay High Court is under process. New official residences are being constructed for the use of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

The Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority (MSLSA) organizes various Lok Adalats with the support of High Court Legal Services Committees, Sub-Committees, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees in the entire State at regular intervals. During the Financial Year 2022-2023, there were 5,884 Lok Adalat Benches in which 41,34,393 cases were settled, and during April to June 2023, there were additional 1,191 Lok Adalat Benches in which further 4,10,936 cases were settled. MSLSA organized 21215 Legal Literacy Camps at remote places across the State during the period April 2022 to July 2023. MSLSA has started the Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) throughout the State.

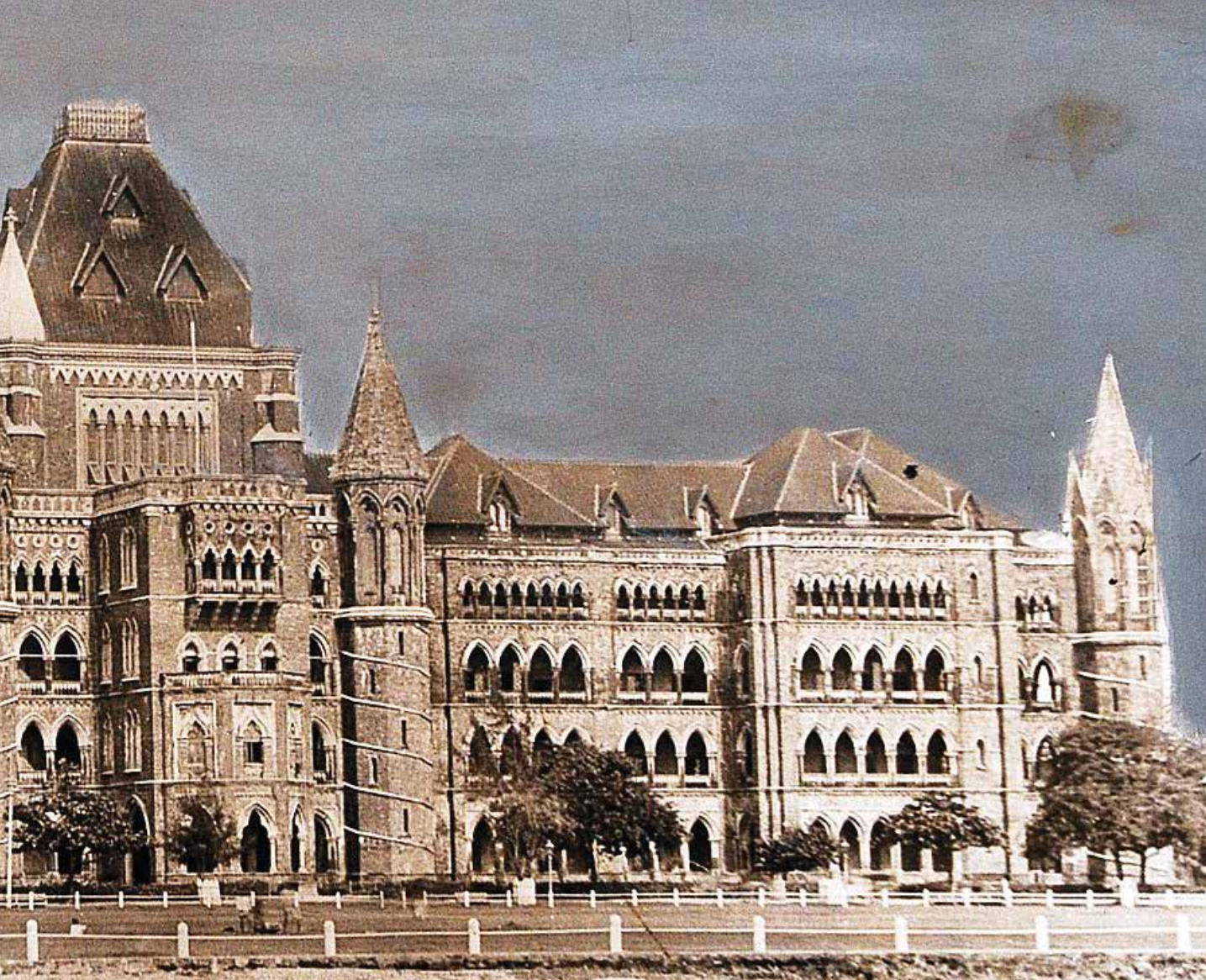
Technological Accomplishments

Steps were taken for electronic case display boards for each courtroom. The Bombay High Court has developed an online certified copy module. Advocates/litigants can apply for



Copy of order/judgment/memo etc. in any case of any establishment of Maharashtra and High Court of Bombay through this online module. Department user of respective Court establishment or Bombay High Court and its benches can view overall application status at a glance from Dashboard available in their respective Login. Department user can approve / disapprove / view the individual CC applications and can communicate the total incurred cost to be paid by applicant, if the application is approved by department. The e-Copying module has the facility to provide digitised certified/authenticated copy. Similarly, there are two options for delivery of certified hard copies, one at the counter of the Court

and second through speed post. The High Court of Bombay has executed an agreement with the Department of Post, Government of India, whereby postal charges are automatically calculated. The amount of copying and postal charges can be paid online through the eCopying Portal by a single transaction, and thereafter postal charges are transmitted to the Postal account periodically. Information of all police stations is fetched online through CIS (Case Information System). Copies of FIR can be viewed online by fetching the same through CIS. Fetched data, reduces the work of data entry of persons in the filing or registration section of the Court Establishment. Information of FIR Number, charge sheet number is automatically fetched in



Principal Seat of the High Court



Aurangabad Bench of the High Court

CIS while registering Charge Sheet. Name of the Act and sections of the offences alleged under Central Laws are correctly fetched in CIS. The information about witnesses, addresses and State Laws is fetched in vernacular.

42 eSeva Kendras have been established at the District Head Quarter in the State of Maharashtra, Goa and U.T. Similarly, eSeva Kendras have been established at Bombay High Court Bench at Aurangabad and Nagpur. The rules for the Video Conferencing and E-filing have been approved and notified in the Gazette by the High Court of Bombay. Legacy data forms 5,40,000 judgments of Appellate Side and 3,16,000 judgments of Original side. The



Nagpur Bench of the High Court



Aerial view of the Seat of the Bombay High Court at Goa

entire legacy data is ready with Neutral Citation and QR Code. Module for applying Neutral Citation to upcoming judgments with QR Code and Digital signature is rolled out. A separate section is created for the citizens to make them aware of important judgments delivered by the High Court in Marathi language.

For calling digitized record from the earlier courts, a system is designed wherein HC staff can send requisition for calling record either entering HC Case Number or DC Case Number. DC staff can also suo motu upload record by selecting DC Case Number. 11 DC Courts website are migrated to S3WaaS Platform. ePraeipce module has been prepared which allows the advocate to request for early date of hearing along with certain set of reasons. The master data base of the State, Districts, Talukas, Villages and data relating urban and rural local

bodies has been updated with demographic codes assigned by Census 2011 as well as Local Government Directory. The Codes are mapped with codes used in NJDG and old CIS Codes. The High Court of Bombay has developed facility to generate GIS based 'Choropleth' Maps. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is repository of all kinds of statistical data relating to institution, pendency and Disposal of cases in District and Taluka Courts in Maharashtra. The facility uses this data and generates maps which facilitates the user to quickly notice trends and indicates exceptions pictographically on the map. These maps also help to have a comparative view of pendency / disposal/ institution among Districts/Talukas or Court Establishments. Codification of major institutional litigants has been done which provides scope to explore opportunities of data analysis for early disposal and expediting time consuming processes.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	4,86,31,16,300	6,16,39,59,000	5,70,71,47,000
Total	4,86,31,16,300	6,16,39,59,000	5,70,71,47,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	94
Working Strength of Judges	66

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	55
Highest	66

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,10,482
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

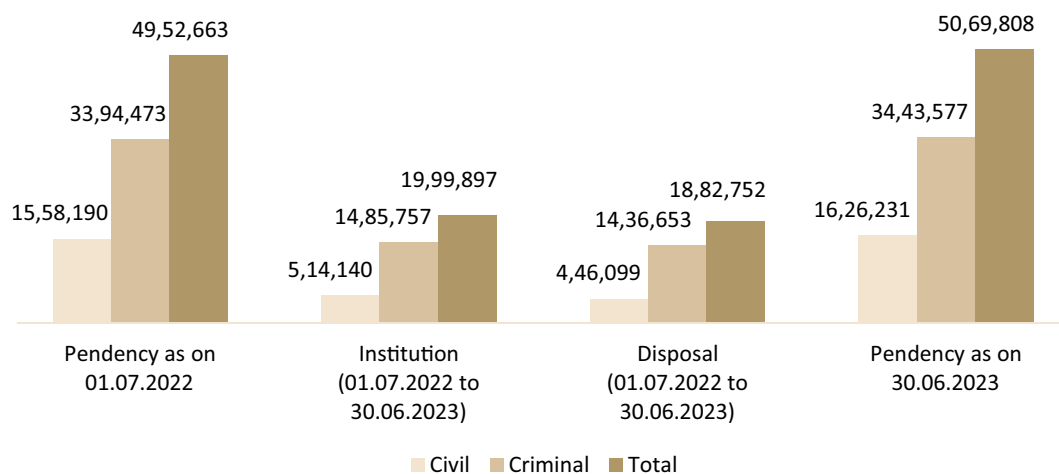
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,31,484	44,998	34,955	1,41,527
Company Matters	901	53	86	868
Contempt (Civil)	7,344	2,260	1,353	8,251
Review (Civil)	116	83	82	117
Matrimonial Matters	1,706	269	228	1,747
Arbitration Matters	2,698	2,085	1,879	2,904
Civil Revisions	4,107	1,095	787	4,415
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	16,529	1,008	869	16,668
Civil Appeals	57,557	5,340	5,127	57,770
Land Acquisition Matters	34,596	5,706	2,039	38,263
MACT Matters	14,504	1,568	1,666	14,406
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5,869	611	269	6,211
Other than above	--	--	--	--
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	28,492	7,745	8,111	28,126
Criminal Revisions	7,048	1,103	886	7,265
Bail Applications	6,562	14,045	14,668	5,939
Criminal Appeals	27,958	3,267	1,895	29,330
Death Sentence Reference	12	5	1	16
Contempt (Criminal)	61	7	2	66
Misc. Criminal Applications	--	--	--	--
Other than above	--	--	--	--

(NOTE: Land Acquisition & MACT Matters are also included in Writ Petitions & Civil Appeals.)

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength
2,442



Working Strength
2,400



Vacancy
42

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
1,30,262	2,45,623	3,75,885

4

CALCUTTA High Court



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of of The Calcutta High Court*

The Hon'ble Justice T.S. Sivagnanam, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indra Prasanna Mukerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saugata Bhattacharyya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitta Ranjan Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kausik Chanda
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Tandon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Roy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumen Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sugato Majumdar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joymalya Bagchi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bivas Pattanayak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tapabrata Chakraborty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arijit Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhas Ranjan De
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debangsu Basak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice V.M. Velumani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gaurang Kanth
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajasekhar Mantha	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ananya Bandyopadhyay
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rai Chattopadhyay
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhendu Samanta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shampa Dutt (Paul)
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajarshi Bharadwaj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Roy Chowdhury
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shampa Sarkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Basu Chowdhury
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Krishan Kapur	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lapita Banerji
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Mukherjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswaroop Chowdhury
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Basu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Partha Sarathi Sen
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Amrita Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasenjit Biswas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhijit Gangopadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jay Sengupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibek Chaudhuri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Supratim Bhattacharya
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Suvra Ghosh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Partha Sarathi Chatterjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Md. Nizamuddin	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Apurba Sinha Ray
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tirthankar Ghosh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Md. Shabbar Rashidi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya	

* As on 01.11.2023.



Brief Introduction

The High Court at Calcutta is the oldest High Court in India. It was established on 1 July 1862 under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. It has jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands was included within the jurisdiction of the High Court in the year 1950. The Circuit Bench of the High Court at Jalpaiguri was inaugurated in the year 2019. Situated on the eastern bank of the river Hooghly, the grand sandstone edifice of the High Court is built in the neo-Gothic style of architecture and is said to be a perfect replica of the 'Stadt Haus' or 'Cloth Hall' at Ypres in Belgium. Marking the august occasion of the Court's Centenary, a new building of the High Court (now called the Centenary Building) was declared open on 2 April 1977. On 14 May 2012, the High Court at Calcutta completed one hundred fifty years, paving way for its Sesquicentenary celebrations. A ten storied high rise building adjacent to the Centenary building, was formally inaugurated on 2 April 2012, and is called the Sesquicentenary Building. Also, land admeasuring 10 acres has been allotted at Rajarhat for construction of new High Court complex keeping in view the future expansion.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The New Administrative Block, High Court, Calcutta was inaugurated virtually by The Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India in the august presence of the Hon'ble The Chief Justice of High Court, Calcutta on 1 March 2023. The new Alipurduar Judicial District and Sessions Division was inaugurated on 29 April 2023 by way of segregating the Jalpaiguri District. Actions were taken aiming at timely filling up of vacancies of Judicial Officers in West Bengal Judicial Service. The State Legal Services Authority took initiative to change from manual office system to e-Office System where legal aid seeker will register his case in the front office and immediately his requirement will be placed before the appropriate desk in e-mode. During the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, 14,165 cases were disposed of through monthly Lok Adalats (U/s. 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and 8,48,104 cases were disposed of through National Lok Adalats.

"Legal Aid Defense Council System" (LADCS) has been launched in 10 Districts of West Bengal. DLSA Jhargram started a Project Suryoday –

"Reaching the Unreachable" for Schedule Tribe Community of District Jhargram, and with the help of administration, successfully issued them Caste Certificates, AADHAR Cards and Ration Cards. 19 disabled persons got the disability Certificate with the initiative of DLSA, Jhargram. The Calcutta High Court Legal Services Committee organised 7 Lok Adalats during 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 in which 1,084 cases were taken up, out of which 757 cases were settled. A State Level Multi-Stakeholders Consultation on implementation of POCSSO Act 2012 in West Bengal was inaugurated on 19 November 2022. The West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Government of West Bengal conducted a one day Seminar on "Principle of Diversion" on 2 April 2023 in collaboration with West Bengal Judicial Academy (WBJA). A Symposium in both physical and online mode for collecting feedback regarding conducting cases relating to human trafficking was held by WBJA on 28 June 2023. A Railway Magistrate's Court was inaugurated at Sealdah on 30 August 2022 and a Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, 2nd Court, Baruipur, South 24 Parganas was inaugurated on 28 June 2023. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDC)



Lateral view of New Building of the High Court

at Diamond Harbour, South 24 Parganas and Tamluk, Purba Medinipur were inaugurated on 28 September 2022 through virtual mode. Three exclusive-POCSO Courts in the districts of North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Howrah, out of the sanctioned 7 (seven) Courts in the first phase, have started functioning on and from 11 November 2022, 21 November 2022 and 3 December 2022 respectively.

The task of translating the reportable Judgments of the Supreme Court of India as well as this High Court in the local regional language of the State (Bengali) has been taken up by the High Court.

Technological Accomplishments

The achievements include Digital Signature Certificates for the Judges and Officials; introduction of e-ACR through PIS (Personal Information System) of all the Judicial Officers of the State of West Bengal including Andaman & Nicobar Islands; introduction of e-Gatepass facilitating smooth entry of the litigants, visitors and other stakeholders in the High Court premises; Live Streaming of Court Proceedings in 19 Courts in the Principal Bench as well as Circuit Bench, Jalpaiguri of the High Court; Revamping of LAN network in the High Court and the District Judiciary; providing video-conferencing equipments & systems to the District Judiciary; monitoring of uploading of judgments and orders in the CIS on regular basis; Implementation of Virtual Justice Clock for the all the Benches of the High Court at Calcutta and the District Court of the State of West Bengal; and facilities of virtual hearing of all the Benches of the High Court at Calcutta.

Tasks assigned to the registrars and other officials of the High Court can be monitored through a 'Periodic Task Intimation' software. e-RTI Portal, associated with the official website of this Hon'ble Court, facilitates Indian citizens to file RTI application to file online and also to make payment for RTI application online. First Appeal can also be filed online. The information provided by the administration in response to the filed RTI, will also be made in online mode. The mobile version of the High Court's official website is available in Android and IOS app in the Smartphone. These two mobile Apps and Personal Information Software (e-ACR) facility



along with Virtual Justice Clock, e-filing 1.0 in City Civil Court and 4 Commercial Courts of West Bengal and e-sewa Kendras in several districts were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud virtually in a programme held on 1 March 2023.

A 'Digitization Project' runs at two locations, one at West Bengal Judicial Academy for disposed of records & another at Calcutta High Court premises for current records. The project aims at scanning 80 crores of pages during the period of 3 years. Total pages scanned for the whole project up to 31 March 2023 is 3,30,31,836 including 39,62,624 pages of current records and 2,90,69,212 pages of old records.

Display Board module in CIS 1.0 has been customized, and is already functional in the



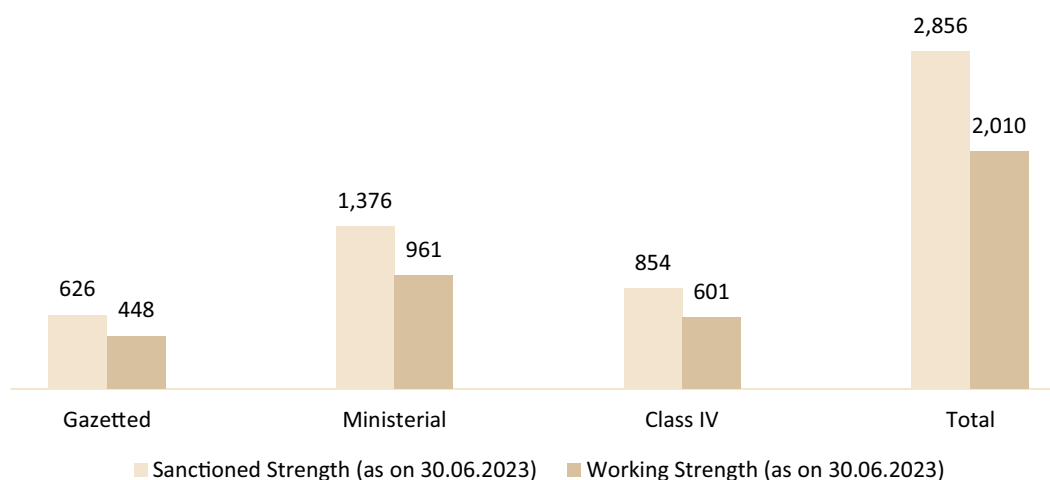
Principal Seat of the High Court

Principal Bench of the High Court at Calcutta as well as in two Circuit Benches of the High Court. A mechanism has also been developed to show the data of the display board from CIS 1.0 to the website of the High Court at Calcutta. e-Payment of Court Fee has been introduced at City Civil Court, Kolkata and at 4 Commercial Courts in the State of West Bengal from 1 December 2021. On 15 September 2022, a Virtual Court was inaugurated at 4th Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Calcutta for dealing with e-Challan traffic cases in respect of for 4 (four) traffic guards under Kolkata Police. The High Court with the help of the West Bengal Judicial Academy has conducted various ICT management & training programmes for the Judicial Officers, Advocates, Law Clerks, Court Staff and other stakeholders on eCourts

Services, e-Filing of cases, eSCR etc. During the Phase-II of the eCourts Project the High Court procured different hardware equipments for modernizing the IT infrastructure of the Courts, Judicial Academy, DLSAs and TLSCs in the State of West Bengal. All the Court Rooms in the State of West Bengal are equipped with videoconferencing equipments. 9,237 cases have been heard through video conferencing in the District Judiciary for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. The Judicial Officers in the State of West Bengal are using JustIS mobile app through which he/she can get the overall status of cases lying pending in his/her Court. The justIS app is also made operational for the Hon'ble Portfolio Judges for monitoring the District.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	2,41,02,38,000	2,62,62,51,000	3,17,62,58,000
Non-Plan			
Total	2,41,02,38,000	2,62,62,51,000	3,17,62,58,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

**Data Revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	72
Working strength of Judges	52

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	46
Highest	54

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	75,097
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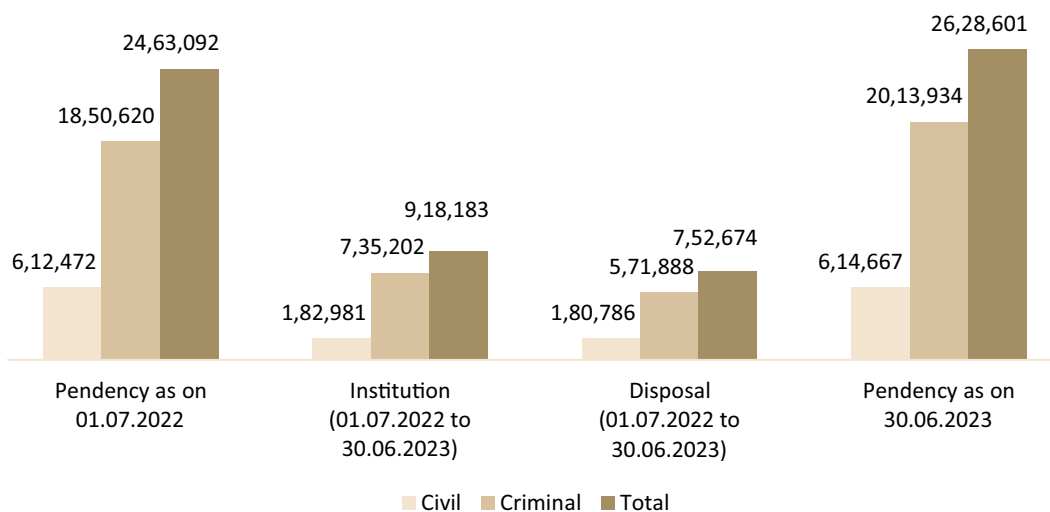
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	84,268	24,044	28,011	80,301
Company matters	1,592	00	781	811
Contempt (Civil)	33,916	1,521	6,187	29,250
Review (Civil)	397	279	128	548
Matrimonial Matters	00	329	292	37
Arbitration Matters	1,669	828	864	1,633
Civil Revisions	8,292	3,446	2,547	9,191
Tax Matters(Direct & Indirect)	105	616	581	140
Civil Appeals	53,092	1,971	3,195	51,868
Land Acquisition Matters	202	533	624	111
MACT Matters	411	822	878	355
Civil Suits(Original Side)	3,504	281	865	2,920
Other than above	6,003	1,746	1,862	5,887
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	19	00	00	19
Criminal Revisions	16,645	4,893	7,370	14,168
Bail Applications	6,654	15,761	14,791	7,624
Criminal Appeals	12,788	538	882	12,444
Death Sentence Reference	21	05	19	07
Contempt (Criminal)	88	27	10	105
Misc. Criminal Applications	37	00	00	37
Other than above	00	00	00	00

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



* Sanctioned strength includes provisions of Leave Reserve Posts which are not filled up and Deputation Posts, the number of which vary from time to time depending upon the requisition from the Government and also Probationers [excepting the cadre of CJ(SD)]. Hence, vacancy is calculated to be the margin between the accommodating strength (actual number of berths available for posting) and the working strength (actual number of officers as on particular date) in the respective cadres of the WBJJ

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
74,028	3,11,113	3,85,141

5

High Court of CHHATTISGARH



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Chhattisgarh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goutam Bhaduri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naresh Kumar Chandravanshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Kumar Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Singh Rajput
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Chandel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Mohan Pandey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parth Prateem Sahu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radhakishan Agrawal
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajani Dubey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Jaiswal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Vyas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Agrawal

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The State of Chhattisgarh came into existence on 1 November, 2000 by virtue of Madhya Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2000. The High Court of Chhattisgarh was established having its jurisdiction over the territories of the State of Chhattisgarh with seat at Bilaspur. New building of High Court of Chhattisgarh is the Asia's largest High Court in terms of area. It is equipped with banking, postal, medical and canteen facilities and having solar power plant installed in the premises, generating its own power using clean energy to meet its own requirements.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

Delay & Arrears Committee has been constituted for the High Court and District Courts for speedy disposal of cases. The Delay & Arrears Committee has prepared a new Action Plan for disposal of pending cases for over 10 years and between 5-10 years as on 1 January 2023 in the District & Subordinate Courts as well as in the Family Courts and Labour Courts of the State of Chhattisgarh, and also for more than 10 years cases in the High Court of Chhattisgarh as on 1 January 2023. Best Practices are being

adopted in the District Courts of the State for the speedy disposal of old pending cases, under trial cases, bail matters, cases in which interim orders have been passed and special category cases. Sanction has been obtained from the State Government in regard to 107 Infrastructural projects worth Rs. 2,30,24,47,705/- for development of the infrastructure of Subordinate Judiciary during the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. 14 Court Halls have been completed and handed over to Subordinate Judiciary during the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. Also, 6 Residential units for Judicial Officers



Front view of the High Court

have been completed and handed over to Subordinate Judiciary during the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. A 40-hour mediation training program was organized in two batches for the judicial officers and advocates of the State from 9 to 13 January 2023, by the Chhattisgarh State Legal Services Authority.

Legal Aid Defense Counsel System has been established in all 23 District Legal Services Authorities and is being operated smoothly. Legal literacy camps, workshops, seminars were organized through the 23 District Legal Services Authorities and 65 Taluka Legal Services Committees of the State, with the help of All India Radio, Doordarshan, newspapers, print and electronic media, to spread information in distant villages about

laws and welfare schemes. 95 legal aid clinics are functional in the State of Chhattisgarh. During the period from 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, a total of 25,635 needy persons were provided legal aid and advice by paralegal volunteers and panel advocates through the legal aid clinics. State Level Jail Lok Adalats and Mohalla Lok Adalats were also organized. From the month of June 2023, campaign "Prayas" is being organized within the State for rehabilitation of children, women and senior citizens involved in begging at public square-intersections. Under the campaign, 445 beggars have been rehabilitated in the month of June 2023. During the period from July 2022 to June 2023, the Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy organized 58 trainings including Refresher Courses and Judicial Divisional Seminars for Judicial Officers.



Technological Accomplishments

Laptops, Apple make iPads and Laser Printers have been distributed to the newly appointed Judicial Officers of 2021 and 2022 batch. 254 Smartphones have been distributed to the Process Servers/Bailiffs posted at various District Courts of the State for the issuance of Service of Notice/Summons through NSTEP Software. For computerization of the Court Complexes, 616 Desktops and 77 Duplex Laser Printers were procured and distributed. e-Filing facilities has been started at the High Court of Chhattisgarh and all the District & Sessions Courts to enable electronic filing of legal papers. Using e-filing,

cases (both civil and criminal) can be filed before the High Courts and District Courts that have adopted e-Filing systems. e-filing has been migrated to e-filing 3.0. e-Pay facilities has been started at the High Court of Chhattisgarh, and all District & Sessions Courts of the State. It has also been implemented at most of the Taluka Courts of the State. E-Court Fee Counter has been established by the Stock Holdings to electronically provide the facility of e-Court Fee and e-Stamp to the advocates.

Touch based KIOSK Information machines have been installed at various places in this



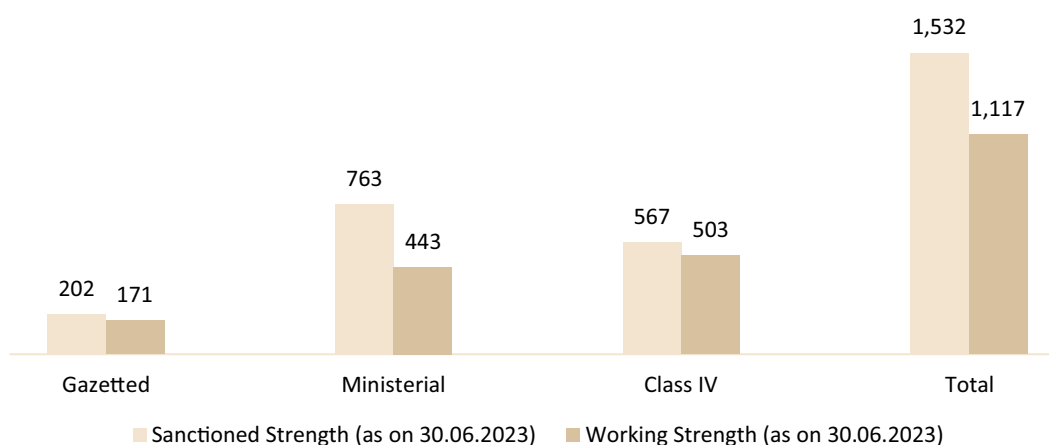
Panoramic view of the High Court

High Court as well as at the building of the High Court Bar Association. Touch based KIOSK Information machines have also been provided to all the Court Complexes of the State. Court proceedings are being conducted through the Video Conferencing/ Hybrid mode in the High Court of Chhattisgarh. Since, January 2023 till June 2023, 253 cases have been heard at the High Court and 9,972 cases have been heard at the District & Subordinate Courts of the State. Now District & Subordinate Courts of the State are also working in hybrid mode. Courts in the State have been equipped with 395 Number of

Video Conference units under eCourts project. 33 Jails of the State are also equipped with the Video Conference units. Correspondence have been done with the Health Department to take necessary steps for providing Video Conference equipment and network connectivity to all the District Hospitals of the State for conducting Video Conference with the Courts. e-Sewa Kendra has been established the Entry gate at High Court of Chhattisgarh. E-Sewa Kendra is also functioning at the District Court Rajnandgaon.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	81,88,60,000	93,60,68,000	1,02,10,42,000
Total	81,88,60,000	93,60,68,000	1,02,10,42,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength	22
Working Strength	15

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	12
Highest	15

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	5,626
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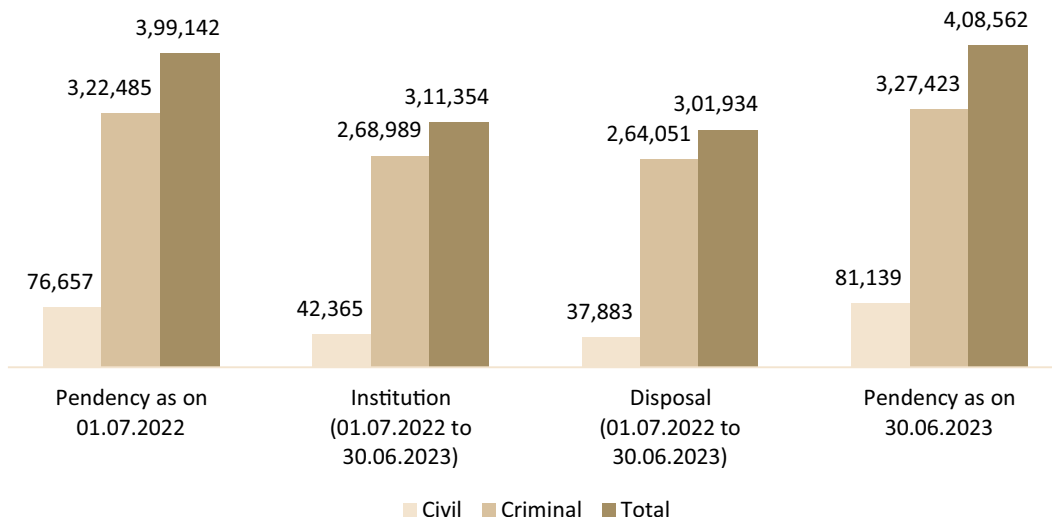
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

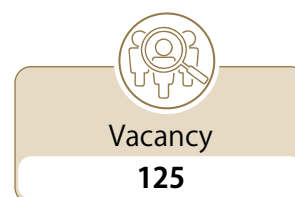
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	28,248	15,760	12,419	31,589
Company Matters	19	0	3	16
Contempt (Civil)	2,343	1,241	1,523	2,061
Review (Civil)	223	174	181	216
Matrimonial Matters	585	369	317	637
Arbitration Matters	264	93	79	278
Civil Revisions	303	142	128	317
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	801	453	170	1,084
Civil Appeals	9,422	1,683	1,365	9,740
Land Acquisition Matters	1,571	566	384	1,753
MACT Matters	8,511	1,813	685	9,639
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	942	882	856	968
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,484	745	1,838	1,391
Criminal Revisions	5,895	1,342	1,115	6,122
Bail Applications	2,359	11,742	12,584	1,517
Criminal Appeals	15,589	2,326	1,605	16,310
Death Sentence Reference	5	2	3	4
Contempt (Criminal)	5	1	2	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	4,506	2,484	1,474	5,516
Other than above	3,043	412	139	3,316

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
740	720	1,460

6

High Court of DELHI



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Delhi*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmohan, Acting Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakdher	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushendra Kumar Kaurav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Kait	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Neena Bansal Krishna
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vibhu Bakhru	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Kumar Mendiratta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Kameswar Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Kumar Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Swarana Kanta Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogesh Khanna	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Tara Vitasta Ganju
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Palli	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mini Pushkarna
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Prathiba M. Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Mahajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Chawla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tushar Rao Gedela
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Hari Shankar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Datta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subramonium Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Mahajan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Banerjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prateek Jalan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Dayal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anup Jairam Bhambhani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Narula	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Kathpalia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Ohri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Bhatnagar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharmesh Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasmeet Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Shalinder Kaur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Bansal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravinder Dudeja

*As on 09.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Delhi was established on 31 October 1966. In its nascent days, it found its abode within the confines of a residential bungalow, later gracing the elegant halls of 'Travancore House' on Kasturba Gandhi Marg, and subsequently finding residence in the dignified precincts of 'Patiala House', a stone's throw away from the venerable India Gate. The court's permanent sanctum was unveiled on the 25 September 1976, with the inauguration of its self-owned edifice on Sher Shah Road. Within this, 'A' Block, main court building, is adorned with magnificent murals conceived by the celebrated artist Sh. Satish Gujral – his strokes etching tales of artistry onto the walls. The 'Extension Block' of the High Court opened its doors to operation in December 2005, followed by the 'Administrative Block' in March 2012; and thereafter, the four-story 'New Courts Block' on the 25 July 2018. The 'S Block' was inaugurated on 6 December 2022. The expanse of the High Court's jurisdiction embraces the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is one of only four High Courts in India vested with Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The "S" Block Building project was inaugurated on 6 December 2022 which epitomizes modernity and functionality. A newly constructed pre-fabricated court building at Saket Courts Complex began its operation in September 2022. This building houses 46 courtrooms, providing essential facilities for the efficient functioning of legal proceedings. Another additional pre-fabricated courtroom/extension block was inaugurated at Tis Hazari Courts Complex on 28 April 2023. This new structure accommodates 50 courtrooms. To aid working mothers and improving the working environment for lawyers/ staff members of Delhi High Court, a Creche Facility has also been made operational on the Ground Level of the Automated Multi - Level underground Car Parking of Delhi High Court.

Around 21.56 crore pages of both disposed and pending cases have been digitized till date. The seamless transition to e-Courts was completed during this period, with all courts, including

the Registrar General and Joint Registrars' courts, functioning as e-Courts. This transition facilitated the issuance of certified copies of documents using digitized records, a step towards enhancing convenience for litigants and the public. Further, two Digital Commercial Courts were made functional in Delhi District Courts in South and South - East Districts at Saket Court Complex as a pilot project, for realizing the objective of speedy resolution of commercial disputes.

From 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, there were number of initiatives such as enforcement of A4 uniform paper size standards through practice directions, and the pioneering Live Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings Rules, amendments in High Court Rules & Orders relating to the Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records (FASTER) System, etc.

The Delhi Judicial Academy undertook 107 training programmes from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and also workshops focusing on critical issues such as Wildlife Trafficking and

Anti-Human Trafficking. The Academy's reach extended internationally through interactions with dignitaries, such as delegation of judges from the Supreme Court of Kenya. The Academy also facilitated the introduction and awareness of the eSCR portal, offering a user-friendly platform for the retrieval of judgments.

From 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 out of 2,968 cases referred from various courts/tribunals, 1,401 cases, along with connected cases, found successful resolutions in the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre, known as Samadhan. In the context of pre-litigation/conciliation, Samadhan settled 163 cases, along with related cases, out of 515 cases directly filed by parties. Further 29 cases, along with connected cases, were resolved out of 76 cases filed for pre-institution mediation under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.

During the period spanning from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 the Delhi International Arbitration Center (DIAC) recorded a total of 2,216 new cases instituted. Within the same timeframe, a notable number of cases, precisely 255, were brought to resolution. Further, DIAC presented its first edition of a dynamic four days long conference on varied subjects of arbitration along with a cultural event hosted under the name of the "Delhi Arbitration Weekend (DAW) 2023". The efforts of Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) benefited 96,481 individuals through legal services and 3,842 under the Victims' Compensation Scheme, around 6,07,463 cases were resolved through Lok Adalats and 6,314 legal literacy and awareness activities were conducted. The Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee prioritized increasing its accessibility, embracing modernization, and upgrading its website. Various features were introduced, including the ability to track applications for legal aid, a feedback and grievances section for transparency, secured

browsing, FAQs for addressing common queries, and links to social media platforms. The committee organized four National Lok Adalats to promote amicable settlements outside the court system.

Technological Accomplishments

Currently, the High Court of Delhi exclusively adopts the 'Online e-Filing System' for cases, applications, documents, etc. The implementation aligns with the 'e-Filing Rules of the High Court of Delhi, 2021'. The Rules also mandate e-filing in respect of Petitions, Appeals and Revisions filed by the Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies, all instrumentalities of State and all PSUs and other specified categories of cases in the Delhi District Courts as well. The court operates in a hybrid mode, allowing both physical and hybrid/video-conference hearings, based on the directives of the Hon'ble Court. Additionally, the court has embraced a paperless approach through the e-court system. Case records and e-files are presented to judges in PDF format as comprehensive case portfolios. This transformation is facilitated by computer systems, necessary hardware, software, including Wacom systems, and high-speed internet connections.

There was introduction of the Neutral Citation system from 17 October 2022, to provide unique identifiers to judgments accessible on the court's website. To enhance usability, QR codes displaying the Neutral Citation number and case metadata now adorn the top right corner of every judgment page since 29 May 2023. To promote efficiency, the High Court launched the online e-Inspection facility on 24 January 2023. This innovation empowers lawyers and litigants to inspect digitized judicial files remotely via the e-inspection



Front view of New Building of the High Court

portal. Complementing physical inspection, the portal's link is accessible on the official website.

Initiative was taken for launch of live streaming for court proceedings. Initially on a trial basis, the proceedings will be available for viewing in the Chief Justice's court and a designated courtroom. A hybrid e-Sewa Kendra was

launched on 25 May 2023. This service enables remote interactions between litigants, advocates, and the e-Sewa Kendra via video conferencing. Additionally, advocates and litigants can avail free digitization services for e-filing purposes. The e-Sewa Kendra's convenience is accessible through the Cisco Webex platform, with the link available on the official website under 'Online Services.'

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	N.A.	N.A	N.A
Non-Plan	3,65,76,70,000#	4,63,04,43,000#	5,67,00,50,000
Total	3,65,76,70,000#	4,63,04,43,000#	5,67,00,50,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Available funds after surrender of excess funds of GNCTD.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	60
Working Strength of Judges	46

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	45
Highest	48

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	14,630
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

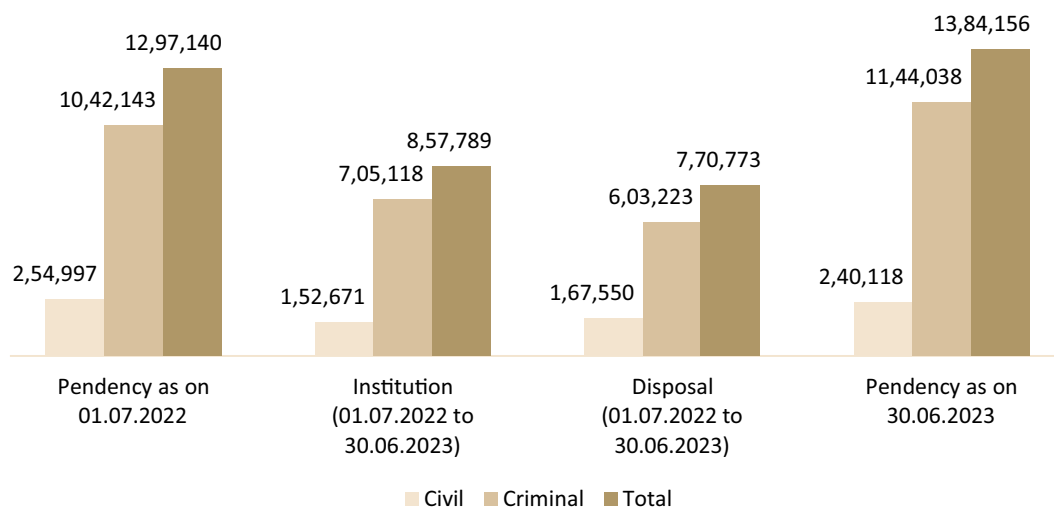
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
WRIT PETITION (ARTICLES 226 & 227)	34,299	17,165	19,422	32,042
COMPANY MATTERS	1,343	36	182	1,197
CONTEMPT (CIVIL)	3,087	1,711	1,485	3,313
REVIEW (CIVIL)	0	0	0	0
MATRIMONIAL MATTERS	509	315	260	564
ARBITRATION MATTERS	3,820	3,153	2,874	4,099
CIVIL REVISIONS	1,763	623	560	1,826
TAX MATTERS (DIRECT & INDIRECT)	2,954	933	681	3,206
CIVIL APPEALS	12,886	5,765	4,568	14,083
LAND ACQUISITION MATTERS	2,675	537	30	3,182
MACT MATTERS	3,988	603	412	4,179
CIVIL SUITS (ORIGINAL SIDE)	7,295	1,768	1,162	7,901
OTHER THAN ABOVE (*)	2,758	1,174	927	3,005
CRIMINAL				
WRIT PETITION (ARTICLES 226 & 227)	2,227	3,546	3,195	2,578
CRIMINAL REVISIONS	3,647	1,231	837	4,041
BAIL APPLICATIONS	1,781	4,107	3,856	2,032
CRIMINAL APPEALS	11,364	887	663	11,588
DEATH SENTENCE REFERENCE	3	0	1	2
CONTEMPT (CRIMINAL)	27	10	8	29
MISC. CRIMINAL APPLICATIONS	7,366	8,696	7,496	8,566
OTHER THAN ABOVE	2,060	799	463	2,396

Note: Review Applications are not treated as Main Cases in this Court.

(*) Other than above matters include Transfer Petitions, Indigent Person Applications, Probate, Counter Claim, Election Petitions, Civil Reference etc.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023*



* Data modified after verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength
887



Working Strength
707



Vacancy
180

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
8,099	16,380	24,479

7

GAUHATI High Court



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The Gauhati High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lanusungkum Jamir, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manash Ranjan Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robin Phukan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Zothankhuma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kakheto Sema
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suman Shyam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devashis Baruah
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achintya Malla Bujor Barua	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Malasri Nandi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalyan Rai Surana	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Marli Vankung
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nelson Sailo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Dev Choudhury
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Borthakur	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Susmita Phukan Khaund
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Medhi	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mitali Thakuria
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Choudhury	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kardak Ete
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumitra Saikia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mridul Kumar Kalita
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parthivjyoti Saikia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budi Habung

*As on 09.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The history of the Gauhati High Court dates back to the resolution of the Assam Legislative Assembly as adopted on 9 September 1947, for the then province of Assam. Accordingly, the High Court of Assam (the old nomenclature of the Gauhati High Court) was established on 5 April 1948. The High Court of Assam was originally functioning in the then capital of Assam, i.e., Shillong but was later shifted to Gauhati on 14 August 1948. With the constitution of the State of Nagaland on 1 December 1963, the Assam High Court came to be known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland. Further, by dint of North- Eastern Area (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Assam and Nagaland extended to five North-Eastern states of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura as well as to the two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. With this expansion of jurisdiction of the Assam High Court, it was renamed as the Gauhati High Court. Later, Gauhati High Court exercised jurisdiction over the seven North-Eastern states, popularly known as seven sisters, after the attainment of statehood by Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram on 20 February 1987. On 23 March 2013, with the establishment of separate High Courts for the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, the Gauhati High Court, presently exercises its jurisdiction in four States, namely, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, having Principal Seat at Guwahati and Permanent Benches at Kohima, Aizawl and Itanagar respectively.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The High Court during the year 2022-2023, undertook various activities such as Inauguration of New Judicial Court Building at Barpeta on 19 August 2022, Inauguration of Gauhati High Court Museum on 10 September 2022, Inauguration of the District Judiciary of West Karbi Anglong at Hamren within the old court building on 15 September 2022, Inauguration of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres at Dibrugarh on 28 August 2022 and at Nagaon on 15 September 2022, Inauguration of one dedicated Mother's Room-cum-creche and Children's Counseling Room in the District of Dibrugarh, and inauguration of newly constructed Child Friendly Environment Chamber in the premises of District & Sessions Court, Cachar, Silchar. Further, a Foundation Stone was laid for the Sub-Divisional Judicial

Court Building at Gohpur, Biswanath on 17 June 2023. The High Court also organised number of conferences and training programmes such as Skill Development Programme for Civil Judge (Sr. Division) of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh on 30 July 2022, Sensitization & Knowledge Enhancement Programme for the Nominated Special Judges under the POCSO Act from 11 to 14 August 2022, Legal Awareness and Symposium on "Legal Aid - Access to Justice and Role of Students" at Dibrugarh University on 28 August 2022, and State Level Consultation on Implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 on 26 and 27 November 2022.

Training programmes were conducted by Judicial Academy, Assam through online as well as physical mode. Noteable being a training programme in collaboration with NIMHANS for the Principal Magistrates of JJB of the States



Principal Seat at Guwahati



of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, and a 2-Day Training On Cyber Forensics for Judicial Officers of Gauhati High Court.

The High Court Legal Services Committee, Gauhati High Court and the DLSAs in the State of Assam held National Lok Adalat four times during the year 2022-2023, through which 1,41,034 nos. of cases were disposed of, with settlement amount of Rs. 3,53,54,14,396/-. In March 2023, Barpeta DLSA held Special Lok Adalat in which 18 nos. out of 117 nos. of Bank Recovery Cases were disposed of with a

settlement amount of Rs. 4,82,897/-. As on 30th June 2023, 16 nos. of Permanent Lok Adalat (PLA) were functioning in 16 districts, which held 192 nos. of sittings and settled cases with a settlement amount of Rs. 12,96,192/- during the period from July 2022 to June 2023. The PLAs received 107 nos. applications for pre-litigation disposal, out of which they settled 75 nos. of cases. A total 246 nos. of trained Mediators were working in various Mediation Centres in the State during the year 2022-2023. 1,451 cases were disposed of through mediation during the year 2022-2023.



Aerial view of Old High Court Building at Guwahati

41,570 persons were provided legal services by the DLSAs under the guidance of Assam State Legal Services Authority (ASLSA). To fulfil the objective of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, ASLSA initiated a project named as “VIDYA RATH - School on Wheels” in the month of August, 2022 in collaboration with Gauhati High Court Legal Services Committee. ASLSA in collaboration with Prison department, Government of Assam and NGOs, launched the pilot project “Nirmal” at Central Jail, Guwahati on 2 October 2022; and as a part of the project, vending machines and

incinerators of sanitary napkins were installed at women cells of these jails. ASLSA implemented the LADCS (Legal Aid Defence Counsel System) project in 16 districts of Assam. In compliance of judicial orders passed by Supreme Court of India, ASLSA has taken steps to provide dry rations to the starving sex workers; and also started a toll free helpline number for sex workers in order to provide them with free legal assistance.

Nagaland State Legal Services Authority carried out Legal assistance campaign Programmes in Districts and Villages focusing on four prioritized sectors viz. education (RTE), health, nutrition and social welfare schemes for benefit of downtrodden people. Nagaland State Legal Services Authority has established two Child Friendly Zones within the District Court premise for two Districts so far, through the initiatives under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme. In the calendar year 2022, out of 3,238 cases taken up in the National Lok Adalats, 888 cases were disposed of with the settlement amount totaling to Rs.14,95,68,919/- Under the Victim Compensation Scheme (2022-23), total 49 Applications were received out of which 23 applications were disposed and a total Amount awarded and disbursed is Rs.64,00,000/-. 184 prisoners were provided assistance in 11 Jail Legal Services Clinics during the period 2022-23.

The Mizoram State Legal Services Authority organized different Lok Adalats for settlement of pre-litigation and pending cases as well as disputes which had not been brought before the court. During the year 2022-23, 22,071 cases were taken up out of which 6,648 cases were settled and the total settlement amount was Rs. 42,88,30,768.80/-. During the year 2022-2023, 9,920 persons were provided legal assistance through legal services institutions and legal aid clinics, and 30 persons were provided



Itanagar Bench, Gauhati High Court

victims of crime compensation amounting Rs. 1,00,00,000/- (Rupees one crore only).

So far as Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (APSLSA) is concerned, under the Arunachal Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011, 80 claim applications were received and award were passed against 76 claimants. 928 Under Trial Prisoners were provided Legal Aid Counsels by the District Legal Services Authorities. APSLSA organized a “Mega Legal Services Camp and Sewa Apke Dwar” on the occasion of opening of Pro-Bono Club at Jote, Itanagar on 23 April 2023. Total of 826 Participants attended the Mega Legal Services Camp. 46,108 people benefitted from 502 Legal Awareness programmes-cum-Training Orientation conducted in various parts of the districts in Arunachal Pradesh like School/Colleges, Village/Community Centre, Jail, Mela/Exhibition, Slum/Labour Colonies. APSLSA on 6 March 2023 hosted a Group Viewing Session of National Webinar on “Rights of Transgender and Protection of their Rights”. National Lok Adalats/Lok Adalats were conducted in various Courts of the State on the initiative of APSLSA/DLSAs wherein 1,045 cases were disposed of.

Technological Accomplishments

e-Filing of cases has already started in the Principal Seat of the High Court as well as the District Courts of Assam. All arbitration matters, tax matters and the State Government departments are to file all types of cases through e-Filing in the Principal Seat of the High Court. E-Filing has been carried out as per the ‘Gauhati High Court e-Filing Rules, 2020’. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented in Assam. Process servers are provided with mobile handset for NSTEP. Till date, 1,09,816 processes have been consumed. A total of 20,575 processes have been served in the Districts of Assam.

Video Conferencing between District Courts and Jails have started in the State of Assam. Courts are encouraging the Jail Authorities to avail the benefits of Video Conferencing through the hardware made available under the e-Courts Project. All the 31 Jails of Assam are connected to the District Courts via the Assam Judicial Network. Video conferencing facility is also available in the Itanagar, Aizwal and Kohima Bench of the Gauhati High Court.

From 26 September 2022, the Gauhati High Court has started the live streaming of court proceedings in accordance with the guidelines formed by Supreme Court in Swapnil Tripathi vs. Supreme Court of India, on its official YouTube Channel to make it accessible for public viewing. Gauhati High Court has also framed its own rule namely, the Gauhati High Court (Live Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings) Rules, 2022, which have come into effect from 26 September 2022. Gauhati High Court has already implemented electronic payment of Court Fee. E-Payment has been implemented as per 'The Gauhati High Court Refund of Court Fee Rules, 2021'.

e-Sewa Kendras have been already established in 80 Court Complexes of Assam, under the Phase-II of the e-Courts project. PLV/Contractual Staffs are engaged in the e-Sewa Kendras for providing services to the Advocates and litigants like facilitating E-Filing of petitions, appending

e-Signatures, case status, next date of hearing etc.. E-Sewa Kendras are also operational in the Court complexes of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Digitization of Case Records of Gauhati High Court, Principal Seat and all the District Courts of Assam is already in progress. Till 30 June 2023, 2,94,54,525 images (4,47,463 files) have been scanned for High Court, Principal Seat, and 15,50,51,525 images (17,02,012 files) have been scanned for the District Courts of Assam. Justice Clocks are installed and made operational in the Principal Seat of the Gauhati High Court and its Outlying Benches.

Other technical accomplishments in the principal seat of the Gauhati high court include the Development and implementation of new Case Display System, Development of Gauhati High Court RTI Portal, Development of e-Certified Copy Application, Development



Aizawl Bench, Gauhati High Court



Kohima Bench, Gauhati High Court

and implementation of Integrated Network Management System, Integration of Chatbot NICCI in the High Court's website, and launching of "Bhoroxa", a mobile app for Women Safety, Launching of Juvenile Justice Committee website. Justice Clock—an electronic display database, which will provide real-time information regarding disposal and pendency

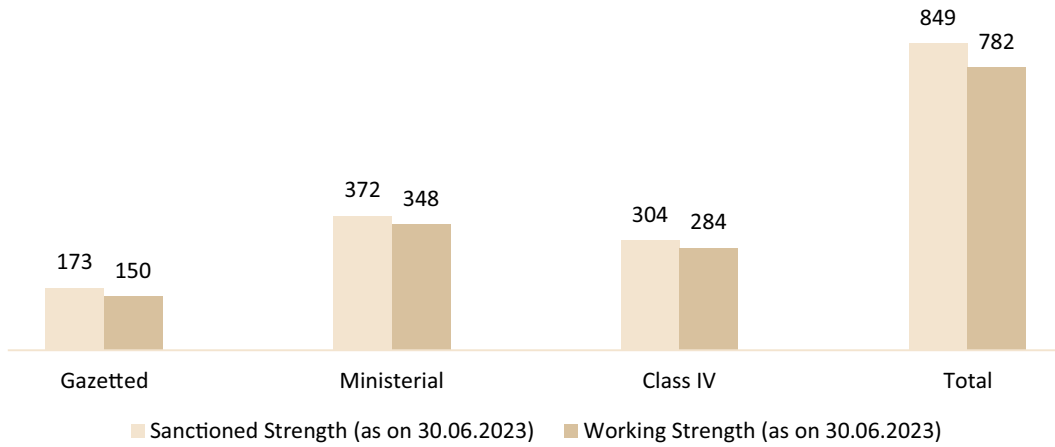
of cases was installed and started functioning in the District of Dibrugarh on 21 January 2023. Similarly, within the Cachar District Judiciary, Justice Clock- was inaugurated on 11 February 2023. There was e-Launch of NYAYA PRAJNA, Bi-Annual e-Journal of Judicial Academy, Assam on 6 January 2023.



Old High Court Building at Guwahati

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the Principal Seat at Gauhati High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



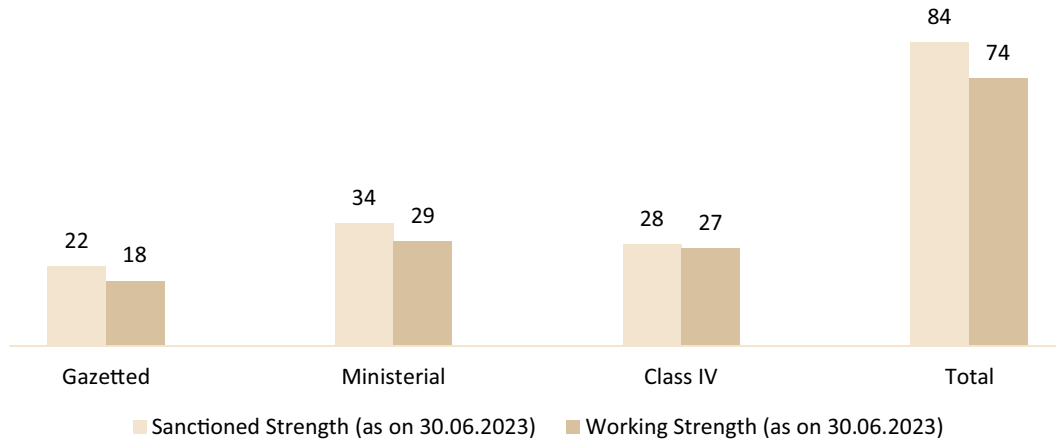
Staff Strength of Kohima Bench (as on 30.06.2023)



Staff Strength of Aizawl Bench (as on 30.06.2023)



Staff Strength of Itanagar Permanent Bench (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the Principal Seat at Gauhati High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	84,59,14,000	90,98,07,000	1,14,18,07,000
Total	84,59,14,000	90,98,07,000	1,14,18,07,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Budget of the Kohima Bench*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	9,81,71,000	13,08,10,000	11,15,54,000
Total	9,81,71,000	13,08,10,000	11,15,54,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Budget of the Aizawl Bench*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	10,40,14,930	11,73,26,668	-NA-
Total	10,40,14,930	11,73,26,668	-NA-

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Budget of the Itanagar Bench*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	8,73,48,000	12,01,11,000	66,00,000
Total	8,73,48,000	12,01,11,000	66,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	30
Working Strength of Judges	24
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	
Lowest	23
Highest	24
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)	
Cases more than 10 years old	8,624

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	23,122	7,837	7,911	23,048
Company Matters	21	1	2	20
Contempt (Civil)	1,880	834	811	1,903
Review (Civil)	290	154	176	268
Matrimonial Matters	79	63	38	104
Arbitration Matters	48	42	58	32
Civil Revisions	846	549	509	886
Tax Matters(Direct & Indirect)	46	13	4	55
Civil Appeals	4,217	427	327	4,317
Land Acquisition Matters	125	18	7	136
MACT Matters	3,152	793	387	3,558
Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	7,840	5,994	5,731	8,103
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	56	42	44	54
Criminal Revisions	2,316	533	309	2,540
Bail Applications	424	8,457	8,466	415
Criminal Appeals	2,793	603	231	3,165
Death Sentence Reference	11	0	2	9
Contempt (Criminal)	4	1	0	5
Misc Criminal Applications	1,046	1,148	846	1,348
Other than Above	3,308	1,420	839	3,889

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Kohima Bench				
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	480	335	214	601
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	47	32	29	50
Review (Civil)	12	7	6	13
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	4	2	3	3
Civil Revisions	17	12	12	17
Tax Matters(Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	16	3	4	15
Land Acquisition Matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	38	6	16	28
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	201	237	260	178
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3	8	4	7
Criminal Revisions	17	10	16	11
Bail Applications	3	54	47	10
Criminal Appeals	25	18	5	38
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	3	0	1	2
Misc Criminal Applications	11	37	22	26
Other than Above	27	26	26	27

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Aizawl Bench

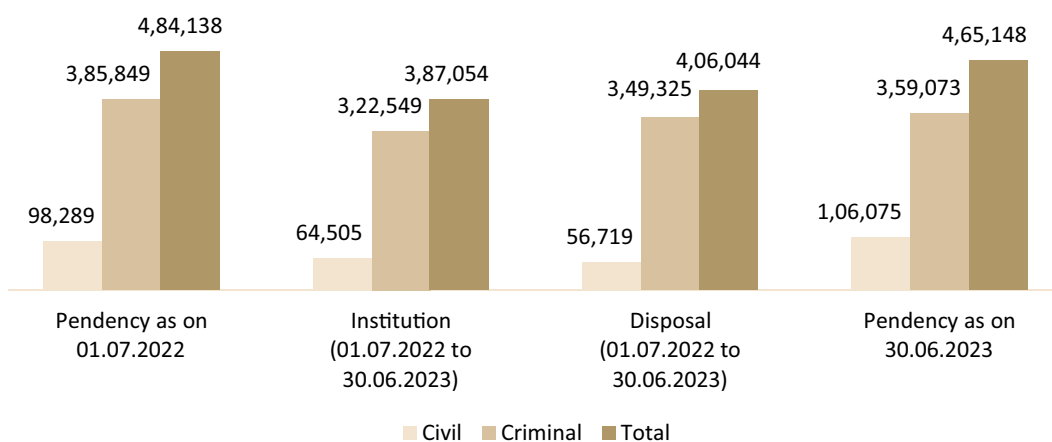
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	160	153	126	187
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	64	18	26	56
Review (Civil)	1	4	3	2
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	1	1	0	2
Civil Revisions	7	15	9	13
Tax Matters(Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	110	52	61	101
Land Acquisition Matters	4	0	1	3
MACT Matters	5	5	3	7
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	94	168	185	77
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3	5	5	3
Criminal Revisions	2	7	4	5
Bail Applications	1	54	49	6
Criminal Appeals	73	75	30	118
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc Criminal Applications	2	60	49	13
Other than Above	3	11	11	3

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

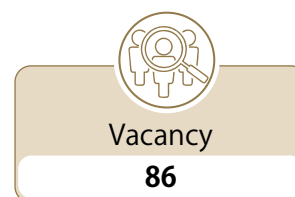
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Itanagar Bench				
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	769	589	620	738
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	53	47	55	45
Review (Civil)	15	15	9	21
Matrimonial Matters	2	1	3	-
Arbitration Matters	5	5	2	8
Civil Revisions	78	52	59	71
Tax Matters(Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	67	26	17	76
Land Acquisition Matters	1	6	0	7
MACT Matters	22	23	21	24
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	234	328	298	264
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	9	5	6
Criminal Revisions	29	29	20	38
Bail Applications	22	228	241	9
Criminal Appeals	92	64	21	135
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	1	2	3	0
Misc Criminal Applications	55	79	69	65
Other than Above	58	193	148	103

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023

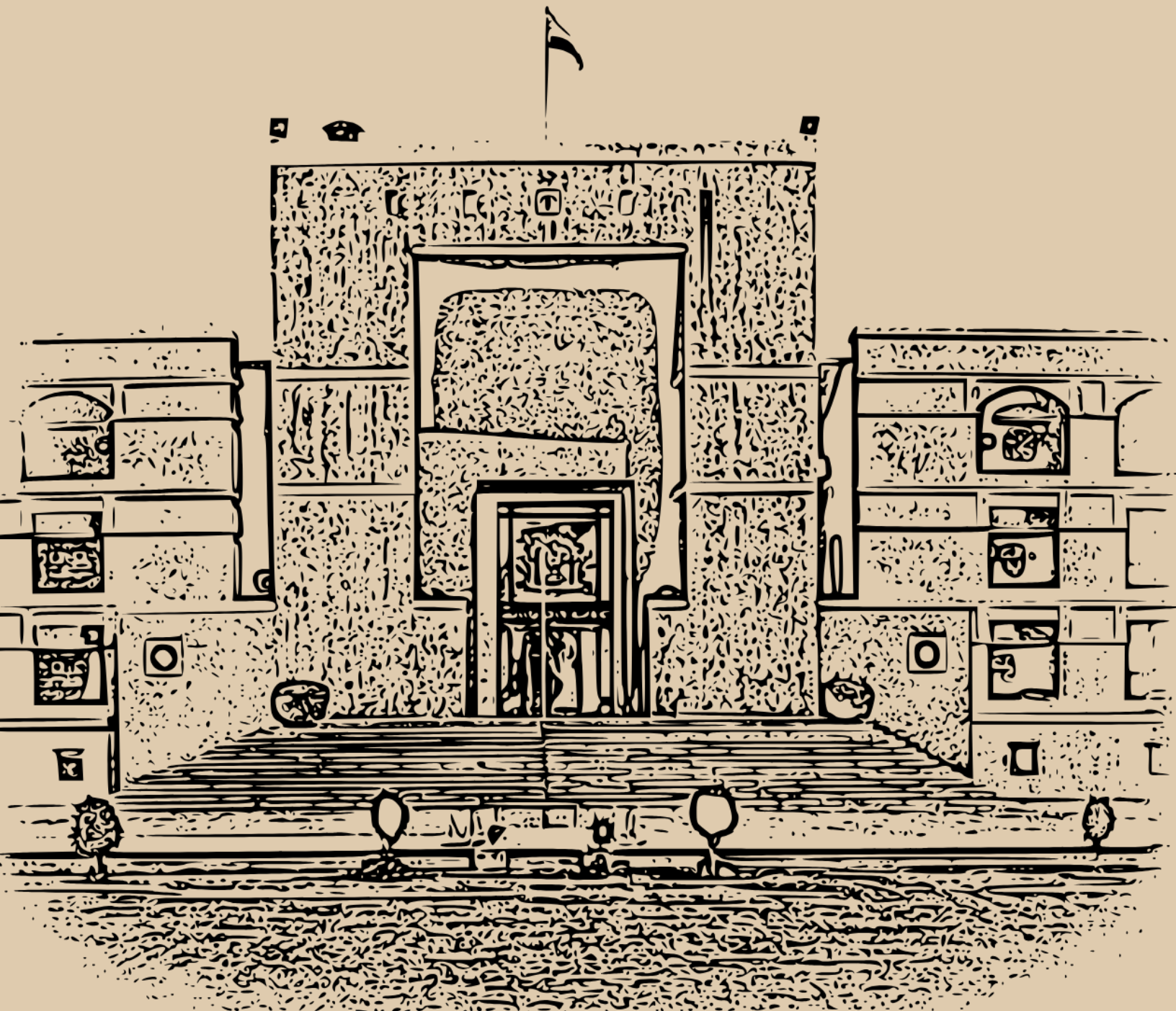


Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
1,873	6,751	8,624

8

High Court of GUJARAT



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Gujarat*

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Anjaria	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samir J. Dave
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Shastri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant M. Prachchhak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.A. Vaishnav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep N. Bhatt
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.Y. Kogje	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha P. Mayee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Supehia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Niral R. Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh A. Trivedi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nisha M. Thakore
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhargav D. Karia	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.V. Pinto
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta K. Vishen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.D. Suthar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ilesh. J. Vora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.C. Doshi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Gopi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.R. Mengdey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra M. Sareen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.A. Joshi
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vaibhavi D. Nanavati	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.M. Desai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nirzarkumar S. Desai	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M.K. Thakker
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vimal K. Vyas
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mauna M. Bhatt	

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The High Court for the State of Gujarat was established on 1 May 1960 under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 after the bifurcation of the former erstwhile State of Bombay into two States, Maharashtra & Gujarat. The new Court building became accessible for judicial proceedings on 16 January 1999 at Sola, on SG Highway, Ahmedabad. It comprises of the Main Court building and Judges Facility building. An additional building was constructed in the complex, which got completed in the year 2015. The complex now houses 41 Court rooms and centrally air-conditioned Administrative building, Record Room building, Judges Library, Chief Justice Lounge, three common rooms, and Government Pleader's Office. The Court Complex also accommodates a dedicated Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre, facilities for Permanent Lok Adalat and Free Legal Aid. There are 200 Chambers in the old Advocates' Facility Building. Recently, a new building consisting of 138 Chambers for the Advocates of the High Court, has been constructed.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

Two new District Court buildings, one Family Court building, and eleven Taluka Court buildings were inaugurated. Further, Bhoomi Poojan ceremony for six new District Court buildings and three Family Court buildings, fourteen Taluka Courts were performed.

There were 5,822 legal aid beneficiaries of the High Court Legal Services Committee. Various activities of the Gujarat State Legal Services Authority (GSLSA) include holding of 04 National Lok Adalats, wherein 14,06,112 cases were disposed off; and award of Rs. 20,55,47,286/- as compensation to victims under the Gujarat Victim Compensation Scheme, 2019. Also, 24,094 Legal Literacy Camps/Legal Services Camps were organised in various districts of the State, for creating awareness. 32,818 persons were provided Legal Aid through Legal Services Institutions of the State. On 19 August 2022, an event was organized for launching of multiple projects such as Herbal & Medicinal Garden in the campus of High Court of Gujarat, release of translated Gujarati Version of 'Law for Common Man', and a Socio-Psychological Care Centre for prison inmates for Reformation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration at Sabarmati Central Prison. "Bachpan Sarankshan Campaign" – an Awareness Campaign on POCSO Act, was launched on 26 September 2022. Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, the Chief Justice of India inaugurated two campaigns, namely, 1) "Empowerment of Citizens through Legal Awareness and Outreach" and 2) "Haq Humara Bhi To Hai @ 75" on 31 October 2022 through virtual mode. A Symposia was organised on POCSO Act to commemorate the Constitution Day, on 26 November 2022. GSLSA launched

a "Music Therapy Cum Vocational Guidance / Training" on Pilot Project basis for children in conflict with law and for inmates languishing behind bar since long at Sabarmati Central Jail, Ahmedabad and also organized a Webinar on "Natural Farming" on 21 February 2023. A Victimology Centre "Sangathi" was established by GSLSA in February, 2023 for providing assistance to persons belonging to vulnerable sections of the society. A One Day Workshop on "Alternative Dispute Resolution", for the Judicial Officers of Rajkot District Headquarter was organized on 1 April 2023. On 6 January 2023, Offices of Legal Aid Defense Counsel System in the 18 Selected districts were virtually inaugurated. The offices of Legal Aid Defense Counsel in these 18 Districts have started functioning w.e.f. 7 January 2023.

The Gujarat State Judicial Academy (GSJA) in the Academic Year 2022-2023, imparted Induction Training, Orientation and In-Service Training to approximately 3,135 Judicial officers from all cadres, 646 Executive Magistrates, 67 Presidents and Members of State and District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission, about 800 Prosecutors of the State of Gujarat, 626 Ministerial Staff of the High Court of Gujarat, 86 Police Personnel, 79 Officials of Insurance Companies and more than 279 Advocates (including Legal Aid Defence Counsel) on the various subjects.

Technological Accomplishments

The technological accomplishments include Auto Listing of Fresh Matters in certain categories on pilot basis from 7 July 2022 onwards; launch of Email My Case Status (EMCS) Service for all criminal cases of High Court of Gujarat for all



Police Stations of Gujarat w.e.f. 7 January 2023 and launch of Judicial Officer's Portal w.e.f 8 February 2023.

Pursuant to successful implementation of the Live streaming of proceedings of all the Benches of the Gujarat High Court, the Pilot implementation of live streaming with recording of Court Proceedings of Courts of all the Principal District Judges of the State of Gujarat and Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad, has been started. The Courts' Proceedings of all the Principal District Judges of the State of Gujarat and Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad, is being live streamed on official Youtube channels of the respective District Courts from 9 February 2023.

A new litigant centric service has been launched on 25 March 2023 on the Gujarat High Court Case Status Portal named as Email My Case Status (EMCS) Live Portfolio. The EMCS Live Portfolio is a case management system offering several functionalities that will enable all EMCS subscribers and Advocates to access real-time updates of pending and disposed cases while also getting a dashboard view of their whole portfolio including listed and upcoming cases. All registered users of EMCS Live Portfolio can apply online through this portfolio for digitally signed e-certified copies of any order/judgment of the High Court of Gujarat. The payment of charges would be accepted online through Netbanking, UPI and Credit Cards.



Panoramic view of the High Court

A dedicated section on the Gujarat High Court website for Gujarati Translated version of Orders/Judgments of Supreme Court of India has been launched on 30 March 2023. Virtual Traffic Court under the aegis of the eCourts Project has been implemented w.e.f. 3 May 2023. Initially, one Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Ahmedabad was designated as "Virtual Court". Now, 20 more Courts across the State from different Districts have been designated as Virtual Courts.

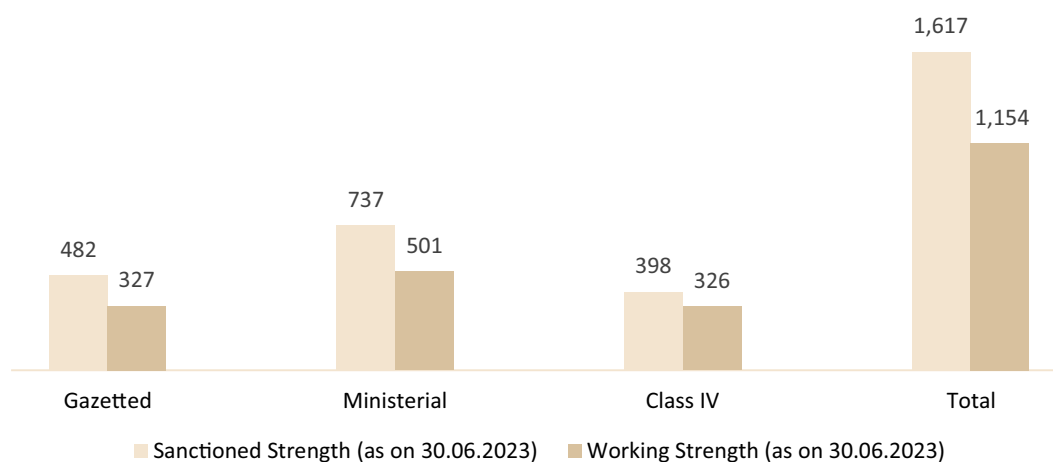
While the primary default mode of hearing of cases in the High Court is through physical hearing; however, with a view to facilitate the arguing Counsels/Sr. Counsels to appear through video conferencing, pilot

implementation of Hybrid hearing of cases in the High Court of Gujarat has been implemented w.e.f. 13 June 2023. Initially, Hybrid hearing was implemented in one Bench for one day. Now, more benches are included gradually through all the working days of the Courts.

The High Court of Gujarat has started the pilot inhouse Digitalization. Scanning and Digitization Cell has been established in the High Court of Gujarat with required infrastructure and also inhouse CIS integrated DMS software for the Digitalization is in process of implementation.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Plan	1,87,54,83,000	1,94,95,05,000	2,20,08,51,000
Non-Plan			
Total	1,87,54,83,000	1,94,95,05,000	2,20,08,51,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	52
Working Strength of Judges	30

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	24
Highest	31

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	18,175
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

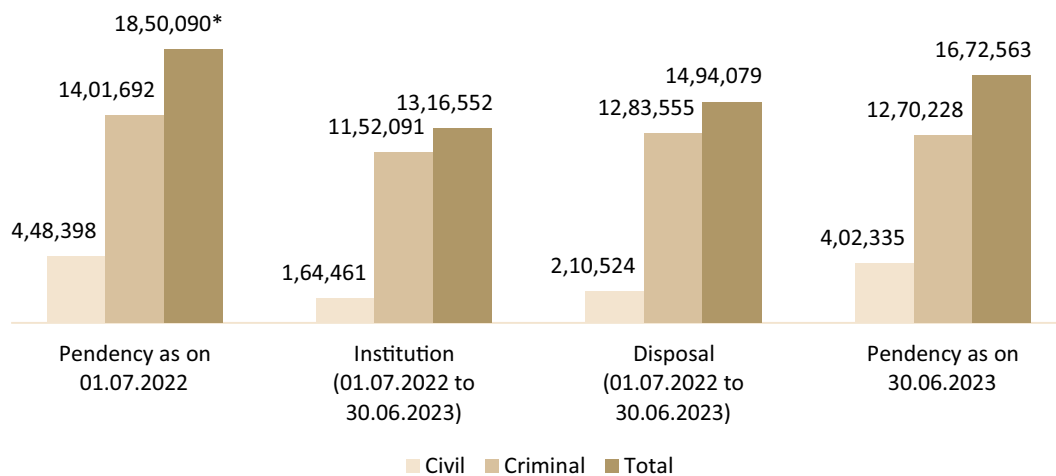
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal*	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	50,677	15,276	14,295	51,658
Company Matters	202	83	97	188
Contempt (Civil)	258	1,743	1,563	438
Review (Civil)	3	0	1	2
Matrimonial Matters	756	175	106	825
Arbitration Matters	697	266	288	675
Civil Revisions	2,523	610	653	2,480
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	6,847	3,486	1,810	8,523
Civil Appeals	12,257	3,241	2,505	12,993
Land Acquisition Matters	10,343	2,742	1,662	11,423
MACT Matters	15,730	3,173	2,519	16,384
Civil Suits (Original Side)	197	37	48	186
Other than above	3,801	10,817	12,559	2,059
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	9,946	14,548	14,445	10,049
Criminal Revisions	6,139	1,558	1,001	6,696
Bail Applications	3,342	15,077	15,580	2,839
Criminal Appeals	20,552	2,940	1,492	22,000
Death Sentence Reference	14	13	0	27
Contempt (Criminal)	42	3	4	41
Misc. Criminal Applications	14,972	8,875	8,696	15,151
Other than above	412	567	89	890

* 190 Cases disposed of on or before 1/7/2022, however, accounted during the period.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



* Data modified after verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength
1,720



Working Strength
1,186



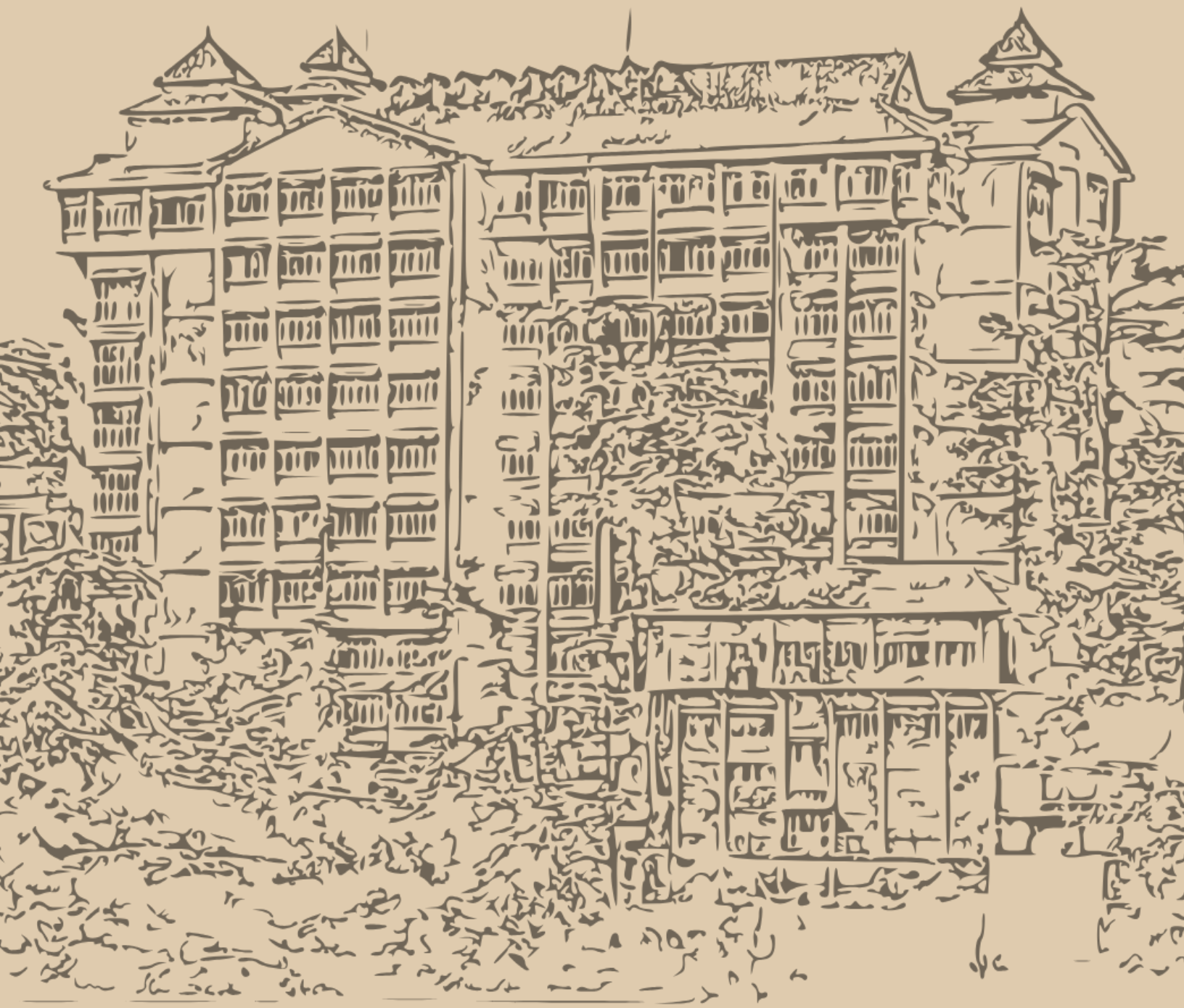
Vacancy
534

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
35,970	77,254	1,13,224

9

High Court of HIMACHAL PRADESH



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Himachal Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mamidanna Satya Ratna Sri Ramachandra Rao, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushil Kukreja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Mohan Goel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bipin Chander Negi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyotsna Rewal Dua	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kainthla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyen Vaidya	

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

Himachal Pradesh came to be formed as a result of integration of 26 Shimla and four Punjab hill States into a Centrally Administered Area on 15 April 1948. On 1 April 1954, parts of Bilaspur were also merged with Himachal Pradesh having its Headquarters at Shimla. The Central Government promulgated the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948 on 15 August 1948. As per Paragraph 3 of this Order, the Court of Judicial Commissioner was established for Himachal Pradesh and such Court was housed at "Harvingtan" (Kelston area, Shimla). It was vested with the powers of a High Court under the Judicial Commissioner's Court Act, 1950. Besides the Court of Judicial Commissioner, two Courts of District and Sessions Judges and 27 Subordinate Courts were also set up. The Court of Judicial Commissioner started functioning on 15 August 1948 and in the same year two Courts of District and Sessions Judges were also established. The Punjab High Courts Rules and Orders with suitable amendments were made applicable to the courts in H.P. On 29 April 1967, two more District and Sessions Judges Courts, one for Shimla and other for Kangra were established. However in the year, 1966, the Delhi High Court Act was enacted by the Government of India and w.e.f. 1 May 1967, the Government of India extended the operation of the said Act to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, replacing the Court of Judicial Commissioner by the Himachal Bench of Delhi High Court, at Shimla and it started functioning in old High Court building known as "Ravenswood". Himachal Pradesh attained the Statehood in the year, 1971, and established its own High Court with Headquarters at "Ravenswood", Shimla.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

Eight new courts of i.e. 5 Courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Nurpur, Palampur, Dehra, Paonta Sahib and Rohru and 3 Courts of Civil Judge at Padhar, Dharampur Distt. Mandi and Bhoranj at Hamirpur were created. The State Government of H.P. created Vulnerable Witnesses Deposition Centers in all the 11 (eleven) Civil and Sessions Divisions and the Sub Divisions of Nalagarh, Sarkaghat, Sundernagar and Ghumariwin in the State of H.P..

Activities of the H.P. State Legal Services Authority include organising of National Lok Adalats in which 1,41,891 cases were settled. Additional 32,852 cases were settled in Quarterly / Special Lok Adalats and 10,950

cases settled in Online Lok Adalats. 1,470 Legal Literacy Camps were organised in the State. Steps were taken to identify old pending cases for settlement by way of ADR mechanism i.e. Lok Adalat/Mediation. HP State Legal Services Authority setup Motor Accidents Mediation Cells at each DLSA in the ADR/ Mediation Centers. 32 Awareness Camps were organised in Juvenile Homes.

Facility of Video Conferencing between Jail inmates and Legal Services Panel Lawyers has been provided in the State. Mega Legal Literacy Camps and Legal Awareness Programmes were organized at each Sub-Divisional level. The H.P. State Legal Services Authority launched a Plantation-cum-Awareness campaign by involving PRIs, Mahila Mandals, Yuvak



Lateral view of the High Court

Mandals, NGOs etc. during monsoon season. Vidhik Saksharata Shivirs (Legal Awareness Camps) for educating Sex Workers were organized in association with NGOs by the District Legal Services Authorities. Month long special campaign for identification of Legal Aid beneficiaries in Court based matters (Pre Litigation/Post Litigation) was also launched. Further, two campaigns, namely, (i) "Empowerment of Citizen through Legal Awareness and Outreach" & (ii) "Haq_

humara_bhi_to_hai@75" were also launched. On 9 November 2022, an exhibition on the occasion of "National Legal Services Day" was organized in all ADR Centres and District Court Complexes showcasing 75 years of Judicial Administration, Process of Judicial Delivery, Achievement of Justice Delivery System in last 75 years, Legal Aid System and various other functions. Modified Legal Aid Defence Counsel Scheme 2022 was implemented in the State and Legal Aid Defence Counsel Offices were



made operational in all District Legal Services Authorities. Under Trial Review Committee was constituted in all the District Legal Services Authorities. The Authority took measures to secure better coordination between Legal Aid Beneficiaries and Panel Lawyers and periodical evaluation of Legal Services Institutions. A Special Community Awakening Campaign against Drug Abuse was launched from 18 June – 26 June 2023. The Himachal Pradesh Academy organized 74 Training programmes

/Workshops/ Conferences during the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Technological Accomplishments

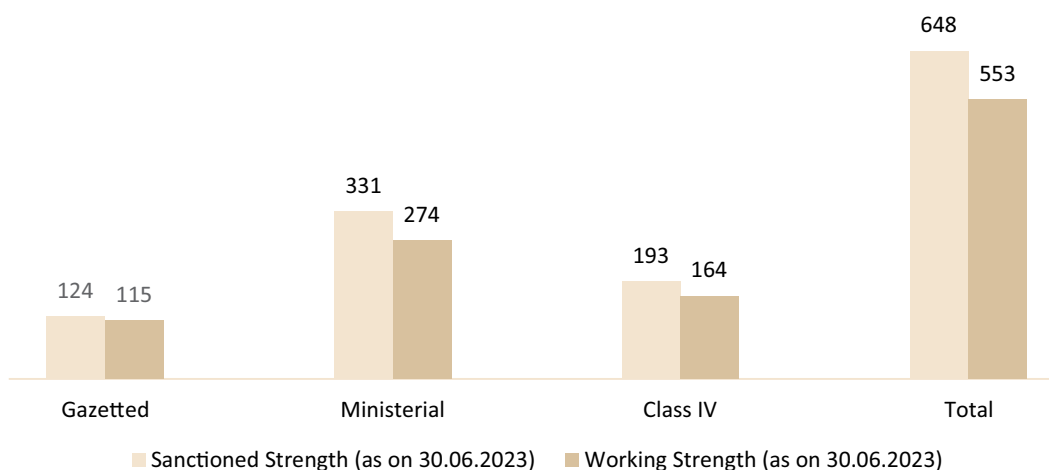
After Successful implementation of Virtual Courts for District Court Shimla, the same has been extended for 5 more Districts i.e. Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Solan and Sirmaur. Neutral Citation has been implemented in High Court of Himachal Pradesh in the month of June 2023. The script was run to append Neutral citation number of Final order/ Judgment of disposed off cases. A search facility has also been given on the website of High Court of Himachal Pradesh wherein Final Order/ Judgments can be searched using neutral citation number. A Judgment module has been developed by the technical team High Court of Himachal Pradesh wherein a Judgment Template containing name of the Court/ Bench, Case details, memo of parties and Advocate details, is generated automatically after fetching data from CIS.

e-Seva Kendras have been established in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh and at each Civil and Sessions Divisions Headquarter to assist Advocates and litigants with all types of eCourt services. eOffice was implemented in Computer Branch of the High Court and the same is being expended to other Branches also.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022**	2022-2023**	2023-24
Plan#	47,78,84,000	62,43,32,000	56,09,71,000
Non-Plan#			
Total	47,78,84,000	62,43,32,000	56,09,71,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Budget is now being allocated under Revenue and Capital Heads

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	9

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	9
Highest	10

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	3,833
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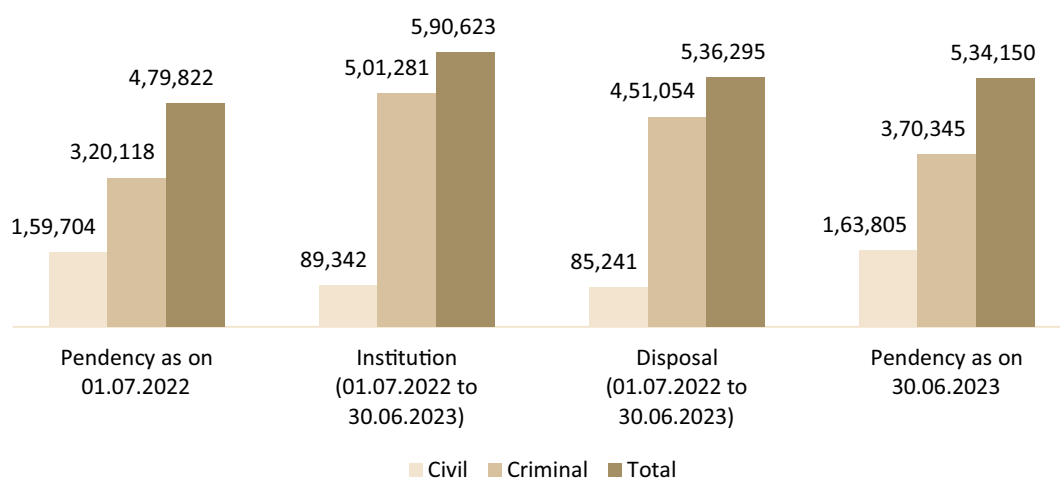
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15,433	9,068	6,747	17,754
Company Matters	26	1	6	21
Contempt (Civil)	648	499	646	501
Review (Civil)	162	142	121	183
Matrimonial Matters	330	34	17	347
Arbitration Matters	555	756	604	707
Civil Revisions	695	210	91	814
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	122	5	15	112
Civil Appeals	6,949	780	754	6,975
Land Acquisition Matters	2,057	70	233	1,894
MACT Matters	2,889	106	338	2,657
Civil Suits (Original Side)	961	100	699	362
Other than above	45,082	23,534	19,514	49,102
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4	17	17	4
Criminal Revisions	2,026	723	422	2,327
Bail Applications	953	3,081	2,890	1,144
Criminal Appeals	4,475	550	161	4,864
Death Sentence Reference	2	0	1	1
Contempt (Criminal)	3	1	0	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,874	4,616	3,643	3,847
Other than above	863	1,447	1,303	1,007

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
3,353	2,810	6,163

10

High Court of JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tashi Rabstan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Javed Iqbal Wani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan Lal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Akram Chowdhary
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sindhu Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Bharti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnesh Oswal	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Moksha Khajuria Kazmi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Chatterji Koul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wasim Sadiq Nargal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Sekhri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Puneet Gupta	

*As on 01.11.2023.



Brief Introduction

Before the bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories- Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh- by coming into force of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 on 31 October 2019, the State of Jammu and Kashmir consisted of three different divisions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The political and geographical amalgamation of these three divisions took place on 16 March 1846. In the Year 1928, a full fledged High Court of Jammu and Kashmir was established. Vide the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939 an independent judicial body with the High Court of Judicature at the top was established. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India in October, 1947 was followed by promulgation of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950 by the President of India, specifying the provisions of the Constitution of India which were applicable to the State. In 1957, the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force and a provision was made so as to ensure that the High Court established under Order No.1 of 1928 issued by Maharaja of the State could continue to exercise the jurisdiction in relation to the State even after coming into force of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Vide Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1960, the jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India in its entirety, was extended to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Vide the Constitution (Application to J&K) Order 2019, C.O 271 notified vide Notification dated 5 August 2019 read with Declaration under Article 370(3) of the Constitution, C.O 273 notified vide Notification dated 6 August 2019, provisions of Constitution of India as amended from time to time, without any modifications or exceptions, have been made applicable to the State of J&K. In view of this, the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, at present, continues to exercise its jurisdiction as per the relevant provisions of Constitution of India. On bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories from 31 October 2019, by application of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 its Section 75 provides that the existing High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the common High Court of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh and the Judges

of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, in the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir holding offices immediately before the appointed date, shall become on that date, the Judges of the common High Court. Subsequently, the nomenclature of the High Court was changed to “The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh”.

The High Court has two buildings, one at each wing of the High Court at Srinagar and Jammu. Both the wings of the High Court function throughout the year. Hon’ble the Chief Justice and Hon’ble Judges move from one wing to other as per roster. The Judicial branches of the High Court remain functional in each wing of the High Court throughout the year.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The High Court has initiated the process for construction of new High Court buildings both at Jammu and Srinagar. For the High Court Complex at Srinagar, total land of 500 kanals has been acquired at Rakh-i- Gund, Bemina, Srinagar. For construction of new High Court Building at Jammu, a land comprising of 813 kanals has been acquired at Raika, Jammu.

The Jammu & Kashmir Judicial Academy organized various Training Programmes by physical as well as online mode for the Session 2022-23 concerning various topics including Refresher Training Programme on “Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996: Law, Practice and Procedure” and a Special Orientation Programme on “Law relating to Motor Accidents Claims, Claim Cases and computation



High Court Building at Jammu



of compensation.” Besides, the Academy hosted the North Zone-I Regional Conference on “Contemporary Judicial Developments and strengthening Justice through Law and Technology” in the month of September 2022. A Training Programme on “Disposal of Criminal Cases through Plea Bargaining, Compounding of Offences and Probation of Offenders Act- was also organized by the Academy. For purpose of impact assessment, the Academy has developed an internal mechanism of receiving feedback from the participants during trainings.

The J&K Legal Services Authority hosted the 19th All India Meet of Legal Services Authorities on 30 June and 1 July 2023 at SKICC, Srinagar which was inaugurated by Hon’ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India. The Legal Aid Defence Counsel System (LADCS) has been established in all 20 districts of the U.T of J&K.

Technological Accomplishments

Earlier, in order to manage the digital files of the High Court and to regulate the working of Hon’ble Benches, the High Court had taken an initiative of developing a customized Document Management System (DMS), for data security, automated data backup and for a software regulated management/functioning of the Benches of the High Court as eCourts. The High Court has now come up with a solution that goes beyond conventional storage and searching, and encourages to utilize the output of existing solution like CIS to avoid redoing activities and keep overall cost in control. The solution/ Application was inaugurated by Hon’ble the Chief Justice India, Dr. Justice D. Y Chandrachud on 28 June 2023. Further, the High Court has procured 500 number of Cell Phones for the Process Servers/Bailiffs of District Judiciary to fully implement the



Chief Justice Court Room No. 1, High Court at Srinagar

National Services and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) Application. The Application has been made fully operational for the entire District Judiciary of J&K and Ladakh.

The e-Filing Application has been made operational for the High Court as well as all the Districts Courts of UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh. In order to provide assistance to Advocates and Litigants in e-Filing of their matters, the High Court has established 18 number of Helpdesk Counters for e-Filing at 14 locations, including 12 locations at 12 District Headquarters of UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh and one at each wing of the High Court. Phase-I of the Initiative of Neutral Citation was fully implemented in the High Court.

The Initiative of switching over of District Court websites from Drupel Platform to S3WaaS (Secure, Scalable & Sugamya (Accessible) platform was successfully implemented in 3 Districts of UT of J&K and 2 Districts of UT of Ladakh and the websites of 5 Districts namely Kathua, Udhampur, Anantnag, Leh and Kargil have been migrated over the S3WAAS platform. The High Court has locally developed a software namely Guest Management Software (GMS) for better coordination amongst the duty holders for the efficient management of the movement of the visiting guests and dignitaries, to UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh. Digitization of Administrative Record of High Court is presently under way, and more than 2.5 lakh pages of Administrative record have been digitized so far.



View from Dias of Court Room No. 1, High Court at Srinagar



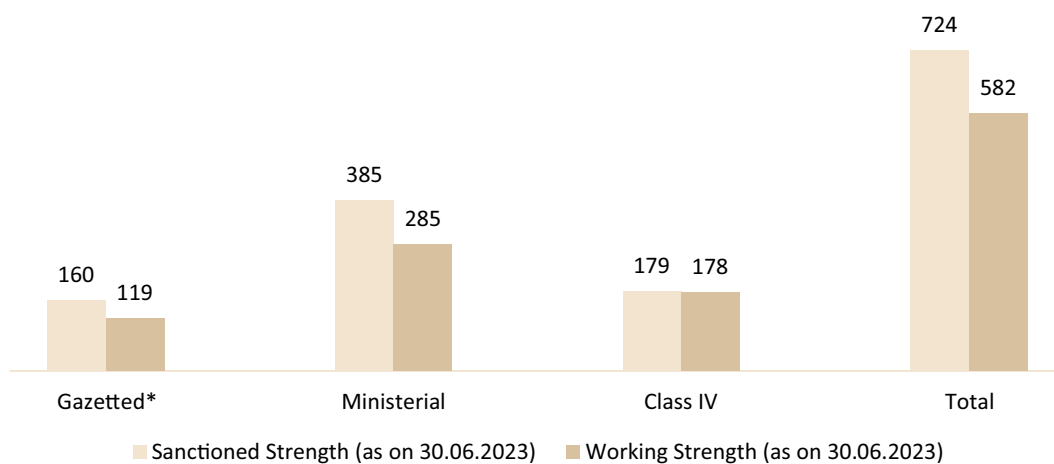
Court No. 2, High Court at Srinagar



View from Dias of Court No. 3, High Court at Srinagar

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



* Including Judicial Officers.

Budget of the High Court*

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Plan	94,64,00,000	80,00,00,000	1,92,00,00,000
Non-Plan	1,03,03,50,000	1,10,64,70,000	1,40,10,00,000
Total	1,97,67,50,000	1,90,64,70,000	3,32,10,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	16

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	-
Highest	16

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	8,168
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

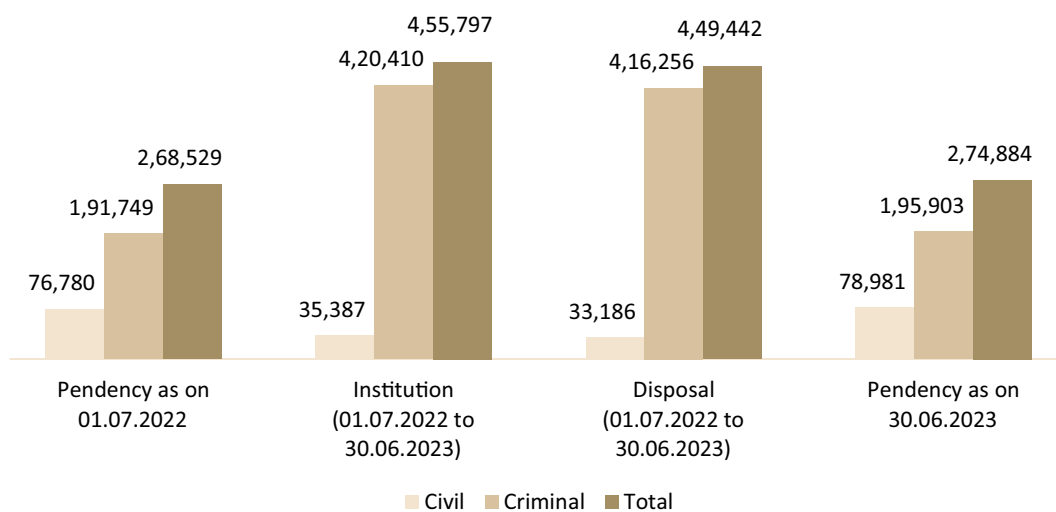
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition(Articles 226 & 227)	26,624	7,852	7,699	26,777
Company Matters	6	3	0	09
Contempt (Civil)	6,385	1,174	1,342	6,217
Review (Civil)	554	208	136	626
Matrimonial Matters	125	7	94	38
Arbitration Matters	369	88	96	361
Civil Revisions	352	58	100	310
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	178	373	385	166
Civil Appeals	1,042	470	481	1,031
Land Acquisition Matters	766	352	229	889
MACT Matters	1,423	172	123	1,472
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	10	1	10
Other than above	2,683	859	855	2,687
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	3,790*
Criminal Revisions	399	69	107	361
Bail Applications	482	565	483	564
Criminal Appeals	1,757	264	224	1,797
Death Sentence Reference	03	01	0	04
Contempt (Criminal)	17	11	03	25
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,680	2,467	1,306	3,841
Other than above	1,753*	861	1,603	1,011

* Data modified after verification.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
2,765	3,705	6,470

11

High Court of **JHARKHAND**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Jharkhand*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Anubha Rawat Choudhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Roshan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ratnaker Bhengra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chand
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Kumar Choudhary
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shiva Nand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ambuj Nath
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navneet Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Srivastava

*As on 01.11.2023.



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Jharkhand came into existence after the State of Jharkhand was carved out of the State of Bihar in November 2000 by the Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000. Earlier, the circuit Bench of Patna High Court was established on 6 March 1972 at Ranchi under the Letters Patents of Patna High Court which was made Permanent Bench w.e.f. 8 April 1976.

From 1972 onwards, the seat of Circuit Court, permanent bench of High Court of Patna and thereafter the High Court of Jharkhand had been the same old heritage building. The Old High Court building could not keep pace with the changing requirements of space, amenities and technologies, and therefore, a blue print of new High Court building was conceptualized, paving the way for new High Court building at Dhurwa, Ranchi. The new High Court building was inaugurated by Her Excellency Smt. Droupadi Murmu, the President of India on 24 May 2023.

The new High Court building houses 24 Court Rooms, apart from the Court Room of the Chief Justice. For smooth functioning of the judicial system, the Court rooms are equipped with latest audiovisual devices, facilitating effective communication during hearings. Furthermore, the building incorporates separate rooms for Video Conferencing, a Conference Room, and an extensive library with a capacity to hold over 5 lakh books. The building also has two blocks specifically dedicated for advocates with total 576 chambers, with additional 76 Chambers reserved for the Senior Advocates of the High Court.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

651 Courts Halls and 572 Residential accommodations for Judicial Officers are available within the State of Jharkhand (till July 2023). In addition, construction of 22 Courts Halls and 30 Residential units are in progress. 12 Court Buildings at Lohardaga, 10 Court buildings at Chakardharpur at Chibasa are the ongoing Court Building projects. There was constant monitoring of the work of creation/conversion of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre (VWDC) in the Judgeships of the State.

During the Judicial Year, the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand, organised 59 training programmes, several activities and events like induction programmes, webinars etc. which were attended by 7502 participants. An Intensive Campaign on Mediation “Man Ka Milan Pakhwara” was organized from 29 May - 14 June 2023 by all District Legal Services Authorities of State of Jharkhand under the aegis of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA). Under this campaign special awareness programmes on mediation were organized in all the districts of Jharkhand. All DLSAs of Jharkhand through their Legal Aid Clinics, Front Offices and Mediation Centres organized this campaign and the common people were made aware about the importance of mediation. Legal Aid Defense Counsel Scheme (LADCS) has been implemented in all 24 Districts of Jharkhand. Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, organised “Engagement and Training Programme for newly selected Legal Aid Defence Counsels of Jharkhand and West Bengal” on 24-25 January 2023 at Ranchi. JHALSA organized training of 192 Members of Village Level Child Protection

Committees (VLCPC) in two batches (each batch consists of 96 participants) on 3 to 4 June 2023 and 8 to 9 July 2023 at JHALSA in Virtual Mode. JHALSA launched two projects namely Sahyog and Vatsalya for women who are victims of undeserved Assault or Offences and for overall development of street children and saving them from the menace of drug abuse respectively. JHALSA under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Supreme Court of India organised 40 Hrs. Intensive Mediation Training Programme for DLSA Secretaries, Judicial Officers and Experts.

Technological Accomplishments

E-filing Version 3.0 software has been launched and made live in High Court of Jharkhand as well as in the District Courts of Jharkhand. It has provision for filing of complaints, written statements, replies and various applications related to cases online. Provision for online payment of Court fees, fines, penalties and Judicial Deposits has been initiated through <https://pay.ecourts.gov.in/> in High Court of Jharkhand as well as in the District Courts of Jharkhand. A module has been developed in-house and integrated in CIS for automatic generation of structure of Order/Judgment by fetching the details such as the Petitioners/ Respondents, Advocates, Coram etc., eliminating the need of manually typing these details. Virtual Justice Clock has been implemented in Jharkhand and link for the same is available in official website of High Court of Jharkhand.

New Hardware items such as Flat bed Scanners, High speed Scanners, Camera with Speakers and MIC have been procured for Court Rooms/ Court Complexes of the State of Jharkhand



under phase II of the e Courts Project. 213 & 82 studio based VC system have been installed in Courts and Jails respectively while 28 Desktop VC systems each have been installed in Courts and Jails respectively. “High Court of Jharkhand Rules for Video Conferencing for Courts, 2020” has been notified through Gazette notification to consolidate, unify and streamline the procedure relating to use of video conferencing for Courts. Video Conferencing facility in Hybrid mode is already available in the High Court of Jharkhand.

The list of all registered advocates of the State of Jharkhand along with contact details was communicated to the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India for entering in the NJDG. Whenever an advocate registers for eFiling, his/her details are fetched from NJDG and auto-verified. In case of advocates whose names are not in the NJDG list, the same is verified through OTP. In order to extend the Citizen Centric Facilities to the common mass, total 28 numbers of Information Kiosk have been

installed in all the District & Sub-divisional Court Campus. All the District Courts of the state including the High Court are providing information regarding the case status to the litigants and lawyers on the mobile numbers registered in CIS Software. Case status is being sent automatically to the registered Advocates and litigants through SMS. BSNL WAN, Lease line and VPN over broadband connectivity have been provided to the various District and Subdivisional Courts of the State of Jharkhand, utilizing which data are being uploaded in the NJDG website and also SMS services are being carried out. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented in the State of Jharkhand. Baliffs/Process Servers have been provided with Smartphone with JIO connectivity in this regard.

Inter-operable Criminal justice System (ICJS) has been rolled out in all the District Courts of State of Jharkhand. A software has been developed for convenience of the Advocates/Litigants and



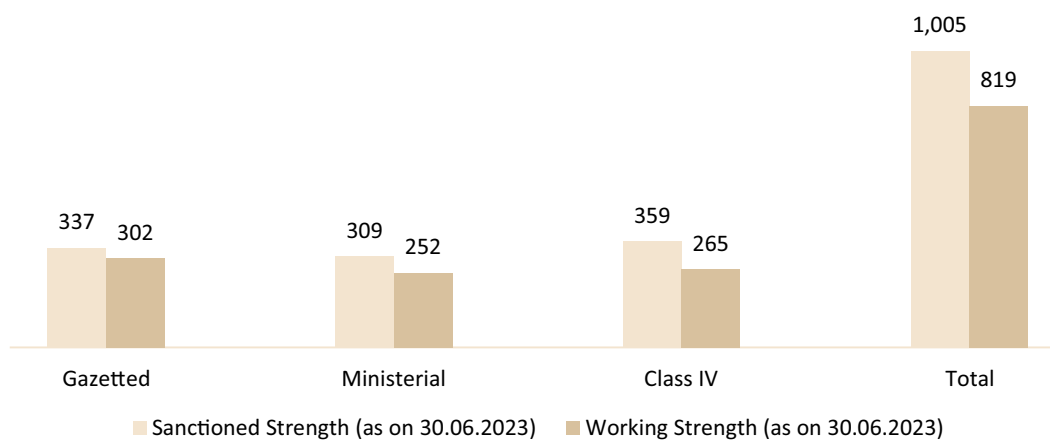
New Building of the High Court at Ranchi

a module for online view of defective filing has been provided in High Court of Jharkhand website to view online the defects of their filed cases. Recently, a software regarding further Stamp Reporting for the second time has been developed and module of this is available on the High Court of Jharkhand website for online viewing. A software for instant online apply for certified copy of Order and Judgement and its payment has been developed for High Court. An in-house module (Data Bank) has been developed for keeping accumulated database of ready pending cases for listing the cases before respective Benches centrally as per requirement. In this regard, a separate periphery has been developed for entering of ready pending cases by the concerned sections. Provision for listing the cases Bench wise, nomenclature wise, subject wise and year wise as per direction of Benches has been made in the Data Bank module. An application has been developed that can manage state Judicial Officer's Bio data. The details are also available in the website of High Court of Jharkhand.

The salient features of this software include modification of Judicial Officer's profile, entry of information pertaining to Transfer, promotion and training of officer cadre-wise and generation of report under various headings. An In-House application (Vigilance Software) has been developed with an objective to maintain data of the impartial assessment of the character, conduct, capabilities and performance of the Judicial Official throughout the year. The salient features of this software are that it maintains useful and critical analysis of the qualities as well as the short-comings of the Judicial Officers ensuring that complete privacy is maintained for the Reporting Authority, Reviewing Authority and Accepting Authority. The work of scanning/digitization/storage and integrated retrieval of case files in the High Court of Jharkhand is in-progress.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	1,12,66,54,000	1,60,40,88,000	1,38,85,00,000
Total	1,12,66,54,000	1,60,40,88,000	1,38,85,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	25
Working Strength of Judges	20

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	20
Highest	21

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	15,921
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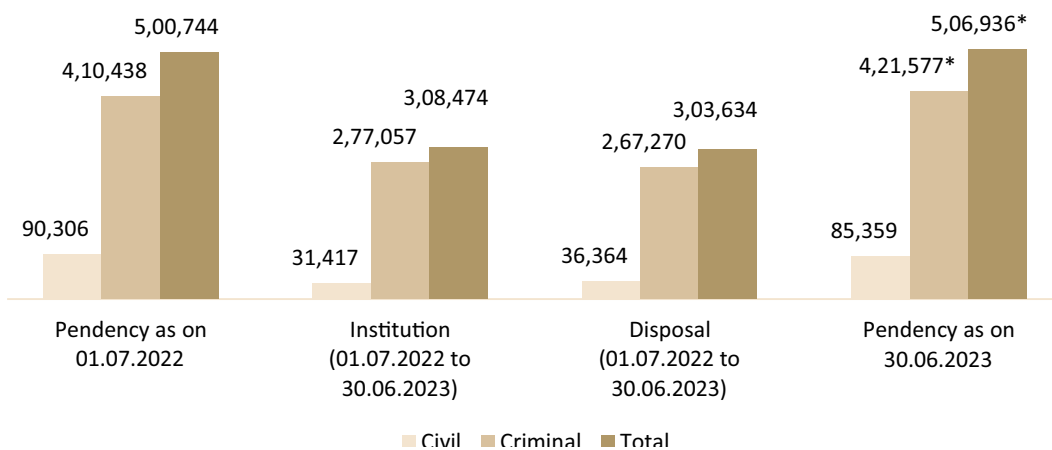
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	23,383	6,479	8,471	21,391
Company Matters	12	3	2	13
Contempt (Civil)	1,767	1,055	970	1,852
Review (Civil)	334	116	128	322
Matrimonial Matters	10	21	6	25
Arbitration Matters	176	31	136	71
Civil Revisions	188	47	55	180
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	230	11	22	219
Civil Appeals	4,042	538	513	4,067
Land Acquisition Matters	4,491	502	2,779	2,214
MACT Matters	3,297	61	1,480	1,878
Civil Suits (Original Side)	16	0	3	13
Other than above	2,637	4,673	1,847	5,463
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,187	780	1,157	810
Criminal Revisions	5,510	1,580	2,386	4,704
Bail Applications	4,108	24,669	22,523	6,254
Criminal Appeals	23,645	2,592	1,536	24,701
Death Sentence Reference	17	8	1	24
Contempt (Criminal)	24	12	9	27
Misc. Criminal applications	10,895	4,745	5,162	10,478
Other than above	612	121	294	439

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



* Data modified after verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength

694



Working Strength

503



Vacancy

191

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
6,764	19,164	25,928

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High Court of **KARNATAKA**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Karnataka*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanna B. Varale, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Dinesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Indiresh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Somashekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi V. Hosamani
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice K.S. Mudagal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Vishwajith Shetty
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sreenivas Harish Kumar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lalitha Kanneganti
Hon'ble Dr. Justice H.B. Prabhakara Sastry	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Amarannavar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna S. Dixit	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M.G. Uma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.G. Pandit	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Srishananda
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Devdas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hanchate Sanjeevkumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.M. Shyam Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.G.S. Kamal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Sunil Dutt Yadav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Badamikar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Nawaz	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice J.M. Khazi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.T. Narendra Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Ramanath Hegde
Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.P. Sandesh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Rachaiah
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Natarajan	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice K.S. Hemalekha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.R. Krishna Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.M. Poonacha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok S. Kinagi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil B. Katti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suraj Govindaraj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Basavaraja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin S. Magadam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.M. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.S. Sanjay Gowda	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh M. Adiga
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti Mulimani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.G. Shivashankare Gowda
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Nataraj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramachandra D. Huddar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Chandangoudar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Venkatesh Naik T.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Singh Yerur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijaykumar A. Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Nagaprasanna	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Rai K.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.I. Arun	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.V. Aravind

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

Administration of justice in erstwhile princely state of Mysore graduated from the locally confined Sadar Munsiff to the judges of the Huzur Adalath and to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore in 1856. The post was re-designated in the year 1881 as the Chief Judge, while the Court was renamed as the Chief Court of Mysore under Chief Court Regulation (1) of 1884, which was passed under Mysore Act of 1884 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III on 28 May 1884. The Chief Court was designated as "The High Court of Judicature of Mysore" with the approval of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV by his order dated 30 January 1929. Since then, High Court of Mysore exercised its jurisdiction over the former princely State of Mysore, and was continued as a High Court of Part-B State of Mysore till 26 January 1950, on which date, the Constitution of India was enforced. Thereafter, on the re-organization of States, in the year 1956, High

Court of Mysore extended its jurisdiction to the entire State of Mysore which was re-named as State of Karnataka, with effect from 1 November 1973. There are two Circuit Benches of the High Court, one at Dharwad, and another at Gulbarga (now Kalaburagi). The Circuit Benches were made permanent Benches in the year 2013.

The building in which the High Court at Bengaluru is functioning, called Attara Kacheri, has its own pristine glory. Literally, Attara Kacheri means “eighteen offices, or departments”. The building has a unique history, in that, all the three organs of the State of the erstwhile Princely State of Mysore, namely, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary were all located in it. It is in the heart of the City of Bangalore (now Bengaluru), opposite Vidhana Soudha, which houses the State Legislature, and the Secretariat. The road in between the pillars of democracy is named ‘Ambedkar Veedhi’ in honour of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

Judicial Process Re-engineering (JPR) for BPR (Business Process Re-engineering) Report and supplementary report suggesting amendments to Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice and Report suggesting amendments to Karnataka Criminal Rules of Practice is completed. Mediation Centers are functioning at Hon’ble High Court of Karnataka, Principal Bench, at Bengaluru, Dharwad Bench and Kalaburgi Bench comes under the jurisdictions of Bangalore Mediation Centre (BMC). Out of 109 Mediators, 6 Master trainers and 17 Trainers were trained by Mediation Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), New Delhi. In the BMC for the period

from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, number of cases referred were 13,026 and 9,819 cases were mediated, out of which 6,064 cases were settled whereas 3,755 cases were not settled.

Lok Adalats are held at the High Court, District and Taluk levels on a regular basis. From 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, 5,16,696 cases pending before the Courts were settled and 82,08,817 pre-litigation cases were settled in the National Lok Adalats throughout the State. In the regular Lok Adalat sitting every month during the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, 926 cases pending before the Courts were settled and 416 pre-litigation cases were settled. Between July 2022 and June 2023,



Front view of the Circuit Bench at Kalaburagi of the High Court



Dharwad Bench of the High Court

4,709 cases were settled in the Permanent Lok Adalats.

Karnataka State Legal Services Authority organized Virtual Inauguration of offices of Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) in 16 Districts on 13 January 2023 and in 13 Districts on 30 May 2023. There was inauguration of a legal services clinic at Bengaluru on 25 March 2023. Further, there was inauguration of a Transgender clinic at a hospital on 15 April 2023. The State Legal Services Authority also conducted workshops on “relevancy of pleadings and evidence in MVC cases” at Belagavi on 23 July 2022 and “on mental health awareness” at Kolar on 27 May 2023; and also organised a Mega legal service camp and distribution of citizen centric card programme at Mysuru on 18 November 2022.

The Karnataka Judicial Academy conducted workshops on various topics such as “POSCO Act, 2012”; “Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015”; “Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881” and “Plea bargaining, compounding of offences and Probation of Offenders Act, 1958”

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court took several initiatives such as display of Preamble of the Constitution of India digitally in 3 Languages i.e., Kannada, Hindi and English in the Center Portico of the High Court. The High Court has installed Justice Clocks in all the three Benches i.e., Principal Bench, Bengaluru and Benches at Dharwad and Kalaburagi. Link for Virtual Justice Clock is provided in the website of the High Court of Karnataka and in the District Court website. The High Court established Virtual Court for Traffic Challan in Bengaluru City on 6 August 2020 and launched official telegram channel of the High Court of Karnataka and for 30 Districts in District Judiciary. Telegram Chatbot is also designed and developed for the High Court of Karnataka. The High Court launched the Official YouTube channel for the purpose of streaming all the official programs and also live streaming of the court proceedings; and also started Live Streaming of Court proceedings from January 2022. In the High Court and District Judiciary, the Hybrid mode of Video Conferencing is in the place. The High Court so far established 25 Nos. of eSeva Kendras in various Court Complexes of the State inclusive of 3 eSeva

Kendras in the Principal Bench of High Court and in the Benches at Dharwad and Kalaburagi.

In the High Court, online payment of Court Fee, Process Fee and Copying Charges is enabled through "Online Services" having integration with Khajane -II Portal of the State Treasury. The High court has introduced portal to enable the litigants and advocates to make online application for certified copies for orders and other documents. Surety Scrutiny Management Application is rolled out in Karnataka State Judiciary to prevent the professional sureties standing as sureties in multiple cases, and to avoid fake sureties being accepted, as a matter of routine in different Courts. A new web Portal for Information on Appeals registered in the High Court has been developed in-house. Digitization of Court records has been started in High Court on In-House basis by Scanning and Digitization of current records. The High Court has already implemented NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) Project in the entire State Judiciary.

The Indian Law Reports, (Karnataka Series) are the Authorized Reports, under the Authority of the Government of Karnataka by the Karnataka

Law Reporting Council. The ILR Web Application is developed with various search options (citations, head note) and the Karnataka ILR judgments are available from the year 2018 to till date. The Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) has been introduced. Bhoomi Integration with CIS is rolled out in all talukas of Bengaluru Rural District and Chikkaballapur District. The project for installation of CCTV taken up in 12 Districts is under progress. A dedicated Website for Commercial Courts has been inaugurated. Touch screen kiosks are installed in 3 benches of High Court of Karnataka and 580 district court complexes.

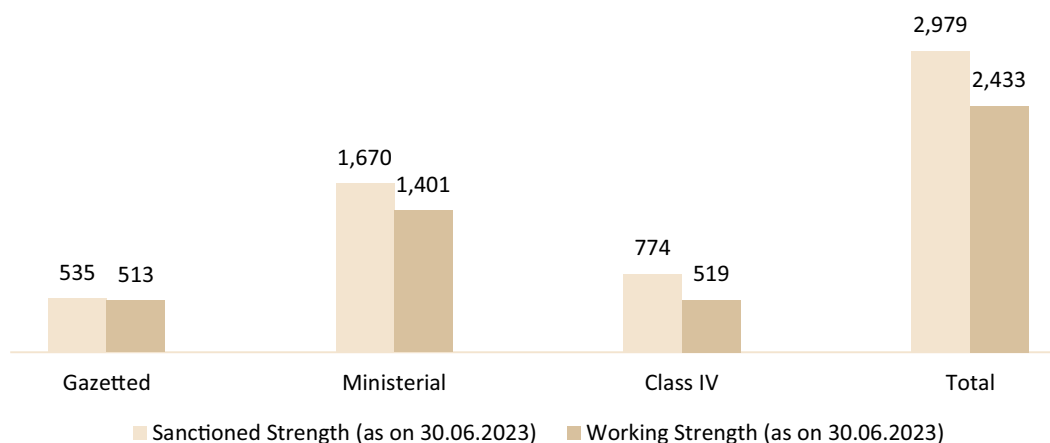
AI-backed tool, Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS), is being delployed to translate documents/ judgments from English into Kannada. The High Court of Karnataka has updated / translated the contents of e-Committee website in Kannada. In Karnataka, 5 District Judiciary websites have been migrated to S3WAAS. The High Court and all the Court establishments of the District Judiciary in the State are on boarded to e-Filing portal. E-filing 3.0 is now adopted in the entire State.



Principal Bench of the High Court, Bengaluru

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-24
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	2,76,85,75,000	2,99,54,12,000	3,53,47,66,000
Total	2,76,85,75,000	2,99,54,12,000	3,53,47,66,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	62
Working Strength of Judges	51

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	44
Highest	53

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	15,011
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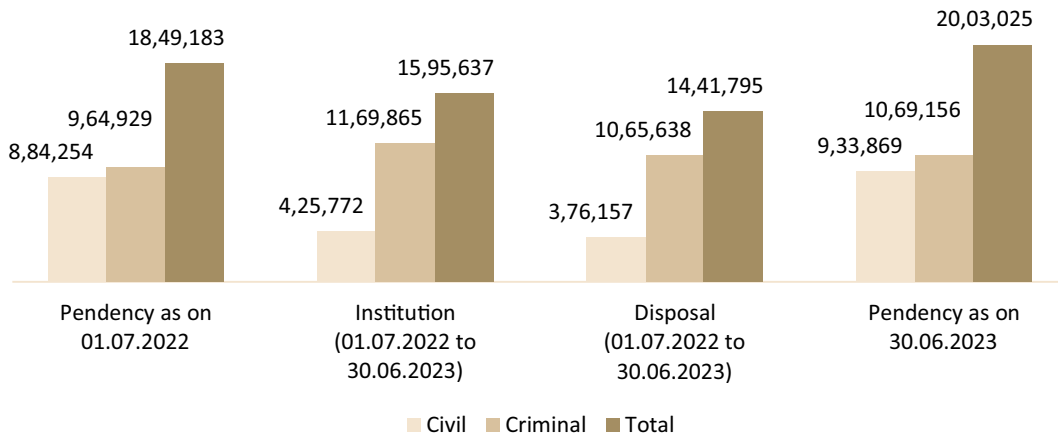
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

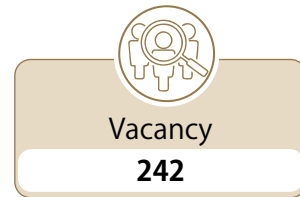
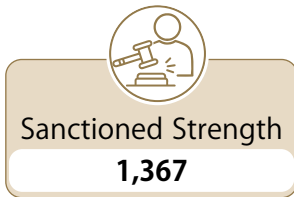
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	78,131	39,911	35,237	82,805
Company Matters	1,760	1,222	728	2,254
Contempt (Civil)	1,473	1,917	1,721	1,669
Review (Civil)	3,060	2,532	2,664	2,928
Matrimonial Matters	3,096	716	943	2,869
Arbitration Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Revisions	3,354	1,968	1,494	3,828
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,676	983	575	2,084
Civil Appeals	71,131	9,860	14,395	66,596
Land Acquisition Matters	1,912	7,528	816	8,624
MACT Matters	49,150	12,157	11,614	49,693
Civil Suits (OriginalSide)	19	1	2	18
Other than above	3,512	2,964	2,408	4,068
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	-	-	-	-
Criminal Revisions	8,145	2,305	2,330	8,120
Bail Applications	3,332	6,490	6,881	2,941
Criminal Appeals	16,952	3,794	3,144	17,602
Death Sentence Reference	22	4	5	21
Contempt (Criminal)	25	19	17	27
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	10,156	12,192	7,328	15,020

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023

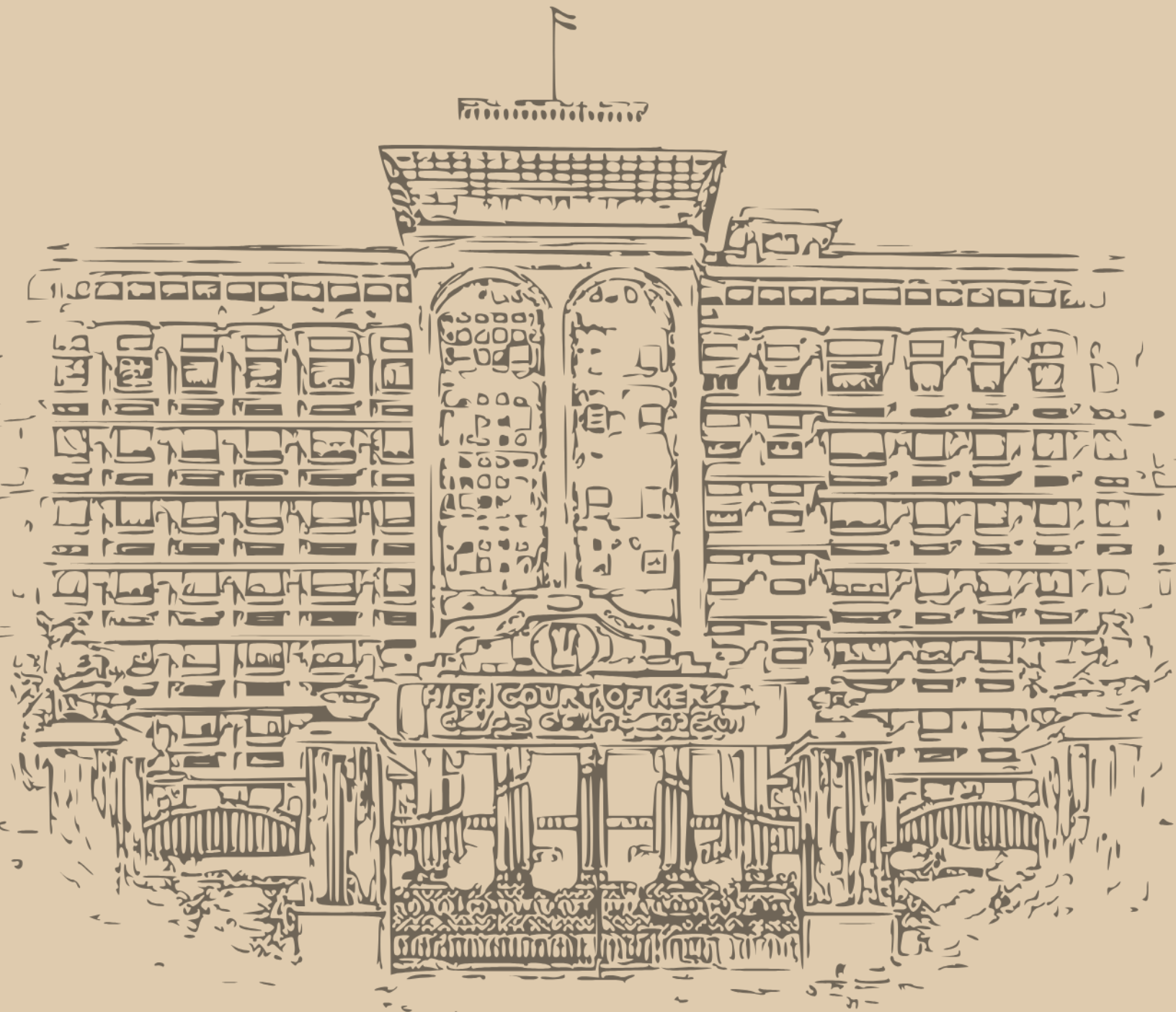


Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
30,695	20,591	51,286

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High Court of KERALA



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Kerala*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J. Desai, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopinath P.
Hon'ble Dr. Justice A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Murali Purushothaman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Narendran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ziyad Rahman A.A.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Babu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Kauser Edappagath
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Anu Sivaraman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Badharudeen
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan V.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Viju Abraham
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mary Joseph	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Nias C. P.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sathish Ninan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basant Balaji
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan Ramachandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Jayachandran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somarajan P.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sophy Thomas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.G. Ajithkumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.G. Arun	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice C.S. Sudha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Nagaresh	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shoba Annamma Eapen
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.S. Dias	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Johnson John
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.V. Kunhikrishnan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Girish
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.R. Ravi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Pratheep Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bechu Kurian Thomas	

*As on 01.11.2023.



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Kerala came into existence on 1 November 1956, with its seat at Ernakulam. The territorial jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala extends to the entire State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

25 Fast Track Special Courts, 7 Family Courts and One Special Court for the trial of offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act, 1989, commenced during the period from 1 July 2022

– 30 June 2022. Construction of Additional block at the Court centre, Kattappana in Idukki District was completed and the same was inaugurated on 20 April 2023. The Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre at the Court centre, Perinthalmanna in Malappuram District commenced in June 2023.

The latest version of e-Office File Management System (eFile 7.2.0), was implemented in all the Administrative as well as Judicial Sections of the High Court (w.e.f 7 November 2022) and in the Judicial Districts of Thodupuzha and Kasaragod. Steps were initiated to roll it out in Judicial Districts of Manjeri and Pathanamthitta. In addition to this, eOffice was implemented in the Kerala Judicial Academy (KJA) and High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC). A Martyrs' Column was erected in the High Court Compound to commemorate the Martyrs' of our nation. The Martyrs' Column was inaugurated on 12 August 2022.

On the occasion of International Mother Language Day, 21 February 2023, High Court of Kerala initiated publishing of its judgments in Malayalam language and thereby becoming the first High Court in the country to publish judgments in a regional language, by using AI tool SUVAS, developed by the Supreme Court, to translate judgments. An option for viewing the Malayalam translated versions of Judgments was enabled in the website of the High Court.

A state-of-the-art IT Training Hall was set-up in the High Court. A unique reference given to a particular judgment rendered by the Kerala High Court, for tracking its judgments from 1949 onwards, whereby every judgement/ final order/ interim order certified for reporting rendered by the High court bears a distinctive neutral citation.

Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KeLSA) has provided legal aid to 29,200 persons during this year. The highlights of the activities are drug abuse programme to literate the students; setting up a camp for migrant workers to render services of Akshaya, free legal aid, medical aid etc; drive to prevent begging and child labour; support to vulnerable persons; conducting free legal aid clinics; mediating family issues of patients etc. Further KeLSA conducted 5,867 legal awareness programmes in which 4,70,242 persons attended. The Kerala Judicial Academy conducted a total of 46 training programmes, in which 2,575 officers participated.



High Court of Kerala, Ram Mohan Palace



Technological Accomplishments

As part of converting the attendance marking system in the High Court from the conventional Attendance Register to Biometric Attendance System, Fingerprint scanners were installed and RFID cards were issued for all staff and officers of the High Court and were made mandatory from 1 September 2022. The biometric attendance system implemented at the High Court was upgraded to include an Employee Self-Service (ESS) module. With effect from 10 April 2023, Vigilance Court Case Management System has been rolled out in the Courts of Enquiry Commissioners and Special Judge (Vigilance)

at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Muvattupuzha and Thalassery.

A Family Court Case Management Module was implemented in the Family Court, Ernakulam on 20 February 2023; and subsequently rolled out in all the remaining Family Courts w.e.f. 1 March 2023. A Solar Power project has been commissioned in the seven Court complexes at Vanchiyoor, Kottarakkara, Thodupuzha, Kozhikode, Kalpetta, Thalassery and Kasaragod.

As the first phase of the implementation of paperless courts, the High Court of Kerala converted benches dealing with Bail and Tax related subjects (Single Benches) and the



Lateral view of New Building of the High Court

Division Bench, considering appeals from tax related Single Bench Orders, were made paperless courts, w.e.f. 1 August 2022, which is a first in the country. Later, the bench dealing with Criminal MC was also made paperless w.e.f. 1 March 2023. Live Court Display Android App has been developed. On 3 December 2022, Kerala High Court streamed its Court proceedings live on YouTube for the first time.

Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) was installed and operationalized in all the criminal courts in the State of Kerala from 12 June 2020. Sanction was accorded by the High Court to the Police department for

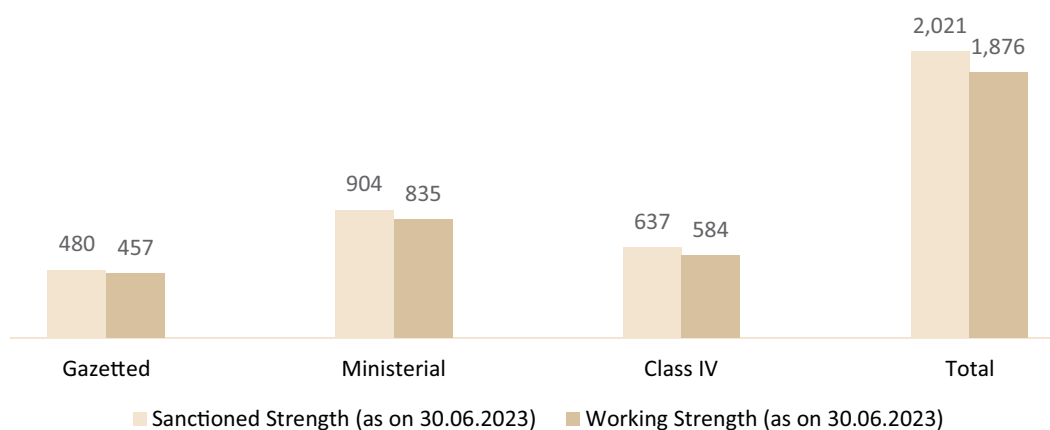
sharing the digitally signed FIR (IIF-1) and Final Reports (Charge Sheet - IIF-5) to CIS (e-Court Application) via ICJS from the pilot locations of 6 police stations attached with the two Paperless Courts (Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Thiruvananthapuram and Judicial First-Class Magistrate, Kolenchery) and the said transmission has commenced from 23 September 2022. Steps were initiated for consumption of Digitally signed FIR, Charge Sheet, summons, reports etc., from all Police stations to all courts.

Visitors E-Pass Registration and Management System has been implemented by the High Court. Real Time Scrutiny of e-files which involves scrutiny of files from 08.00 a.m. to 08.00 p.m. has been implemented in the Kerala High Court w.e.f. 1 January 2023. Consequent to the introduction of mandatory e-filing for all case types w.e.f. 1 January 2023, the e-Sewa Kendra services were expanded with multiple counters along with facility for generation of token for availing services in online mode. One of the existing Self-Help Counters in the eSewa Kendra was earmarked as a Special Counter, exclusively for the Women Lawyers/ Clerks/ Party in Person with effect from 16 December 2022 onwards.

High Court has introduced various measures with regard to e-filing of cases and initiated steps for introduction of ePay in the District Judiciary. 370 courts in the District Judiciary were provided with dedicated Video Conference facilities and the remaining courts were provided with USB PTZ Camera and USB PTZ MIC Cum Speaker for conducting Video Conferencing. Moreover, laptops were provided to all the Court centers including the Judicial Officers in the District Judiciary for the ease of conducting VC. Under the project of digitization of court records, 5,53,403 files containing 2,68,30,341 pages of records, have been digitized. Migration to CIS 3.2 was completed in all establishments in Kerala and Lakshadweep. Steps were taken to purchase and install additional CCTV cameras in the High Court buildings.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-24
Plan	3,65,00,000	3,64,82,000	3,65,00,000
Non-Plan	1,85,02,90,000	1,82,40,48,000	1,84,27,00,000
Total	1,88,67,90,000	1,86,05,30,000	1,87,92,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	47
Working Strength of Judges	33

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	33
Highest	37

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	24,430
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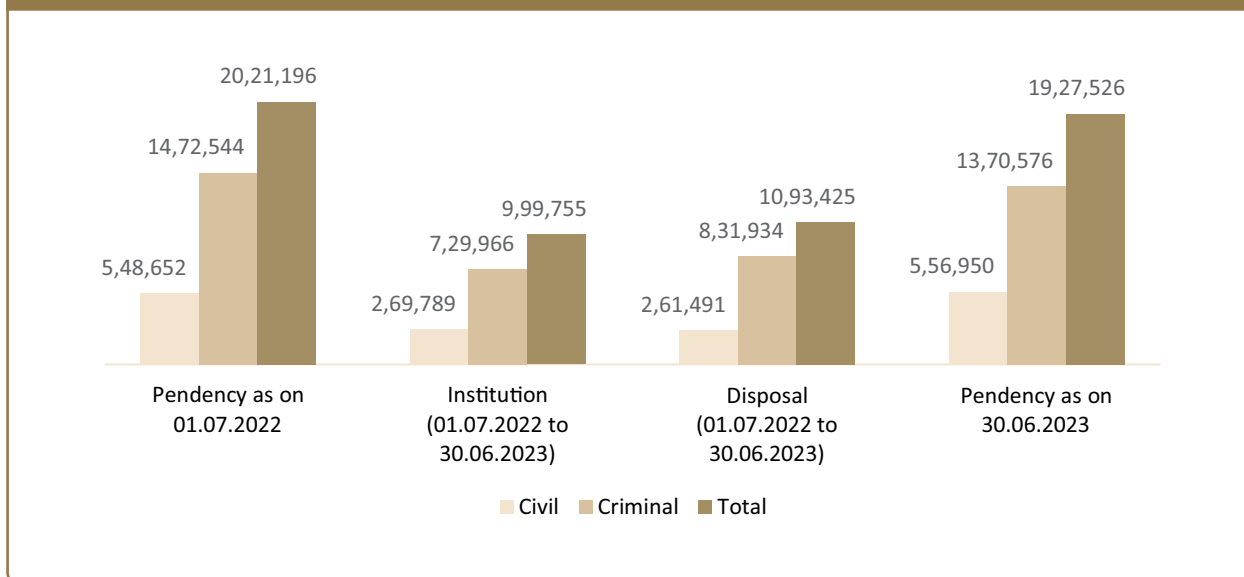
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

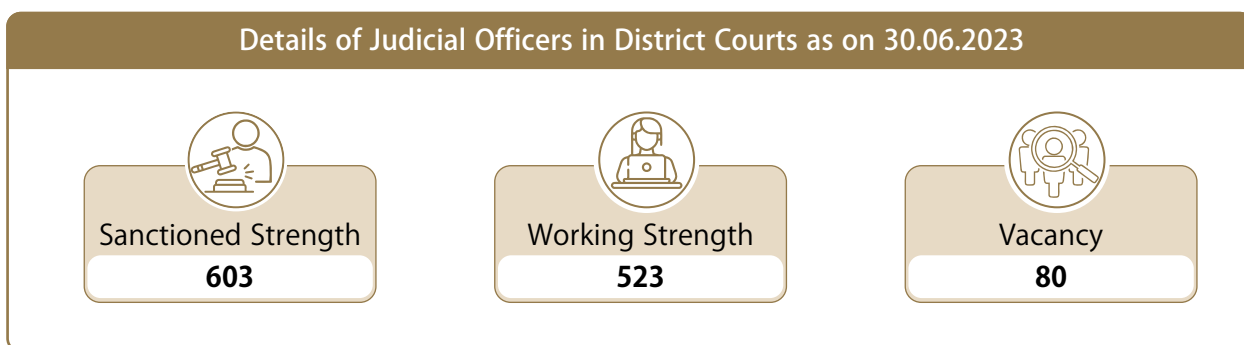
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	96,670	48,214	44,305	1,00,579
Company Matters	7,170	4,194	467	10,897
Contempt (Civil)	4,535	2,866	3,012	4,389
Review (Civil)	2,041	1,487	1,475	2,053
Matrimonial Matters	6,650	940	547	7,043
Arbitration Matters	433	256	262	427
Civil Revisions	5,658	800	1,052	5,406
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	224	12	119	117
Civil Appeals	26,402	3,994	4,110	26,286
Land Acquisition Matters	2,669	193	346	2,516
MACT Matters	29,335	4,298	2,214	31,439
Civil Suits (Original Side)	26	11	6	31
Other than above	3,630	1,659	1,821	3,468
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,383	2,286	1,915	1,754
Criminal Revisions	14,698	1,605	969	15,334
Bail Applications	3,023	10,945	10,985	2,983
Criminal Appeals	17,654	1,701	923	18,432
Death Sentence Reference	13	1	0	14
Contempt (Criminal)	10	7	5	12
Misc. Criminal Applications	14,066	10,583	9,034	15,615
Other than above	383	626	596	413

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
7,965	15,877	23,842

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High Court of **MADHYA PRADESH**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Madhya Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Malimath, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheel Nagu	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sunita Yadav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pranay Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Arya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maninder Singh Bhatti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarka Dhish Bansal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milind Ramesh Phadke
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Rusia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amar Nath (Kesharwani)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Chandra Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Paliwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Duppala Venkata Ramana
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurpal Singh Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopesh Chandra Varshney
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Abhyankar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Anuradha Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dwivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sudhakar Kalgaonkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar-IV	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prem Narayan Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishal Dhagat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Kumar Paliwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishal Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hirdesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avanindra Kumar Singh

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The State of Madhya Pradesh which came into existence on 1 November 1956 under the State Reorganization Act, 1956, earlier formed part of "Central Province and Berar" and was within the jurisdiction of Nagpur.

The Nagpur High Court was established for Central Province and Berar by virtue of the Letters Patent dated 2 January 1936, issued under Section 108 of the Government of India Act, 1915, by King Emperor, George the Fifth. The Letters Patent, where under the Nagpur High Court was constituted and invested with jurisdiction, continued in force even after adoption of the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950 by virtue of Articles 225 and 372 thereof. After creation of the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Nagpur High Court was shifted to Jabalpur with effect from 1 November 1956 and rechristened as "High Court of Madhya Pradesh" with its Principal Seat at Jabalpur. There are permanent Benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Indore and Gwalior. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur is functional in a building which is mixed baroque and oriental.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

New Schemes/Programmes were implemented for ensuring speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. There were construction/additions to the Court Complex like new buildings, court rooms, lawyer's chambers, legal aid clinics etc.. During the Judicial Year, construction of 1 Court Complex and 11 Court Rooms was completed.

Under the aegis of M.P. State Legal Services Authority (MPSLSA), numerous legal aid related activities were organised such as Awareness camps, Health Check-up Camps, Workshop and training programme, Lok adalats etc. 2,442 Mediation awareness camps were organized at District and Tehsil level. 01 Community Mediation Training programme (20 hrs.) and 2 Mediation Training programmes (40 hrs.) were also organized. In Lok Adalats, 4,57,436 cases were settled. Legal Aid was given in 18,635

cases. MPSLSA received ISO certificate for ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System) and ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System). 14,832 Legal Literacy Camps were organized in the State. Under the M.P. Crime Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015, amount of Rs. 19,06,74,218/- was awarded. There was inauguration of 15 mediation centers during the period. For prisoners, Special health checkup and legal aid camps were organized in all Central jails, District jails and Sub-jails under High Court of MP, Jabalpur. Further, a special health camp pertaining to HIV screening was also organized in the all jails of Madhya Pradesh on the occasion of World Aids Day. In February 2023, the Legal Aid Defense Counsel system was inaugurated in 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh. Inauguration of a vocational course-cum-training programme titled "Empowering Prisoners through Skill Development" was done in central jail of Jabalpur. For benefit



Aerial Lateral view of the High Court, Principal Seat at Jabalpur



Gwalior Bench of the High Court

of transgender community, a workshop was organized. M.P. State Judicial Academy (MPSJA) conducted 71 programmes from July 2022 to June 2023 including 28 online programmes and 43 programmes conducted in physical mode.

Technological Accomplishments

E-Sewa Kendra has been setup and is functional at High Court of M.P., Jabalpur and Benches at Indore and Gwalior. Also, e-sewa Kendras have started functioning at 28 Districts Courts of M.P.

Computerized Listing Policy of the High Court for benefit of Duty Holders and Stake Holders (CMIS software) has been started. The digitization of the entire record of the High Court is in progress. The High Court has launched the NISARG Smart Monitoring app to track the compliance of court orders concerning social responsibility like tree plantation, volunteering responsibilities in hospitals, water conservation etc. Further, the High Court has taken initiative to implement Wireless Secured Network Solution in the High Court and District Courts of Madhya Pradesh.

The High Court has completed the Integration of CIS software with Revenue Case Management System, Land Revenue Department and is first in the country to integrate the CIS software with respective department database and information is made available online. The High Court has taken initiative for development of In-House “Mobile app” for all respective stakeholders of the High Court and District Courts in bi-lingual mode i.e. Hindi and English language. Integration of ICJS (Inter Operable Criminal Justice System) (FIR details) is completed at District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Latest State-of-the-art LED based Digital Display System has been installed within the premises of the High Court and District Courts. IT connectivity at the High Court and District Judiciary have been upgraded. Steps were taken for customized web conferencing solution for the High Court and District Courts. The Libraries at the Principal Seat at Jabalpur and Benches at Indore and Gwalior have been equipped with High Speed multi-functional device Printers/ Scanners which enable quick retrievable of copy of judgments and orders available through Website/Law Software’s.

Bilingual Official Website of the High Court, District Courts, & Family Courts has been developed for all Litigants and stakeholders. Module has been developed for instantly viewing High Court case details / status with the respective District Court case details and infructuous cases verification system.

The implementation of virtualization software is completed in major servers at the High Court of M.P. Jabalpur and at Madhya Pradesh State Data Centre, Bhopal. The whole premises of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (MPSJA) is now under surveillance by CCTV system. There was implementation of QR code module in CMIS software for quick file tracking and information. Case Information System NC 3.2 software has been implemented for case Management at all the District Courts and Tehsil Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Under pilot phase at Gram Panchayat Budhaniya Path, District Indore ; Gram Panchayat Ghansour, District Jabalpur and Gram Panchayat Chinour, District Gwalior, the setup of e-Sewa Kendra has been

completed. From these Gram Panchayats e-Court Services shall be available to all the stakeholders. The Implementation of National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process (NSTEP) software with the help of Smart phones at District Courts and Tehsil Courts has been completed in the State of Madhya Pradesh. There was conversion of websites of 08 District Courts (Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Rewa, Sagar, Satna and Ujjain) which have been migrated at Secure, Scalable & Sugama Website as a Service (S3Waas) Platform.

Some of the other ongoing/upcoming initiatives are Court room Live Audio Visual Streaming System (CLASS) & Integrated Video Surveillance System (IVSS) and OTT platform for online proceedings of the Courts; Integrated secured "Wi-Fi network" for the 50 District Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh; Implementation of MedLEaPR software for online preparation of post mortem and medico legal reports; and implementation of Virtual Court for traffic challan management and other petty matters.



Indore Bench of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court (as on 14.08.2023)

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Plan	28,50,00,000	44,50,00,000	44,00,00,000
Non-Plan	1,98,87,01,000	2,20,44,01,000	2,62,34,06,000
Total	2,27,37,01,000	2,64,94,01,000	3,06,34,06,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	35

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	30
Highest	37

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,22,916
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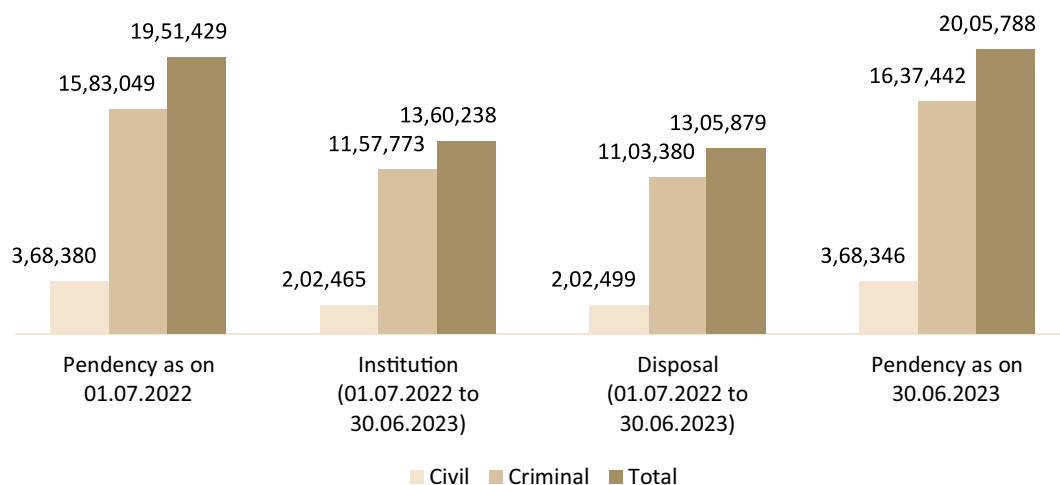
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,18,534	36,537	31,157	1,23,914
Company Matters	206	6	8	204
Contempt (Civil)	10,322	6,308	4,010	12,620
Review (Civil)	1,765	1,216	1,187	1,794
Matrimonial Matters	4,213	1,169	290	5,092
Arbitration Matters	1,022	557	285	1,294
Civil Revisions	4,105	922	850	4,177
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,235	383	127	2,491
Civil Appeals	56,810	5,009	3,586	58,233
Land Acquisition Matters	7,771	1,584	1,180	8,175
MACT Matters	42,300	6,940	5,483	43,757
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	0	1
Other than above	8,176	5,156	5,100	8,232
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,212	1,830	1,596	2,446
Criminal Revisions	34,704	5,562	3,490	36,776
Bail Applications	4,932	51,993	52,482	4,443
Criminal Appeals	90,690	12,825	2,315	1,01,200
Death Sentence Reference	14	8	6	16
Contempt (Criminal)	36	242	16	262
Misc. Criminal Applications	26,408	9,531	7,126	28,813
Other than above	1	0	0	1

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
7,780	12,526	20,306

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MADRAS High Court



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The Madras High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Vijaykumar Gangapurwala, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Vaidyanathan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Battu Devanand
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Mahadevan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Chandrasekharan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Krishnakumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.A. Nakkiran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Sivagnanam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subramanian	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Ilangovan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Sathi Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Murali Shankar
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice J. Nisha Banu	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R.N. Manjula
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Ramesh	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice T.V. Thamilselvi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Subramaniam	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice S. Srimathy
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Bharatha Chakravarthy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Velmurugan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Vijayakumar
Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Jayachandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Shaffiq
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Karthikeyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Sathya Narayana Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice RMT. Teekaa Raman	Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Nagarjun
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Sathish Kumar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice N. Mala
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Seshasayee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Sounthar
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice V. Bhavani Subbaroyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunder Mohan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Jagadish Chandira	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kumaresh Babu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Swaminathan	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice L. Victoria Gowri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Quddhose	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Balaji
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Dhandapani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Ramakrishnan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.D. Audikesavalu	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Kalaimathi
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Hemalatha	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice K. Govindarajan Thilakavadi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.T. Asha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Lakshminarayanan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Nirmal Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Vadamalai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Sakthivel
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.K. Ilanthiraiyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Dhanabal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Ramasamy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Kumarappan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Saravanan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Rajasekar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Pugalandhi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Senthikumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Senthilkumar Ramamoorthy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Arul Murugan

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Judicature at Madras is one of the three chartered High Courts in India, and it was established by virtue of the Letters Patent dated 26 June 1862, for the Presidency of Madras. In 1953, the erstwhile State of Madras was bifurcated and a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh was established. Subsequently, the jurisdiction of the High Court got extended to Puducherry with effect from 6 November 1962. The Madras High Court has its Principal seat at Chennai and a Permanent Bench at Madurai. The Madras High Court is exercising Original Jurisdiction over the City of Madras and Appellate Jurisdiction over the entire State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry. It has extra-ordinary Original Jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal, under the Letters Patent and Special Original Jurisdiction for the issue of writs and the Madras High Court is also having Admiralty jurisdiction. The Principal Seat of Madras High Court at Chennai is housed in a heritage building, built in 1892 in Indo-Saracenic architectural style.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The work of renovation of old Law College Building, which is a Heritage Building within the campus of the Madras High Court, commenced on 4 September 2022. In order to make the High Court premises Single Use Plastic free, on 10 November 2022, five new Manjappai (Yellow Cloth Bag) Machines were inaugurated in places where the footfalls are high. Two reverse vending Machines (to crush the used plastic bottles) were also installed. On 9 December

2022, Solar Plants were inaugurated in the Annexe Building of the Madras High Court. Foundation stones were laid for the construction of 18 Court Halls, 2 Judicial Officer quarters and One Vulnerable and Child Witnesses Centre in the State of Tamil Nadu. Foundation stone for the Multi-storeyed Combined Court Building to house the Subordinate Courts in Chennai was laid on 4 September 2022. 36 New Courts in various cadres have been inaugurated in the State of Tamil Nadu.



Aerial view of the Principal Seat of the High Court



Aerial view of the Madurai Bench of the High Court

Three 40 Hours Mediation Training Programmes were organized by Tamil Nadu Mediation And Conciliation Centre (TNMCC) for the advocates of Tiruvallur, Kirishnagiri and Thoothukudi District and 72 Advocates were trained as Mediators. 18th Anniversary of the Mediation Centre was celebrated for a week from 10 to 13 April throughout the State and Union Territory of Puducherry. During this week, Awareness was created among the public by distributing pamphlets, conducting awareness rally involving law college students, awareness through media, etc.. On 13 April 2023, Mediation Newsletter (eighth edition) was released followed by distribution of pamphlets to the public. To enhance the quality of Mediation a Project "Samarasam Seiya Virumbu" (Desire for doing Mediation) was initiated. During the period, out of 17,587 cases referred before the Mediation Centre, 2,466 cases were settled. The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy conducted 26 Professional Development Programmes / Workshops and 2 Webinar Sessions for the Judicial Officers during the period 2022-23. Further, 36 Special Training Programmes were conducted for various stakeholders. A special online e-SCR Outreach programme was conducted for Judicial Officers, Advocates, Staff Members and other stakeholders.

The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy conducted One Day Workshop on Sentencing, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of offenders on 8 January 2023 and "Workshop on Protection of Child Rights for the Officials of the Education Department and Teachers" on 30 November 2022 and 1 December 2022.

During the year 2022-2023, the District Legal Services Authorities / Taluk Legal Services Committees and High Court Legal Services Committees organised National Lok Adalats, Specific subject Lok Adalats, Regular Lok Adalats and Pre-Litigation Lok Adalats. Totally 3,170 benches were constituted in which 3,46,815 cases were settled. 3,847 five year and above old cases were also disposed in National Lok Adalats. The District Legal Services Authorities also organized Prison Adalats during the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, in which 401 cases were disposed wherein 288 prisoners were released. 10,855 Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps were organized.

So far as the Union Territory of Puducherry Legal Services Authority (UTPLSA) is concerned, in the Combined Lok Adalats, 13,676 Cases were settled. During this period, 554 Legal Awareness Camps were conducted and 16,178 persons are

benefitted. During the Jail Clinic Visit, Legal assistance was provided to 227 prisoners. During the period, 137 cases were referred to Mediation and 13 cases were settled. UTPLSA, in collaboration with Department of Forests & Wildlife, Puducherry, jointly celebrated VANA MAHOTSAV, 2022 "Earth's Terrestrial Biodiversity – Rewild, Reintroduce & Restore on 27 July 2022.

Technological Accomplishments

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) Project is being commenced in the Principal Seat to upgrade and restructure the existing network system. Notice was served for criminal cases via email to various Courts in the State by way of customized Software module for faster and effective service. For purpose of e-Certified Copy Application/e-Bail Bond Module and Service through e-Notices, Digital Signatures have been provided to the High Court Officers for affixing their signature in Digital form in the said copies.

Digital Signage Board has been implemented in the Subordinate Court complexes in the State of Tamil Nadu to display the consolidated case status of the Court Complex and e-Courts related awareness programmes, useful public information, etc., to the Advocates and the litigant public. "Online Certified Copy Application Portal" has been implemented in the Madras High Court to issue Certified Copies of Judgments / Orders / documents with effect from 7 February 2023. Neutral Citation System was implemented for Orders / Judgments of both the Principal Seat and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, and uploaded on <https://www.mhc.tn.gov.in/judis> official website with effect from 1 January 2023. e-filing of cases was made mandatory for Anticipatory Bail Applications in the Principal Seat and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court with effect from 7 February 2023.

Studio Based Video Conferencing facility was provided to the Sessions Court for Exclusive trial of Bomb Blast Cases, Poonamallee to record the evidence of protected witnesses in cases arising under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 for recording the evidence of witnesses in the Protected Witness Room. Kanyakumari District Court Website is designed as S3WAAS website and another Ten District Court Websites are ready to launch as S3WAAS websites.

Through Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS), machine assisted Artificial Intelligence translation tool developed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for translating Judicial Domain English Documents/Orders/Judgments into Regional languages and vice versa, as on 28 June 2023, the Madras High Court had translated 5,124 Judgments/orders from English to Tamil.

Storage Area Network (SAN) with a capacity of 2 petabyte has been procured initially, for storing entire case records / administrative files available in the Tamil Nadu State Judiciary and Union Territory of Puducherry. The Madras High Court also undertook the task of digitizing the case records having historical importance covering Rajiv Gandhi's Assassination; M.K.T. Bhagavathar; Dr. Annie Besant; N.A. Palkhivala; V.O.C.; etc., and completed the same. Digitization of current / fresh case records is being carried out in the Principal Seat as well as at the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court. As far as District Judiciary is concerned, the Digitization process was initiated on 3 January 2023, in the Commercial Court at Egmore, Chennai, as a pilot project. There is a proposal to digitize the case records / administrative files available in all the Districts of the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-23	2023-24
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	2,90,92,75,000	2,94,59,55,000	3,55,28,16,000
Total	2,90,92,75,000	2,94,59,55,000	3,55,28,16,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	75
Working Strength of Judges	63

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	52
Highest	65

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	28,982
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

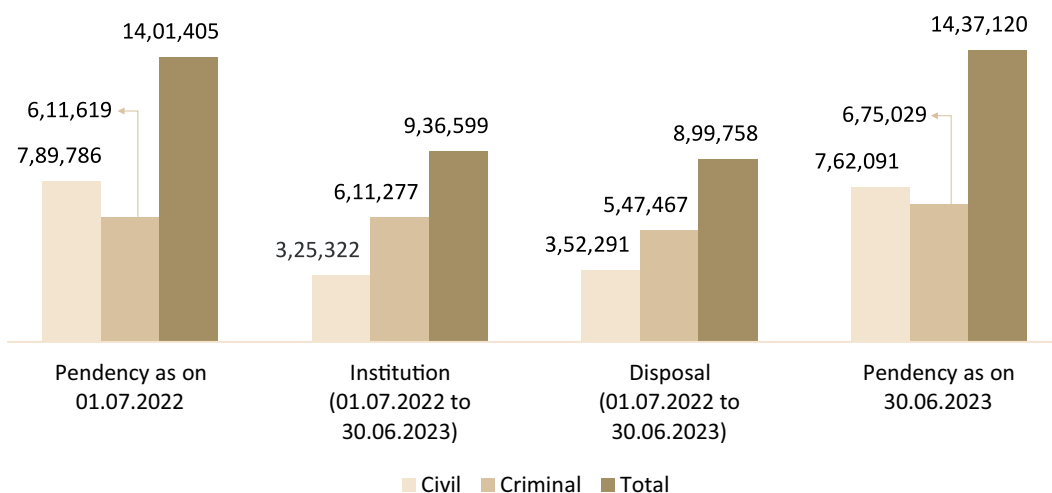
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,12,644	62,402	82,019	93,027
Company Matters	848	2	24	826
Contempt (Civil)	4,892	5,456	5,368	4,980
Review (Civil)	4,223	801	872	4,152
Matrimonial Matters	1	0	0	1
Arbitration Matters	438	644	539	543
Civil Revisions	12,754	7,530	8,219	12,065
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	11,043	4,378	4,238	11,183
Civil Appeals	7,693	2,569	1,820	8,442
Land Acquisition Matter	6,926	3,024	2,129	7,821
MACT Matters	7,023	2,733	2,021	7,735
Civil Suits (Original Side) *	2,442	275	442	2,275
Other than above *	51,274	9,890	11,219	49,945
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,687	6,742	6,772	1,657
Criminal Revisions	4,723	3,224	4,239	3,708
Bail Applications	3,054	20,120	22,085	1,089
Criminal Appeals	5,765	2,376	1,604	6,537
Death Sentence Reference	3	2	2	3
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications **	50,903	38,759	36,848	52,814
Other than above	12,715	35,837	35,438	13,114

* Data modified after verification

**Misc. Criminal Applications is not included in the Pendency of High Court.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
32,950	29,827	62,777

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High Court of **MANIPUR**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Manipur*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V. Muralidaran

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Guneshwar Sharma

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Bimol Singh

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Golmei Gaiphulshillu Kabui

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The princely State of Manipur merged with the Dominion of India in the year 1949. In 1956, it became a Union Territory. Under the Manipur Courts Act, 1955, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was established and for certain purposes, it was declared as a High Court. Manipur became a full-fledged State in 1972. On re-organisation of the North-Eastern region of the country by the North Eastern Area (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, the Gauhati High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States namely Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the two Union Territories namely Union Territory of Mizoram and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court was established on 21 January 1972. A permanent Bench of the High Court became functional from 1992. On 25 March 2013, the High Court of Manipur was formally inaugurated.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The District & Sessions Court, Tamenglong was inaugurated on 16 July 2022. The construction of Annexe Court buildings in the Court Complexes of Bishnupur and Thoubal Districts was completed. The High Court of Manipur notified (i) Guidelines for Recording of Evidence of Vulnerable Witnesses, 2022; (ii) The High Court of Manipur (Designation of Senior Advocate) Rules, 2022; (iii) The High Court of Manipur Rules for Electronic Filing (e-Filing), 2022 and (iv) The High Court of Manipur Rules for Live Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings, 2022. The High Court of Manipur conducted recruitments for the regular and contractual posts.

The Manipur Legal Services Authority (Manipur SLA) organised 14 Capacity Building Programmes for 215 persons including legal services functionaries and police personnel. It conducted, a total of 310 awareness programmes through physical and virtual mode reaching to around 7.5 lakh persons. In the National Lok Adalats, a total of 978 cases were disposed of with a total settled amount of about Rs. 11.17 crore. In response to the unprecedented violence which erupted on 3 May 2023 in the State leaving more than 54,000 people stranded in relief camps, the DLSAs covered 119 Relief Camps and 17,973 victims. They provided 3,703 persons with legal aid assistance in the form of registration

of FIRs, restoration of lost/ burnt documents etc. The Front Office of the High Court Legal Services Committee was inaugurated on 20 February 2023. The Manipur Judicial Academy conducted a total of 21 training and discussion programmes for judicial officers, court staff and e-sewa office assistants and members of JJBs. In addition to these, it conducted one month capacity building training programme for the stakeholders on the theme “Justice for Children: On the Effective Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012” from 21 November 2022 to 22 December 2022.

Technological Accomplishments

Major progress was made in the application of ICT. 15 e-Sewa Kendras were established in the State. E-filing 3.0 was implemented in

the High Court of Manipur on 21 November 2022. E-filing was made mandatory w.e.f. 1 March 2023 for filing of fresh cases in the High Court of Manipur. The facilities of scanning and e-filing were made available on the e-Sewa Kendra counter and Help Desk counter for e-filing in the High Court of Manipur. Hybrid mode of court functioning (i.e. combination of physical and virtual mode) in the High Court of Manipur commenced from 6 June 2023. District Court websites for Imphal East, Imphal West and Thoubal were successfully converted to S3WAAS platform. Phase - I of Neutral Citation was successfully completed by the High Court of Manipur. 21,20,445 pages were scanned and verified for digitisation during the period. 39 VC units were procured under Phase – II of the e-Courts Project.



Front view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	38,47,03,000	41,24,51,000	48,25,00,000
Total	38,47,03,000	41,24,51,000	48,25,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	3

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	3
Highest	3

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	70
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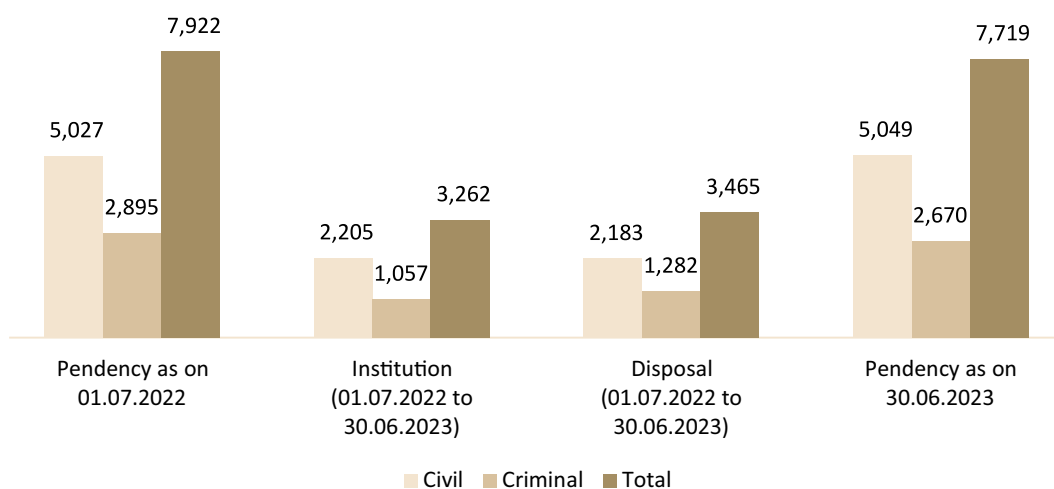
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,996	1,128	1,002	2,122
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	223	189	203	209
Review (Civil)	24	28	20	32
Matrimonial Matters	18	3	3	18
Arbitration Matters	6	3	4	5
Civil Revisions	13	8	10	11
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	113	9	10	112
Land Acquisition Matters	6	9	3	12
MACT Matters	18	3	6	15
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	395	234	187	442
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petitions (Articles 226 & 227)	11	110	101	20
Criminal Revisions	42	21	20	43
Bail Applications	13	35	33	15
Criminal Appeals	104	25	16	113
Death Sentence Reference	3	0	0	3
Contempt (Criminal)	6	0	2	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	188	133	162	159
Other than above	140	60	61	139

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
221	142	363

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High Court of MEGHALAYA



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Meghalaya*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjib Banerjee, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hamarsan Singh Thangkhiew Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswadeep Bhattacharjee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wanlura Diengdoh

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The State of Meghalaya was initially under the Gauhati High Court with a Permanent Bench in Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya. The High Court of Meghalaya was later carved out of the erstwhile Gauhati High Court and established on the 23 March, 2013 with the seat at Shillong. The High Court has made its mark in the area of successful separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in all the 12 districts of the State.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

A permanent court building was inaugurated in Ampati, South West Garo Hills District on 10 December 2022 followed by inauguration of a Circuit court at Phulbari, West Garo Hills District on 17 June 2023. Permanent court buildings were constructed and completed in two Sub – Divisions and eight districts. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre has also been constructed at Ampati District Court and shall be functional very soon.

During July - December 2022 and upto June 2023, the Meghalaya State Legal Services Authority (MSLSA) along with the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) and the District Legal Service Authorities (DLSA) gave Legal Aid Services to around 2,666 beneficiaries and organized around 667 Legal Awareness and Outreach Programmes. MSLSA organised Lok Adalats, and during the year 2022, 956

cases were settled and during the year 2023 (upto June 2023) 268 cases were settled. In the Pre-Institution Mediation Cases referred to the Mediation Centre from High Court of Meghalaya, District Court and District Council Courts, during the year 2022 up to June, 2023, a total 20 cases were received of which 6 cases were settled. During the year 2022-2023 (April 2022 - June 2023), 149 beneficiaries were benefitted from the Victim Compensation Scheme. During the year 2022 up to June 2023, the MSLSA took steps to collate information on Pension matters pending in various Departments of the Government, and organized a Pension Lok Adalat on 12 August 2023. In the Pension Lok Adalat, DDOs from various Government Departments and pensioners/claimants came to settle their pending pension matters and 83 cases were settled. MSLSA printed wall Calendars for the year 2023 to commemorate completion of 25 years celebration of the MSLSA. Mega

Camps cum Awareness Programmes were organised by converging various schemes of the Government related to Poverty Alleviation. As on June 2023, seven such camps were organized across various Districts of the State. Free medical health check-ups were provided to beneficiaries. Disability certificates and assistive devices/materials such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, walking sticks, etc. to specially-abled persons were distributed.

MSLSA conducted a pilot social audit project during the year 2022 wherein information about social beneficial schemes i.e on MGNREGA and PDS schemes was collected independently by the trained PLVs. During the year 2022, MSLSA submitted a Project Proposal titled "Increasing Access to Justice through Community Mediation" in two Districts of Meghalaya i.e Ri-Bhoi District and West Garo Hills District for a period of 2 years, which has been approved and further steps are under process for the implementation of the project.

HCLSC successfully launched the Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) in the State

of Meghalaya during the Mega Camp cum Awareness Programme on NALSA Schemes and Government Welfare Schemes held on 24 June 2023. During the judicial year, the Meghalaya State Judicial Academy conducted various training programmes and workshops.

Technological Accomplishments

Under eCourts project, information kiosks are installed in all the Court Complexes including District Council Courts. eSewa Kendra is set up at High Court and 11 Court Complexes which is also functional. ICT infrastructure have been provided under eCourts to all the Court Complexes including three District Council Courts. WAN connectivity has been established in 11 Court Complexes. Off Grid solar power plant of 10 KW is installed at 4 locations namely District Court at Tura, Nongpoh, Nongstoin and Williamnagar.

Software applications such as Unified Core Case Information System, Payroll, Koha, Online Recruitment application, Offline



Lateral view of the High Court



Certified application are implemented. Other applications such as File tracking system, e-Directory, TechNoPaper (paperless court) and Digital Signature module, Mobile Apps, FASTER module were also developed.

With the implementation of CIS, the data of High Court and District Courts are being replicated and updated on a daily basis to the National Judicial Data Grid. The status of cases is also being pushed via SMS update. Further, delay reasons in the CIS particularly for the cases pending more than 2 years are being entered for the District Courts of Meghalaya for which emphasis have been laid on the District Judges.

Meghalaya High Court Mobile Application disseminate information such as Cause List,

Display Board for court proceedings, Filing/ Defect status, Certified copy application, Judgments/orders, free text search of cases pending and disposed by the High Court of Meghalaya. The application allows downloading of judgments and order. ICJS (Interoperable Criminal Justice System) is in the process of implementation in District Courts. All Judicial Officers have been provided with a video connect account so as to enable them to use the software for conducting cases proceedings through Video Conferencing. The High Court and District Courts are currently utilizing Bharat VC for conducting cases proceedings in Hybrid mode or virtual meetings through Video Conferencing. Virtual Court for traffic eChallan cases is implemented in the State of



Front view of the High Court

Meghalaya. The Court of the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class Shillong has been designated as Virtual Court for eChallan cases for the entire State of Meghalaya. The cases of all Courts in the High Court are live streamed except for those expressly omitted in the Live streaming Rules.

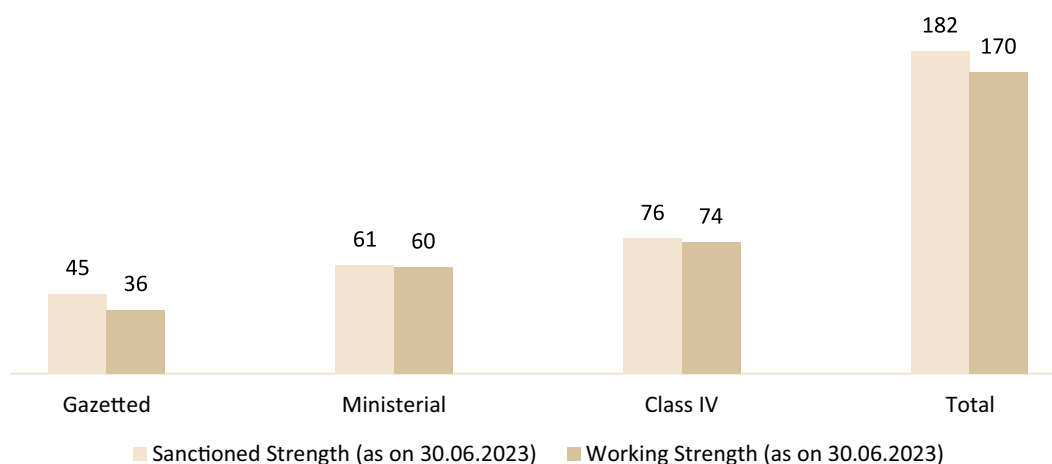
Neutral Citation system was rolled out by the High Court of Meghalaya for all final orders/judgments. Migration to S3WaaS is completed in three Court Complexes - Shillong, Nongpoh, Tura which have gone live. Steps were taken for migration to S3WaaS platform for the remaining District Courts. FASTER cell is also set up in the High Court. Email is created for the High Court & District Courts for transmission of e-authenticated copies of the interim orders, stay

orders, bail orders and record of proceedings of Supreme Court of India to the duty-holders for compliance and due execution, through a secured electronic communication channel. An "Artificial Intelligence assisted legal translation advisory committee" was constituted in the High Court to exclusively monitor all machine translation related activities. Translation of reportable Judgments of Supreme Court and High Court are presently being done on a regular basis.

Digitization of case records have started for all Court Complexes. Steps were taken by the High Court to ensure implementation of e-Filing at the earliest.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Plan	17,07,00,000	18,44,85,000	38,26,65,404
Non-Plan			
Total	17,07,00,000	18,44,85,000	38,26,65,404

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	4
Working Strength of Judges	3

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	3
Highest	3

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	02
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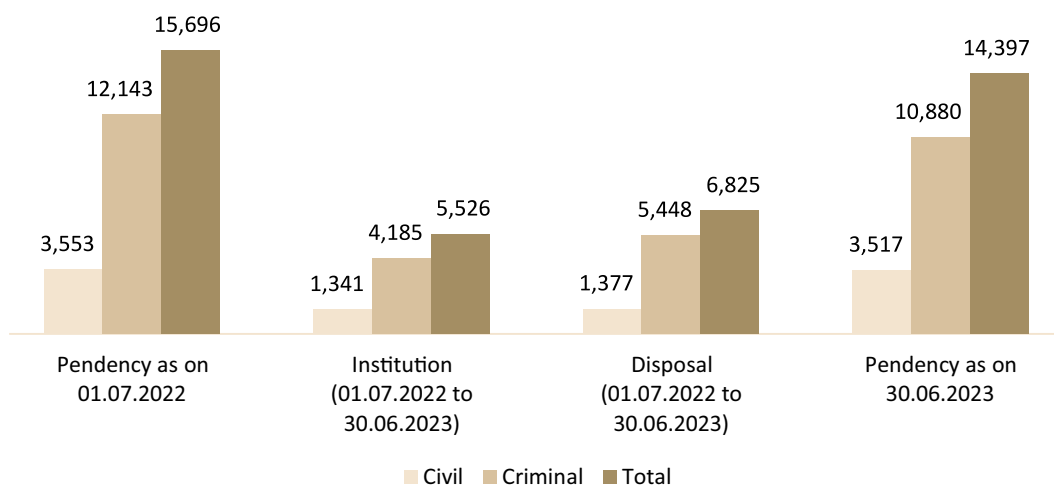
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

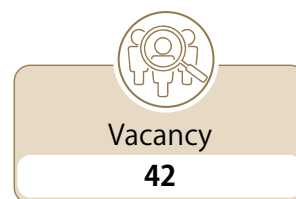
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	705	479	576	608
Company Matters	01	00	01	00
Contempt (Civil)	58	56	52	62
Review (Civil)	08	09	09	08
Matrimonial Matters	01	00	01	00
Arbitration Matters	01	10	09	02
Civil Revisions	35	28	40	23
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	00	00	00	00
Civil Appeals	18	08	07	19
Land Acquisition Matters	24	06	11	19
MACT Matters	07	00	05	02
Civil Suits (Original Side)	00	00	00	00
Other than above	07	77	51	33
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	05	02	03	04
Criminal Revisions	07	20	14	13
Bail Applications	03	66	62	07
Criminal appeals	25	33	33	25
Death Sentence Reference	00	00	00	00
Contempt (Criminal)	01	00	00	01
Misc Criminal Applications	17	186	170	33
Other than above	55	126	114	67

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
337	1,137	1,474

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High Court of **ORISSA**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Orissa*

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aditya Kumar Mohapatra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debabrata Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Narasingh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangam Kumar Sahoo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biraja Prasanna Satapathy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krushna Ram Mohapatra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Murahari Sri Raman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Prasad Routray	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Mishra
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Sanjeeb Kumar Panigrahi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gourishankar Satapathy
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Savitri Ratho	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chittaranjan Dash
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mruganka Sekhar Sahoo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sibho Sankar Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radha Krishna Pattanaik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Chandra Behera
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sashikanta Mishra	

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

Odisha was originally a part of the Bengal province during the colonial rule. On 22 March 1912, a new province of Bihar and Orissa was formed. However, it was the Calcutta High Court which exercised jurisdiction over the said new province. This changed with the Patna High Court coming into existence with effect from 26 February 1916. Eleven Judgeships (Districts) in Bihar and one in Odisha were subject to the jurisdiction of the Patna High Court. The Patna High Court began sitting in circuit at Cuttack from 18 May 1916. On 30 April 1948, the Governor-General of India in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 229(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935 issued the Orissa High Court Order, 1948 providing for constitution of the High Court for the Province of Orissa from 5 July 1948. Subsequently, by Orissa High Court (Amendment) Order 1948, the date of formation was changed to 26 July 1948. The High Court was established on 26 July 1948 at Cuttack.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

During the period, 24 new Courts were established and 26 new Courts were made functional. The new building of Court Guest House at Puri was completed and it was inaugurated on 30 March 2023. Renovation

of the Museum of Justice was completed and it was inaugurated on 25 February 2023. The Fragile Record Room and Conservation Centre was established in the RRDC. The Sections/ Offices of the High Court were refurbished. The work of the expansion of Administrative Block in the High Court premises and Covered

Parking in front of Portico of the New Building was completed. Construction of a new building for Judicial Archives, Cuttack is underway.

Provision of funds for construction of 7 new Bungalows for Hon'ble Judges and construction of 550 flats for staff of the High Court has been made. Steps have been taken for construction of 'Holiday Home' at Puri for the staff and retired staff of the High Court. Construction of 5 Taluk Court Buildings at Kesinga, M.Rampur, Tigiria, Sheragarh and Kabisuryanagar with provision of 2 Court Halls each was completed and inaugurated in the year 2023. Further, Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers (VWDCs) have been inaugurated in the Judgeship of Puri during the year 2023. Construction of Judicial Court Complex with multi-level parking is on the verge of being completed. Foundation stone of one District Court Building and 12 Civil Court Buildings were laid. Sanitary Napkin Dispensers have been installed in 148 Court

Complexes across the State during the Current Financial Year, 2023-24.

During the Judicial Year, 4 National Level Lok Adalats involving High Court Legal Services Committee, 30 District Legal Services Authorities, 114 Taluk Legal Services Committees and other Tribunals/Forums were organized by the Odisha State Legal Services Authority (OSLSA). 15,403 pre-litigation cases and 78,976 pending cases were disposed of in the said Lok Adalats. A District Level Lok Adalat was also held across the State on 11 March 2023 and in the said Lok Adalat, 1,11,969 cases were settled. Similarly, 2 District Level Lok Adalats were held on 10 December 2022 and 16 April 2023 exclusively on N.I. Act Cases. 3,543 legal awareness programmes were conducted. Mobile Legal Services van was utilized in 15 districts to create awareness among the public and 2,523 victim compensation applications were disposed of. 830 persons had approached/



Aerial view of the High Court



Lateral view of the High Court

contacted the Legal Assistance Establishment (Nyaya Sanjog) functioning at the Office of OSLSA and were provided the required legal aid/assistance/ consultation. 6,036 persons were provided assistance in the Jail Legal Services Clinics. 3,749 persons were provided assistance by the Village Legal Aid Care & Support Centres functioning in the State.

Jail Adalats were conducted in all the Jails of the State on every 4th Saturday of each month. On 26 April 2023, in the 1st Phase, Legal Aid Defense Counsel System Offices in 15 districts were established. In the 2nd Phase, steps are being taken by OSLSA for establishment of Legal Aid Defense Counsel System Offices in the remaining 15 districts of the State. An Orientation programme on “Forest and Wildlife Conservation Laws for the Odisha Judiciary” was organised by OSLSA in association with

Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack and WWF-India & Traffic-India on 23–24 July 2022. OSLSA participated in the High Court Pavilion at Historic Baliyatra ground from 9 November 2022 to 17 November 2022. In the Festival, various activities carried out by the Legal Services Institutions were displayed in the stall of OSLSA.

In order to commemorate the “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav”, the Odisha State Legal Services Authority and its field units (District Legal Services Authorities & Taluk Legal Services Committees) organized Pan India Awareness and Outreach programme throughout the State from 31 October to 13 November 2022. During the outreach Campaign, 9,533 Legal Literacy/ Awareness Camps were organised by the field units in the Villages, Other areas and different jails of the State by using Legal Services Vehicles/

Mobile Vans and through digital platforms. All the District Legal Services Authorities (Except the DLSA, Bargarh & Bhadrak) in collaboration with District Administration of their districts had also organised Mega Legal Services Camps on 6 November 2022. On 2 June 2023, a horrific train accident took place in Balasore district in which 294 persons were killed and 1,175 others were injured. Help Desks manned by PLVs, Panel lawyers & other official Staff were opened to provide legal aid & assistance to the victims of train tragedy and their relatives.

With the introduction of new technologies, the training programmes of Odisha Judicial Academy (OJA) were modified to incorporate subjects such as ICT, Paperless Courts, Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre Rules, Video Conferencing Rules etc. That apart, germane topics such as–gender equality,

issues of persons with disabilities, environment protection, access to justice etc. are also included in the training calendar of OJA. On 19 November 2022, a One-day “State Level Consultation on Effective Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012” was held at Odisha Judicial Academy. On 13 May 2023, five newly established Regional Judicial Academies at Angul, Balasore, Ganjam at Berhampur, Koraput at Jeypore and Sambalpur were inaugurated.

Technological Accomplishments

34 Paperless Courts in the Districts were inaugurated on 17 September 2022. Paperless Court systems are being implemented in the High Court of Orissa in the bench of Hon’ble the Chief Justice and in twelve additional benches. At present more than fifty percent of the total



Lateral Elevated view of the High Court New Building



Odisha Judicial Academy

strength of Hon'ble Judges of the Court are functioning in paperless mode with scope for extension to all the benches of the Court.

On 12 December 2022, 10 District Court Digitization Hubs were inaugurated. On 3 February, 2023, Virtual Centres of the High Court were inaugurated in 10 Districts of Odisha by the Chief Justice of India, Dr Justice D Y Chandrachud and in the second phase 10 more Virtual Centres of the High Court were inaugurated on 27 March 2023. On 20 February 2023, e-Libraries for the Bar Associations of 24 outlying stations of Odisha were inaugurated. On 29 March 2023 'Free Wi-Fi facility' and 'e-Inspection facility' for the members of the High Court Bar Association were launched. Online RTI portal in the High Court of Orissa

was launched w.e.f. 26 April 2023. The facility of online filing of Mention Memos in the High Court of Orissa was launched on 3 February 2023. Urgent matters can be mentioned through memo of urgency submitted through online mode using a portal.

A portal for Online Certified Copy Application for the High Court of Orissa was launched on 1 May 2023. With a view to ensuring timely access by lawyers and litigants to authenticated copies of the orders and judgments, digitally signed (DSC) orders and judgments are uploaded on the Court's website w.e.f. from 24 April 2023. The orders and judgments of the High Court of Orissa are applied with Digital Signature (DSC) of the Secretarial Officers and staff of the Hon'ble Court for authenticity. For



Odisha State Legal Services Authority

implementation of NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) software in all District and Subordinate Courts of the State, Smartphones were supplied to the Process Servers of the State.

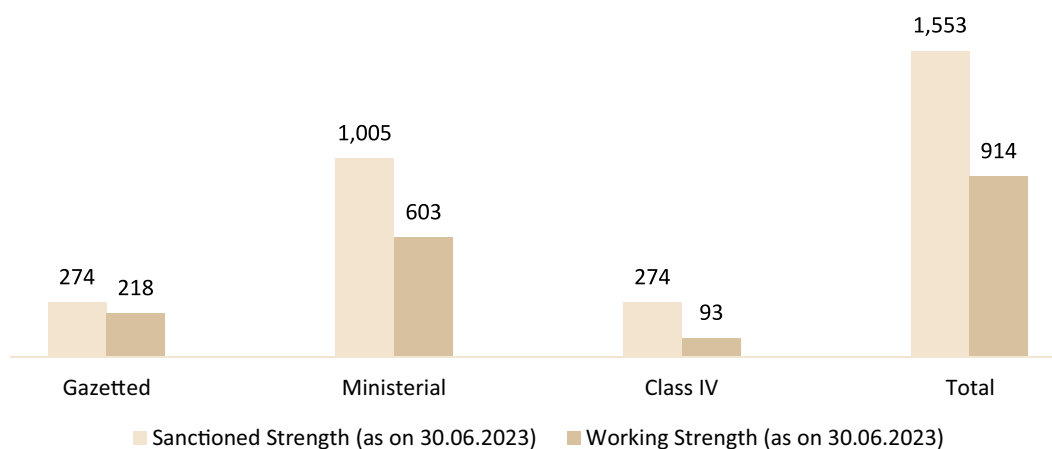
For expeditious transmission and execution of warrants, 'Warrant Management System (WMS)', an online platform has been tested on pilot basis at the Judgeship of Cuttack for issuing warrants to the Police and tracking the execution status of the same starting from 24 April 2023. District Court websites of the State of Odisha have been migrated to S3WaaS platform.

The High Court of Orissa Translation cell was established in the month of February 2023 for translation of Supreme Court Judgments in

Odia language with the help of Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) AI tool. In addition to the Chief Justice's Court, presently the Court proceedings of four Hon'ble Courts are being live streamed.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022**	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	1,14,80,56,000	2,23,61,70,900	3,71,83,22,000
Non-Plan	6,77,02,12,000	9,27,75,97,000	10,64,39,15,750
Total	7,91,82,68,000	11,51,37,67,900	14,36,22,37,750

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges

33

Working Strength of Judges

21

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest

-

Highest

21

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old

33,563

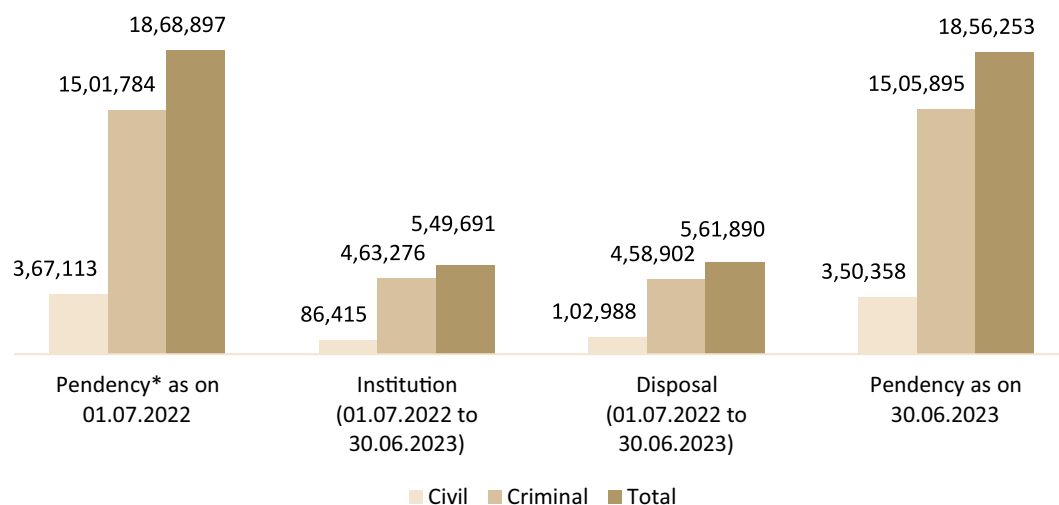
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	72,646	42,948	53,419	62,175
Company Matters	235	6	9	232
Contempt (Civil)	9,328	8,270	8,628	8,970
Review (Civil)	2,213	525	522	2,216
Matrimonial Matters	1,037	366	274	1,129
Arbitration Matters	329	116	180	265
Civil Revisions	183	40	36	187
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,675	173	879	969
Civil Appeals	14,153	1,113	1,385	13,881
Land Acquisition Matters	1,000	70	212	858
MACT Matters	6,284	1,096	1,907	5,473
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	0	1
Other than above	28,060	4,583	20,970	11,673
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,310	2,883	2,982	1,211
Criminal Revisions	9,728	714	471	9,971
Bail Applications	10,952	30,182	33,920	7,214
Criminal Appeals	13,099	1,555	1,175	13,479
Death Sentence Reference	3	1	0	4
Contempt (Criminal)	128	87	24	191
Misc. Criminal Applications	12,592	5,934	12,929	5,597
Other than above	1,012	144	226	930

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



* Data modified after physical verification.

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength
1,003



Working Strength
808



Vacancy
195

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
41,429	2,11,142	2,52,571

19

High Court of Judicature at **PATNA**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Judicature at Patna*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Vinod Chandran, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purnendu Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipul Manubhai Pancholi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyavrat Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavan Kumar Bhimappa Bajanthri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Singh	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gunnu Anupama Chakravarthy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Roy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Ranjan Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhuresh Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailendra Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohit Kumar Shah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Jha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nani Tagia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Sharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Pandey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Dutta Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Prakash Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Partha Sarthy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Shekhar Jha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Annireddy Abhishek Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khatim Reza
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nawneet Kumar Pandey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Anshuman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Kumar Panwar	

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The establishment of the Patna High Court dates back to 3 February 1916, when it was founded through Letters Patent issued under the authority of the British Sovereign. The State of Bihar underwent a bifurcation in 2000, resulting in the creation of two provinces: Bihar and Jharkhand. Designed by the renowned architect Mr. Munnings in the neoclassical style, the splendid structure of the Patna High Court is a testament to architectural excellence. The building spans two stories, forming a U-shape, and features a pedimented portico that leads to a towering dome above the central hall, imparting a sense of grandeur to the entire edifice. The antique open lifts, featuring wrought iron grills and intended for the use of the Hon'ble Judges, are an integral and distinguishing feature of the High Court's architecture, significantly contributing to its distinctive character. Preserving an invaluable historical legacy, the Central Record Room houses records of immense significance, dating back to 1793. These records encompass the proceedings of the Sadar Dewani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat. Among these archives lie noteworthy decisions from the Mughal era, including those made during the period of the East India Company. In response to the Court's growing demands, a "centenary building" was inaugurated on 27 February 2021. It is equipped with 43 court rooms, 57 Chambers, 2 Libraries, 6 Committee rooms, a large conference room and an underground parking facility for more than 100 vehicles.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

In order to augment the infrastructural development of District Judiciary, total of 15 projects aimed at constructing court buildings of District Judiciary have received approval within this timeframe. Upon completion, these projects are expected to yield 106 court halls and 3 family court buildings cum Mediation centre designed as Ground+1 structures. Additionally, 13 projects focused on the construction of new residential units have been sanctioned, set to provide 364 additional residential units upon their completion. Moreover, administrative endorsement from the government has been

granted for the construction of Lawyers Halls at 33 different sites. In addition to this, a total of 19 court halls, along with an ADR cum Family Court, and 36 residential quarters were officially inaugurated within this Judicial year. A sub-divisional court was recently inaugurated at Mohania (Kaimur at Bhabhua).

The Bihar Judicial Academy operated in both online and in-person modes between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023. During this period, a total of 65 training sessions were conducted physically, and 72 training sessions were held virtually. One day state level consultation programme on effective implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 was also convened successfully.

The Bihar State Legal Service Authority (BSLSA) organized the Legal Awareness Programme in collaboration with Bihar State AIDS Control Society on "Protection of Rights of Children under HIV & AIDS (P&C) Act, 2017 and promotion of EMTCT" on 20 December 2022. During the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, 680 victims were allotted compensation under Victim Compensation Scheme.

BSLSA arranged a virtual inauguration of the E-Tab developed within the E-Courts/ CIS system for registration and tracking of applications submitted under Section 12-A of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, and the Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules, 2018. BSLSA conducted Legal Awareness Programme in all tourist places in Bihar on World Tourism Day, on 27 September 2022 to spread legal awareness at tourist places of international and national interest in Bihar and a Legal Awareness-cum-Legal Services Camp at Old Age Home, "Sahara

Front view of the High Court





Vridhashram”, Patna on the occasion of Senior Citizen Day on 1 October 2022. All the DLSAs of Bihar under the aegis of BSLSA organized Legal Awareness-cum-Legal Services Camp on the occasion of World Mental Health Day on 10 October 2022 with the theme “Make mental health and well-being for all a global priority”. Further, a campaign “Ek Diya Vidhik Sewa Ke Namm” was carried out on the occasion of Diwali and Chhath puja in Bihar in the year 2022.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court has switched the Live streaming from YouTube to its own channel namely [courtlive.bihar.gov.in](https://www.courtlive.org). At present, one Court

is being live streamed in the High Court. Paperless Court proceedings has been started in Patna High Court on 24 November 2022 for four Courts. Judicial Proceedings through Hybrid mode is implemented in Patna High Court. At times, Administrative Functions/ Meetings are also conducted through Hybrid Mode. Steps were taken for integration of Land Records database of the State Government with CIS to facilitate stakeholders. There was inauguration of E-initiatives like Model eCourt, Help Desk for e-Filing, E-Administration (PA), Neutral Citation, Hindi Judgments uploading, portal for e-filing of RTI application in Patna High Court and District Courts on 26 June 2023. Inauguration of e-Registry software and e-Filing 3.0 in the District Courts of Bihar was held on



Panoramic view of the High Court

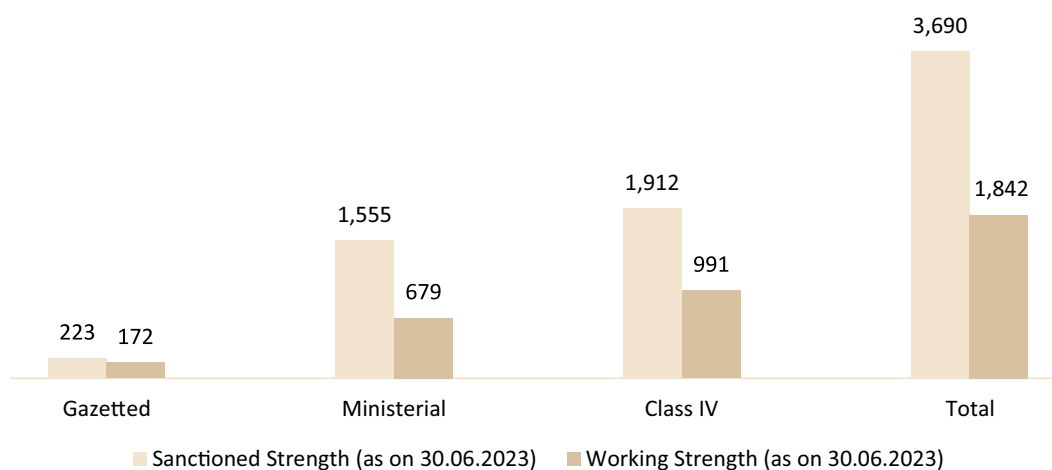
4 February 2023. Justice clock and e-Justice Clock were inaugurated in Patna High Court on 24 November 2022. The POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work Place) Website of Patna High Court was also inaugurated on 24 November 2022.

E-Sewa Kendras have been now established and functional at 41 locations. A Virtual Display Wall has also been installed in the eSewa Kendra for the digital Display of Case Status in all the Court Rooms of the High Court. ICJS (Integrated Criminal Justice System) has already been implemented in all Districts. e-filing of 3,98,990 cases have been done on filing portal of Hon'ble Patna High Court including Test and Live Server. ePayment facility for online Courts

Fee payment has already been enabled for the High Court and the District Courts with successful integration with OGRAS. NSTEP has been implemented in District Courts to enable real time tracking of service of notices and summons by Courts. 340 Smart phones for Process Servers/Bailiffs have been procured for this purpose. Total 4,29,042 NSTEP Summons have been Consumed and 1,08,413 have been delivered in various Judgeships of Bihar. JustIS App and GIMS App have been installed by all the Judicial Officers of Bihar. Procurement of Digital Signature of Hon'ble Judges and the Judicial Officers are under process. Steps were taken for creation of a panel of translators; and to ensure regular publication of e-ILR of translated version of Judgments.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,96,02,83,000	2,01,48,79,000	2,26,77,32,000
Total	1,96,02,83,000	2,01,48,79,000	2,26,77,32,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	31

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	31
Highest	37

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	34,197
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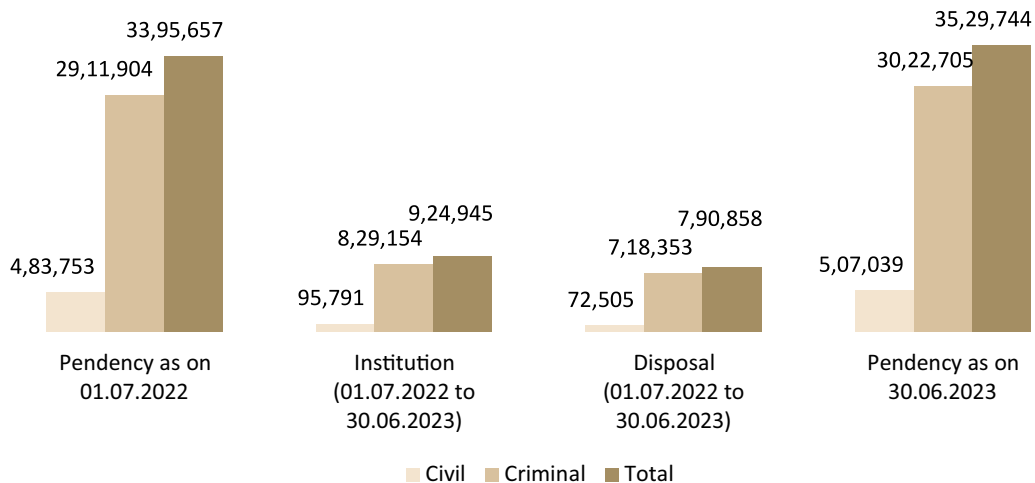
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (except Land Acquisition and Arbitration)	69,483	17,834	22,681	64,636
Company Matters	81	13	10	84
Contempt (Civil)	3,576	2,022	1,286	4,312
Review (Civil)	901	358	187	1,072
Matrimonial Matters (Matrimonial Ref.)	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	29	5	13	21
Civil Revisions	738	145	109	774
Tax Matters (Direct and Indirect)	2	0	0	2
Civil Appeals (First Appeal & Second Appeal)	12,435	566	226	12,775
Land Acquisition Matters	3,215	637	427	3,425
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original side) (Test Suit)	37	2	3	36
Other than above	24,168	4,786	4,802	24,152
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition	5,363	2,047	3,715	3,695
Criminal Revisions	5,390	941	1,679	4,652
Bail Applications	23,183	75,873	90,291	8,765
Criminal Appeals	37,640	6,383	4,597	39,426
Death Sentence Reference	11	0	6	5
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	27,152	4,706	4,132	27,726
Other than above	9,225	2,730	2,502	9,453

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023

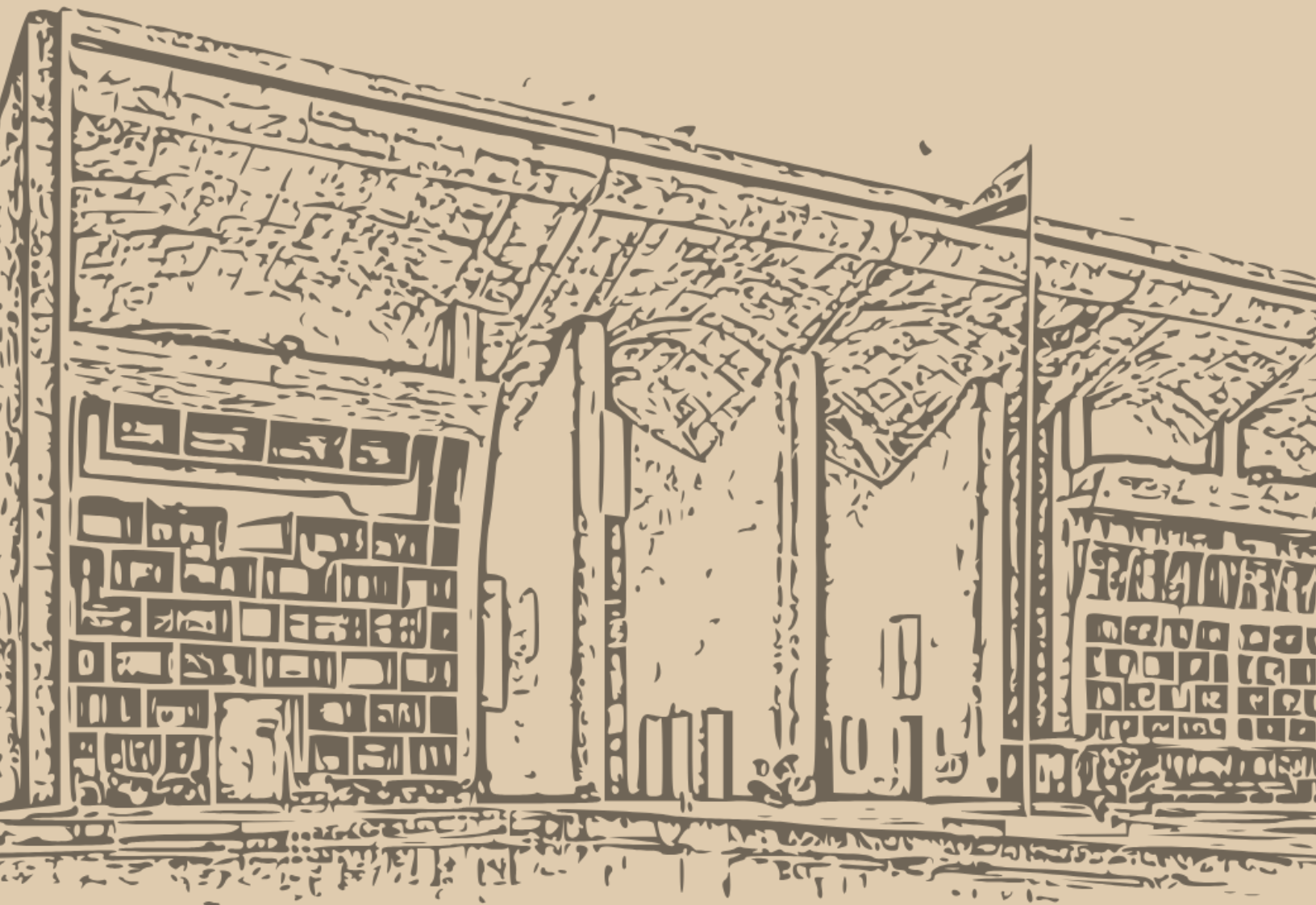


Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
69,304	4,41,103	5,10,407

20

High Court of
PUNJAB AND HARYANA



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Judicature at Punjab & Haryana*

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri, Acting Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhawalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Moudgil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod S. Bhardwaj
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sureshwar Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasjit Singh Bedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nidhi Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Vashisth
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Prakash Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tribhuvan Dahiya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurvinder Singh Gill	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Namit Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harkesh Manuja
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajbir Sehwat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aman Chaudhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kshetarpal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.S. Shekhawat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Singh Sindhu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsh Bunger
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manjari Nehru Kaul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagmohan Bansal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsimran Singh Sethi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Manchanda
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lalit Batra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Chitkara	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suvir Sehgal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurbir Singh
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Alka Sarin	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasgurpreet Singh Puri	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Amarjot Bhatti
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi I. Mehta	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ritu Tagore
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karamjit Singh	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manisha Batra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Puri	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Harpreet Kaur Jeewan
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Archana Puri	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sukhvinder Kaur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bhardwaj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Berry
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Bahl	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Aggarwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Suri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harpreet Singh Brar

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

Located in north India, 365 meters above the sea-level, on the foot-hills of Shivalik range, is the city beautiful, 'Chandigarh'. It is the capital of two States of the Indian Union, namely, the Punjab and Haryana. The High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh previously known as 'The High Court of Judicature at Lahore' having jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab was established through a Letters Patent dated 20 March 1919 by King George V under Section 113 of the Government of India Act, 1915. After independence of India, the province of Punjab was divided into West Punjab (Pakistan) and East Punjab (India). The High Court of Lahore, being in Pakistan, ceased to have jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab. The question of location of the new High Court for these provinces arose. Shimla was selected as the seat of the new High Court. The High Court (Punjab) Order, 1947, created a new High Court of Judicature for the territory of East Punjab (India) on 15 August 1947 which started functioning from Circuit House at Amritsar and was later shifted to Shimla.

After Constitution of India came into force, the State of East Punjab was renamed as Punjab and the seat of the High Court was shifted from Shimla to Chandigarh. Thereafter, there was merger of Patiala and East Punjab State Union (PEPSU) into the State of Punjab. A separate High Court was subsequently constituted for the Union Territory of Delhi; and the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh also came into existence. The High Court of Punjab was thereafter renamed as the 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana'. Since then, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has been operating for the States of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory, Chandigarh from its present building, which was designed by Le Corbusier, a well-known, French Architect. In the year 2018, another building for Security Personnel comprising one floor which contains 4 barracks for 60 Security Personnel, sentry post, recreation hall, armory room and four maintenance stores in the Court near Gate No.6 has been constructed and inaugurated on 11 March 2019.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial Year, the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) organized 4 National Lok Adalat in which 613 cases were settled. HCLSC also organised Regular Lok Adalats once in two months sparing the months in which the National Lok Adalat was held. In the Regular Lok Adalats, 110 cases were settled with the amount of compensation amounting to Rs.3,06,44,000/-. During the period w.ef. 1 July 2022 to 31 June 2023, 3,145 applications were received in the HCLSC for legal aid, out of which legal aid was provided

in 2,490 cases. At present Five Daily Lok Adalat Benches are functioning in the premises of the High Court. From the period of 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, Daily Lok Adalat Benches disposed of 1,530 cases and an amount of Rs.61,68,89,819/- awarded as compensation. There is a panel of 200 Advocates maintained by the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) to provide free legal aid services to the persons eligible. The said panel pertains to 6 different categories i.e. Criminal Panel-I, Criminal-II, Civil Panel, Matrimonial Panel, Labour and Services Panel and Revenue Panel. Besides, there is an operative panel of



Main Building of the High Court

17 advocates who are rendering their services as Pro-Bono advocates.

Mediation & Conciliation Committee, in October, 2014 launched the concept of Pre-litigation Mediation on the parameters of Delhi High Court Mediation Centre. This step yielded positive result and during the period 1 June 2022 to 30 June 2023, total 103 persons approached the Mediation Centre and submitted applications for Pre-Litigation mediation. Out of the total 103 applications, 29 applications were filed due to non-appearance of either first or second party, 74 proceeded further and out of them 33 resulted in successful mediation, 21 resulted in Unsuccessful mediation and 20 are in process. During the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June

2023, 2,606 Cases were referred for Mediation in Mediation & Conciliation Centre, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh out of which 586 Cases were settled and 1,416 Cases not settled. Further, 103 Connected cases were also settled.

Judges' Library of the Punjab and Haryana High Court is the cerebral fodder for the Court. Present collection of the Judges' Library is approx. 1,36,937 and approx. 1,250 bare Acts were purchased during 2022-2023. It is using KOHA Library Automation Software for house-keeping operations and has implemented RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) Technology integrated with KOHA Library management Software which facilitates secure auto issue

and return of books. A scanner for scanning of Books/Gazettes etc., has been installed in the Judges' Library and is being used for very prestigious project of scanning of rare/old books available with Judges' Library.

Technological Accomplishments

In addition to the availability of final orders/judgments on the website of Punjab and Haryana High Court, the final orders/judgments have also been made available on both the CIS and NJDG Servers of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Court's 13,28,886 final orders/judgments are now available on the portal of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India:- <https://judgments.ecourts.gov.in/pdfsearch/>

Telegram bot channel is introduced on the website of Punjab and Haryana High Court. It is built to reduce the traffic on website of Punjab and Haryana High Court. An important function of telegram bot is the possibility to execute commands in a telegram chat, which then directly trigger actions or request information, which then outputs the commands possible for the bot in the chat as a text feedback. Various functionalities that are available on the High Court website are also available on the telegram bot such as display board, cause list, judgments and orders, gradation list, judges' roster etc. This telegram bot channel is also accessible to general public, thus reducing the load on the website.

PHHC mobile app developed by NIC High Court team provides all information as is available on the website of the Court, so that the users can avail its facilities on their mobile phone.

A separate tab on the website of the Court for uploading English judgments and their corresponding translated versions (Hindi / Punjabi) of Supreme Court has been created

for wider legal literacy of the Advocates and general public.

Two Help Desk counters for facilitating the service of e-filing have been made operational in High Court premises.

Neutral Citation is a uniform national pattern of citing all decisions of the High Courts and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. All the final orders and judgments of Punjab and Haryana have been allotted the Neutral Citation number till June 2023.

Newly designed High Court Website has been launched with new features i.e. the whole content of the website is fully searchable. The revamped website is fully dynamic and various modules have been developed for uploading/ updating the content of the website, which makes it user-friendly. Graphical User Interface (GUI) of the re-designed website has been made responsive ensuring compatibility with all the devices and a black colored theme has also been added to help the people with night-blindness as per the GIGW guidelines.

Digitization Of High Court Records is being carried out and during the Judicial Year approx. 1.5 Crore pages were scanned.

Video Conferencing facility is being used extensively in the Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh and during the Judicial Year, 3,92,422 under-trials were produced through VC. Further, 16,546 doctors were produced through Video Conferencing in the entire State. Furthermore, around 21,05,585 cases have been heard through Video Conferencing from 1 July 2022 to 30 July 2023 in the Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh.

The Process for installation of Additional LAN points for VC equipments and Display Boards



in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh was concluded. The concerned vendors completed the work of installation of 1,262 LAN points in the State of Punjab and UT Chandigarh and the work of installation of 1,251 LAN points in the State of Haryana. Process for installation of Additional LAN Points (1,544 for the Subordinate Courts) and 500 (High Court) has been processed.

The project of Scanning and Digitization of judicial records in District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh is being carried out. Under this project, retiree officials

have also been appointed in the District Courts for weeding of record and assisting the scanning company during the process of Scanning and Digitization. For storage and back up of scanned records, 43 high-end and 43 low-end Servers have also been purchased and delivered at all locations. Quality Teams have been assigned by all the Session Divisions and for the same Digital Signatures have also been provided. 22,14,884 files containing 20,51,92,935 pages were scanned from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and further process of Quality Checking of these pages by Quality Checking Team of District Courts is underway.



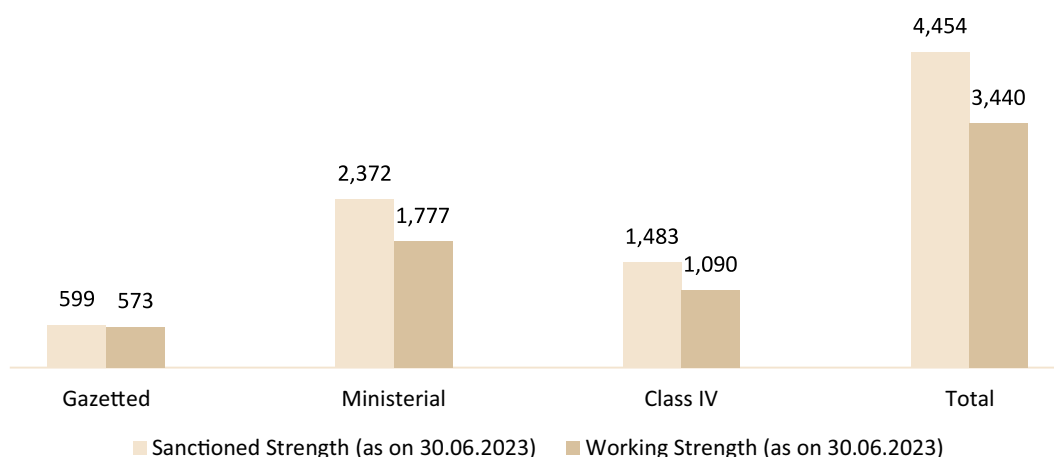
Front view of the High Court

Surety Information Management System (SIMS) is in-house Software developed at Punjab and Haryana High Court to create distributed database of the persons who had given sureties in Judicial Cases in the Judicial Courts. It will contain vital information like (UIDAI Number, DOB, real time Photograph of Surety and Verifier Captured at the Court). For the future scope of this software, High Court is now going to launch the Centralized Surety Information Management System with new enhancements which enables users to check the surety of any person anywhere. This amalgamation will help in identification of Defaulters giving sureties

at multiple places with bogus identities and inter-communication is allowed at each and every user level of the system which provides transparency to the system.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	22,23,75,000	22,54,00,000	55,90,90,000
Non-Plan	4,09,32,32,000	5,46,64,29,000	4,99,25,34,000
Total	4,31,56,07,000	5,69,18,29,000	5,55,16,24,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	85
Working Strength of Judges	62

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	46
Highest	67

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,10,945
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

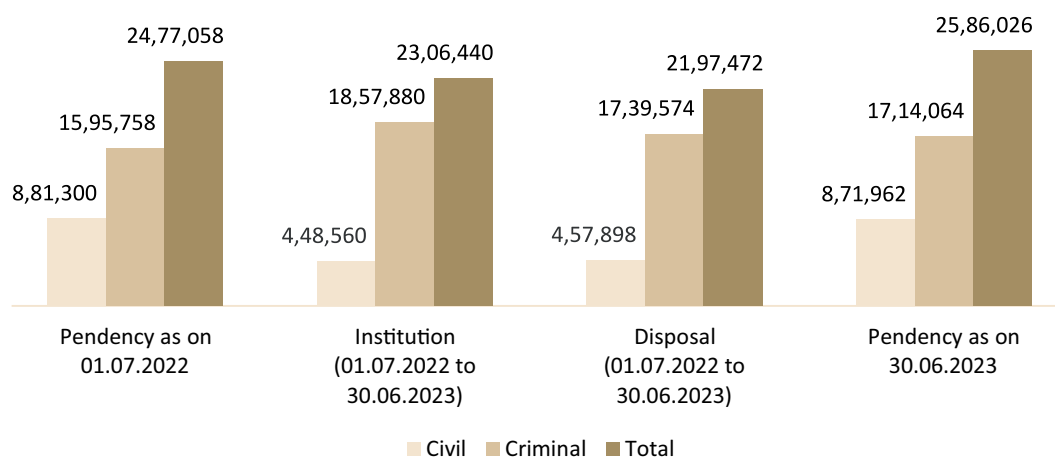
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,04,569	30,598	35,383	1,00,078
Company Matters	158	31	82	104
Contempt (Civil)	7,559	3,500	5,998	5,088
Review (Civil)	2,920	956	797	2,862
Matrimonial Matters	1,687	86	217	1,385
Arbitration Matters	1,273	519	946	864
Civil Revisions	18,201	7,514	9,359	16,471
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,124	318	357	3,089
Civil Appeals	65,619	5,770	4,873	66,286
Land Acquisition Matters	25,154	1,499	4,890	21,763
MACT Matters	50,660	4,326	4,723	50,766
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2	0	0	2
Other than above	10,201	3,801	4,617	9,150
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,871	12,525	12,367	1,977
Criminal Revisions	22,838	4,891	3,983	23,752
Bail Applications*	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	71,179	6,027	1,596	75,491
Death Sentence Reference	13	8	1	20
Contempt (Criminal)	150	12	15	143
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	67,566	66,036	72,872	59,748

* No separate Bail Application Data is maintained.

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength
1,569



Working Strength
1,163



Vacancy
406

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
2,858	1,974	4,832

21

RAJASTHAN High Court



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The Rajasthan High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Acting Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Bishnoi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Bharwani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Gopal Vyas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shanker Vyas
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Pushpendra Singh Bhati	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Borana
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinit Kumar Mathur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shubha Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganesh Ram Meena
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Upman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Nupur Bhati
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Monga	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Prakash Soni
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Singh Dhatta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendar Kumar Goyal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Purohit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munnuri Laxman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuwan Goyal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farjand Ali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveer Bhatnagar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudesh Bansal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Kumar Dhand	

* As on 09.11.2023



Brief Introduction

After independence, the erstwhile princely States of Rajputana were integrated into the State of Rajasthan. Before inauguration of State of Rajasthan, these Princely States had their own High Courts and Subordinate Judicial setup. The State of Rajasthan was inaugurated on 30 March 1949 and at that time five High Courts functioning at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar were abolished by the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 and High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan was inaugurated at Jodhpur on 29 August 1949. Initially, the High Court also functioned at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota. The Benches at Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur were abolished from 22 May 1950 but the Jaipur Bench continued to function.

Subsequently, under Section 49 of the States Reorganization Act, 1956, a new High Court came into being as the High Court of Rajasthan with Principal Seat at Jodhpur. The Jaipur Bench was abolished in the year 1958. Vide the High Court of Rajasthan (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Jaipur) Order, 1976, the Bench of Rajasthan High Court was again established at Jaipur and started functioning from

30 January 1977. The magnificent new building of Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur was inaugurated on 7 December 2019. The new building has 22 court rooms. The Bench at Jaipur is presently working in a building constructed in the year 2006 which is adjacent to the old heritage building.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial Year, possession of 07 Court Halls and 27 Residential Units were taken. Further, 233 Court Halls and 153 Residential Units are under construction. For the welfare of litigants, the Rajasthan High Court implemented the "Litigants Welfare Fund Scheme" for the High Court and District Judiciary.

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) organized Lok Adalats, Mediation and Arbitration. In the 4 National Lok Adalats organized during the period of July 2022 to June 2023, a total of 1,03,61,081 cases were disposed while in the Permanent Lok Adalats, 5,423 cases relating to Public Utility Services were disposed. RSLSA also organized 1,16,215 Legal Awareness Camps and Legal Literacy Programmes. 1,995 victims of various crimes were provided Victim Compensation while 5,121 under-trial prisoners were provided legal representation before the Courts. Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) office is functional in all 36 DLSAs of Rajasthan. RSLSA has also been organizing other legal awareness activities like 'State Level Consultation on the Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012', Year-long Campaign on 'Freedom from Untouchability & Prevention of Atrocities', Special Campaign to provide Legal Services to POCSO Victims, Special Campaign Night Shelter Home (Rain Basera), etc.. RSLSA launched 'Beneficial Scheme for ensuring UDID for Specially Aabled Persons and providing them benefits of the various welfare Schemes'. RSLSA also inserted a new

chapter, 'Rajasthan Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/ other Crimes, 2023' in existing Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.

Technological Accomplishments

Mandatory e-filing was extended in Rajasthan High Court for 16 case types/ subject matters w.e.f. 1 January 2023, and subsequently, mandatory e-filing was extended for all the Division Bench Matters in Rajasthan High Court w.e.f. 1 October 2023.

E-Filing Centres for scanning and e-filing facilities for advocates and litigants have been established in Rajasthan High Court. Rajasthan High Court has started the facility of payments of online court fee for High Court and court fee and fine for District Judiciary. ePay is directly integrated with eGRAS of the State. A program has been developed to deface the court fee/ fine receipts. It also generates consolidated reports for accounting purposes.

Paperless Courts of Rajasthan High Court are unique in the sense that these are dynamic and updated real-time. 4 Information Kiosk Machines are available in Rajasthan High Court. Apart from above, e-Mitra Plus Kiosk machines have also been provided having 19 different types of digital services. Kiosk machines have also been installed in 238 court complexes of district judiciary. Dedicated E-Sewa Kendras have been established with requisite infrastructure and manpower each at Principal Seat Jodhpur

and Jaipur Bench. E-Services facilities are being provided at E-Sewa Kendras. eServices Helpline Numbers are also made available for assistance of advocates and litigants.

The first Virtual Court was setup for traffic challans of police commissionerate, Jaipur and started functioning w.e.f. 21 July 2022. The Court of Mobile Magistrate No.2, Jaipur District has been invested with the jurisdiction to exercise the powers of virtual court in addition to its existing jurisdiction.

After successful migration of CIS bilingual version in Pilot Districts, the same has been implemented in entire Judgeships of Rajasthan

in month of October 2022. Causelist as well as Case status is made available in hindi language. VC Remote Points at certain government offices i.e. SMS Hospital Jaipur for recording evidence of Doctors; Government Secretariat Jaipur for recording evidence of government officers and Police Headquarter at Jaipur for recording evidence of police personnel were established during the year 2022-23. In line with FASTER digital platform, a programme has been developed for sending orders/ judgments and/ or documents related to a case file from Rajasthan High Court to the concerned stakeholders through Electronic Mailing System. Rajasthan High Court has



also developed an indigenous Digital Solution Software which is integrated with e-Prisons Software. This Digital Solution Software was e-launched on 13 December 2022.

E-Version of Justice Clock for convenient remote viewing has been developed in-house by Rajasthan High Court. Rajasthan High Court has implemented Unique Neutral Citation Number System for all final orders/ judgments of Rajasthan High Court.

With a view to achieve paperless proceedings, a portal for Leave Management System (LMS) has been developed and implemented w.e.f. 1

March 2023, in order to maintain leave record of Judicial Officers of District Judiciary. An e-RTI Portal for Rajasthan High Court and District Courts has been developed. The eRTI Portal has been integrated with eGRAS Portal of State Government for deposits of fee as per rules. The e-RTI Portal was launched on 5 June 2023. Judgments of Supreme Court and Rajasthan High Court are being translated using SUVAS AI Tool.

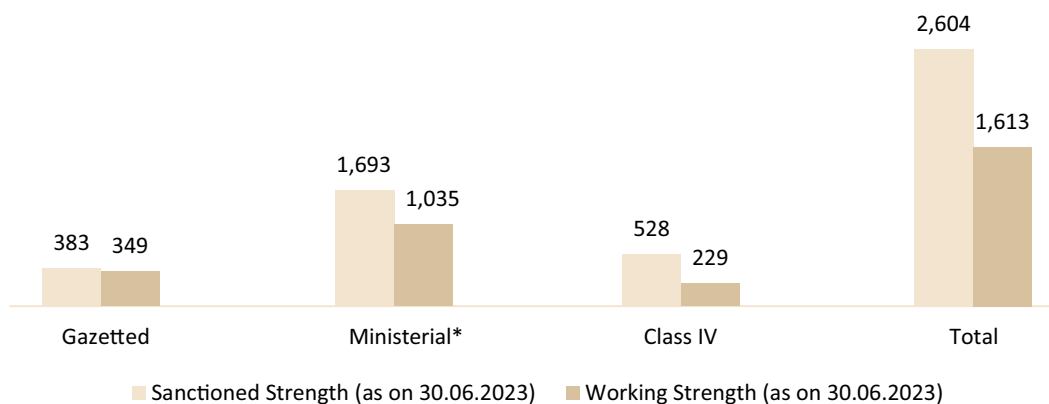
The other technical developments in the High Court include Webpage for Commercial Courts of Rajasthan, Reportable Judgments on Website of High Court, Rajasthan High Court E-Services Mobile App for Android and Apple iOS, Automated emails of judgment/orders to trial courts, Software to manage the transfer/postings of the Judicial Officers, Display Boards for case status, E-Stamp counter for online court fees through Stockholding Corporation, Computer Program for Pagination, Computer program for Urgent listing, e-Pass System for Sr. Advocates, Advocates, Litigants & Parties-in-person with facility to upload vaccination certificate, Computer program for maintenance of Digits in all the Judicial Sections for proper handling of files. Technical Achievements In the District Judiciary of Rajasthan include implementation of NSTEP, ICJS and JustIS Mobile App.



Panoramic view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



* Including 'Technical' and 'other than Ministerial' Posts.

Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Plan	3,28,35,85,000	5,32,96,42,000	4,53,59,02,000
Non-Plan	12,09,67,33,000	12,45,48,69,000	14,84,73,00,000
Total	15,38,03,18,000	17,78,45,11,000	19,38,32,02,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	50
Working Strength of Judges	34

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	26
Highest	35

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,22,591
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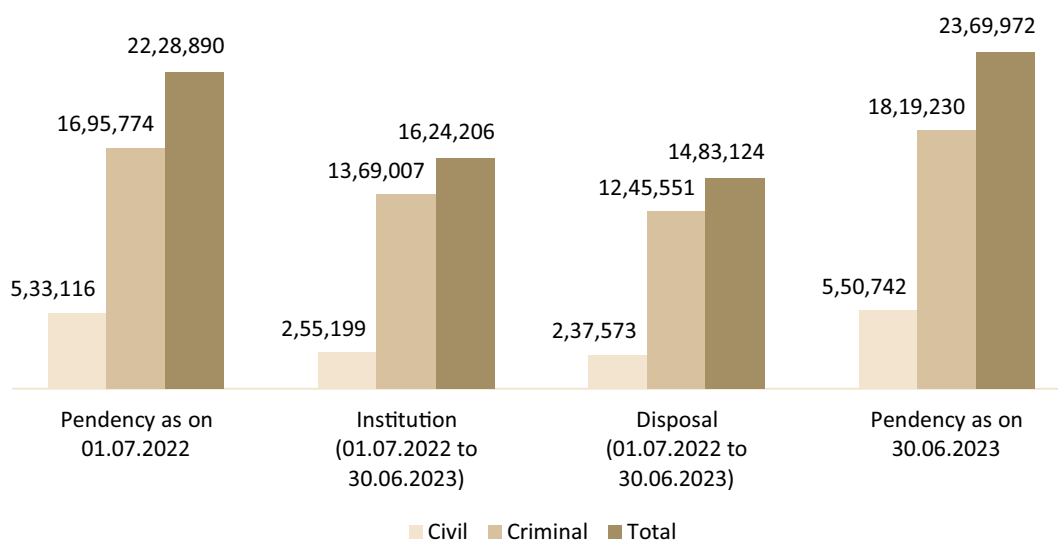
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

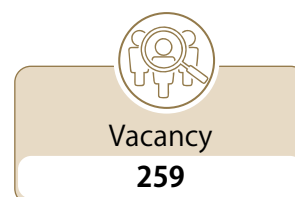
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,58,141	39,243	29,567	1,67,817
Company Matters	252	57	58	251
Contempt (Civil)	9,269	2,559	3,011	8,817
Review (Civil)	947	172	126	993
Matrimonial Matters	2,417	842	454	2,805
Arbitration Matters	298	197	233	262
Civil Revisions	1,438	437	542	1,333
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,047	388	906	2,529
Civil Appeals	48,080	4,359	3,710	48,729
Land Acquisition Matters	3,654	439	356	3,737
MACT Matters	49,218	5,481	2,918	51,781
Civil Suits (Original Side)	12	4	3	13
Other Than Above	1,47,542	50,276	38,448	1,59,370
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,054	3,952	3,335	2,671
Criminal Revisions	21,631	3,586	2,294	22,923
Bail Applications	5,127	33,241	31,834	6,534
Criminal Appeals	48,902	6,121	3,134	51,889
Death Sentence Reference	12	7	9	10
Contempt (Criminal)	20	7	5	22
Misc. Criminal Applications	32,378	17,855	15,294	34,939
Other Than Above	46,140	25,991	20,913	51,218

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
33,645	78,849	1,12,494

22

High Court of **SIKKIM**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Sikkim*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Somadder, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhaskar Raj Pradhan

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

Prior to its merger with the Union of India, Sikkim was under a monarch. In 1955, the then Maharaja of Sikkim issued the High Court of Judicature (Jurisdiction and Powers) Proclamation, by which the High Court in Sikkim was established. The High Court was made the final Court in all judicial matters, civil or criminal, subject to the exercise of prerogative by the Maharaja to grant mercy, pardon, remission, commutation or reduction of sentence in case of conviction. The Maharaja also retained his prerogative to set up a Special Tribunal for the review of any case, civil or criminal.

On its merger with India in 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd State of India and the High Court functioning immediately prior to the date of merger became the High Court for the State of Sikkim under the Constitution of India.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

In the Academic year 2022-23, the proposal for construction of canteen for providing catering services, guard room for security personnel and extension of second floor of academic block with minor repairing works both in academic and administrative blocks of phase-I of Sikkim Judicial Academy building were approved and State Government has sanctioned funds for the same. The construction work will be commenced shortly. The academy has started the practice of uploading videos of all training programs in its website with additional information of all latest judgments of Supreme Court and quarterly newsletters for the benefits of stakeholders.

During the Judicial year, 4 National Lok Adalats were held in which 374 cases were taken up and 204 cases were settled. 18 Regular Lok Adalats were held at High Court level in which 7 cases were disposed off, 90 Regular Adalats at the District level in which 719 cases were disposed off and 105 Regular Adalats at the Taluka level in which 377 cases were disposed off. Mediation was held in 559 cases, and 80 cases were settled. During the period April 2022 till March 2023 the Sikkim State Legal Service Authority (Sikkim SLSA) provided free legal aid services to as many as 1,127 beneficiaries through 32 Legal Services Clinics in various areas of Sikkim.

Under the Pan India campaign Empowerment of Citizens through Legal Awareness and

Outreach and Haq_humara_bhi_to_hai@75 to bridge the gap between the institutions and the underprivileged by spreading legal awareness and ensuring delivery of legal entitlement to eligible beneficiaries, activities were undertaken by Sikkim SLSA and District Legal Services Authorities w.e.f. 1 November 2022 to 13 November 2022. To generate awareness amongst the younger generation about the harmful effects of substance abuse, the Authority produced a film on drug addiction called "Naya Manchey", based on a true story which can be viewed in the Youtube Channel of Sikkim SLSA. The Sikkim SLSA in coordination with DLSA, Gyalshing organized a Mega Legal Awareness and Outreach Programme on various socio-legal topics.

Tele-Law Project has been implemented. Under the Legal Aid Defense Counsel Scheme, 2022

(Modified), Legal Aid Defense Counsel Offices have been set up in the two districts of Sikkim, viz; Namchi and Gangtok on 22 April 2023 and 27 April 2023 respectively.

As a preventive strategy, Sikkim SLSA is conducting extensive awareness programmes focusing mainly on school students who are very vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers. Panel Advocates along with officers from the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of C.I.D. Branch and Social Welfare Department have conducted programmes under this Scheme for the students. The Sikkim SLSA monitors the cases of missing children from the Police Stations through its Para-Legal Volunteers who visit the Police Stations as per the Scheme for Empanelment of PLVs in Police Stations for Missing Children formulated in September 2022. Further, the Chief Judicial Magistrates of



View of the High Court

all the districts also submit a report on missing children on monthly basis to enable the Sikkim SLSA to monitor the investigation of cases pertaining to missing children.

In October 2022 and again in November 2022, landslides occurred in various parts of Sikkim. Under instructions of Sikkim SLSA, teams from DLSA visited the affected areas / victims to ensure that immediate relief was extended.

Similar assistance was given in the aftermath of a massive avalanche on 4 April 2023; incessant rainfall, floods and landslides in June 2023 and another landslide in July 2023. Sikkim Compensation to Victim or his Dependents Scheme, 2011 was amended by the State Government vide Notification dated 1 February 2022. During the period April 2022 till March 2023, 22 persons were provided compensation (including interim compensation).



Technological Accomplishments

Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) rooftop system was installed in the Court of Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Yangang, Namchi, Sikkim in March 2023. With the completion of the said installation, solar plants were installed in eight out of ten District & Sub-Divisional Court complexes in Sikkim under eCourts Project, Phase II till March 2023.

eSewa Kendra with permanent infrastructure was inaugurated on 16 June 2023, in the High Court of Sikkim under eCourts Project, Phase II. Web based Copy Room Software for online application of certified copies was integrated in the website of High Court of Sikkim on 30 June 2022 to enable the Advocates and Parties in Persons to apply for certified copies online. Applicants can login into their account using OTP and track the status of their request through this application.

For ensuring transparency, accessibility and seamless dissemination of information to the public, the migration of website of District & Sessions Court, Namchi, Sikkim, to the new S3Waas platform was approved as a part of 14 pilot district court websites on 26 November 2022. Additional VC equipments were provided to State Central Prison, Rongyek (03 units) and District Prison Namchi (02 units) under eCourts Project, Phase II to facilitate VC between Courts and Jails.



Aerial view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022**	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	21,51,63,000	26,13,12,000	32,41,46,000
Total	21,51,63,000	26,13,12,000	32,41,46,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) (1st April to 31st March)

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	03
Working Strength of Judges	03

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	03
Highest	03

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	01
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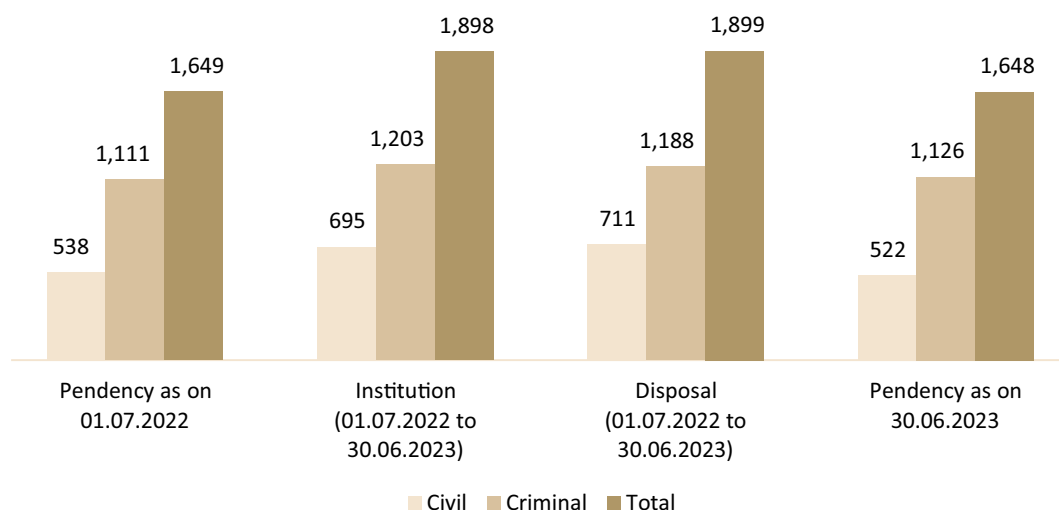
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

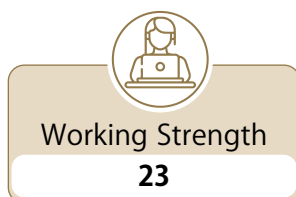
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	84	57	68	73
Company Matters	--	--	--	--
Contempt(Civil)	01	02	02	01
Review(Civil)	--	--	--	--
Matrimonial Matters	02	--	01	01
Arbitration Matters	06	04	07	03
Civil Revisions	01	10	08	03
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	02	--	--	02
Civil Appeals	29	22	18	33
Land Acquisition Matters	11	--	11	--
MACT Matters	07	04	08	03
Civil Suits (Original Side)	--	--	--	--
Other than above	--	04	01	03
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	01	01	02	--
Criminal Revisions	07	03	08	02
Bail Applications	--	--	--	--
Criminal Appeals	25	19	16	28
Death Sentence Reference	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Criminal)	--	--	--	--
Misc. Criminal Applications	--	--	--	--
Other than above	08	07	13	32

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023

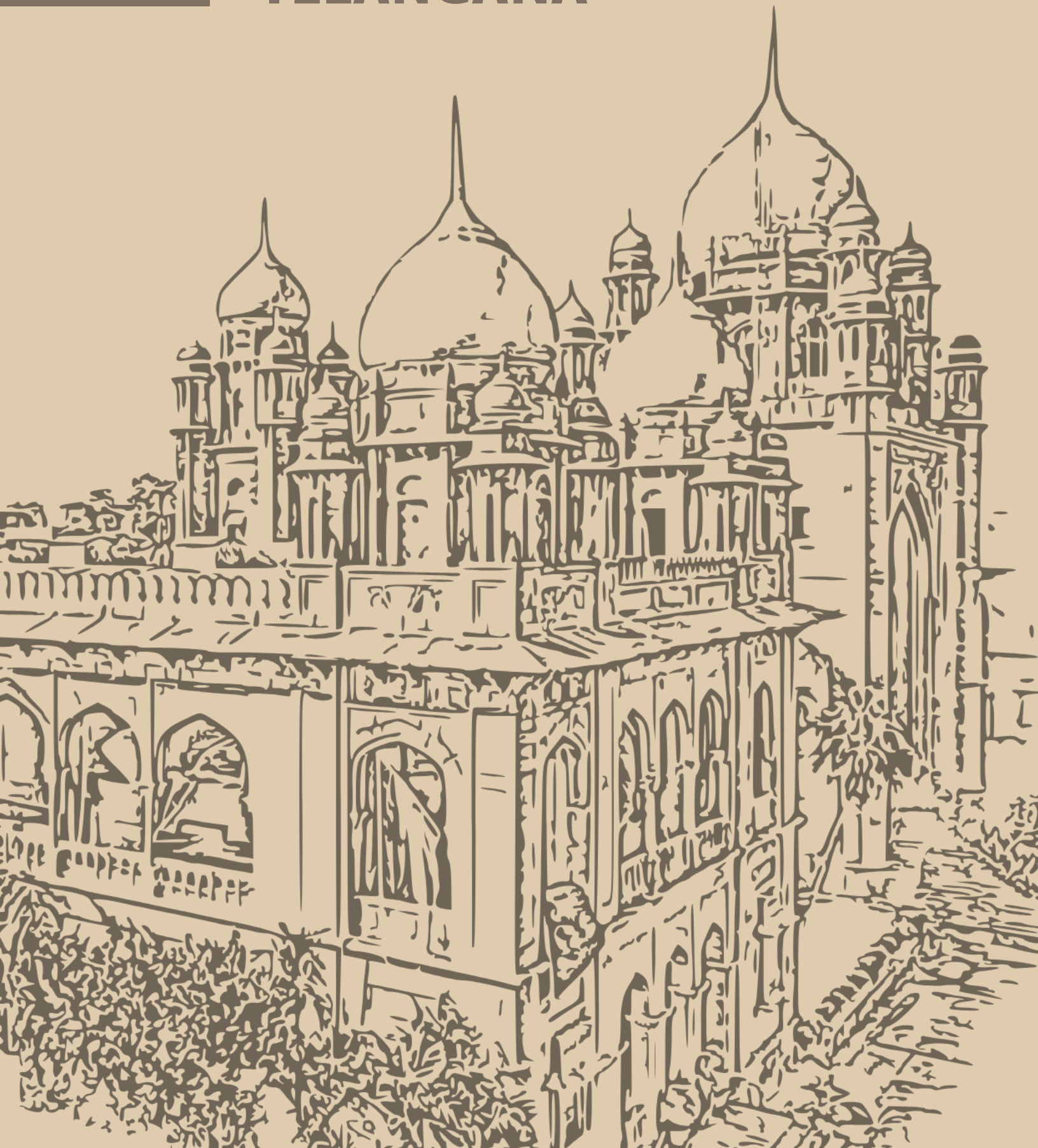


Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
01	04	05

23

High Court for the State of **TELANGANA**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court for the state of Telangana*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sam Koshy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V Shraavan Kumar
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Abhinand Kumar Shavili	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice M.G Priyadarsini
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tadakamalla Vinod Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sambasivarao Naidu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunuru Lakshman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chada Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.V. Venugopal
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice P. Sree Sudha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Chillakur Sumalatha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pulla Karthik
Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Radha Rani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Sarath
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Tukaramji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Sreenivasa Rao
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice P. Madhavi Devi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Namavarapu Rajeswar Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Surender	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Laxmi Narayana Alishetty
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Jukanti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mummineni Sudheer Kumar	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice K. Sujana
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Juvvadi Sridevi	

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

On 17 September, 1948, the State of Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union. On 1 October 1953, the State of Andhra was formed under the Andhra Pradesh State Act, 1953, by carving out 11 districts from the then State of Madras. On 5 July 1954 the High Court for Andhra State was established at Guntur. In 1956, a new State of Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic basis by merging the Andhra State with parts of Hyderabad State. As a result, the High Court for the new State of Andhra Pradesh was established at the existing High Court building at Hyderabad on 5 November 1956. In the year 2014, under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, with effect from 2 June 2014. Consequently, the Andhra Pradesh High Court was renamed as the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh. The said High Court remained a common High Court for both the two States till 31 December 2018. Consequent upon the Presidential Notification dated 26 December 2018 with effect from 1 January 2019, a separate High Court was established for the State of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati and the existing High Court was renamed as the High Court for the State of Telangana.



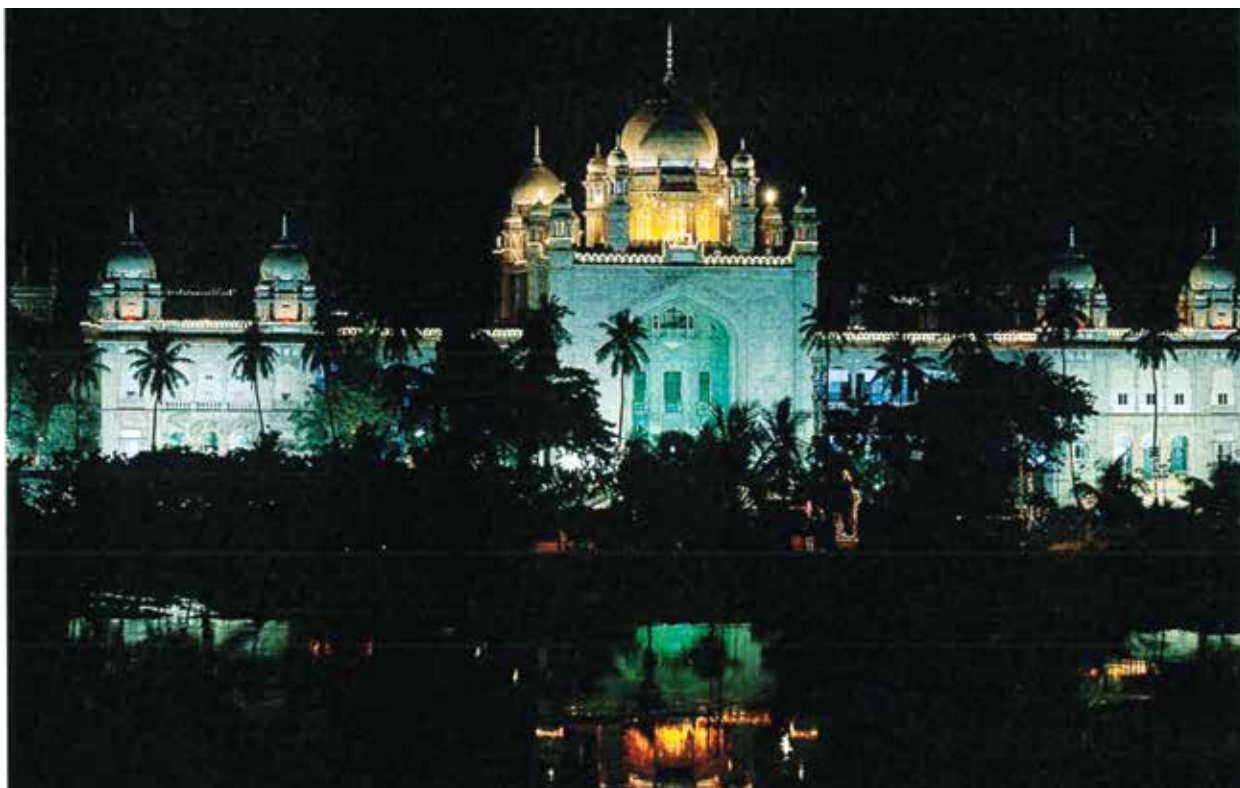
Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

The foundation stone was laid for six projects comprising a total of 17 court Complexes and 11 Residential Quarters for the projects in the judicial year of 2022-23 in the State of Telangana. This includes construction of Junior Civil Judge's Court building and Residential Quarters at Bellampalli on 10 September 2022 (Under Construction), Construction of Six Court Building and Six Residential Quarters at Godavarikhani, Peddapalli District on 1 February 2023 (Under Construction), Construction of Four Court Building and Four Residential Quarters at Gajwel, Siddipet District on 17 June 2023, Construction of Addl. Third Floor over the G+2 Court Building at Medak on 17 June 2023, and Construction of 2 Addl. Floors (third and fourth floors) over the existing G+2 court

building at Siddipet on 17 June 2023. Currently, five projects are under construction in the State of Telangana comprising 22 court halls and 8 residential quarters and the same will be completed shortly. Further, an Integrated Courts on Family disputes complex at Purani Haveli, Hyderabad was established by converting the Building Complex of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (which was abolished). The complex has five Family Courts at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The said court was inaugurated on 18 March 2023.

All the District Legal Services authorities in the State conducted Legal Literacy camps and created awareness on the ill-effects of child marriages. On 15 October 2022, a legal aid clinic was inaugurated at Hyderabad. Telangana State Legal Services authority



Illuminated view of the High Court

organized various programmes under the Campaign 'Empowering Citizens through Legal Awareness and outreach' & Haq Hamara Bhi Hai". The DLSAs conducted Rallies as part of the Campaign in their respective Districts with the co-ordination of Officials, PLVs and Panel Lawyers etc. All the Legal Services Institutions in the State conducted Legal Services Programmes on the occasion of "National Legal Services Day". Rallies were also organized. An Exhibition was organized at District Court complex Ranga Reddy at L.B.Nagar, on this occasion to showcase

functioning and achievements of Legal Services Institutions and Judicial Administration.

The Telangana State Judicial Academy conducted various training programmes through online, off-line and hybrid modes. The Academy conducted various ECT programmes for all the Stakeholders. The Judicial Academy conducted a Sensitization programme on Motor Accidents Claims Cases for all the Presiding Officers of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal on 23 July 2022. The Academy conducted a



webinar on Civil Appeals/Revisions for the Additional District Judges working in the State of Telangana on 6 August 2022, and a Judicial Colloquium on 'Anti Human Trafficking', on 24 September 2022. The Academy in collaboration with Telangana State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission conducted a Two Day Programme on 'Art of Writing Orders' for Presidents and Members of District Consumer Commission. The Academy in collaboration with International Arbitration and Mediation Centre, Hyderabad, conducted "Mediation

Sensitization Programme" on 11 December 2022 for Judicial Officers. The Academy conducted ECT programme on "Cyber Laws and Appreciation and Handling of Digital Evidence" and eSCR Demo Programme for all Stakeholders (including the Advocates, Judicial Officers, Court staff) on 18 March 2023. The Academy also conducted Master training programme for Staff Members of the District Judiciary. A Research Desk was inaugurated at the Academy which aims at clarifying the doubts raised by the Officers and also to release a Journal once in four months.



Aerial view of the High Court

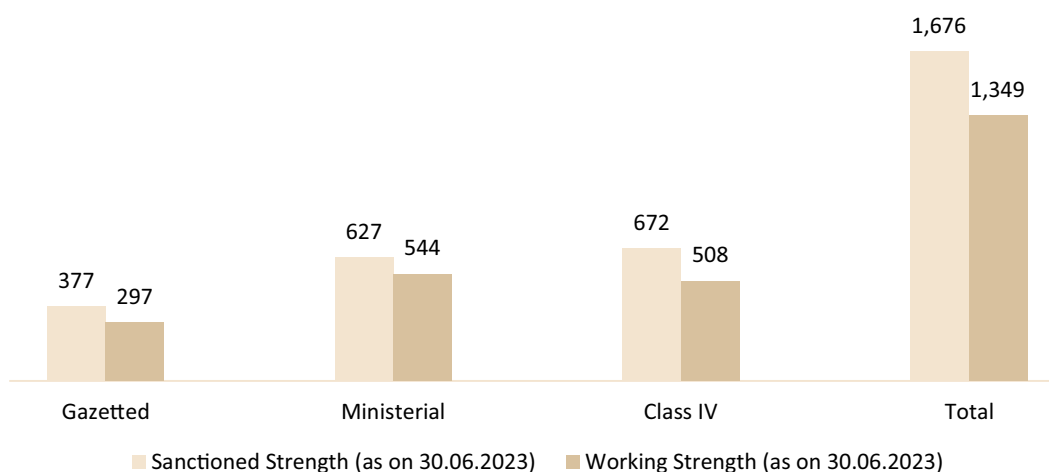
Technological Accomplishments

The High Court is live streaming the proceedings of the First Court Hall. Steps are being taken to live stream all the Court Hall proceedings shortly. Soon, hybrid mode of hearing will also be made available to the advocates and parties-in-person in all the court halls. e-Seva Kendra is established in the High Court as per the guidelines. In the process of making paperless Courts, instructions were issued to the Advocate General, to file cases pertaining to the Government by e-filing mode, and steps are being taken for introduction of e-filing of cases by all the parties. Digitization of records-both Administrative and Judicial (both pending and disposed) is being carried out; and as of now, nearly 8 crore pages have been digitized.

The High Court is translating reportable judgments of the Supreme Court and steps are being taken to translate reportable judgments of High Court into Telugu and upload the same on the official website of the High Court.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	2,09,53,64,000	2,73,55,52,000	3,42,35,99,000
Non-Plan	2,69,60,40,000	2,96,93,79,000	3,17,35,79,000
Total	4,79,14,04,000	5,70,49,31,000	6,59,71,78,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	42
Working Strength of Judges	28

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	27
Highest	34

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	35,022
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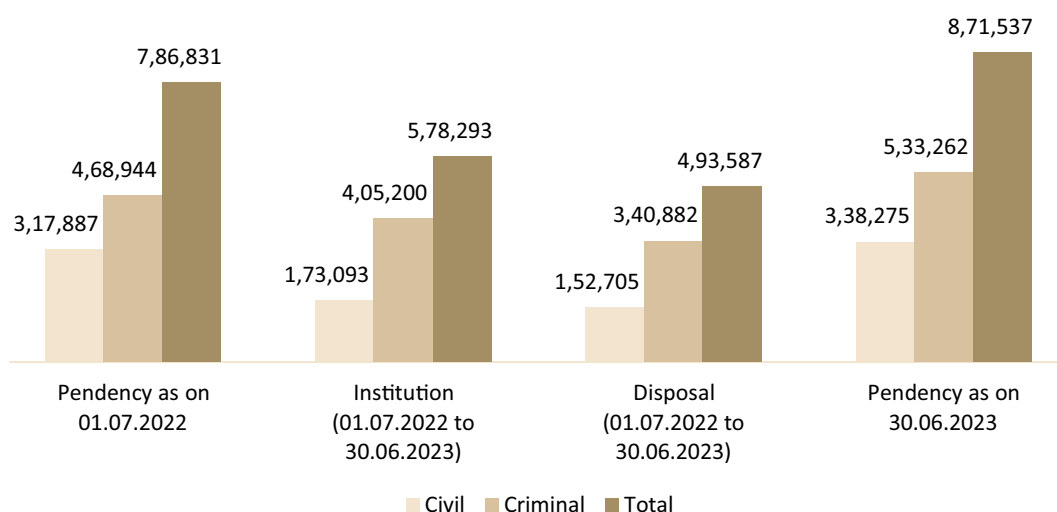
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petitions (Articles 226 & 227)	1,38,273	38,017	35,202	1,41,088
Company Matters	958	198	242	914
Contempt (Civil)	7,917	2,875	2,487	8,305
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,842	211	342	1,711
Arbitration Matters	223	260	218	265
Civil Revisions	8,615	3,723	3,565	8,773
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,210	283	331	4,162
Civil Appeals	23,154	2,825	3,937	22,042
Land Acquisition Matters	1,578	60	672	966
MACT Matters	19,589	1,212	4,177	16,624
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5	01	01	5
Other than above	362	1,745	685	1,422
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	9,317	844	1,939	8,222
Bail Applications	77	2,489	2,443	123
Criminal Appeals	8,957	892	1,089	8,760
Death Sentence Reference	8	0	01	07
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	16,278	9,826	11,960	14,144

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
8,854	3,206	12,060

24

High Court of **TRIPURA**



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Tripura*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Datta Purkayastha

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Palit

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The High Court of Tripura was established on 23 March 2013 in terms of Section 28A(c) of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 as amended in 2012 by the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) and other related laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 which came into force on 23 March 2013. Prior to its establishment, the State of Tripura was under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court and the Gauhati High Court had a permanent Bench at Agartala. The High Court of Tripura is functioning from its own spacious and beautiful three storied building covering an area of about 10 acres, situated on a high land in a serene atmosphere in the capital city, Agartala.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial Year, four National Lok Adalats were held where 6,614 cases were disposed off while three Special Lok Adalats were held in which 1,202 cases were disposed off. Further, one Upbhokta Lok Adalat was also held in which 39 Cases were taken up and one case was disposed off. During the Judicial Year, 24 cases were decided for Victim Compensation and a total amount of compensation awarded under Victim Compensation Scheme was Rs.51,05,000/-. Further, 476 cases were sent for Mediation and 23 cases were settled.

Several events and activities were undertaken by the Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TSLSA) during the period w.e.f. 1 July 2022

to 30 June 2023 including launching of two Campaigns w.e.f. 31 October to 13 November 2022, being the Empowerment of Citizens through Legal Awareness and Haq humara bhi to hai@75. During these Campaigns, legal awareness programmes were organised at 198 villages, and 1,593 people were provided legal assistance. During the period, 7 legal services camps were organized. TSLSA also successfully organized programmes on Empowerment of women. On 19 May 2023, TSLSA launched the Project Mukti (For eradicating the menace of drug abuse/tablets/heroin and other substances). Legal Aid Defence Counsel Scheme, 2022 (LADC) was implemented in all the 8 districts of the State and TSLSA successfully provided Advice / Counselling to

2,877 persons through Panel Advocates. On 26 January 2023, ADR Centre, West Tripura and new office building of TSLSA at Old District Court Complex, Agartala was inaugurated.

On 12 October 2022, the new building of Tripura Judicial Academy was inaugurated. The Judicial Academy conducted online training programme for Judicial Officers on the topic "Rights of Accused and Obligations of the Presiding Judge" on 27 August 2022; and, under the aegis of High Court of Tripura conducted online training programme for all Judicial Officers of Tripura Judicial Service on "Plea Bargaining/Compounding/Probation of Offenders Act". The Academy also conducted training of newly inducted Judicial officers at Tripura State Forensic Laboratory, Narsingarh for their exposure to the functioning of said laboratory and general awareness about forensic investigation. The Academy under the aegis of High Court of Tripura organized the 9th Annual Judicial Conclave of Officers of Tripura

Judicial Service on 25 March 2023 & 26 March 2023 where various important topics of Justice Administration system were deliberated upon.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Tripura introduced online payment of Court fees, fine and penalty through e-payment in the High Court and the District Courts of Tripura as an advocate/litigant centric initiative on 12 August 2022.

The Electronic Court Fee and Fine Defacement Module for the District & Sub-divisional Court Complexes of District Judiciary of Tripura was inaugurated on 15 March 2023. The Defacement Module Version 1.0 has been developed in-house by the High Court for the defacement of the electronic challans generated in connection with the payment of Court Fees, Fines, Penalty and other Judicial Deposit electronically. On 28 September 2022 the eFiling 3.0 portal for electronic filing of cases in the District Judiciary



Aerial view of the High Court



of Tripura and also the website of the High Court Legal Services Committee was launched. The launching of the eFiling 3.0 portal for Tripura signified the commencement of digital and paperless filing of cases by the Advocates and Litigants in the District Judiciary of Tripura and with this launching, Tripura became the 5th State in the Country to have started with eFiling 3.0 in its Judiciary. The website of the High Court Legal Services Committee has been launched for dissemination of information

related to the various legal services activities of the Committee for the legal-aid seekers and the common litigants.

The “High Court of Tripura (Live Streaming & Recording of Court Proceedings) Rules, 2023” was notified on 7 January 2023. The said rules were framed with the objective of effectuating and broadening the implementation of Open Court concept during the virtual as well as physical hearings of the High Court and the



A view of the High Court

District Judiciary of Tripura and also to imbue greater transparency, inclusivity and foster access to justice. Three Justice Clocks were successfully installed and made functional in three Court Complexes of Tripura District Judiciary namely Agartala Court Complex, Belonia Court Complex and Dharmanagar Court Complex. The new official websites of the eight District Courts of Tripura developed on S3WaaS (Secure, Scalable and Sugamya Website as a

Service) platform were made operational with effect from 18 January 2023.

High Court of Tripura inaugurated the implementation of e-Granthalaya in Khowai District Court Complex for electronic management of Library. The official Android Mobile Application (App) of High Court of Tripura was launched on 31 May 2023.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	31,76,41,000	39,28,60,000	48,98,90,000
Non-Plan	-	-	-
Total	31,76,41,000	39,28,60,000	48,98,90,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	3

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	2
Highest	4

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	0
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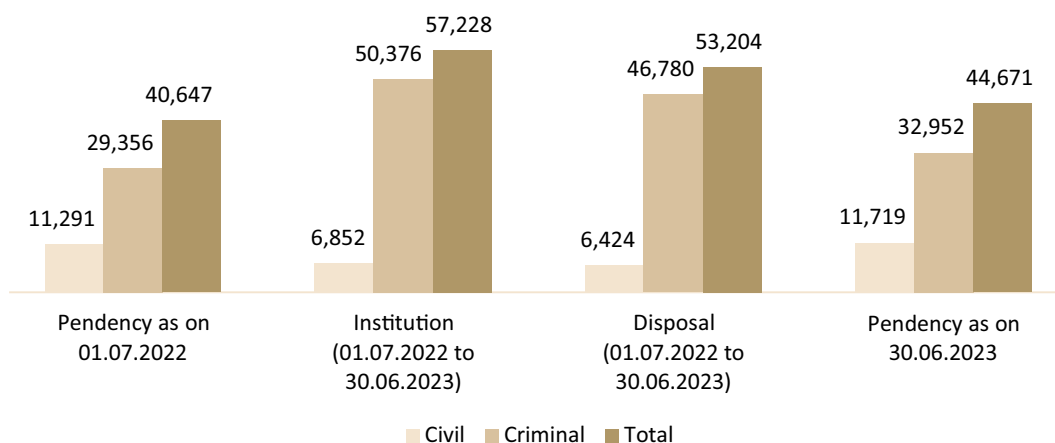
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition(Articles 226 & 227)	671	1,006	1,268	409
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	57	228	190	95
Review (Civil)	6	88	78	16
Matrimonial Matters	29	21	38	12
Arbitration Matters	10	29	21	18
Civil Revisions	28	81	83	26
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	89	69	65	93
Land Acquisition Matters	113	101	142	72
MACT Matters	63	100	89	74
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other Than Above	310	259	279	290
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition(Articles 226 & 227)	6	3	7	2
Criminal Revisions	38	73	72	39
Bail Applications	2	78	73	7
Criminal Appeals	62	80	67	75
Death Sentence Reference	2	2	2	2
Contempt (Criminal)	1	1	2	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other Than Above	17	61	61	17

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Sanctioned Strength

128



Working Strength

109



Vacancy

19

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
85	1,469	1,554

25

High Court of
UTTARAKHAND



Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Judges of The High Court of Uttarakhand*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari, Acting Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Thapliyal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Purohit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Bharti Sharma

*As on 01.11.2023



Brief Introduction

The State of Uttarakhand was carved out from the erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000, under Section 3 of Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000. Same day, the High Court of Uttarakhand was also established at Nainital. State of Uttarakhand comprises of 13 Districts. The High Court of Uttarakhand is housed in a magnificent building; built in Gothic style, it was constructed in the year 1900 A.D., and was earlier known as old Secretariat. Initially, only five Courtrooms were constructed but later on more Courtrooms were added. The Chief Justice Court Block and two more Court buildings were constructed in the year 2007. In view of the increasing demand of space, the Glenthorn building adjacent to the High Court, which belonged to the Forest Department, was transferred by the Government of Uttarakhand to the High Court. A separate ADR complex was also constructed in the High Court premises, in which the office of the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority is situated.



Initiatives for The Judicial Year 2022-23

Administrative Achievements

During the period July 2022 to June 2023, four National Lok Adalats were organized on quarterly basis at the High Court level and District Level. At the High Court level in such Lok Adalats, 119 cases were settled amicably. At District level in such Lok Adalats, 29,394 cases were settled. In the aforesaid National Lok Adalats, 58,235 Pre-Litigation cases were settled. With an objective to provide speedy and expeditious justice to the Under Trial Prisoners/Jail Inmates, 58 Jail Lok Adalats were conducted across the State in which 799 cases

were disposed of.

At present seven Permanent Lok Adalats have been established at seven Districts within the State of Uttarakhand out of which four Permanent Lok Adalats (Public Utility Services) have been made functional.

During the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, 71 Training Programmes were held in the Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA) for different stakeholders. 40 hour mediation trainings were also organised by the Academy. On 19 and 20 November 2022,

a Judicial Conference was organised at UJALA through hybrid mode on the subject “Human Trafficking, Gender Justice and Upliftment of Weaker Sections of Society”.

An Administrative conference was held in the High Court on 10 June 2023 which was attended by all the District Judges, Officers of equivalent rank & Chief Judicial Magistrates of the State. They discussed the General Rules (Civil & Criminal) in the light of peculiar problems, the roadmap to achieve the “Five plus Zero” target and also reducing the pendency of cases relating to under trial prisoners, crime against women, senior citizens, and Juvenile Justice etc.

A meeting of SCMSC was held on 19 April 2023 in which, besides other points on the agenda, the draft of Vision statement of Uttarakhand Judiciary (2023-2028) was approved, and emphasis was given for construction of Child Friendly Courts & Vulnerable Witness Deposition

Centres (VWDCs). On 21 May 2023, one day training on establishment of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDCs) was organized for the Judicial Officers of the State and Chief / Executive Engineers of PWD of Uttarakhand who participated through hybrid mode. A mass Cleanliness Drive on 18 June 2023, focusing on environmental protection, plastic waste management, and waste management was successfully conducted across the State.

Technological Accomplishments

At present, the hybrid or dual arrangement of hearing (combination of physical as well as hearing through Video Conferencing) has been put up in all the Courts. 5,826 Cases were heard/taken up in High Court of Uttarakhand and 1,417 Cases heard/taken up in the Subordinate Courts using Video Conferencing, during 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. Further, on 10 June 2023, virtual Court was inaugurated





in Uttarakhand for online settlement of Cases relating to e-Challans followed by inauguration of RTI portal on 19 June 2023. By using this RTI portal, the Applicants will be able to file RTI Application and First Appeal at the High Court and District Level. Eleven e-Sewa Kendras, one at High Court and ten at District Courts of Uttarakhand have been established.

“Electronic True Copy of Orders/Judgments” Software Application has been developed to

provide Litigants and the Advocates of the parties, a form to obtain electronic true copy of Orders/Judgments available in the National Judicial Data Grid. E-Filing Ver. 3.0 facility has been initiated at High Court and all the District Courts of Uttarakhand w.e.f. 17 January 2023. The Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) was successfully implemented initially at one and thereafter, three Police Stations of Dehradun where, FIR is being consumed in the CIS software of District Dehradun (Pilot District



Panoramic view of the High Court

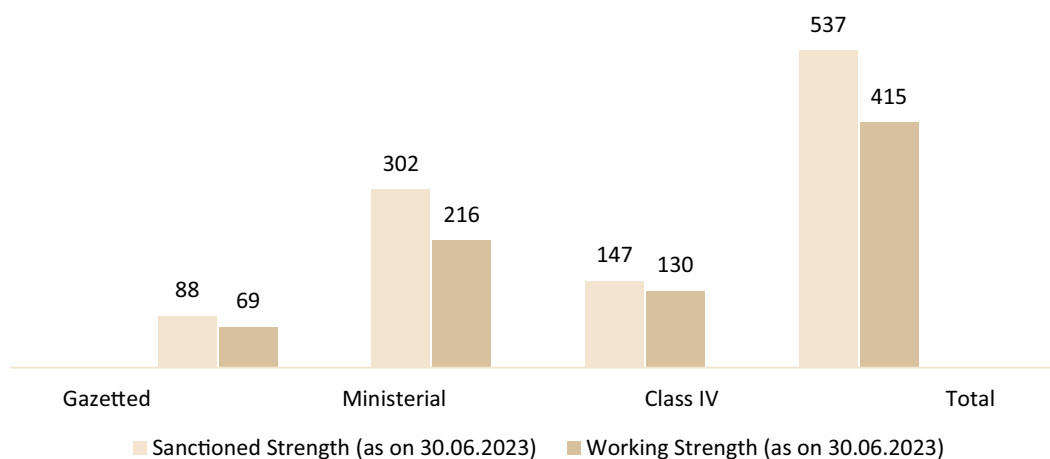
for ICJS). Implementation of ICJS for all Police Stations of State is in progress. The installation of Local Area Network in the High Court has been initiated.

Some add-ons have been developed for District Court Performance Monitoring Tool (DCPMT). This software has been developed to monitor the performance of Judicial Officers of the State. High Court Work done (HCW) software has been developed for monitoring the day to

day working of Officers/Officials of the High Court. Software for use of the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC) has been developed. Using this Software, the work of HCLSC has been automated like, entry of received applications in software, allocation of Advocate, tracking the status application, generation of reports etc. Periphery has been developed in the existing UCIS software for the use of Bench Secretaries and FASTER Cell.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Staff Strength of the High Court (as on 30.06.2023)



Budget of the High Court*

	2021-2022	2022-2023**	2023-2024
Plan	5,00,00,000	14,31,000	-
Non-Plan	58,05,08,936	67,76,45,222	1,02,44,00,000
Total	63,05,08,936	67,90,76,222	1,02,44,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Data revised by the High Court.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2023)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	11
Working Strength of Judges	8

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)

Lowest	6
Highest	8

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2023)

Cases more than 10 years old	1,966
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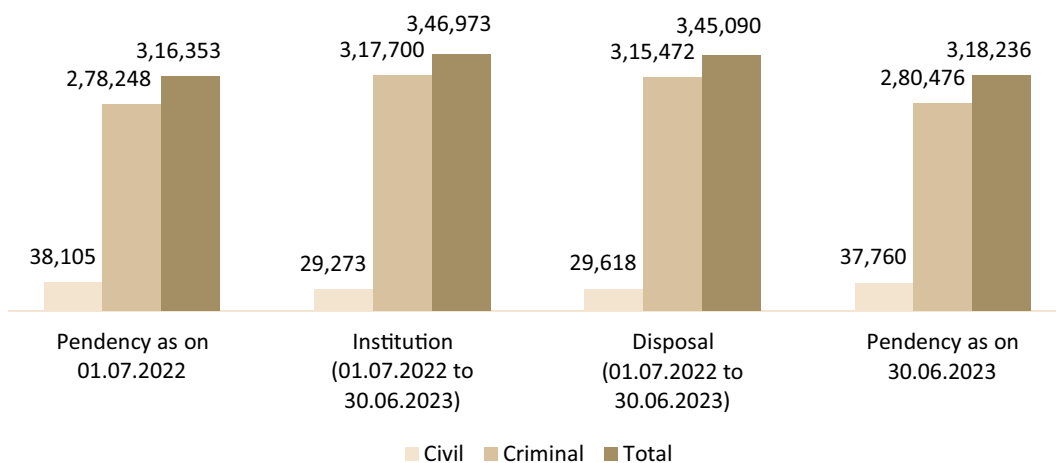
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

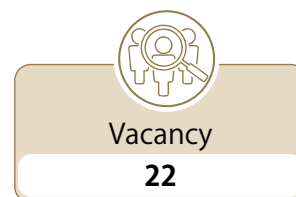
Category	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
	as on 01.07.2022	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023)	(as on 30.06.2023)
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	14,008	6,794	5,393	15,409
Company Matters	8	2	7	3
Contempt (Civil)	726	360	465	621
Review (Civil)	1,185	571	515	1,241
Matrimonial Matters	121	157	77	201
Arbitration Matters	43	96	120	19
Civil Revisions	434	164	109	489
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	459	160	71	548
Civil Appeals	3,380	1,059	583	3,856
Land Acquisition Matters	1,343	256	120	1,479
MACT Matters	2,797	198	219	2,776
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	199	73	61	211
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,614	2,106	1,744	1,976
Criminal Revisions	2,669	876	506	3,039
Bail Applications	1,167	4,265	4,051	1,381
Criminal Appeals	5,606	980	183	6,403
Death Sentence Reference	11	1	0	12
Contempt (Criminal)	5	0	0	5
Misc. Criminal Applications	5,694	2,587	2,174	6,107
Other than above	966	620	266	1,320

DISTRICT COURTS STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023



Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2023



Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2023

Civil	Criminal	Total
1,207	5,903	7,110

Hon'ble Dr. Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India with the Editorial Team for Annual Report 2022-23



Standing from Left to Right

Mr. Anupam Patra, Additional Registrar; Mrs. Poonam Sharma, Director, Judges Library;
Mr. Priyanshu Agarwal, Law Clerk & Research Associate; Dr. Uma Narayan, Registrar (OSD);
Mr. Atul M. Kurhekar, Secretary General; Mrs Himani Sarad, Additional Registrar;
Mr. Ravi Shanti Bhushan, Assistant Registrar and Mrs. Rajshree Jalal, Assistant Librarian



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