

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2176
TO BE ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST, 2022**

Status of Mediation Centres

2176: SHRI SUJEET KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether Government encourages the States to support district mediation centres to resolve the cases particularly related to the poor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cases brought to and disposed of by the mediation centres during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to expand the facilities of existing mediation centres; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

(a) & (b): Yes Sir, the Government is committed towards encouraging Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms including mediation, which is expected to reduce the burden on the judiciary and thereby enable timely dispensation of justice to the citizens of the country.

It is the endeavour of the Government that judiciary and legislature work together for encouraging adoption of ADR mechanisms including mediation, for early resolution of disputes.

Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, was inserted through the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999, and is effective from 01.07.2002. Section 89 states that where it appears to the Court that there exist elements of a settlement which may be acceptable to the parties, the Court shall formulate the terms of settlement and give them to the parties for their observations and after receiving the observations of the parties, the Court may reformulate the terms of a possible

settlement and refer the same for arbitration; conciliation; judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat; or mediation.

Mediation therefore is one of the modes of ADR, which have been enabled under Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and has emerged as a popular and useful method for settlement of disputes. The Legal Service Authorities and court annexed mediation centres are actively involved in getting the disputes settled through mediation and the Government encourages and supports the endeavors.

(c) : The details of cases brought to and disposed of by the Mediation Centres under the aegis of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), during the last three financial years and current financial year (upto May 2022), State-wise is as per **Annexure-A**.

(d) & (e) : NALSA has allotted grants to the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, to support mediation activities including training. Further, in order to promote and encourage mediation, awareness campaigns are conducted to make the citizenry aware of mediation as an effective mode of dispute resolution.

The Government has also introduced the Mediation Bill, 2021, in the Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2021 to enact a standalone law on Mediation. The Bill aims to inter-alia promote, encourage and facilitate mediation, especially institutional mediation for resolution of disputes, commercial or otherwise, enforce mediation settlement agreements and establish the Mediation Council of India.

Annexure referred to in Reply to Rajya Sabha Question No. 2176 due for answer on 04/08/2022:-

Statement showing the details of cases received and settled through Mediation during the last three financial years 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and the current financial year 2022-23 (upto May,22)

S.N O	SLSA	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (upto May, 22)	
		Cases Receiv ed	Cases settled throug h mediati on	Cases Receiv ed	Cases settled throug h mediati on	Cases Receiv ed	Cases settled throug h mediati on	Cases Receiv ed	Cases settled throug h mediati on
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65	15	89	18	103	15	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	4153	922	710	340	2317	590	750	72
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	1062	402	345	124	482	153	146	34
5	Bihar	5261	930	1258	209	2113	371	1010	194
6	Chhattisg arh	3302	967	683	233	1960	446	415	106
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52	18	56	21	73	24	12	7
8	Daman & Diu	66	16	3	3	1	0	6	4
9	Delhi	2385	837	1864	600	2782	793	468	159
10	Goa	573	65	128	7	117	6	23	3
11	Gujarat	6461	654	1630	190	5437	536	1640	123
12	Haryana	17119	2623	2651	474	13370	1941	3410	442
13	Himachal Pradesh	1817	326	548	79	1090	178	380	59
14	Jammu & Kashmir	661	84	93	16	227	22	76	46
15	Jharkhand	17194	8137	6932	2856	12423	3933	3109	1263
16	Karnataka	21386	6753	9403	3494	18275	6619	2636	1087
17	Kerala	39440	13384	8995	3281	25183	7445	5773	1855

18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	69341	19292	15014	2911	45249	6990	9560	1128
20	Maharashtra	58276	20595	20156	8395	42063	13746	6202	2132
21	Manipur	183	42	30	10	68	22	50	14
22	Meghalaya	5	0	9	2	4	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	1378	90	305	40	734	75	183	15
26	Puducherry	265	20	74	20	82	5	52	5
27	Punjab	14446	2591	1930	332	10354	1203	2997	348
28	Rajasthan	26410	2219	4070	298	6890	483	1278	92
29	Sikkim	165	73	49	32	118	51	33	12
30	Tamil Nadu	15851	2379	7226	1019	12373	1615	2649	457
31	Telangana	4023	641	1123	284	2647	590	666	100
32	Tripura	283	29	128	9	273	13	38	5
33	U. T. Chandigarh	1821	433	281	43	844	160	257	36
34	Uttar Pradesh	44405	7147	6518	2188	43768	4191	8427	1023
35	Uttarakhand	1836	517	262	49	410	84	109	18
36	West Bengal	9147	2664	1927	724	2230	668	3599	981
37	Ladakh	0	0	8	0	35	0	4	0
	Grand Total	368832	94865	94498	28301	254095	52968	55958	11820