

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LAW AND JUSTICE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4902
ANSWERED ON:25.04.2013
MISSION MODE PROGRAMME FOR DISPOSAL OF CASES
Maadam Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has launched any mission mode programme for early disposal of cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in effective implementation of the programme, State-wise;
- (c) whether there is any action plan for maximum use in Hindi and regional languages for the success of Gram Nyayalayas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

Answer

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR)

(a) & (b) The disposal of pending cases in Courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011 to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing five strategic initiatives: (i) outlining policy and legislative changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures and court processes (iii) focussing on Human Resource Development, (iv) leveraging Information and Communication Technology & tools for better justice delivery and (v) Improving Infrastructure. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, inter-alia, involve better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases.

In the short span since it has come into existence, the Mission has taken several steps in each of the five strategic areas. Constitution Amendment Bill for raising the retirement age of High Court Judges is before the Parliament. A comprehensive proposal has been formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS). All the 28 States have formulated their Litigation Policies with a view to reduce the Governmental litigation. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments (NI) Act along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases, has recommended measures including procedural and legislative changes to reduce number of cheque bounce cases.

An important aspect of the judicial reforms relates to re-engineering court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases. A comprehensive scheme of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) has been formulated and notified by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Under the NCMS, a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) has been prepared, which shall set measurable standards of performance for courts addressing the issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness.

With a view to enhancing resources of the State Governments, Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11. Central assistance amounting to over Rs. 2,549 crore has been released to States / Union Territories since the inception of the Scheme. Out of this, over Rs. 708 crore has been released in 2012-13. Besides, Rs.2,800 crore has been sanctioned by States / Union Territories for construction of Court buildings and residential quarters of Judges between July 2010 and September 2012. Construction of 234 courts buildings and 254 residential quarters was completed during the period.

The Government of India had launched a pendency reduction drive from July 2011 to December, 2011. As per feedback received from various High Courts, total pendency was reduced by over 6 lakh cases, out of which about 1.36 lakh cases belonged to the senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. The pendency of civil and criminal cases in subordinate courts has come down to 2,68,51,766 as on 31.03.2012 in comparison to pendency of 2,75,48,070 one year before i.e. as on 31.03.2011. State-wise pending cases in the subordinate courts as on 31.03.2011 and as on 31.03.2012 are given in the Statement Annexed.

(c) & (d) Under Section 29 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008, proceedings before the Gram Nyayalaya and its judgment can, as far as practicable, be conducted in one of the official languages of the State other than the English language.

Annex

on 31.03.2011 and as on 31.03.2012

Sr.No. Name of State/UT Pending Cases as Pending Cases as
on 31.03.2011 on 31.03.2012

1. Uttar Pradesh 5630120 5798272

2. Andhra Pradesh 950617 917620

3. Maharashtra 3731751 3144426

4. Goa 29114 30052

5. Diu and Daman & Silvassa 5789 4997

6. West Bengal 2842706 2638937

7. Andaman & Nicobar 15029 13384

8. Chattisgarh 266283 266220

9. Delhi 918104 689766

10. Gujarat 2181588 2197565

11. Assam 253133 264204

12. Nagaland 5058 4130

13.	Meghalaya	2859	3357
14.	Manipur 1	9501	14238
15.	Tripura	47673	43954
16.	Mizoram	4772	4426
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	6441	6148
18.	Himachal Pradesh	178490	195018
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	190771	207588
20.	Jharkhand 2	294657	298240
21.	Karnataka	1136467	1115280
22.	Kerala	986189	1071305
23.	Lakshdweep	177	240
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1114788	1129432
25.	Tamil Nadu	1206482	1193541
26.	Puducherry	25190	27141
27.	Odissa	1104945	1159482

28.	Bihar	3	1549710	1628291
29.	Punjab		560370	544972
30.	Haryana		564198	594733
31.	Chandigarh		73959	57890
32.	Rajasthan		1513840	1432967
33.	Sikkim		1286	1310
34.	Uttarakhand		146013	152640
	Total		2,75,48,070	2,68,51,766