



ANNUAL REPORT

(01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)

Table of Content

Sl. No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Brief Introduction	1 - 2
2.	Administrative achievements for Judicial Year 2024-25	2 - 3
3.	Infrastructural Development Roadmap	3
4.	Initiatives by Bihar State Court Management System	4 - 5
5.	Steps by Juvenile Justice Secretariat	5 - 6
6.	Activities of Bihar Judicial Academy	6 - 9
7.	Achievements of Bihar State Legal Services Authority	9 - 12
8.	Technological Accomplishments	12 - 14
9.	SUVAS Cell initiatives	14 - 16
10.	Strength of Officers & Staff of Patna High Court	17
11.	Budget of Patna High Court	18
12.	Strength of Hon'ble Judges	18
13.	High Court Case Statistics	19
14.	District Courts Statistics	20
15.	High Court Photos	21 - 23
16.	Aurangabad	24 - 27
17.	Bhagalpur	28 - 29
18.	Muzaffarpur	30 - 31

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**“Brief Introduction” and “Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2024-25:
Administrative Achievements and Technological Accomplishments”**

Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act, 1911 paved the way for the formation of the Patna High Court. The foundation of the Patna High Court was laid on 1st December, 1913, and it was formally established on 9th February, 1916, through Letters Patent issued under the authority of the British Sovereign. The Court also held circuit sittings at Cuttack. From 26th February, 1916—the date on which the aforesaid Letters Patent was published in the Gazette of India—the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal ceased to exercise jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Matrimonial, Testamentary and Intestate, Enrolment, and other matters for which jurisdiction was granted to the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

The first Chief Justice of the Patna High Court was Sir Edward Maynard Des Champs Chamier, Kt., Barrister-at-Law. The puisne Judges were Sarvashri Saiyid Sharfuddin, Barrister-at-Law; Edmund Pelly Chapman, I.C.S.; Basant Kumar Mulick, I.C.S.; Francis Reginald Roe, I.C.S.; Cecil Atkinson, Barrister-at-Law; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., LL.B. of the Cuttack Circuit Court. The first Indian to be sworn in as the Chief Justice was Sir Fazal Ali who served as the Chief Justice from 1943 to 1946. Later, he was elevated as a Supreme Court Judge (1950-51) before being appointed as Governor of Odisha and then Assam. At present, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Vipul M. Pancholi is the 45th Chief Justice of the Patna High Court.

Initially, the Patna High Court exercised jurisdiction over 11 districts of Bihar and 1 district of Orissa. However, on 26th July, 1948, a separate High Court was constituted for Orissa. A circuit bench of the Patna High Court was opened at Ranchi in 1972, which was elevated to a permanent bench in 1976. Subsequently, on 15th November, 2000, under the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the State of Bihar was divided, leading to the creation of two provinces—Bihar and Jharkhand. Consequently, the circuit bench at Ranchi became the Jharkhand High Court.

The architectural splendour of the Patna High Court's historical edifice is truly remarkable. Designed in the neoclassical style by the renowned architect Mr. Munnings, the magnificent structure stands as a testament to architectural excellence. The two-storeyed U-shaped building features a pedimented portico leading to a towering dome above the central hall, imparting a majestic presence to the entire complex. Notably, the antique open lifts—featuring wrought iron grills and intended for the use of the Hon’ble Judges—remain a defining feature of the High Court's architecture, significantly contributing to its unique character.

Preserving a rich historical legacy, the Central Record Room houses records of immense significance, dating as far back as 1793. These include proceedings of the Sadar Dewani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat, with noteworthy decisions from the Mughal period and the era of the East India Company.

To meet the increasing demands of the judiciary, a "Centenary Building" was inaugurated on 27th February, 2021, by the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.A. Bobde. Constructed to address the expanding needs of the Court, this modern facility ensures continued service to the community. The new building is equipped with 43 courtrooms, 52 chambers with well-stocked library and separate lounges for Judges and lawyers, including a special lounge just for women lawyers. It also has six committee rooms and a large conference room that can hold 90 people, with modern audio and video equipment. There is underground parking for 129 cars. To further enhance the facility, there are two teleconference rooms and a gym and yoga room. The building is connected to the main building by two bridges. For safety, there is an automatic fire alarm system to keep the building safe.

I. Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2024-25: Administrative Achievements

Patna High Court-

The Hon'ble Patna High Court, from July 1st, 2024, to June 30th, 2025, effectively disposed 28027 civil cases and 88609 criminal cases. During this identical time frame, the court recorded the institution of 30128 fresh civil cases and 98069 criminal cases. Addressing the backlog of pending cases has consistently taken precedence in the High Court's operational strategies. The Court has implemented initiatives aimed at enhancing the swift disposal of cases and reducing the backlog. Furthermore, to address pending Bail Applications, specialized arrangement has been made by establishing dedicated Bail Benches on every Wednesdays and Fridays, leading to the successful disposition of a remarkable count of 77185 bail applications (anticipatory and regular) between 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025, as against the total institution of 77155 during the same period.

Addressing the disposal of old cases has been a priority of the Court. During the given period, a total of 10,134 cases, comprising 8,339 civil cases and 1,795 criminal cases, have been disposed of. Significantly, these include matters that had been pending for more than five years, with several cases even exceeding a pendency of ten years. This focused effort reflects the Court's commitment to reducing arrears and ensuring timely delivery of justice.

The District Courts

The District Court successfully concluded 90780 civil cases and 727590 criminal cases between July 1st, 2024, and June 30th, 2025. 100854 new civil cases and 810141 new criminal cases were instituted during the same time period. During the time frame 86438 Civil cases and 592287 criminal cases totalling 678725 cases has been disposed which are more than 10 years old.

II. Infrastructural Development Roadmap

In view of the indispensability of infrastructural development of sub-ordinate courts, Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to direct for setting up an action plan to augment the infrastructure of the District courts, which are as follows-

- The action plan comprising 14 key-notes aimed at dealing with the hurdles in augmentation of District and Sub-ordinate Court's infrastructure as well as expediting and monitoring the construction and development of projects, has been included as a part of the agenda in the meeting of Hon'ble Infrastructure Committee held on 11.07.2024.
- 06 projects aimed at construction of 63 Court halls have been approved.
- 04 projects aimed at construction of 108 residential quarter (P.O. Quarter) have been approved.
- 06 projects aimed at construction of Staff Quarter have been approved.
- 05 projects aimed at construction of Lawyer's Halls have been approved.
- 06 projects aimed at construction of Amenity building have been approved.
- 03 project aimed at construction of Hazat building has been approved.
- 04 projects aimed at construction of Record Room have been approved.
- 01 project aimed at construction of Family Court, Additional Family Court and SC/ST Court has been approved.
- 03 projects aimed at construction of ADR building have been approved.
- 02 projects aimed at construction of Excise Court have been approved.
- 13 projects aimed at acquisition/transfer of land for the construction of court rooms, residential quarters, etc. have been approved.

In the period from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025, total 21 Court rooms and 69 residential quarters have been constructed and as on 01.07.2025, 104 court rooms, 416 residential quarters are under construction. Inauguration of 12 P.O. Quarter at Saharsa Judgeship; inauguration of 12 P.O. Quarter & Foundation Stone laying Ceremony of 20 P.O. Quarters at Judicial Officers Colony, Darbhanga; inauguration of Lawyer's Hall at Sub-divisional Court, Benipur under Madhubani Judgeship and inauguration of Lawyer's Hall at Vishali at Hajipur Judgeship have been done in the aforesaid period (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025).

III. Measures Implemented by the Bihar State Court Management System

- The Bihar State Court Management Systems Committee has made serious efforts and has taken numerous initiatives for implementation of the Baseline Report, 2024 prepared by the National Court Management System Committee on Case Management in the High Court and the District Judiciary, National Framework for Court Excellence, Human Resource Development Strategy in District Judiciary, Court Development Planning System (Infrastructure and Budgeting).
- The Action Plan formulated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for Arrears Reduction in the District Judiciary, especially with regard to the cases which are in the category of '30 years and above' and '20-30 years old' have been implemented in a time-bound manner by preparing the list of targeted cases, physical verification of cases, addressing the issue of undated cases, reconstruction of old records, equitable distribution of targeted cases amongst judicial officers keeping in view their expertise, experience and workload, appointment of nodal officers from the police to ensure serving of summons upon the witness and ensuring the presence of the accused. All the targets were successfully achieved in 1st Phase of the Action Plan. Similarly, as on date Phase-IV of the Action Plan is in progress (July 2025 to Dec 2025) and every effort is being made to dispose of the targeted cases as per the Action Plan. The successful implementation of Action Plan is discernible from the table provided below:-

Pendency of over 30 years old cases as on 01.07.2024		Total Pendency	Disposal of over 30 years old cases during 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025		Total Disposal
Civil	4492	11514	Civil	2439	9328
Criminal	7022		Criminal	6889	

Pendency of 20-30 years old cases as on 01.07.2024		Total Pendency	Disposal of 20-30 years old cases during 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025		Total Disposal
Civil	14273	82953	Civil	2805	17862
Criminal	68680		Criminal	15057	

- The Action Plan formulated by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for arrears reduction in the High Court was also endorsed to Bihar State Court Management Systems Committee and Phase-I of the Action Plan (March-June 2025) has been successfully completed wherein the work of preparation of list of targeted cases in the category of 'over 30 years' and '20-30 years', physical verification of records, sync of data on CIS and NJDG, weeding out infructuous matters and issue of unready cases etc. has been dealt with in a time-bound manner. The Bihar State Court Management Systems Committee has coordinated with the concerned section/department of the High Court in order to achieve the target set out in Phase-I of the Action Plan. The Phase-II of the Action Plan (July 2025-June 2026) is in progress and every effort is being made to dispose of all those petitions which are over 30 years old in a time-bound manner

IV. Awareness and Outreach Programmes by the Juvenile Justice Secretariat of the Hon'ble Patna High Court

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Chief Justices' Conference held on March 9–10, 2006, and by order dated 27.02.2008 of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Patna High Court, a Juvenile Justice Monitoring Committee was constituted. The Committee was entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (and subsequently the 2015 enactment), ensuring its true spirit is upheld. It functions as a supervisory body over all stakeholders to facilitate effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Juvenile Justice Secretariat

Pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Re: Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu vs. Union of India & Ors.* dated 05.05.2017, and with the cooperation of the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar, a Juvenile Justice Secretariat was established on 31.01.2017 to assist the Monitoring Committee. The Secretariat provides support by supervising statutory bodies constituted under the J.J. Act, 2015, including Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, and Special Juvenile Police Units. It regularly updates data concerning J.J. Boards, POCSO Courts, and other statutory institutions, thereby serving as a vital link between functionaries under the Act and the Monitoring Committee. Additionally, it coordinates with the State Government to ensure prompt and effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

The following Administrative and Technological achievements have been made by the Juvenile Justice Secretariat of this Court during the period 01.07.24 to 30.06.25: -

- One-day State Level Consultation Programme on the Protection of Children with Disabilities, 2024 on Saturday, the 10th of August, 2024 has been organised to sensitise the stakeholders of the Juvenile Justice System.
- In consonance of the One-day State Level Consultation Programme on the Protection of Children with Disabilities, 2024 a Helpdesk for Persons with Disabilities including Children is being constructed in the premise of the Hon'ble Patna High Court.
- Health Camps have been organised in all over Bihar at Block Level in collaboration with the Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA), Patna and Health Department, Govt. of Bihar, Patna to identify the children living with disabilities and steps have been taken to generate UDID cards for such children.
- Updated "Guidelines for Recording of Evidence of Vulnerable Witnesses" has been notified by the Patna High Court vide Notification No.- 1676/JJS dated 26.03.2025.
- 2D Animation Video on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 created and launched for spreading awareness amongst the juveniles and other stakeholders.

V. Enhancing Judicial Competence : Bihar Judicial Academy's Capacity Building and Training Activities

The training and capacity-building programmes conducted by the Academy from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, have significantly contributed to enhancing the skills and competencies of a wide range of participants. By addressing the challenges faced and implementing the recommendations of the Hon'ble Patna High Court, and in accordance with the directions as well as discussions held with the National Judicial Academy, a comprehensive effort regarding training for capacity building of various stakeholders of the Judicial System has been formulated. This effort has also been duly approved by the Hon'ble Board of Governors of the Bihar Judicial Academy. The objective of these programmes was to enhance the skills and competencies of participating Judicial Officers and other stakeholders of the Justice Delivery System in effective adjudication of cases, judicial administration, and discharge of judicial and administrative functions, so that they can meet current and future challenges.

Following are the brief overview of the training and capacity-building programs conducted by the Academy from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025:-

Programmes between July 2024 to December 2024 -

During the second half of 2024, the Academy primarily focused on refresher courses for different categories of judicial officers and court staff. Multiple batches of Additional District Judges and Civil Judges (Junior and Senior Division) underwent structured refresher programmes. Alongside them, clerical staff such as Bench Clerks, Office Clerks, Statement Clerks, Nazirs, and Shierstedars of the Civil Courts of Bihar also participated in training sessions, many of which were conducted in online mode. Special trainings were organised for Chief Judicial Magistrates, ACJM-cum-Sub Judges, Principal Judges and Additional Principal Judges of Family Courts, Railway Magistrates, and District and Additional Sessions Judges handling NDPS matters. Two five-day residential special training programmes were also held for newly designated District and Additional Sessions Judges in October and November.

In addition to these, a series of e-Courts Training (ECT) programmes were conducted covering advocates, clerks, court managers, High Court and district technical staff, and judicial officers. These included skill enhancement in ICT, digitisation, cyber laws, handling of digital evidence, registry work, and hardware/software maintenance.

Overall, between July and December 2024, the Academy conducted 28 training programmes (22 physical and 6 online), covering 1,746 participants.

Programmes between January 2025 to June 2025 -

The first half of 2025 witnessed a greater emphasis on orientation courses for both District and Additional Sessions Judges and Civil Judges, with several batches trained under this programme. Simultaneously, a wide range of specialised training programmes were conducted for Secretaries of DLSA, Special Public Prosecutors under POCSO and SC/ST Acts, Presiding Officers of POCSO, SC/ST and Commercial Courts, Chief Judicial Magistrates, SDJMs, Principal District Judges, System Officers, Court Managers, Accountants, and various clerical staff including filing clerks, statement clerks, and office clerks. This period also included focused training for Consumer Forum members and their Presidents, DDOs, and Railway Magistrates.

A significant initiative was the start of foundation and induction training for newly recruited judicial officers. Foundation training for newly appointed District and Additional Sessions Judges (Direct from Bar) was conducted in May–June, while Phase I of the induction training for probationary Civil Judges (32nd Batch) ran for eight weeks during May–June. The Academy continued its ECT programmes, with refresher training for High Court staff, skill enhancement for judicial officers, and eCourts awareness for advocates and clerks.

The East Zone-I Regional Conference :

The East Zone-I Regional Conference on ***“Court Dockets: Explosion and Exclusion”*** was held between 22nd–23rd February 2025 at Mahabodhi Sanskritik Kendra, Bodhgaya. Organised by the National Judicial Academy in association with the Bihar Judicial Academy and Patna High Court, the conference brought together Judicial officers and dignitaries from Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh. A total of 17 Hon’ble Judges from the participating states, along with 70 judicial officers from Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh, attended the conference.

The inaugural session was graced by several eminent dignitaries, including Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ahsanuddin Amanullah and Hon’ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judges of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India; Hon’ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India and Director, National Judicial Academy; Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar, the then Acting Chief Justice of Patna High Court; Hon’ble Mr. Justice Vipul M. Pancholi (then Hon’ble Judge Patna High court and incumbent Hon’ble Chief Justice, Patna High Court) and Hon’ble Mr. Justice P.B. Bajanthri, Judge of Patna High Court; and Hon’ble Mr. Justice Amreshwar Pratap Sahi, Former Chief Justice of Patna and Madras High Courts and currently President, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. The dignitaries collectively emphasised the pressing challenges of docket backlog, systemic delays, and exclusion of marginalized communities from access to justice. They highlighted the urgent need for judicial reforms, better infrastructure, and integration of technology to strengthen justice delivery.

The two-day programme comprised five technical sessions. Deliberations focused on inclusivity in justice delivery, optimising court management, and strengthening ADR mechanisms including online dispute resolution. Sessions on *Judiciary and Media* addressed balancing transparency with judicial independence, while discussions on *Bridging the Digital Divide* underscored the role of e-services, e-Seva Kendras, and digital literacy. The final session explored emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and Block chain in judicial governance, highlighting their potential and limitations.

Hon’ble Mr. Justice Vipul M. Pancholi (then Hon’ble Judge Patna High court and incumbent Hon’ble Chief Justice, Patna High Court) also noted that such conference would serve as a platform to address the pressing issues and share insights amongst robust peer group which would prove to be a catalyst for self improvement as it would allow us to re-evaluate our notions of learning and gain insights into diverse perspectives. His Lordship also emphasised on the aspect of continuous learning as the same would result in dynamism of law and prevent stagnation.

The conference provided a dynamic platform for knowledge exchange, with Judges urging introspection, reforms, and adoption of innovative practices to ensure timely and accessible justice. It was also emphasised for periodic review of the deliberations and continued collaboration to strengthen the justice system. The conference reaffirmed the commitment to modernise judiciary and make justice more inclusive, transparent, and efficient.

Seminars and Workshops -

During this period one day Conference titled "Understanding Electronic Evidence and Cyber Law: Implications under the Indian Evidence Act, Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, Digital Personal Data Protection Act, Information Technology Act and Other relevant Laws and A session on "**Landmark Judgments**" and the **Closing Ceremony of the Induction Training** for the newly posted Principal Magistrates of the Juvenile Justice Boards of Bihar was also held on **27.04.2025**. Two Days Training of Newly Appointed Assistant Section Officers of Hon'ble Patna High Court Batch -I of 180 Participants appointed in the Year 2024 held on 24-25 May.

Between January and June 2025, the Academy organised 46 training programmes (30 physical and 16 online), imparting training to 2,359 participants.

VI. Commitment to Justice for All: Activities and Achievements of The Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA)

The Bihar State Legal Services Authority, in line with the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, works to implement policies of the National Legal Services Authority and develops its own strategies to ensure access to justice for all. It actively provides legal aid to the poor and needy, upholding its motto, "Legal Aid to Needy." During the period 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025, Rupees 170032924/- was allotted to DLSAs for making payment to concerned victims. Number of Victims to whom compensation has been allotted under Victim Compensation Scheme for the aforesaid period is 591. Bihar state legal service authority is Monitoring the compliance of provisions relating to responsibilities of Legal Services Authorities under Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2016. Legal Services Authorities at Bihar also conducted the High Level Committee Meeting in which Direction was given to Chief Judicial Magistrates for conducting review meeting U/S-16 of Juvenile Justice Act. It has been updating database of various Schemes for publicising them for the target group, sensitising people about their legal rights through the medium of Television Programme. The BSLSA in coordination with other governmental agencies, non-governmental agencies, non- voluntary social service institutions, universities and other bodies engaged in the work of promoting the cause of legal services to the poor and conducted different legal awareness programs during this period.

- **Legal Awareness Programme on all tourist places in Bihar on the occasion of World Tourism Day (27th September, 2024)**

Bihar State Legal Services Authority has launched an initiative to celebrate the World Tourism Day, on 27th September 2024 to spread the legal awareness at tourist places of international and national interest in Bihar. An initiative was taken that all DLSAs of Bihar to coordinate with District Administration to emphasis on cleanliness and maintenance of these tourist places.

- **‘Swachhta hi Sewa’ Drive (October, 2024)**

The Swachhta Hi Sewa fortnightly campaign was enthusiastically celebrated at both the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and BSLSA, embodying a collective commitment to cleanliness and service. During this period, a myriad of activities aimed at promoting cleanliness and hygiene were organized, reflecting a deep-seated dedication to fostering a cleaner and healthier environment. From cleanliness drives to awareness sessions on waste management, the campaign underscored the importance of individual and collective responsibility in maintaining cleanliness in our surroundings.

- **International Day of Girl Child – 11th October, 2024**

The International Day of the Girl Child was commemorated across various districts of Bihar with vibrant poster-making and essay-writing competitions. These events served as platforms for young girls to express their creativity and voice their thoughts on issues affecting them. Through colorful posters and insightful essays, participants shed light on themes such as gender equality, education access, and empowerment.

- **World Student’s Day – 15th October, 2024**

World Student’s Day is celebrated on 15th October every year on the birth anniversary of former Indian President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who was fondly remembered as the “People’s President” during his tenure. To acknowledge his efforts towards students and education, all the District Legal Services Authorities of Bihar under the aegis of Bihar State Legal Services Authority, Patna organized Essay Writing Competition on the occasion of his birthday i.e. on 15th October.

- **National Legal Services Day – 9th Nov, 2024**

Legal Services Day was celebrated at the Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) premises with enthusiasm, honouring the significant contributions of Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) and panel advocates. The event recognized their dedicated efforts in delivering legal aid and promoting access to justice for the underprivileged. By highlighting their role in upholding legal equality, the celebration aimed to inspire continued commitment to community service through legal assistance. BSLSA felicitated the Best Panel Advocate and Best PLV, acknowledging their exceptional work and motivating others to follow their example in advancing justice and legal support for all.

- **RepublicDay Celebration (26th JANUARY,2025)**

Republic Day 2025 was celebrated at the BSLSA premises with patriotic spirit and unity. The national flag was unfurled by the Hon’ble Executive Chairman in the presence of Patna High Court Judges. Officers and staff of BSLSA, including Member Secretary and other officials, participated, reflecting a shared commitment to justice and democracy. A highlight was the presence of children from slums, whose school admissions were facilitated by BSLSA, symbolizing inclusivity, progress, and the core values of equality, justice, and education.

- **World Radio Day (13th February, 2025)**

BSLSA undertook a significant initiative about legal services to all the inmates of Beur Central Jail Patna through Radio Dosti, a radio setup within the correctional facility. This endeavor aimed not only to raise awareness about legal rights and services but also to foster a sense of connection and empowerment among the incarcerated population.

- **International Labour Day (1st May, 2025)**

On Labour Day, a pivotal occasion celebrating the contributions of workers worldwide, under the guidance of Bihar State Legal Services Authority, a unique initiative unfolded as legal practitioners were enlightened by the Learned Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs). Recognizing the significance of advocacy in championing the rights and welfare of laborers, the Ld. Secretaries of DLSAs conducted awareness sessions tailored specifically for advocates in some Districts.

- **World No Tobacco Day (31st May, 2025)**

On May 31, 2024, World Anti-Tobacco Day was commemorated by the Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) and across various districts of Bihar with a strong commitment to public health and awareness. Officers and staff at BSLSA, alongside their counterparts in different districts, took a solemn oath to combat the use of tobacco and promote healthier lifestyles within their communities.

- **World Environment Day (5th June, 2025)**

On June 5, 2024, World Environment Day was celebrated with fervor by the Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) and all the districts of Bihar. In a unified effort to promote environmental sustainability, officers and staff took part in tree-planting ceremonies, symbolizing their commitment to a greener future. These activities were aimed at raising awareness about the importance of environmental conservation and the critical role trees play in maintaining ecological balance.

- **International Day of Yoga (21st June, 2025)**

On June 21, 2024, the Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) and all the district courts of Bihar celebrated International Yoga Day with great enthusiasm and participation. The event emphasized the importance of yoga in promoting physical and mental well-being among legal professionals and the community. Officers, staff, and participants engaged in guided yoga sessions, practicing various ‘asanas’ and breathing exercises designed to reduce stress and enhance overall health.

- **International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26TH JUNE 2025)**

On International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) and all District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) of Bihar marked the occasion with a series of meaningful activities aimed at raising awareness and combating the menace of drug abuse. The event was highlighted by a collective pledge-taking ceremony, where officials, volunteers, and participants committed themselves to the fight against drug addiction and illicit trafficking.

- **BSLSA Internship Programme – The winter and summer internship programme**

The winter internship conducted at BSLSA from 03.01.2025 to 23.01.2025 and the summer internship program June 4,2025toJune26,2025, was an enriching experience for the participating students was a transformative experience for the participating students, offering a multifaceted journey into the realms of law and social justice. Throughout the program, students had the unique opportunity to engage with legal theory and practice through a series of immersive experiences and hands-on activities.

VII. TECHNOLOGICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

e-Filing

- 100% of cases and documents in the Patna High Court are now being filed electronically.
- e-Filing was first introduced in the Patna High Court on 29th May 2020. The system has since been successfully upgraded from the test server to e-Filing 1.0 and now to e-Filing 3.0. As of 30.06.2025, a total of **1,38,990 cases** have been filed through the e-Filing 3.0 portal of the Patna High Court. More than **10,000 advocates** (including those practicing in District Courts) have registered on the portal as of 18.08.2025.
- e-Filing 3.0 was inaugurated in the District Courts of Bihar on 04.02.2023. The system allows electronic submission of pleadings, interlocutory applications, and other documents in both civil and criminal matters, promoting paperless filing while saving time and cost. As of 30.06.2025, **18,279 cases** have been filed through e-Filing in District Courts, and measures are underway to further encourage its use.

Digitization

- In line with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, NICSi empanelled vendors are carrying out digitization work in the Patna High Court and in six District Courts of Bihar (Purnea, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Madhubani) under the eCourts Project Phase-III. As of 30.06.2025, **95,41,218 pages** have been digitized, with the process soon to begin in the remaining 31 judgeships of Bihar.
- Digitized files of pending cases are uploaded on a dedicated portal accessible to Hon'ble Judges and Court Masters. Trained Technical Assistants support Court Masters by preparing consolidated e-documents to streamline court functioning. As of 30.06.2025, **2,31,83,083 pages** have been digitized in the Patna High Court alone.
- Retired High Court staff are engaged in pagination and register maintenance for digitized records, utilizing their familiarity with judicial record-keeping.
- The digitization system includes advanced features such as delayed transmission, video masking, audio masking, and secure storage.

e-Payment

- On 2nd June 2021, the facility for online court fee payment was introduced in the Patna High Court and District Courts through successful integration with OGRAS. As of 30.06.2025, approximately **481 transactions** amounting to **₹1,11,949** have been completed.

e-Summons (Criminal)

- The District Police has successfully tested the e-Summons app, with processes published by District Courts on the NSTEP portal. According to the CCTNS, the Bihar Police Department is ready to roll out the project across police stations in the State.

Model Courts

- In June 2023, Model e-Courts were inaugurated in the Patna High Court.
- These courts are equipped with state-of-the-art technological infrastructure.
- They support **paperless proceedings, hybrid hearings, and live streaming** through platforms owned by the Patna High Court.

Digital Signature

- Hon'ble Judges have been provided with Digital Signatures.
- Digital Signatures have also been issued to approximately **1,333 Judicial Officers** and **2,996 court staff** across Bihar.
- All courts in the Patna High Court are hybrid-hearing enabled, with dedicated permanent links hosted on the Court's official website and published in the daily cause list.

CIS

- CIS 4.0 has been successfully implemented in all judgeships of Bihar.

S3WaaS

S3WaaS (Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service) is a cloud-based framework developed for government entities to create secure and accessible websites. It offers customizable themes and easy content management, enabling transparency and efficient dissemination of information.

- In line with the e-Committee, Supreme Court's direction, all **37 District Court websites in Bihar** have been migrated to the S3WaaS platform. Earlier, on 26th November 2022 (Constitution Day), **14 pilot district court websites** were launched.

eSewa Kendras

- A total of **155 additional eSewa Kendras** have been established in District and Sub-divisional Courts of Bihar under the eCourts Project Phase-III. These centers provide a wide range of court-related services to litigants and the public at accessible locations.

Websites Developed and Maintained In-house by Patna High Court

- Patna High Court Website
- Bihar Judicial Academy (BJA)

- High Court Legal Services Committee, Patna (HCLSC)
- Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA)
- Juvenile Justice Secretariat
- Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Portal
- Online RTI Portal for Patna High Court
- RTI Online Portal for District Courts

In-house Software Developed (2024–2025)

To advance the goal of paperless courts, the following software solutions were developed and maintained in-house during 2024–2025:

- **e-Indian Law Report, Patna Series** – Bilingual, searchable judgments database.
- **e-PHCR** – AFR/reportable judgments repository.
- **BSLSA Monitoring System** – Automates reporting between BSLSA & DLSAs.
- **e-Judicial Repository (Translation)** – Stores translated documents to avoid duplication.
- **e-Court Phase-III Monitoring System** – Real-time automated district reporting.
- **e-Information System for Infrastructure** – Tracks infrastructure projects and correspondence.
- **SUVAS Master Entry** – Simplifies entry/search of Acts, Sections, Bench names.
- **Lok Adalat Facility in JWIMS** – Creates/upload awards and sends them electronically.

VIII. SUVAS CELL : AI-Assisted Legal Translation and e-ILR Initiatives

- The objective of the SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvad Software) initiative is to facilitate seamless access to legal information by overcoming language barriers within the Indian judicial system. By leveraging advanced AI-based translation tools and human editorial oversight, SUVAS aims to ensure that all reportable judgments and final orders are available in regional languages, thereby making justice more accessible to litigants, lawyers, researchers, and the general public. This initiative is in alignment with the vision of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India to promote linguistic inclusivity and transparency in the judicial process. The translation of judgments into vernacular languages not only enhances public understanding of the law but also empowers individuals to engage meaningfully with the legal system.
- In tune with the above motto Hon’ble Supreme Court India has been pleased to constitute an “AI Assisted Legal Translation Advisory Committee” at the Supreme Court and in light of email dated 23.01.2024 and email dated 27.01.2024 received

therefrom, for constituting a Committee of Hon'ble Judges of the High Courts and assisted by one Registrar to exclusively monitor all machine translation related activities. In compliance to the same and also subsequent directions from the Hon'ble Supreme court the e-ILR and all Machine Translation related activities committee consisting of the four Hon'ble Judges have been constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice. The Hon'ble committee continuously looks after the progress and monitors development of the digital e-ILR/ e-HCR and uploading of judgments as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

- The programmer of the computer cell Patna High Court have developed software for digital e-ILR/ e-PHCR and judgments as stated above are being uploaded by the SUVAS cell and bilingual e-ILR is accessible to the general public. The Editorial Board and Bihar Judicial Academy are identifying old landmark judgments and also reportable judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India related with Bihar from e-SCR portal and also Approved for Reporting (AFR) Judgments Hon'ble Patna High Court for translating and uploading on the digital e-ILR/ e-PHCR. Separate portal of SUVAS cell has also been launched on the website of the Patna High court.
- Further, it has been emphasised by Hon'ble Supreme Court that translation of final order(s) and judgments in vernacular language has to become a regular feature and all reportable judgments or final order(s) of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court is to be translated on daily basis and the translation of reportable judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, arising out of the Hon'ble Patna High Court be translated and final order(s)/judgment(s) of the Hon'ble Patna High Court be translated on daily basis and uploaded on the e-ILR platform developed by respective High Courts.
- The Patna High Court has approved the Mode of Neutral Citation. The format approved and in use for High Court Judgments is **[Year (Volume e-ILR (PAT) HC Page No.],** and for Supreme Court Judgments, **[Year (Volume) e-ILR (PAT) SC Page No.].** The approved citation format is programmed to be generated automatically in the e-ILR and e-PHCR systems.
- In this regard by the direction of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, an Editorial Board consisting of one District Judge Rank Officer as Editor and two ADJ's as Sub-Editors has been appointed to monitor and supervise the work of translation, and also ensure the regular publication of e-ILR of translated version of Judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble Patna High Court in Hindi and English along with headnotes, for the preparation of which 10 Reporters have also been selected by the Recruitment and Appointment Cell of the High Court on per headnote payment basis.
- Separate office of the SUVAS Cell equipped with IT infrastructure was inaugurated by the Hon'ble court on 30.01.2025 and recruitment of 68 translators and translators cum proof readers have been completed by the Recruitment and appointment cell of

the Patna High Court by 30.06.25 as was directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the recruited staffs are in the process of joining their assignment. Prior to this recruitment, the vetting of judgments translated with the help of SUVAS software was being carried out by 15 ad-hoc translators, engaged on a temporary basis by the SUVAS Cell for this purpose.

- In view of the direction received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court and under the guidance and direction of the Hon'ble Committee of the Patna High Court, altogether 80 physical volumes of Indian Law Reports (Patna Series) which were published till 2001 available in the library of the Hon'ble Patna High Court have been digitised by the Computer Cell of the Patna High Court, and the digitised volume of the same is available on the e-ILR portal of the Patna High Court. The SUVAS cell with limited manpower during the period between 01.07.24 to 30.06.25 has been able to translate and upload 1933 Hindi judgments with bilingual headnote on the e-ILR and e-PHCR, this includes 587 judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and 1346 judgments of Patna High Court. SUVAS cell is taking immediate step for translation of current judgments and has thus translated 04 judgments of the Supreme Court delivered so far, arisen from Patna High Court and 559 judgments of Patna High Court of the year 2025.

ANNEXURE 1

Officer-Staff Strength of the Patna High Court as on 30.06.2025

	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Total
Sanctioned Strength (as on 30.06.2025)	240	1654	1730	3864
Working Strength (as on 30.06.2025)	197	1191	902	2290

* Consequent upon notification of The Patna High Court Officers and Staff (Recruitment, Appointment, Promotion and other Condition of Service and Conduct) Rules, 2021 posts of different categories have been classified as Group 'A', Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts.

Note:

(1) In addition to aforesaid 240 posts of Regular Mazdoor have been sanctioned which come under in Pay Scale-1 (UR) and 36 persons are working as Regular Mazdoor as well as out of 255 posts of Regular Mazdoor (One Time), 250 posts exhausted (248 promoted + 2 R.M. presently working which is not mentioned in above list). Presently 5 (five) posts are vacant in Regular Mazdoor (One Time).

ANNEXURE 2

Budget of the High Court*

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Plan	NIL	NIL	NIL
Non-Plan	₹ 2,26,77,32,000/-	₹ 2,45,31,66,000/-	₹ 3,26,71,59,000/-
Total	₹ 2,26,77,32,000/-	₹ 2,45,31,66,000/-	₹ 3,26,71,59,000/-

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

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2025)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	36
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)	
Lowest	33
Highest	37
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2025)	
Cases more than 10 years old	39,203

ANNEXURE 3**High Court Statistics****Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025**

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)	Disposal (01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)	Pendency as on 30.06.2025
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Article 226 & 227) (except Land Acquisition and Arbitration)	59627	18689	18806	59510
Company Matters	65	6	10	61
Contempt (Civil)	4730	3321	2154	5897
Review (Civil)	1189	324	426	1087
Matrimonial Matters (Matrimonial Ref.)	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	19	4	9	14
Civil Revisions	786	229	92	923
Tax Matters (Direct and Indirect)	561	554	529	586
Civil Appeals (FA & SA)	13166	630	239	13557
Land Acquisition Matters	3179	953	1313	2819
MACT Matters	0	323	103	220
Civil Suits (Original side)	38	0	0	38
Other than above	24563	5095	4346	25312
Total	107923	30128	28027	110024
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Article 226 & 227)	4606	2749	964	6391
Criminal Revisions	4126	1176	957	4345
Bail Applications	7491	77155	76891	7755
Criminal Appeals	42131	6815	4300	44646
Death Sentence Reference	2	3	1	4
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	23914	10116	5469	28561
Other than above	9921	55	27	9949
Total	92191	98069	88609	101659

ANNEXURE 4

District Courts Statistics

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in District Courts from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2024	Institution (01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)	Disposal (01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025)	Pendency as on 30.06.2025
Civil	521750	100854	90780	527538 *
Criminal	3155400 #	810141	727590	3237951
Total	3677150	910995	818370	3765489

Note- * 4286 Claim cases transferred from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Note- # (3161289-5889=3155400) Pendency as on 30.06.2024 was 3161289. However, one of the Judicial Districts had inadvertently included 5889 disposed of cases in pendency figures, thus, the said number was deducted from pendency as on 01.07.2024

Details of Judicial Officers in District Courts as on 30.06.2025

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
2022	1679	343

Analysis of more than 10 years old Cases as on 30.06.2025

Category	Number of cases older than 10 years
Civil	86438
Criminal	592287
Total	678725







AURANGABAD

INTRODUCTION

Aurangabad boasts a rich and illustrious past, having been a part of 'Magadha'—one of the largest and most powerful empires of ancient India. The 'Magadha' region flourished between 600 and 250 BC and was ruled by prominent kings such as Bimbisara and Ajatshatru. In later periods, Chandragupta Maurya and Emperor Ashoka also governed this land, leaving behind an enduring legacy. The Rajputs eventually settled in the region, further shaping its cultural fabric. Among these eras, the city witnessed remarkable prosperity under the reign of Emperor Ashoka.

The region was ruled by several dynasties and rulers, including the 'Magadha's, King Ashoka, Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, the Rajputs, Bhairvendra Singh, and later the British. The city regained prominence during the colonial period when the British established the Aurangabad sub-division in 1865.

The village of Deokund holds significant mythological importance. As per Hindu belief, Lord Vishwakarma was once instructed to construct three temples in a single night. These temples, similar in design, were each built alongside a small pond. However, at Deokund, the pond remained incomplete, lacking its fourth wall, as dawn broke before the work could be finished. Today, the three temples stand at Deo, Deokund, and Umga in Bihar. Of these, Deo and Umga are home to Sun temples, while Deokund is known for the Shiva temple dedicated to Baba Dudheshwar Nath. Among them, the Sun temple at Deo is the most renowned, particularly for hosting the grand celebration of the Chhath Puja festival.

Deokund is also associated with Saint Chyawan, who spent his life in an ashram—now known as Chyawan Ashram—near the village in Haspura block. His name is immortalized through the famous Ayurvedic formulation “Chyawanprash,” believed to have originated here. Furthermore, tradition holds that the Sun temple at Deo was established by Raja Ayel, a king of the Treta Yuga and an ancestor of Lord Sri Krishna.

Aurangabad has been the birthplace of many notable personalities and freedom fighters. Among them, one of the most prominent was Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, popularly known as *Bihar Vibhuti*. A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, he was a distinguished Gandhian leader and served as the first Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar. He also

worked closely with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, and played a leading role in the Gandhian Satyagraha movement in Bihar.

The city lies on the historic Grand Trunk Road (present-day National Highway No. 02). Before falling under the Mughal Sultanate, the region was ruled by the Sen Dynasty and the Garhwal (Suryavanshi) Rajputs, renowned for their valor. The Suryavanshi Rajputs of this area fought several battles against the Mughals, defeating them on many occasions. Later, they extended their support to Veer Kunwar Singh of Bhojpur during his campaigns, providing strong backing with their brave Suryavanshi soldiers.

During the reign of Sher Shah Suri, Aurangabad gained strategic significance as part of the Rohtas Sirkar. Sher Shah also constructed the historic Grand Trunk Road, which passes through this region. After his death, the area came under the dominion of Emperor Akbar. The Afghan resurgence in the region was eventually subdued by Todarmal, bringing the stretch between Sherghati and Rohtas firmly under Mughal control. Traces of Afghan architectural style, however, can still be seen in the old structures of the district. Under Mughal rule, Aurangabad further developed when Subedar Daud Khan Kuraishi, during the reign of Aurangzeb, founded the town of Daudnagar.

Administratively, Aurangabad was originally a subdivision of Gaya district. On 26th January 1973, through Government Notification No. 07/11-2071-72 dated 19th January 1973, it was carved out as a separate district, with Sri K.A.H. Subramanyam appointed as its first District Magistrate. Until 1991, Aurangabad district had only one subdivision—Aurangabad Sadar. On 31st March 1991, a second subdivision, Daudnagar, was created.

Geographically, the district is characterized by fertile plains interspersed with rocky hills. Major rivers flowing through the region include the Sone, Punpun, Auranga, Bataane, Morhar, and Adari. The people of Aurangabad predominantly speak Magahi, while agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy, with rice and wheat as principal crops. Aurangabad lies at 24°45'N latitude and 84°22'E longitude, with an average elevation of about 108 meters (354 feet) above sea level.

JUDICIAL HISTORY

At the district headquarters of Aurangabad, the areas of Kazi Mohalla and Diwan Mohalla are located, where the residences of Kazi Aliman Diwan and Kazi Sharulla still find mention. Both served as authorized Kazis during the reign of Aurangzeb, entrusted with the responsibility of settling disputes in accordance with Muslim customs.

According to an article written by a Judicial Officer in 1973, the Court of Munsif has been functioning in Aurangabad since 1846. In those days, there was also a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Daudnagar, highlighting the deep-rooted history of the judiciary in Aurangabad. With the creation of Aurangabad subdivision in 1865, the Munsif was vested with additional powers.

The Court of Sub-Judge was inaugurated on 22nd June, 1973, by the then Chief Justice, Sri Nandlal Untwalia. Sri Narayan Prasad Singh was appointed as the first Sub-Judge, and he also held the distinction of being the first Chief Judicial Magistrate of Aurangabad.

Subsequently, the Court of District and Sessions Judge was inaugurated on 10th September, 1977, by the then Chief Justice of Patna High Court, Sri Krishna Ballabha Narayan Singh.

The Aurangabad Judgeship contains two Civil Courts namely Civil Court, Aurangabad and Sub-Divisional Court, Daudnagar. With the inauguration of the court of District and Sessions Judge, Aurangabad on 10th September, 1977, by the then Chief Justice Sri Krishna Ballabha Narayan Singh of Patna High Court, the Judgeship began to function as separate entity. Sri Jai Pati Sinha was the first District and Sessions Judge of this Judgeship.

- 1) Civil Court, Aurangabad: It consists of six scattered blocks namely- The Heritage Building, 15-Court Building, 8-Court Building, Fast-Track Court Building, ADR Building and Annexee Building.
- 2) Sub-Divisional Court, Daudnagar:- The Sub-Divisional Court, Daudnagar was on 26th April, 2008. There is a double storied Building situated in this Sub- Divisional Court premises. The courts of S.D.J.M, Munsif and J.M-1st class-cum-Addl. Munsif runs here with their respective offices.

Case details from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Institution			Disposal			Pending		
Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2375	16216	18591	2350	12853	15203	8801	63757	72558
Case Clearance Rate of the Judgeship - 82 %								

Apart from the Principal District and Sessions Judge and Principal Judge (Family Court), the judgeship consists of the following Courts:

Name of the Court	Number of Courts
Additional District and Sessions Judge	11
Civil Judge (Senior Division)	6
Civil Judge (Junior Division)	6

BHAGALPUR

INTRODUCTION

History traces the roots of Bhagalpur back to the Mahajanapada period, where it was known by various names such as Champa and Malini. Originally part of the *AngaMahajanapada*, Bhagalpur District formed the south-eastern segment of Bihar during the Mughal era. With the grant of Diwani of Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa to the East India Company in 1765, the district encompassed a significant area east of Sarkar Munger and south of the Ganga, excluding Pargana Chhai. Subsequently, Munger was separated from Bhagalpur in 1832. Bhagalpur Judgeship stands as one of Bihar's oldest, dating back to British rule in 1857, with jurisdiction extending over the entire Munger and Purnea Divisions. Initially, Banka Judgeship operated as a subdivision of Bhagalpur until its establishment as a separate entity in 2014.

Presently, Bhagalpur Judgeship is structured into three divisions: Sadar (Bhagalpur), Naugachia Sub-division and Kahalgaon Sub-division. Naugachia Sub-division was established in 1986, while Kahalgaon Sub-division followed suit in 2015. In its early days, the district judiciary and executive functioned jointly, with Sri I. Sandys serving as the first District and Sessions Judge-cum-District Collector from 1857 to 1860. Post-Independence, Bhagalpur became an independent Judgeship, with Sri Syed Naqui Imam serving as its inaugural District and Sessions Judge from 1947 to 1948. Since then, 72 distinguished District and Sessions Judges have led this jurisdiction. Currently, Sri Rajesh Narayan Sewak Pandey serves as the District and Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur.

Case details from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Institution			Disposal			Pending		
Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
3384	34803	38187	3754	20843	24597	19722	113321	133043
Case Clearance Rate of the Judgeship - 64 %								

Apart from the Principal District and Sessions Judge and Principal Judge (Family Court), the judgeship consists of the following Courts:

Name of the Court	Number of Courts
Additional District and Sessions Judge	13
Civil Judge (Senior Division)	07
Civil Judge (Junior Division)	18

MUZAFFARPUR

INTRODUCTION

The Judgeship of Muzaffarpur was established around the year 1875, under the administrative oversight of the Calcutta High Court. Initially, it encompassed the areas that now fall under the jurisdiction of the Darbhanga, Motihari, and Chhapra (Saran) Judgeships. During this time, it was referred to as the district of Tirhut, covering territories extending from the north to Nepal, south to the river Ganga, and westward to the borders of Uttar Pradesh.

Over time, the Darbhanga Judgeship was carved out in approximately 1898, followed by the establishment of the Chapra Judgeship around 1899, both by delineating portions of the Muzaffarpur Judgeship. Subsequently, the Motihari Judgeship was created in 1946.

Historically, civil justice was administered by the District Judge, two Subordinate Judges, and three Munsifs at Sadar, along with two Munsifs at each of the sub-divisional headquarters at Hajipur and Sitamarhi. Criminal justice, on the other hand, fell under the purview of the District and Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, and various Deputy and sub-Deputy Magistrates at the headquarters and sub-divisional stations.

As documented by O'Melley, ICS in the District Gazetteer of Muzaffarpur in 1907, while the District of Champaran was also included within the Muzaffarpur Sessions Division, the court of sessions for cases committed from Champaran was held at Motihari, the district headquarters. The District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur presided over courts at Motihari for the trial of more serious cases committed from Champaran, overseen by the Assistant Sessions Judge stationed there. Subsequently, the Judgeship of Sitamarhi was established around 1972-73, and the Judgeship of Vaishali at Hajipur around 1977-78, by elevating the respective territorial areas of those earlier subdivisions. Sri R. J. Richardson served as the first District and Sessions Judge of the Muzaffarpur Judgeship.

Case details from 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025

Institution			Disposal			Pending		
Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
5033	33172	38205	5812	31466	37278	24868	161919	186787
Case Clearance Rate of the Judgeship- 97.5 %								

Apart from the Principal District and Sessions Judge and Principal Judge (Family Court), the judgeship consists of the following Courts:

Name of the Court	Number of Courts
Additional District and Sessions Judge	22
Civil Judge (Senior Division)	09
Civil Judge (Junior Division)	27