



## SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

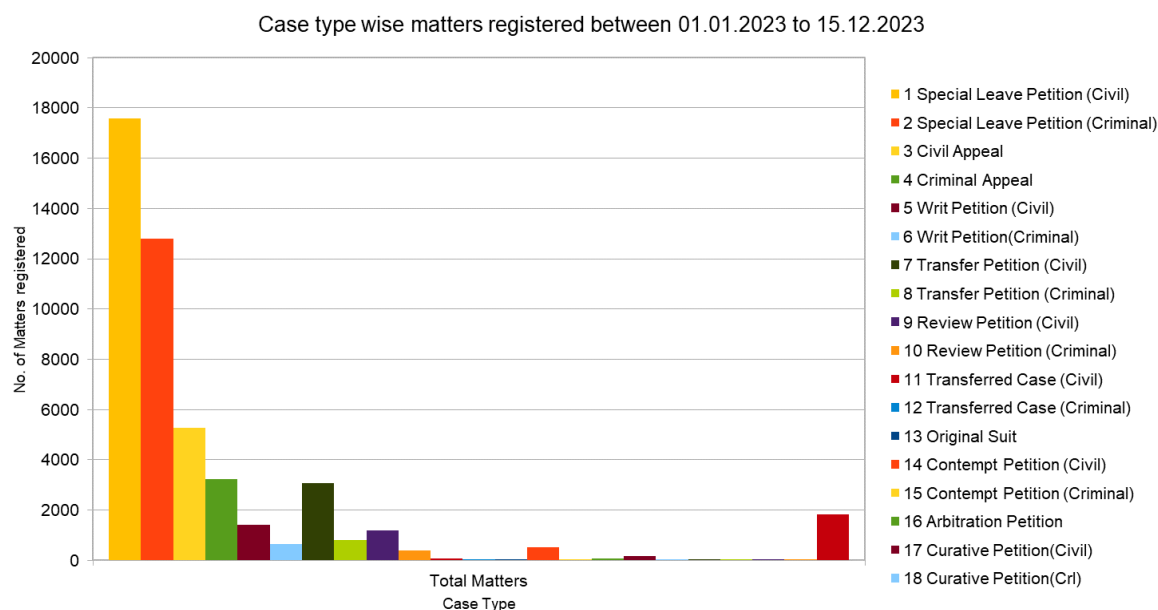
### SC Records Unprecedented Disposal in the year 2023

In another achievement, the Supreme Court of India has been able to dispose of 52191 cases starting from 1 January 2023 to 15 December 2023 which includes 45642 Miscellaneous matters and around 6549 regular matters. The total disposal in the year 2023 stands at 52191 in comparison to the total registration of cases which was 49191. This shows that this year Supreme Court was able to dispose of more cases as compared to the cases registered during the said period.

#### Case type Wise matters registered from 01.01.2023 to 15.12.2023

S. No.	Case Type	Total Matters
1	SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL)	17577
2	SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CRIMINAL)	12795
3	CIVIL APPEAL	5286
4	CRIMINAL APPEAL	3225
5	WRIT PETITION (CIVIL)	1418
6	WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL)	663
7	TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	3082
8	TRANSFER PETITION (CRIMINAL)	803
9	REVIEW PETITION (CIVIL)	1199
10	REVIEW PETITION (CRIMINAL)	394
11	TRANSFERRED CASE (CIVIL)	82
12	TRANSFERRED CASE (CRIMINAL)	9
13	ORIGINAL SUIT	5
14	CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL)	535
15	CONTEMPT PETITION (CRIMINAL)	1

16	ARBITRATION PETITION	67
17	CURATIVE PETITION(CIVIL)	160
18	CURATIVE PETITION(CRL)	44
19	REF. U/A 317(1)	1
20	SUO MOTO WRIT PETITION(CIVIL)	3
21	SUO MOTO WRIT PETITION(CRIMINAL)	1
22	SUO MOTO CONTEMPT PETITION(CIVIL)	4
23	MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION	1837
	Total	49191

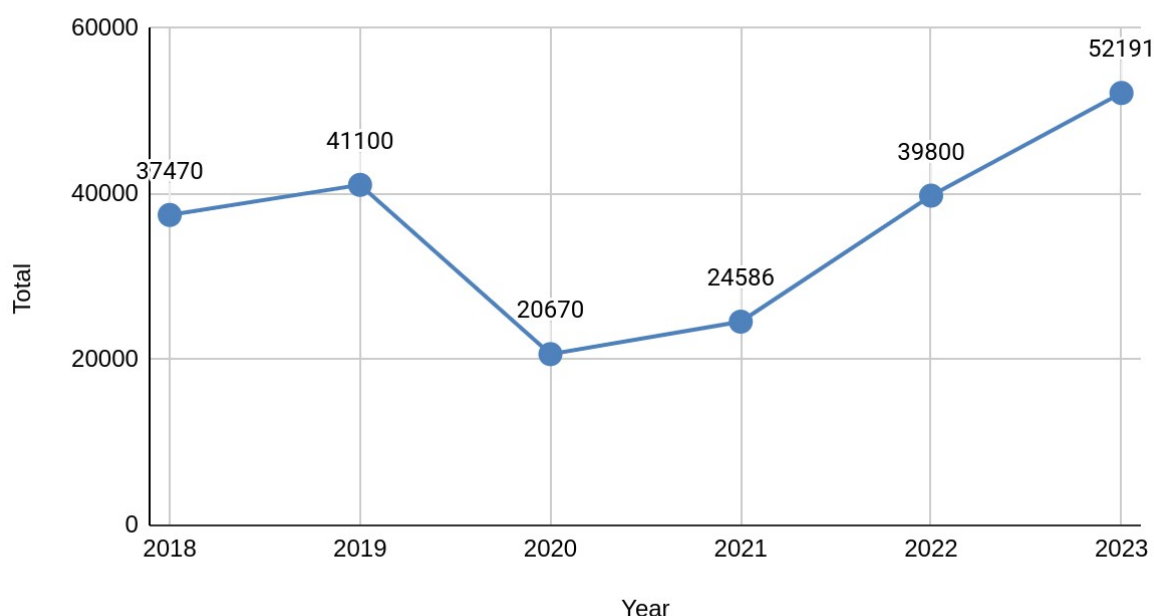


In other words if the disposal is compared with the total institution i.e. number of cases diarised during the said period then also despite the huge number of filing of 52660 cases the disposal matched the same neck to neck with 52191 disposed cases.

The disposal is highest in terms of numbers since ICMIS (Integrated Case Management Information System) was implemented in the year 2017. The said fact is corroborated from the table below:

Year	Institution			Disposal		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
2018	35142	4086	39228	31729	5741	37470
2019	37785	8528	43613	34640	6460	41100
2020	24065	1832	25897	17791	2879	20670
2021	28106	1633	29739	22025	2561	24586
2022	30730	5835	36565	34651	5149	39800
2023	50549	2111	52660	45642	6549	52191

### Total Disposal



Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Dr. D. Y. Chandrachud had a blueprint for disposal of cases and on the basis of his vision and concerted efforts by his team i.e. the Chief Justice of India and Supreme Court Judges that this disposal could be achieved. His Lordship streamlined the timeframe required for filing to the listing of the matters. In his tenure, there was a paradigm shift in the filing to the listing of

the cases where in place of 10 days, from listing to filing the same was reduced to within 7 to 5 days of listing after verification of the matter.

In certain matters such as Bail, Habeas Corpus, Eviction matters, Demolition, and Anticipatory bail the matters were processed in one day and listed in courts immediately thereafter keeping in view the Right to liberty at the highest pedestal.

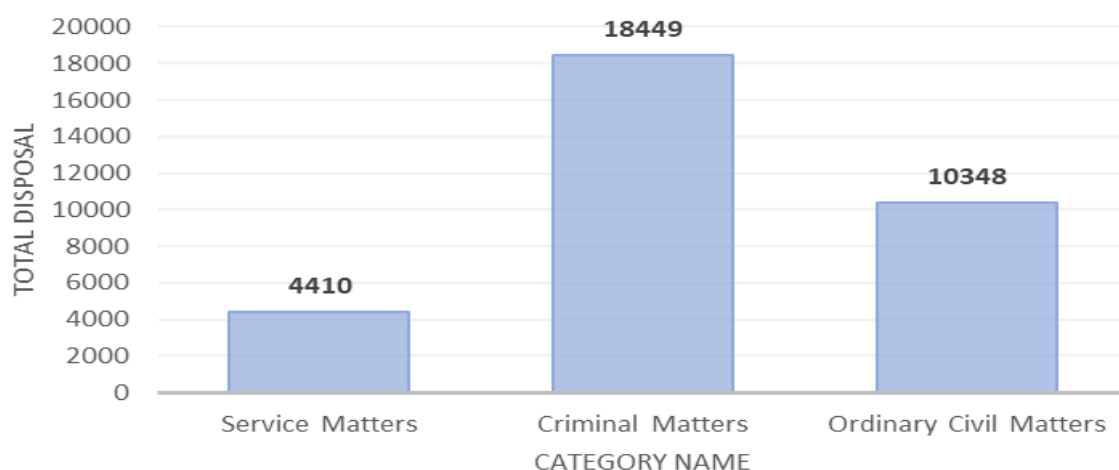
In the full court meeting, it was resolved that Monday and Friday would be miscellaneous days and Tuesday would be specifically kept for after notice miscellaneous matters. Further, Wednesday and Thursday were categorized as regular matter days. The result of the said strategy clearly impacted the disposal of matters where the important matters were disposed category-wise. With regard to the disposal of Regular matters, the said strategic intervention resulted in three times the disposal of the number of matters instituted during the said period.

Additionally, the Supreme Court actively streamlined the flow of cases and expedited the resolution of legal disputes. Specialized benches were constituted to handle specific categories of cases, leading to a more specialized and efficient adjudication process.

**Category wise Count of matters disposed from 01.01.2023 to 15.12.2023**

<b>Category Code</b>	<b>Category Name</b>	<b>Misc Disposal</b>	<b>Regular Disposal</b>	<b>Total</b>
100	Labour Matters	676	100	776
200	Rent Act Matters	457	30	487
300	Direct Taxes Matter	895	443	1338
400	Indirect Taxes Matters	887	543	1430
500	Land Acquisition & Requisition Matters	1335	522	1857
<b>600</b>	<b>Service Matters</b>	<b>3887</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>4410</b>
700	Academic Matters	113	5	118
800	Letter Petition & Pil Matters	970	47	1017
900	Election Matters	308	23	331
1000	Company Law, Mrtp, Trai, Sebi, Idrai & Rbi	1451	50	1501
1100	Arbitration Matters	1060	131	1191
1200	Compensation Matters	448	195	643
1300	Habeas Corpus Matters	108	6	114
<b>1400</b>	<b>Criminal Matters</b>	<b>15846</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>18449</b>
1500	Appeal Against Orders Of Statutory Bodies	467	17	484
1600	Family Law Matters	512	61	573
1700	Contempt Of Court Matters	424	22	446
<b>1800</b>	<b>Ordinary Civil Matters</b>	<b>9843</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>10348</b>
1900	Three Judges Bench Matter	51	41	92
2000	Five Judges Bench Matter	96	6	102
2400	Appointments Etc., Of Constitutional Functionaries	6	0	6
2500	Statutory Appointments And Appointment Of Other Law Officers	57	3	60
2600	Personal Law Matters	808	53	861
2700	Religious & Charitable Endowments	185	16	201
2800	Mercantile Laws, Commercial Transactions Including Banking	593	47	640
2900	Simple Money & Mortgage Matters Etc.	18	2	20
3000	Matters Relating To Judiciary	204	16	220
3100	Admission To Educational Institutions Other Than Medical & Engineering	25	0	25
3200	Establishment And Recognition Of Educational Institutions	177	4	181
3300	Eviction Under The Public Premises (Eviction) Act	18	0	18
3400	Mines, Minerals And Mining Leases	130	17	147
3500	Land Laws And Agricultural Tenancies	579	104	683

3600	Admiralty And Maritime Laws	3	0	3
3700	Matters Relating To Commissions Of Enquiry	1	0	1
3800	Matters Relating To Consumer Protection	14	1	15
3900	Matters Pertaining To Armed Forces & Paramilitary Forces	218	25	243
4000	Admission/Transfer To Engineering And Medical Colleges	145	8	153
4200	Matters Relating To Leases, Govt. Contracts & Contracts By Local Bodies	337	28	365
4300	State Excise-Trading In Liquor-Privileges, Licences-distilleries Breweries	137	0	137
	Others	913	199	1112



The said targets could only be achieved since the Chief Justice of India has designated specific benches for hearing Death Reference cases including other criminal matters, Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) matters, Land Acquisition matters, Compensation matters, Direct Tax matters, Indirect Tax Matters, and Arbitration matters. The same aspect can be deciphered from the table above wherein the disposal per category as mentioned supra clearly depicts that sitting of special benches fruitified into achieving desired results of disposal.

It is implied that the decision to constitute special benches resulted in expeditious disposal of special category matters with special emphasis on personal liberty matters, eviction matters, and service matters. The same is evident from the appraisal of disposal wherein 4410 service matters were disposed of, 11489 criminal matters were disposed of and 10348 civil matters were disposed of during the period of 1.1.2023 to 15.12.2023. This unprecedented disposal also constituted the identification of batch matters and their disposal. In one of the instances, 392 Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) cases were disposed of by the Court in a single instance and in another case 700 matters were heard and reserved for judgment. Similarly, a number of courts disposed of batch matters.

Thereafter, three judges' benches were constituted which sat for 166 sittings and dealt with important three Judge bench matters and references.

Subsequently, five Judges and seven Judges benches were also constituted wherein 2 seven Judge matters were heard and in one of the cases judgment was reserved and in the other, the judgment was pronounced. Important matters like In Re Section 370, Arbitration matters relating to stamped documents and their admissibility, Heavy Motor Vehicles being driven on normal licenses, Settling tussle between Delhi Government and Centre, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Matter, Rights of LGBTQ, and other important matters have been duly heard and pronounced. With strenuous efforts the pendency of 5 Judge constitution bench

matters has been reduced from 36 to 19 (in 4 matters Judgment is reserved), six matters pertaining to 7 Judges, 5 matters of 9 Judges. In all these matters dates have been notified for hearing.

For the five Judges' bench matters the details are as follows:

**STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTION BENCH MATTERS COMPRISING FIVE**

**HON'BLE JUDGES LISTED FROM 01.01.2023 TO 15.12.2023**

S.No.	Presiding Hon'ble Judge	Sitting(in days)	Judgment Reserved	Judgment delivered
1.	HON'BLE THE CJI	71	04	05
2.	HON'BLE SANJAY KISHAN KAUL, J.	06	--	05
3	HON'BLE S. ABDUL NAZEER, J. (SINCE RETIRED)	11	--	02
4	HON'BLE K.M. JOSEPH, J. (SINCE RETIRED)	20	--	05

**STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTION BENCH MATTERS COMPRISING SEVEN**

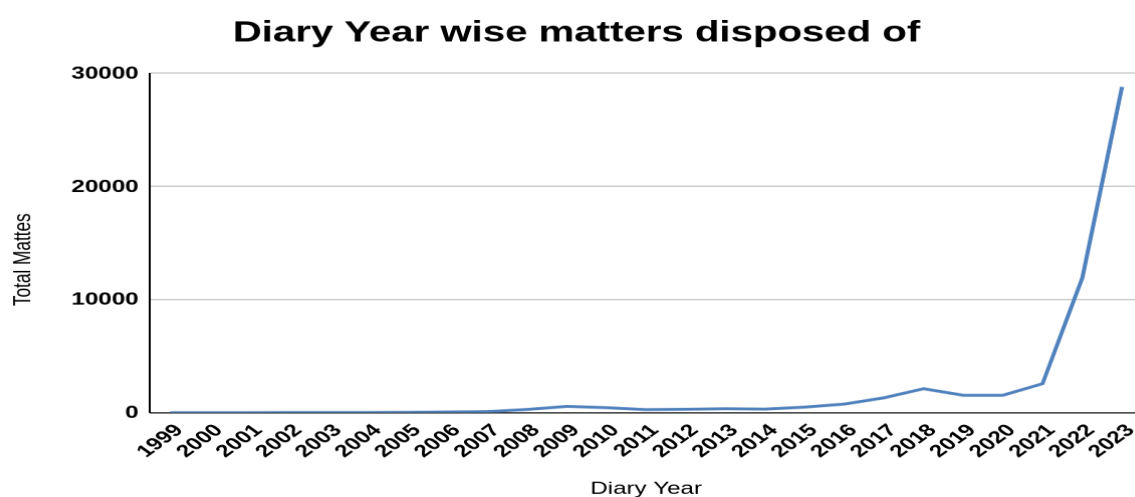
**HON'BLE JUDGES LISTED FROM 01.01.2023 TO 15.12.2023**

S.No.	Presiding Hon'ble Judge	Sitting (in days)	Judgment Reserved	Judgment delivered
1.	HON'BLE THE CJI	04	01	01

It is relevant to mention that the Supreme Court has laid special emphasis on the disposal of cases with regard to the period from which they are pending. The same is evident from the year-wise disposal of cases.



Diary Year Wise Count of Matters Disposed off from 01.01.2023 to 15.12.2023	
Diary Year	Total Mattes
1999	2
2000	1
2001	2
2002	6
2003	4
2004	17
2005	25
2006	51
2007	84
2008	280
2009	545
2010	438
2011	265
2012	296
2013	348
2014	313
2015	492
2016	749
2017	1309
2018	2117
2019	1540
2020	1540
2021	2559
2022	11927
2023	28821
Total	52191



Even during the vacation, it was for the first time that all the matters which involved human liberty were duly listed from the period 22 May 2023 to 2 July 2023 2262 matters were listed and 780 matters were disposed of.

The Supreme Court of India's unprecedented disposal in the year 2023 marks a watershed moment in the nation's legal history. The judiciary's proactive approach, coupled with the adoption of technology and strategic reforms, has set a new standard for timely and efficient justice delivery. This achievement not only reflects the resilience and adaptability of the Indian legal system but also reaffirms the judiciary's commitment to upholding the principles of justice in a rapidly evolving world.

One of the key factors contributing to this historic achievement was the innovative use of technology. The Supreme Court embraced digital platforms and modern case management systems to enhance efficiency and reduce procedural delays. E-filing, virtual hearings, and digital record-keeping played pivotal roles in facilitating a faster and more accessible justice system.

The vision of Supreme Court of India is circumscribed, firstly, by the protection of the personal rights/liberty of an individual. Secondly, that no one should be condemned unheard, i.e. a party should be duly heard in his case through in person or via counsel. Thirdly, there should not be any delay in delivering justice. Fourthly, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India has been a harbinger of the use

of technology. No case is big or small when the same is filed before the Apex Court of the country. Every case is of significance and the same is covered by the principle of *Stare Decisis*. The figures above are a testament to the fact that the Supreme Court Judges have duly delivered in imparting justice wherein they have been able to match up disposal vis a vis filing.