The
PESHAWAR HIGH COURT
Peshawar

All communications should be addressed to the Registrar Peshawar High Court, Peshawar and not to any official by name.

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No.16373-407 SDJ/HR&W/Admin Dated Peshawar, the 23 /09 /2020

To,

All the District and Sessions Judges,
In the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Subject: **DISTRICT JUDICIARY PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION POLICY (2020-2025)**

Dear Sir/Madam

I am directed to refer to the subject noted above and to say that on the basis of lessons learnt from the last two performance years, the five year plan for performance monitoring and evaluation has been devised, which is enclosed herewith and also available on official website of Peshawar High Court, Peshawar.

I am further directed to say that zoom orientation sessions regarding the subject plan have been scheduled which is enclosed herewith. You are therefore, requested to ensure your participation in the sessions, duly prepared and after having consultation with judicial Officers regarding the subject plan.

Sincerely yours,

(Khwaja Wajih-Ud-Din)
REGISTRAR

No16408-18 SDJ/HR&W/Admin Dated Peshawar, the 23 /09 /2020

Copy for information to:

All the principal officers with the request to join the zoom sessions as per schedule.

(Khwaja Wajih-Ud-Din)
REGISTRAR

ZOOM SESSIONS SCHEDULE

DISTRICT JUDICIARY PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION POLICY (2020-2025)

Date	Time	Schedule of Activity	Districts
25.09.2020 Session I	**09:15 AM to 09:30 AM**	Opening remarks by the Registrar	Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Charsadda, D.I.Khan, Swabi, Abbottabad, Bannu, Kohat, Haripur, Mansehra, Swat.
	09:30 AM to 10:30 AM	Orientation on the Policy	
	10:30 AM and onwards	Q&A session	
25.09.2020 Session II	**02:00 PM to 02:15: PM**	Opening remarks by the Registrar	Karak, Lakki Marwat, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Tank, Malakand, Buner, Khyber, Bajaur, Lower Chitral, Shangla, Battagram
	02:15 PM to 03:15 PM	Orientation on the Policy	
	03:15 PM and onwards	Q&A session	
26-09-2020 Session III	**09:15 AM to 09:30 AM**	Opening remarks by the Registrar	Hangu, Kurram, Mohmand, Chitral Upper, North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Orakzai, Torghar, Kohistan Upper, Kollai Pallas, Kohistan Lower
	09:30 AM to 10:30 AM	Orientation on the Policy	
	10:30 AM and onwards	Q&A session	

DISTRICT JUDICIARY PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION POLICY 2020 – 2025 (REVISED)

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Overview of judicial performance years

Being cognizant of its supervisory role and due to alarming delay in adjudication, Peshawar High Court, Peshawar declared September 2018 to August 2019 as first performance year for district judiciary. The target for the first performance year, excluding Newly Merged Districts (NMDs), was set as 25% reduction in pendency/backlog and 100% disposal of current institution. However, the performance turnout remained unsatisfactory being 7% and 99.2% respectively. Thus, the aggregate achieved target is 106.2 % as compared to requisite 125%

The next performance year commenced from 1st September 2019 and ended up on 31st August 2020. The target for the second performance year, including Newly Merged Districts (NMDs), was again set as 25% reduction in pendency/backlog and 100% disposal of current institution. However the set targets could not be accomplished, rather 11% increase in backlog has been recorded. On the other hand, disposal against institution remained 95%, making overall turnout as 84% against 125% disposal goal.

Performance Evaluation policy

Introduction

Significance of performance evaluation for any organization needs no emphasis. The judiciary not only has mandate to administer justice, but is also under obligation to ensure expeditious and inexpensive justice delivery. Peshawar High Court, Peshawar has consistently been striving for accomplishment of this lofty goal of expeditious as well as qualitative justice delivery over the years through different strategies and policies including unit policy, disposal performance evaluation policy (DPEP), inspections, monitoring and launching of performance years. It was in this backdrop that district judiciary was recently asked to chalk out and submit its annual plans regarding different areas of administration of justice including performance evaluation. Taking into account the plans accordingly shared and after analyzing performance of the district judiciary over the last two years, it has been observed that there is a need to devise an exhaustive and all-encompassing strategy for measurement of the performance focusing on worldwide acknowledged key performance indicators (KPIs) and to link it with the career progression of each and every judicial officers. It is therefore the following policy is being proposed which shall remain enforced for next five years (September 2020 to August 2025) with such modifications to be made from time to time, as and when need arises.

Objectives:

1. Meritorious and expeditious disposal of cases within statutory/policy timelines.
2. Gradual reduction in backlog, resulting into 100% backlog clearance at the end of fifth year.

3. 100% disposal against institution.

Key Performance Indicators:

There shall be following performance evaluation KPIs:

1. **Quantity**: keeping in view institution trends the disposal of each court has to be 100% in addition to gradual reduction of backlog prescribed hereinafter;
2. **Quality:** to be evaluated by appellate and revisional Courts in accordance with "judgment/Order assessment form devised with reference to Rule 4, Chapter 1-A, Vol-IV, of the High Court Rules and Order, circulated vide PHC Letter No 9557-81/Admin dated Peshawar 24th May, 2010 (page 462 to 465 of Judicial estacode);
3. **Time**: disposal of cases has to be within the stipulated statutory time frame and where the time frame for a particular category of case is not provided then in accordance with the directions of competent authority to be issued from time to time;
4. **Cost of litigation:** In order to achieve the constitutional objective of inexpensive justice delivery all efforts shall be made to decrease cost of litigation by avoiding unnecessary adjournments, streamlining processes, curbing frivolous litigation, elimination of corrupt practices and awarding costs of litigation and compensations;
5. **Changing Public Perception:** Public confidence in the system of administration of justice shall be enhanced through eradication of delay and corrupt practices, prompt grievance redressal at district level as well as by this court and through simplification of processes and swift services delivery.

Approach:

1. Performance of each judicial officer shall be monitored on monthly basis through unit policy and will be analyzed on quarterly basis;
2. The DSJs shall submit quarterly reports of all courts highlighting those who do not achieve the targets along with reasons and action plan for removing the deficiency in the next quarter. Moreover, they shall also sensitize those judicial officers who lag behind;
3. Being a team leader a DSJ shall be responsible for achieving the targets;
4. There shall be quarterly interactive sessions with the DSJs regarding overview of the performance and challenges faced by the District judiciary;
5. The Data Analysis Wing of the SDJ and MIT office shall be regularly monitoring and analyzing pace of performance and submitting reports and recommendations;
6. Capacity building of judicial officers as well as of ministerial staff through trainings (Online and regional).

Tools for performance evaluation

1. Unit Policy, as in vogue;

2. Civil Case Management Rules;
3. Summary meritorious adjudication within the purview of Small Claims & Minor Offences Ordinance 2002;
4. Civil and Criminal trial scheduling;
5. Effective Court management (diary management, maintenance of record etc)

Methodology/Action Plan:

For implementation of the policy and to achieve the goals the following measures shall be taken:

Equalization of existing Workload:

a) Keeping in view the pendency and institution trends of each district, the district and sessions judge shall equalize the pendency/caseloads of all courts in the month of October 2020, and start of every subsequent performance year. As far as distribution of criminal cases in which charge has been framed, in order to curtail delay, the DSJs may be authorized in advance to distribute all such cases requiring permission of this Court under section 526 Cr.P.C (on the pattern of past practice regarding criminal model courts);
b) Keeping in view administrative work of the D&SJ and SCJ (Admin) their workload will be half as compared to other judicial officers;
c) The judicial officers shall, while reducing the pendency, prioritize cases taking into consideration age of a case;
d) The cases of concurrent jurisdiction (including attempted murder) shall be tried by lowest competent court.

Judicial Working Days:

After excluding summer and winter vacations (30 to 40), casual leaves (25), Sundays (48) public holidays (approx.:12), strikes of the bar (approx.10) and non-judicial working days/trainings and meetings (approx.:10) minimum working days for each judicial officer shall be fixed as 220. This would mean approximately 20 net working days per month.

Performance Zones:

Keeping in view current workload of district judiciary, pendency statistics of (2019-20) along with 10 % projected increase in the institution (There has been 10-12% average increase in institution over the last five years), aiming at 100% backlog reduction in five years and available human resource, the province is divided into following three zones, separately for the Courts of DSJs/ADSJs with specification of respective percentage of annual backlog reduction.

OVERVIEW OF WORKLOAD AND HUMAN RESOURCE

DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS - RANGE SUMMARY

ZONE	TARGET	DISTRICTS	PENDENCY	%AGE (PENDENCY)	RANGE OF PENDENCY	SANCTIONED HR	HR AVAILABLE	%AGE (HR)	VACANT	JUDGE/ CASE RATIO
A	20%	7	38,068	62%	3,001 to 11,000	86	69	40%	17	552
B	30%	9	17,976	30%	1,000 to 3,000	62	57	33%	5	315
C	100%	19	4,873	8%	Below 1,000	54	45	27%	9	108
		35	60,917	100%		202	171	100%	31	356

CLASSIFICATION OF ZONES FOR DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGES AND ADDITIONAL DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGES

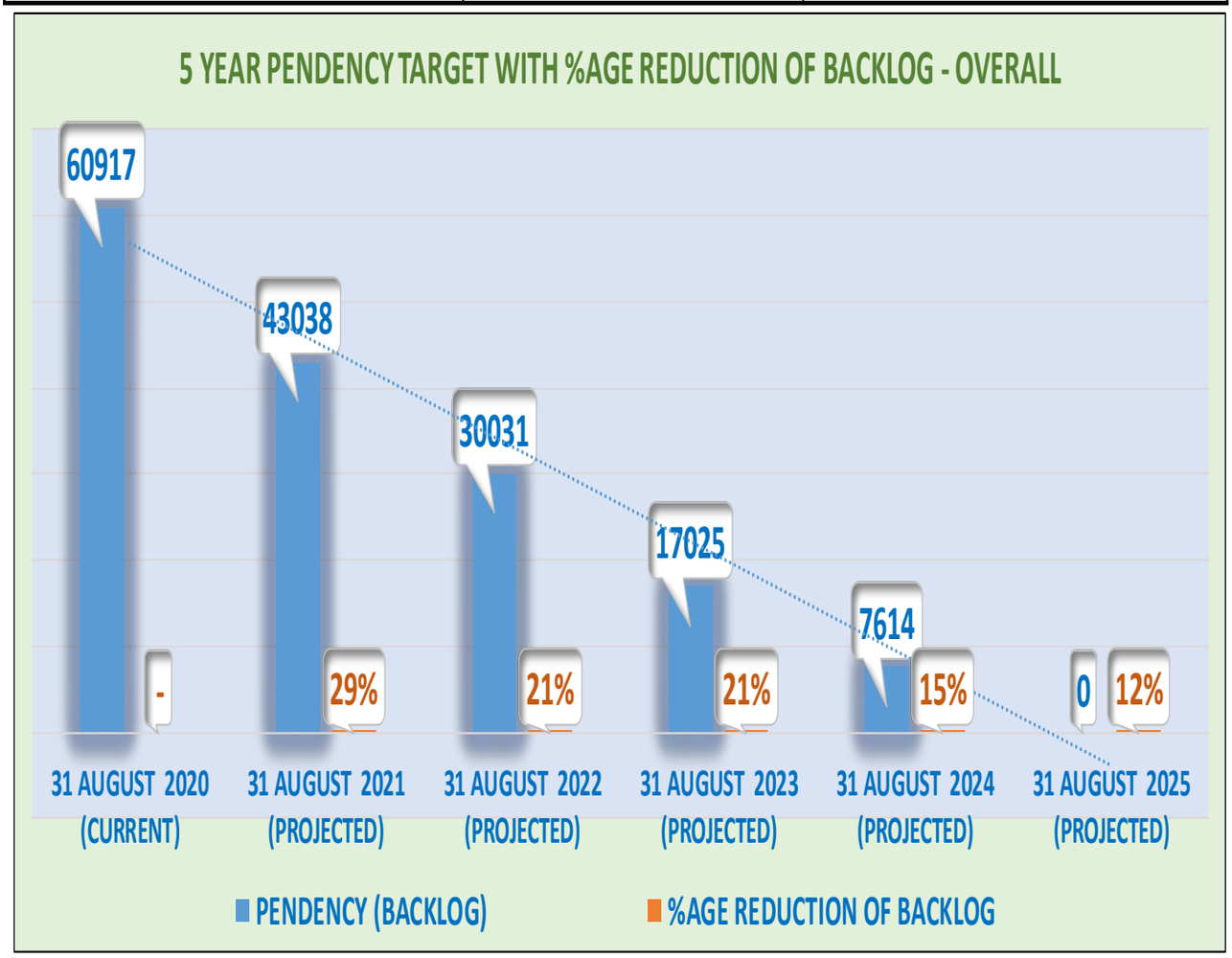
Zone 'A' (High work load Districts: above 3000 pendency; 62% of the total pendency of the province) **20% annual reduction of backlog in addition to 100% disposal against institution**	**Zone 'B' (Moderate Pendency districts: above 1000 pendency 30% of the total pendency of the province)** **30% annual reduction backlog in addition to 100% disposal against institution**	**Zone 'C' (Low Pendency districts less than 1000, i.e. 8%)** **100% annual reduction of backlog in addition to 100% disposal against institution**
1. Peshawar, 2. Nowshera, 3. Mardan, 4. Charsadda, 5. D.I.Khan, 6. Swabi, 7. Abbottabad	1. Swat, 2. Haripur, 3. Kohat, 4. Mansehra, 5. Bannu, 6. Karak, 7. Lakki Marwat, 8. Upper Dir, 9. Lower Dir,	**1.** Buner, **2.** Chitral Lower, **3.** Malakand, **4.** Tank, **5.** Khyber, **6.** Hangu, **7.** Shangla, **8.** Kurram, **9.** Battagram, **10.**Bajaur, **11.**Mohmand, **12.**Chitral Upper, **13.**North Waziristan, **14.**South Waziristran, **15.**Kohistan Upper, **16.**Orakzai, **17.**Kolai Pallas, **18.**Torghar, **19.**Kohistan Lower

i. Five years details of the workload, projected institution, available human resource, addition of upcoming AD&SJs, annual workload of each Court of DSJ and AD&SJs, annual required disposal, net working days and per day case load along with gradual reduction in backlog are given in Figure 3.1 – 3.8.

5 YEAR PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG-OVERALL (DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS)

FIGURE 3.1

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS - KPK		
5 YEAR PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG - OVERALL		
YEAR	PENDENCY (BACKLOG)	%AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG
31 AUGUST 2020 (CURRENT)	60917	-
31 AUGUST 2021 (PROJECTED)	43038	29%
31 AUGUST 2022 (PROJECTED)	30031	21%
31 AUGUST 2023 (PROJECTED)	17025	21%
31 AUGUST 2024 (PROJECTED)	7614	15%
31 AUGUST 2025 (PROJECTED)	0	12%

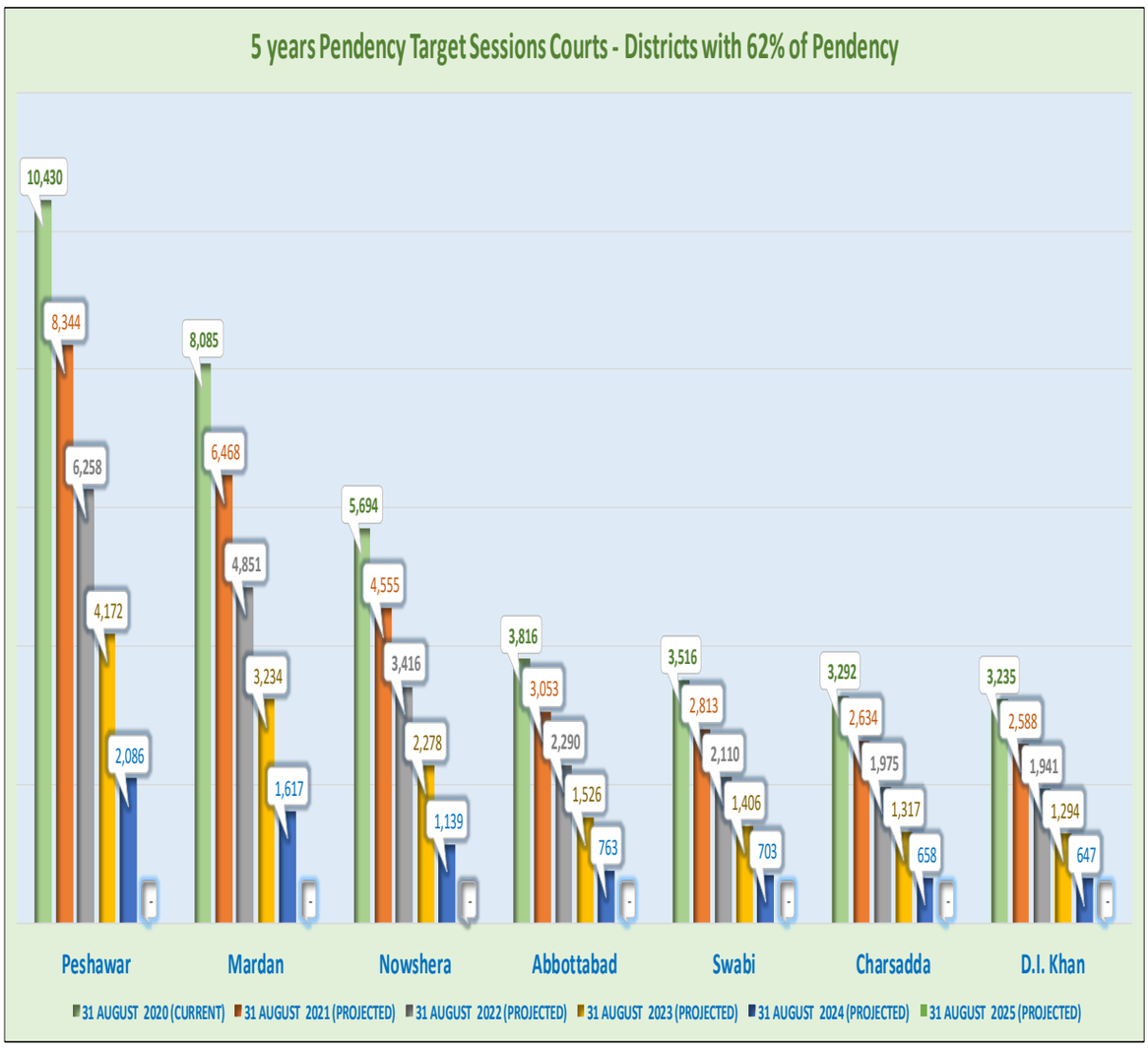


5 YEAR PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS (DISTRICT WITH 62% OF PENDENCY OF PROVINCE)

FIGURE 3.2

5 years Pendency (Backlog) Target District & Sessions Courts
(Districts with 62% of Pendency of Province)

Sr no	Districts	31 AUGUST 2020 (CURRENT)	31 AUGUST 2021 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2022 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2023 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2024 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2025 (PROJECTED)
1	Peshawar	10,430	8,344	6,258	4,172	2,086	-
2	Mardan	8,085	6,468	4,851	3,234	1,617	-
3	Nowshera	5,694	4,555	3,416	2,278	1,139	-
4	Abbottabad	3,816	3,053	2,290	1,526	763	-
5	Swabi	3,516	2,813	2,110	1,406	703	-
6	Charsadda	3,292	2,634	1,975	1,317	658	-
7	D.I. Khan	3,235	2,588	1,941	1,294	647	-
	Grand Total	38,068	30,455	22,842	15,226	7,613	-



DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS-KPK , SUMMARY OF 5 YEARS PENDENCY TARGETS WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG-OVER ALL

FIGURE 3.3

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS - KPK										
SUMMARY OF 5 YEAR PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG - OVERALL										
DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS	31 AUGUST 2021 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2022 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2023 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2024 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2025 (PROJECTED)	%
Projected Institution with 10 % increase based on Institution of Previous Year	146,369		161,006		177,107		194,818		214,299	
Opening Pendency (Incuding Backlog)	60,917		43,038		30,031		17,025		7,614	
Reduction of Backlog	17,879	29%	13,006	21%	13,006	21%	9,411	15%	7,614	12%
Closing Pendency	43,038		30,031		17,025		7,614		-	

PERFROMANCE YEAR 3-2020-21- DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT (DSJ AND ADSJS) (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.4

PERFORMANCE YEAR 3 - 2020-21 - DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS (DSJ - ADSJ) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

			1	2	3= 1+2	4 = 3+10%	5	6	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 8+9	11	12= 5-11	13= 4+11	14= 2:1	15= 1:2	16	17= 14/16	18= 15/16
	Reduction in Pendecy	District (Sessions Courts)	CRIMIANL	CIVIL	TOTAL INSTITUTION 2019-20	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2020	EXISTING ADSJ	New ADSJ	TOTAL ADSJ	DSJ	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog) [2]	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court ADSJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/ Number of Judges)	Annual Caseload per Court DSJ (Half Caseload of ADSJ)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day ADSJ	Caseload per Court per Working Day DSJ
Zone A - Comprised of 62% of Total Pendency	20% OF PENDENCY	Peshawar	19,561	3,694	**23,255**	**25,581**	10,430	16	11	27	1	**28**	2,086	8,344	27,667	1,006	503	220	5	2
		Mardan	9,802	1,919	**11,721**	**12,893**	8,085	11	3	14	1	**15**	1,617	6,468	14,510	1,001	500	220	5	2
		Nowshera	6,683	1,482	**8,165**	**8,982**	5,694	6	4	10	1	**11**	1,139	4,555	10,120	964	482	220	4	2
		Abbottabad	4,934	1,494	**6,428**	**7,071**	3,816	9		9	1	**10**	763	3,053	7,834	825	412	220	4	2
		Swabi	5,236	813	**6,049**	**6,654**	3,516	7		7	1	**8**	703	2,813	7,357	981	490	220	4	2
		Charsadda	8,098	727	**8,825**	**9,708**	3,292	6	1	7	1	**8**	658	2,634	10,366	1,382	691	220	6	3
		D.I. Khan	6,723	1,387	**8,110**	**8,921**	3,235	7	2	9	1	**10**	647	2,588	9,568	1,007	504	220	5	2
Zone B - Comprised of 30% of Total Pendency	30% OF PENDENCY	Swat	4,579	1,414	**5,993**	**6,592**	2,832	8		8	1	**9**	850	1,982	7,442	876	438	220	4	2
		Haripur	3,388	962	**4,350**	**4,785**	2,477	7		7	1	**8**	743	1,734	5,528	737	369	220	3	2
		Kohat	4,519	743	**5,262**	**5,788**	2,417	6	1	7	1	**8**	725	1,692	6,513	868	434	220	4	2
		Mansehra	5,110	1,156	**6,266**	**6,893**	2,057	7		7	1	**8**	617	1,440	7,510	1,001	501	220	5	2
		Bannu	6,744	755	**7,499**	**8,249**	1,905	6	1	7	1	**8**	572	1,334	8,820	1,176	588	220	5	3
		Karak	3,461	1,028	**4,489**	**4,938**	1,878	3	2	5	1	**6**	563	1,315	5,501	1,000	500	220	5	2
		Lakki Marwat	4,704	562	**5,266**	**5,793**	1,793	4	-	4	1	**5**	538	1,255	6,331	1,407	703	220	6	3
		Upper Dir	2,203	168	**2,371**	**2,608**	1,522	4		4	1	**5**	457	1,065	3,065	681	341	220	3	2
		Lower Dir	2,385	514	**2,899**	**3,189**	1,095	3		3	1	**4**	329	767	3,517	1,005	502	220	5	2
Zone C - Comprised of 8% of Total Pendency	100% OF PENDENCY	Buner	1,177	427	**1,604**	**1,764**	732	3		3	1	**4**	732	-	2,496	713	357	220	3	2
		Chitral Lower	696	391	**1,087**	**1,196**	711	1	-	1	1	**2**	711	-	1,907	1,271	636	220	6	3
		Malakand	1,719	331	**2,050**	**2,255**	679	2	-	2	1	**3**	679	-	2,934	1,174	587	220	5	3
		Tank	1,922	215	**2,137**	**2,351**	611	2	-	2	1	**3**	611	-	2,962	1,185	592	220	5	3
		Khyber	1,061	217	**1,278**	**1,406**	427	2		2	1	**3**	427	-	1,833	733	367	220	3	2
		Hangu	1,571	96	**1,667**	**1,834**	424	2		2	1	**3**	424	-	2,258	903	452	220	4	2
		Shangla	734	160	**894**	**983**	281	1		1	1	**2**	281	-	1,264	843	421	220	4	2
		Kurram	828	44	**872**	**959**	211	2		2	1	**3**	211	-	1,170	468	234	220	2	1
		Batagram	820	141	**961**	**1,057**	192	2		2	1	**3**	192	-	1,249	500	250	220	2	1
		Bajaur	742	96	**838**	**922**	130	2		2	1	**3**	130	-	1,052	421	210	220	2	1
		Mohmand	618	104	**722**	**794**	102	2		2	1	**3**	102	-	896	358	179	220	2	1
		Chitral Upper	52	26	**78**	**86**	79	1		1	1	**2**	79	-	165	110	55	220	0	0
		North Waziristan	350	120	**470**	**517**	74	2		2	1	**3**	74	-	591	236	118	220	1	1
		South Waziristan	291	50	**341**	**375**	47	1		1	1	**2**	47	-	422	281	141	220	1	1
		Kohistan Upper	285	21	**306**	**337**	44	-		-	1	**1**	44	-	381	-	381	220	-	2
		Orakzai	224	34	**258**	**284**	37	2		2	1	**3**	37	-	321	128	64	220	1	0
		Kolai Pallas	175	9	**184**	**202**	33	-		-	1	**1**	33	-	235	-	235	220	-	1
		Torghar	169	16	**185**	**204**	31	-		-	1	**1**	31	-	235	-	235	220	-	1
		Kohistan Lower	175	8	**183**	**201**	28	-		-	-	**-**	28	-	229	-	-	220	-	-
		Grand Total	**111,739**	**21,324**	**133,063**	**146,369**	**60,917**	**137**	**25**	**162**	**34**	**196**	**17,879**	**43,038**	**164,249**	**25,242**	**13,471**	**7,700**	**115**	**61**

NOTE: The data of coloumn number 7 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 4-2021-22- DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT (DSJ AND ADSJS) (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.5

PERFORMANCE YEAR 4 - 2021-22 - DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS (DSJ - ADSJ) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	District (Sessions Courts)	TOTAL INSTITUTION 2021-22	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2021	EXISTING ADSJ	New ADSJ	TOTAL ADSJ	DSJ	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court ADSJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/ Number of Judges)	Annual Caseload per Court DSJ (Half Caseload of ADSJ)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day ADSJ	Caseload per Court per Working Day DSJ
		1	2 = 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
20% OF PENDENCY	Peshawar	25,581	28,139	8,344	16	11	27	1	28	2,086	6,258	30,225	1,099	550	220	5	2
	Mardan	12,893	14,182	6,468	11	3	14	1	15	1,617	4,851	15,799	1,090	545	220	5	2
	Nowshera	8,982	9,880	4,555	6	4	10	1	11	1,139	3,416	11,018	1,049	525	220	5	2
	Abbottabad	7,071	7,778	3,053	9		9	1	10	763	2,290	8,541	899	450	220	4	2
	Swabi	6,654	7,319	2,813	7		7	1	8	703	2,110	8,022	1,070	535	220	5	2
	Charsadda	9,708	10,678	2,634	6	1	7	1	8	658	1,975	11,337	1,512	756	220	7	3
	D.I. Khan	8,921	9,813	2,588	7	2	9	1	10	647	1,941	10,460	1,101	551	220	5	3
30% OF PENDENCY	Swat	6,592	7,252	1,982	8		8	1	9	850	1,133	8,101	953	477	220	4	2
	Haripur	4,785	5,264	1,734	7		7	1	8	743	991	6,007	801	400	220	4	2
	Kohat	5,788	6,367	1,692	6	1	7	1	8	725	967	7,092	946	473	220	4	2
	Mansehra	6,893	7,582	1,440	7		7	1	8	617	823	8,199	1,093	547	220	5	2
	Bannu	8,249	9,074	1,334	6	1	7	1	8	572	762	9,645	1,286	643	220	6	3
	Karak	4,938	5,432	1,315	3	2	5	1	6	563	751	5,995	1,090	545	220	5	2
	Lakki Marwat	5,793	6,372	1,255	4	-	4	1	5	538	717	6,910	1,536	768	220	7	3
	Upper Dir	2,608	2,869	1,065	4		4	1	5	457	609	3,326	739	370	220	3	2
	Lower Dir	3,189	3,508	767	3		3	1	4	329	438	3,836	1,096	548	220	5	2
100% OF PENDENCY	Buner	1,764	1,941	-	3		3	1	4		-	1,941	555	277	220	3	1
	Chitral Lower	1,196	1,315	-	1	-	1	1	2		-	1,315	877	438	220	4	2
	Malakand	2,255	2,481	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	2,481	992	496	220	5	2
	Tank	2,351	2,586	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	2,586	1,034	517	220	5	2
	Khyber	1,406	1,546	-	2		1	1	2		-	1,546	1,031	515	220	5	2
	Hangu	1,834	2,017	-	2		2	1	3		-	2,017	807	403	220	4	2
	Shangla	983	1,082	-	1		1	1	2		-	1,082	721	361	220	3	2
	Kurram	959	1,055	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,055	422	211	220	2	1
	Batagram	1,057	1,163	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,163	465	233	220	2	1
	Bajaur	922	1,014	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,014	406	203	220	2	1
	Mohmand	794	874	-	2		2	1	3		-	874	349	175	220	2	1
	Chitral Upper	86	94	-	1		1	1	2		-	94	63	31	220	0	0
	North Waziristan	517	569	-	2		2	1	3		-	569	227	114	220	1	1
	South Waziristan	375	413	-	1		1	1	2		-	413	275	138	220	1	1
	Kohistan Upper	337	370	-	-		-	1	1		-	370	-	370	220	-	2
	Orakzai	284	312	-	2		2	1	3		-	312	125	62	220	1	0
	Kolai Pallas	202	223	-	-		-	1	1		-	223	-	223	220	-	1
	Torghar	204	224	-	-		-	1	1		-	224	-	224	220	-	1
	Kohistan Lower	201	221	-	-		-	-	-		-	221	-	-	220	-	-
	Grand Total	146,369	161,006	43,038	137	25	161	34	195	13,006	30,031	174,013	25,708	13,671	7,700	117	62

NOTE: The data of coloumn number 7 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 5-2022-23- DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT (DSJ AND ADSJS) (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.6

PERFORMANCE YEAR 5 - 2022-23 - DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS (DSJ - ADSJ) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	District (Sessions Courts)	TOTAL INSTITUTION 2022-23	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2022	EXISTING ADSJ	New ADSJ	TOTAL ADSJ	DSJ	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court ADSJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/ Number of Judges)	Annual Caseload per Court DSJ (Half Caseload of ADSJ)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day ADSJ	Caseload per Court per Working Day DSJ
	1	2 = 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14	
20% OF PENDENCY	Peshawar	28,139	30,952	6,258	16	11	27	1	28	2,086	4,172	33,038	1,201	601	220	5	3
	Mardan	14,182	15,601	4,851	11	3	14	1	15	1,617	3,234	17,218	1,187	594	220	5	3
	Nowshera	9,880	10,868	3,416	6	4	10	1	11	1,139	2,278	12,006	1,143	572	220	5	3
	Abbottabad	7,778	8,556	2,290	9		9	1	10	763	1,526	9,319	981	490	220	4	2
	Swabi	7,319	8,051	2,110	7		7	1	8	703	1,406	8,754	1,167	584	220	5	3
	Charsadda	10,678	11,746	1,975	6	1	7	1	8	658	1,317	12,404	1,654	827	220	8	4
	D.I. Khan	9,813	10,794	1,941	7	2	9	1	10	647	1,294	11,441	1,204	602	220	5	3
30% OF PENDENCY	Swat	7,252	7,977	1,133	8		8	1	9	850	283	8,826	1,038	519	220	5	2
	Haripur	5,264	5,790	991	7		7	1	8	743	248	6,533	871	436	220	4	2
	Kohat	6,367	7,004	967	6	1	7	1	8	725	242	7,729	1,031	515	220	5	2
	Mansehra	7,582	8,340	823	7		7	1	8	617	206	8,957	1,194	597	220	5	3
	Bannu	9,074	9,981	762	6	1	7	1	8	572	191	10,553	1,407	704	220	6	3
	Karak	5,432	5,975	751	3	2	5	1	6	563	188	6,538	1,189	594	220	5	3
	Lakki Marwat	6,372	7,009	717	4	-	4	1	5	538	179	7,547	1,677	839	220	8	4
	Upper Dir	2,869	3,156	609	4		4	1	5	457	152	3,612	803	401	220	4	2
	Lower Dir	3,508	3,859	438	3		3	1	4	329	110	4,187	1,196	598	220	5	3
100% OF PENDENCY	Buner	1,941	2,135	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,135	610	305	220	3	1
	Chitral Lower	1,315	1,447	-	1	-	1	1	2		-	1,447	965	482	220	4	2
	Malakand	2,481	2,729	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	2,729	1,091	546	220	5	2
	Tank	2,586	2,844	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	2,844	1,138	569	220	5	3
	Khyber	1,546	1,701	-	2		1	1	2		-	1,701	1,134	567	220	5	3
	Hangu	2,017	2,219	-	2		2	1	3		-	2,219	888	444	220	4	2
	Shangla	1,082	1,190	-	1		1	1	2		-	1,190	793	397	220	4	2
	Kurram	1,055	1,161	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,161	464	232	220	2	1
	Batagram	1,163	1,279	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,279	512	256	220	2	1
	Bajaur	1,014	1,115	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,115	446	223	220	2	1
	Mohmand	874	961	-	2		2	1	3		-	961	384	192	220	2	1
	Chitral Upper	94	104	-	1		1	1	2		-	104	69	35	220	0	0
	North Waziristan	569	626	-	2		2	1	3		-	626	250	125	220	1	1
	South Waziristan	413	454	-	1		1	1	2		-	454	303	151	220	1	1
	Kohistan Upper	370	407	-	-		-	1	1		-	407	-	407	220	-	2
	Orakzai	312	343	-	2		2	1	3		-	343	137	69	220	1	0
	Kolai Pallas	223	245	-	-		-	1	1		-	245	-	245	220	-	1
	Torghar	224	246	-	-		-	1	1		-	246	-	246	220	-	1
	Kohistan Lower	221	244	-	-		-	-	-		-	244	-	-	220	-	-
	Grand Total	161,006	177,107	30,031	137	25	161	34	195	13,006	17,025	190,113	28,129	14,963	7,700	128	68

NOTE: The data of coloumn number 7 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 6-2023-24- DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT (DSJ AND ADSJS) (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.7

PERFORMANCE YEAR 6 - 2023-24 - DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS (DSJ - ADSJ) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	District (Sessions Courts)	TOTAL INSTITUTION 2023-24	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2023	EXISTING ADSJ	New ADSJ	TOTAL ADSJ	DSJ	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court ADSJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/ Number of Judges)	Annual Caseload per Court DSJ (Half Caseload of ADSJ)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day ADSJ	Caseload per Court per Working Day DSJ
		1	2 = 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
20% OF PENDENCY	Peshawar	30,952	34,048	4,172	16	11	27	1	28	2,086	2,086	36,134	1,314	657	220	6	3
	Mardan	15,601	17,161	3,234	11	3	14	1	15	1,617	1,617	18,778	1,295	648	220	6	3
	Nowshera	10,868	11,954	2,278	6	4	10	1	11	1,139	1,139	13,093	1,247	623	220	6	3
	Abbottabad	8,556	9,411	1,526	9		9	1	10	763	763	10,174	1,071	535	220	5	2
	Swabi	8,051	8,856	1,406	7		7	1	8	703	703	9,560	1,275	637	220	6	3
	Charsadda	11,746	12,921	1,317	6	1	7	1	8	658	658	13,579	1,811	905	220	8	4
	D.I. Khan	10,794	11,874	1,294	7	2	9	1	10	647	647	12,521	1,318	659	220	6	3
30% OF PENDENCY	Swat	7,977	8,774	283	8		8	1	9	283	-	9,058	1,066	533	220	5	2
	Haripur	5,790	6,369	248	7		7	1	8	248	-	6,617	882	441	220	4	2
	Kohat	7,004	7,704	242	6	1	7	1	8	242	-	7,946	1,059	530	220	5	2
	Mansehra	8,340	9,174	206	7		7	1	8	206	-	9,380	1,251	625	220	6	3
	Bannu	9,981	10,979	191	6	1	7	1	8	191	-	11,170	1,489	745	220	7	3
	Karak	5,975	6,572	188	3	2	5	1	6	188	-	6,760	1,229	615	220	6	3
	Lakki Marwat	7,009	7,710	179	4	-	4	1	5	179	-	7,889	1,753	877	220	8	4
	Upper Dir	3,156	3,471	152	4		4	1	5	152	-	3,624	805	403	220	4	2
	Lower Dir	3,859	4,244	110	3		3	1	4	110	-	4,354	1,244	622	220	6	3
100% OF PENDENCY	Buner	2,135	2,348	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,348	671	335	220	3	2
	Chitral Lower	1,447	1,591	-	1	-	1	1	2		-	1,591	1,061	530	220	5	2
	Malakand	2,729	3,001	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	3,001	1,201	600	220	5	3
	Tank	2,844	3,129	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	3,129	1,252	626	220	6	3
	Khyber	1,701	1,871	-	2		1	1	2		-	1,871	1,247	624	220	6	3
	Hangu	2,219	2,441	-	2		2	1	3		-	2,441	976	488	220	4	2
	Shangla	1,190	1,309	-	1		1	1	2		-	1,309	873	436	220	4	2
	Kurram	1,161	1,277	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,277	511	255	220	2	1
	Batagram	1,279	1,407	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,407	563	281	220	3	1
	Bajaur	1,115	1,227	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,227	491	245	220	2	1
	Mohmand	961	1,057	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,057	423	211	220	2	1
	Chitral Upper	104	114	-	1		1	1	2		-	114	76	38	220	0	0
	North Waziristan	626	688	-	2		2	1	3		-	688	275	138	220	1	1
	South Waziristan	454	499	-	1		1	1	2		-	499	333	166	220	2	1
	Kohistan Upper	407	448	-	-		-	1	1		-	448	-	448	220	-	2
	Orakzai	343	378	-	2		2	1	3		-	378	151	76	220	1	0
	Kolai Pallas	245	269	-	-		-	1	1		-	269	-	269	220	-	1
	Torghar	246	271	-	-		-	1	1		-	271	-	271	220	-	1
	Kohistan Lower	244	268	-	-		-	-	-		-	268	-	-	220	-	-
	Grand Total	177,107	194,818	17,025	137	25	161	34	195	9,411	7,614	204,229	30,211	16,094	7,700	137	73

NOTE: The data of coloumn number 7 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 7-2024-25- DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT (DSJ AND ADSJS) (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.8

PERFORMANCE YEAR 7 - 2024-25 - DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURTS (DSJ - ADSJ) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	District (Sessions Courts)	TOTAL INSTITUTION 2024-25	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2024	EXISTING ADSJ	New ADSJ	TOTAL ADSJ	DSJ	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court ADSJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/ Number of Judges)	Annual Caseload per Court DSJ (Half Caseload of ADSJ)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day ADSJ	Caseload per Court per Working Day DSJ
		1	2 = 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
20% OF PENDENCY	Peshawar	34,048	37,452	2,086	16	11	27	1	28	2,086	-	39,538	1,438	719	220	7	3
	Mardan	17,161	18,877	1,617	11	3	14	1	15	1,617	-	20,494	1,413	707	220	6	3
	Nowshera	11,954	13,150	1,139	6	4	10	1	11	1,139	-	14,289	1,361	680	220	6	3
	Abbottabad	9,411	10,352	763	9		9	1	10	763	0	11,116	1,170	585	220	5	3
	Swabi	8,856	9,742	703	7		7	1	8	703	0	10,445	1,393	696	220	6	3
	Charsadda	12,921	14,213	658	6	1	7	1	8	658	0	14,871	1,983	991	220	9	5
	D.I. Khan	11,874	13,061	647	7	2	9	1	10	647	-	13,708	1,443	721	220	7	3
30% OF PENDENCY	Swat	8,774	9,652	-	8		8	1	9	-	-	9,652	1,136	568	220	5	3
	Haripur	6,369	7,006	-	7		7	1	8	-	-	7,006	934	467	220	4	2
	Kohat	7,704	8,475	-	6	1	7	1	8	-	-	8,475	1,130	565	220	5	3
	Mansehra	9,174	10,091	-	7		7	1	8	-	-	10,091	1,346	673	220	6	3
	Bannu	10,979	12,077	-	6	1	7	1	8	-	-	12,077	1,610	805	220	7	4
	Karak	6,572	7,230	-	3	2	5	1	6	-	-	7,230	1,314	657	220	6	3
	Lakki Marwat	7,710	8,481	-	4	-	4	1	5	-	-	8,481	1,885	942	220	9	4
	Upper Dir	3,471	3,819	-	4		4	1	5	-	-	3,819	849	424	220	4	2
	Lower Dir	4,244	4,669	-	3		3	1	4	-	-	4,669	1,334	667	220	6	3
100% OF PENDENCY	Buner	2,348	2,583	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,583	738	369	220	3	2
	Chitral Lower	1,591	1,751	-	1	-	1	1	2		-	1,751	1,167	584	220	5	3
	Malakand	3,001	3,302	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	3,302	1,321	660	220	6	3
	Tank	3,129	3,442	-	2	-	2	1	3		-	3,442	1,377	688	220	6	3
	Khyber	1,871	2,058	-	2		1	1	2		-	2,058	1,372	686	220	6	3
	Hangu	2,441	2,685	-	2		2	1	3		-	2,685	1,074	537	220	5	2
	Shangla	1,309	1,440	-	1		1	1	2		-	1,440	960	480	220	4	2
	Kurram	1,277	1,404	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,404	562	281	220	3	1
	Batagram	1,407	1,548	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,548	619	310	220	3	1
	Bajaur	1,227	1,350	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,350	540	270	220	2	1
	Mohmand	1,057	1,163	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,163	465	233	220	2	1
	Chitral Upper	114	126	-	1		1	1	2		-	126	84	42	220	0	0
	North Waziristan	688	757	-	2		2	1	3		-	757	303	151	220	1	1
	South Waziristan	499	549	-	1		1	1	2		-	549	366	183	220	2	1
	Kohistan Upper	448	493	-	-		-	1	1		-	493	-	493	220	-	2
	Orakzai	378	416	-	2		2	1	3		-	416	166	83	220	1	0
	Kolai Pallas	269	296	-	-		-	1	1		-	296	-	296	220	-	1
	Torghar	271	298	-	-		-	1	1		-	298	-	298	220	-	1
	Kohistan Lower	268	295	-	-		-	-	-		-	295	-	-	220	-	-
	Grand Total	194,818	214,299	7,614	137	25	161	34	195	7,614	0	221,913	32,850	17,512	7,700	149	80

NOTE: The data of coloumn number 7 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

OVER VIEW OF WORKLOAD AND HUMAN RESOURCES

OVERVIEW OF WORKLOAD AND HUMAN RESOURCE

CIVIL COURTS - RANGE SUMMARY

ZONE	TARGET	DISTRICTS	PENDENCY	%AGE (PENDENCY)	RANGE OF PENDENCY	SANCTIONED HR	HR AVAILABLE	%AGE (HR)	VACANT	JUDGE/ CASE RATIO
A	20%	12	124,585	78%	6,001 to 24,000	253	191	65%	62	652
B	30%	7	22,692	14%	2,000 to 6,000	70	54	18%	16	420
C	100%	16	11,600	8%	Below 2,000	79	48	16%	31	242
		35	158,877	100%		402	293	100%	109	542

1) For the same reasons as envisaged in Para 3 (1) the province is divided into following three zones, separately for the Courts of SCJs/CJs/JMs with specification of respective percentage of annual backlog reduction.

Classification of Zones for Courts of Senior Civil Judges/Civil Judges/Judicial Magistrate

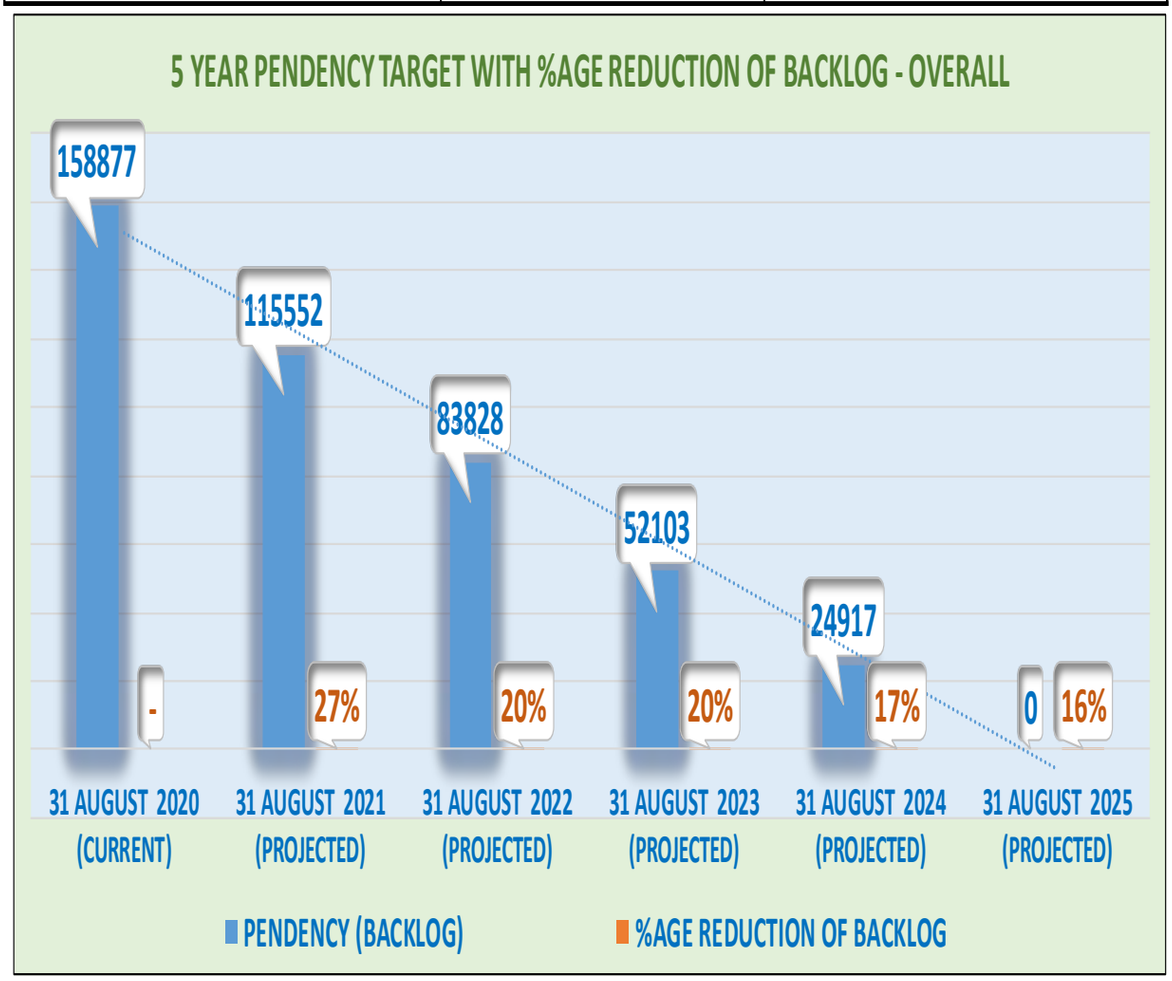
Zone 'A' (High work load Districts: above 6000 pendency; 78% of the total pendency of the province) **20% annual reduction of backlog in addition to 100% disposal against institution**	**Zone 'B' (Moderate Pendency districts: above 2000 and below 6000 pendency 14% of the total pendency of the province)** **30% annual reduction backlog in addition to 100% disposal against institution**	**Zone 'C' (Low Pendency districts below 2000, i.e. 7%)** **100% annual reduction of backlog in addition to 100% disposal against institution**
1. Peshawar, 2. Mardan, 3. Abbottabad, 4. D.I.Khan, 5. Mansehra, 6. Haripur, 7. Swat, 8. Swabi, 9. Bannu, 10. Kohat, 11. Nowshera, 12. Charsadda	1. Karak, 2. Lower Dir, 3. Lakki Marwat, 4. Tank, 5. Malakand, 6. Buner, 7. Upper Dir	1. Khyber, 2. Lower Chitral, 3. Bajaur, 4. Shangla, 5. Battagram, 6. Hangu, 7. Kurram, 8. Mohmand, 9. Chitral Upper, 10. North Waziristan, 11. South Waziristan, 12. Orakzai, 13. Torghar, 14. Kohistan Upper, 15. Kollai Pallas, 16. Kohistan Lower

Five years details of the workload, projected institution, available human resource, addition of upcoming CJs/JMs, annual workload of each Court of SCJ and CJs/JMs, annual required disposal, net working days and per day case load along with gradual reduction in backlog are given in Figures 3.9 to 3.16

5 YEAR PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG-OVERALL

FIGURE 3.9

CIVIL COURTS - KPK		
5 YEAR PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG - OVERALL		
YEAR	PENDENCY (BACKLOG)	%AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG
31 AUGUST 2020 (CURRENT)	158877	-
31 AUGUST 2021 (PROJECTED)	115552	27%
31 AUGUST 2022 (PROJECTED)	83828	20%
31 AUGUST 2023 (PROJECTED)	52103	20%
31 AUGUST 2024 (PROJECTED)	24917	17%
31 AUGUST 2025 (PROJECTED)	0	16%

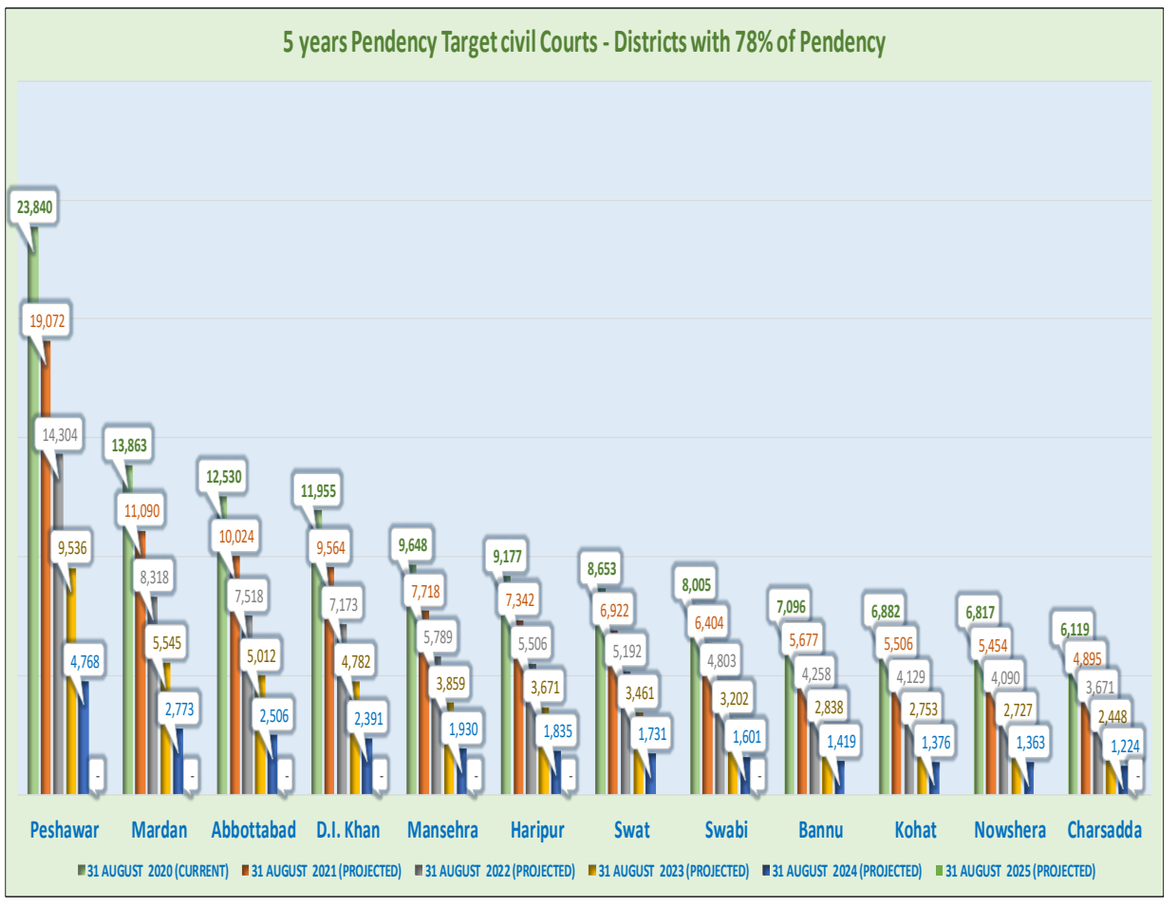


5 YEARS PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET CIVIL COURTS-(DISTRICTS WITH 78% OF PENDENCY OF PROVINCE)

FIGURE 3.10

5 years Pendency (Backlog) Target Civil Courts (Districts with 78% of Pendency of Province)

Sr no	Districts	31 AUGUST 2020 (CURRENT)	31 AUGUST 2021 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2022 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2023 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2024 (PROJECTED)	31 AUGUST 2025 (PROJECTED)
1	Peshawar	23,840	19,072	14,304	9,536	4,768	-
2	Mardan	13,863	11,090	8,318	5,545	2,773	-
3	Abbottabad	12,530	10,024	7,518	5,012	2,506	-
4	D.I. Khan	11,955	9,564	7,173	4,782	2,391	-
5	Mansehra	9,648	7,718	5,789	3,859	1,930	-
6	Haripur	9,177	7,342	5,506	3,671	1,835	-
7	Swat	8,653	6,922	5,192	3,461	1,731	
8	Swabi	8,005	6,404	4,803	3,202	1,601	-
9	Bannu	7,096	5,677	4,258	2,838	1,419	
10	Kohat	6,882	5,506	4,129	2,753	1,376	
11	Nowshera	6,817	5,454	4,090	2,727	1,363	
12	Charsadda	6,119	4,895	3,671	2,448	1,224	-
	Grand Total	124,585	99,667	74,751	49,834	24,918	-



CIVIL COURTS-KPK SUMMARY OF 5 YEARS PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG-OVER ALL

FIGURE 3.11

CIVIL COURTS - KPK										
SUMMARY OF 5 YEAR PENDENCY TARGET WITH %AGE REDUCTION OF BACKLOG - OVERALL										
CIVIL COURTS	31 AUGUST 2021 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2022 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2023 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2024 (PROJECTED)	%	31 AUGUST 2025 (PROJECTED)	%
Projected Institution with 10 % increase based on Institution of Previous Year	203,006		223,307		245,637		270,201		297,221	
Opening Pendency (Incuding Backlog)	158,877		115,552		83,828		52,103		24,917	
Reduction of Backlog	43,325	27%	31,725	20%	31,725	20%	27,186	17%	24,917	16%
Closing Pendency	115,552		83,828		52,103		24,917		-	

PERFROMANCE YEAR 3-2020-21- CIVIL COURT (SCJ – CJ - JMs) - (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.12

PERFORMANCE YEAR 3 - 2020-21 - CIVIL COURTS (SCJ - CJ - JM) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendency	Sr No	District (Civil Courts)	1 CRIMINAL	2 CIVIL	3 = 1+2 TOTAL INSTITUTION 2019-20	4 PLEAD GUILTY + SP US/107	5 = 1-4 ACTUAL CRIMINAL INT WITHOUT PG/107	6 = 3-4 Actual Total Institution 2020-21	7= 6+10% 10 % INCREASE	8 PENDENCY AUGUST 2020	9 CJ / JM / SCJ EXISTING	10 CJ / JM / SCJ New	11= 9+10 CJ / JM / SCJ TOTAL	12 SCJ Admn	13= 11+12 TOTAL	14 Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	15= 8-14 Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	16= 7+14 Annual Required Disposal	17= 2:1 Annual Caseload per Court CJ/JM/SCJ Judj (i.e Annual Required Disposal/ Number of Judges)	18= 1:2 Anual Caseload per Court SCJ Admn (Half Caseload of CJ/JM/SCJ Jud)	19 No of Working Days per Anum	20= 17/19 Caseload per Court per Working Day CJ/JM/SCJ Jud	21= 18/19 Caseload per Court per Working Day SCJ Admn
Zone A - Comprised of 78% of Total Pendency	20% OF PENDENCY	1 Peshawar	35,885	13,503	**49,388**	27,620	8,265	**21,768**	**23,945**	**23,840**	29	3	32	1	**33**	4,768	19,072	**28,713**	883	442	220	4	2
		2 Mardan	22,611	8,116	**30,727**	14,660	7,951	**16,067**	**17,674**	**13,863**	17	4	21	1	**22**	2,773	11,090	**20,446**	951	475	220	4	2
		3 Abbottabad	10,951	5,679	**16,630**	7,642	3,309	**8,988**	**9,887**	**12,530**	16	-	16	1	**17**	2,506	10,024	**12,393**	751	376	220	3	2
		4 D.I. Khan	9,298	6,894	**16,192**	4,150	5,148	**12,042**	**13,246**	**11,955**	14	2	16	1	**17**	2,391	9,564	**15,637**	948	474	220	4	2
		5 Mansehra	11,243	6,137	**17,380**	6,525	4,718	**10,855**	**11,941**	**9,648**	13	2	15	1	**16**	1,930	7,718	**13,870**	895	447	220	4	2
		6 Haripur	13,379	5,946	**19,325**	10,239	3,140	**9,086**	**9,995**	**9,177**	14		14	1	**15**	1,835	7,342	**11,830**	816	408	220	4	2
		7 Swat	5,005	8,067	**13,072**	1,498	3,507	**11,574**	**12,731**	**8,653**	22		22	1	**23**	1,731	6,922	**14,462**	643	321	220	3	1
		8 Swabi	9,040	4,797	**13,837**	4,578	4,462	**9,259**	**10,185**	**8,005**	13		13	1	**14**	1,601	6,404	**11,786**	873	437	220	4	2
		9 Bannu	17,271	3,862	**21,133**	8,912	8,359	**12,221**	**13,443**	**7,096**	11	4	15	1	**16**	1,419	5,677	**14,862**	959	479	220	4	2
		10 Kohat	8,664	3,612	**12,276**	5,510	3,154	**6,766**	**7,443**	**6,882**	10		10	1	**11**	1,376	5,506	**8,819**	840	420	220	4	2
		11 Nowshera	9,639	5,663	**15,302**	5,835	3,804	**9,467**	**10,414**	**6,817**	10	2	12	1	**13**	1,363	5,454	**11,777**	942	471	220	4	2
		12 Charsadda	11,594	3,210	**14,804**	7,910	3,684	**6,894**	**7,583**	**6,119**	10		10	1	**11**	1,224	4,895	**8,807**	839	419	220	4	2
Zone B - Comprised of 14% of Total Pendency	30% OF PENDENCY	1 Karak	6,519	2,574	**9,093**	2,419	4,100	**6,674**	**7,341**	**5,599**	8	1	9	1	**10**	1,680	3,919	**9,021**	950	475	220	4	2
		2 Lower Dir	1,686	2,990	**4,676**	290	1,396	**4,386**	**4,825**	**3,530**	8		8	1	**9**	1,059	2,471	**5,884**	692	346	220	3	2
		3 Lakki Marwat	5,802	2,358	**8,160**	2,092	3,710	**6,068**	**6,675**	**3,458**	7		7	1	**8**	1,037	2,421	**7,712**	1,028	514.15	220	5	2
		4 Tank	4,471	1,090	**5,561**	1,639	2,832	**3,922**	**4,314**	**2,760**	4	1	5	1	**6**	828	1,932	**5,142**	935	467	220	4	2
		5 Malakand	1,955	2,002	**3,957**	527	1,428	**3,430**	**3,773**	**2,686**	7		7	1	**8**	806	1,880	**4,579**	611	305	220	3	1
		6 Buner	1,924	1,969	**3,893**	731	1,193	**3,162**	**3,478**	**2,490**	8		8	1	**9**	747	1,743	**4,225**	497	249	220	2	1
		7 Upper Dir	1,292	1,441	**2,733**	49	1,243	**2,684**	**2,952**	**2,169**	5		5	1	**6**	651	1,518	**3,603**	655	328	220	3	1
Zone C - Comprised of 8% of Total Pendency	100% OF PENDENCY	1 Khyber	617	2,017	**2,634**	154	463	**2,480**	**2,728**	**1,700**	4		4	1	**5**	1,700	-	**4,428**	984	492	220	4	2
		2 Chitral Lower	871	1,783	**2,654**	160	711	**2,494**	**2,743**	**1,577**	3		3	1	**4**	1,577	-	**4,320**	1,234	617	220	6	3
		3 Bajaur	652	1,750	**2,402**	278	374	**2,124**	**2,336**	**1,564**	3		3	1	**4**	1,564	-	**3,900**	1,114	557	220	5	3
		4 Shangla	1,461	1,076	**2,537**	688	773	**1,849**	**2,034**	**1,232**	3		3	1	**4**	1,232	-	**3,266**	933	467	220	4	2
		5 Batagram	2,283	997	**3,280**	1,057	1,226	**2,223**	**2,445**	**937**	4		4	1	**5**	937	-	**3,382**	752	376	220	3	2
		6 Hangu	4,488	908	**5,396**	3,681	807	**1,715**	**1,887**	**920**	3		3	1	**4**	920	-	**2,807**	802	401	220	4	2
		7 Kurram	254	942	**1,196**	10	244	**1,186**	**1,305**	**906**	2		2	1	**3**	906	-	**2,211**	884	442	220	4	2
		8 Mohmand	1,114	848	**1,962**	746	368	**1,216**	**1,338**	**622**	2		2	1	**3**	622	-	**1,960**	784	392	220	4	2
		9 Chitral Upper	66	131	**197**	12	54	**185**	**204**	**550**	1		1	1	**2**	550	-	**754**	502	251	220	2	1
		10 North Waziristan	208	845	**1,053**	91	117	**962**	**1,058**	**543**	2		2	1	**3**	543	-	**1,601**	640	320	220	3	1
		11 South Waziristan	148	530	**678**	11	137	**667**	**734**	**285**	1		1	1	**2**	285	-	**1,019**	679	340	220	3	2
		12 Orakzai	258	488	**746**	138	120	**608**	**669**	**260**	1		1	1	**2**	260	-	**929**	619	310	220	3	1
		13 Torghar	977	97	**1,074**	452	525	**622**	**684**	**203**	2		2	1	**3**	203	-	**887**	355	177	220	2	1
		14 Kohistan Upper	782	224	**1,006**	589	193	**417**	**459**	**145**	1		1	1	**2**	145	-	**604**	402	201	220	2	1
		15 Kolai Pallas	285	66	**351**	122	163	**229**	**252**	**91**	-		-	1	**1**	91	-	**343**	-	343	220	-	2
		16 Kohistan Lower	469	101	**570**	309	160	**261**	**287**	**65**	-		-	1	**1**	65	-	**352**	-	352	220	-	2
		Grand Total	**203,162**	**102,713**	**305,875**	**121,324**	**81,838**	**184,551**	**203,006**	**158,877**	**258**	**19**	**277**	**35**	**312**	**43,325**	**115,552**	**246,331**	**26,393**	**13,892**	**7,700**	**120**	**63**

NOTE: The data of coloumn number 10 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 4-2021-22- CIVIL COURT (SCJ – CJ - JMs) - (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.13

PERFORMANCE YEAR 4 - 2021-22 - CIVIL COURTS (SCJ - CJ - JM) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	Sr No	District (Civil Courts)	1	2= 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
			Actual Total Projected Institution 2021-22	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2021	CJ / JM / SCJ Jud			SCJ Admn	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court CJ/JM/SCJ JudJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/	Anual Caseload per Court SCJ Admn (Half Caseload of CJ/JM/SCJ Jud)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day CJ/JM/SCJ Jud	Caseload per Court per Working Day SCJ Admn
						EXISTING	New	TOTAL										
20% OF PENDENCY	1	Peshawar	23,945	26,339	19,072	29	3	32	1	33	4,768	14,304	31,107	957	479	220	4	2
	2	Mardan	17,674	19,441	11,090	17	4	21	1	22	2,773	8,318	22,214	1,033	517	220	5	2
	3	Abbottabad	9,887	10,875	10,024	16	-	16	1	17	2,506	7,518	13,381	811	405	220	4	2
	4	D.I. Khan	13,246	14,571	9,564	14	2	16	1	17	2,391	7,173	16,962	1,028	514	220	5	2
	5	Mansehra	11,941	13,135	7,718	13	2	15	1	16	1,930	5,789	15,064	972	486	220	4	2
	6	Haripur	9,995	10,994	7,342	14		14	1	15	1,835	5,506	12,829	885	442	220	4	2
	7	Swat	12,731	14,005	6,922	22		22	1	23	1,731	5,192	15,735	699	350	220	3	2
	8	Swabi	10,185	11,203	6,404	13		13	1	14	1,601	4,803	12,804	948	474	220	4	2
	9	Bannu	13,443	14,787	5,677	11	4	15	1	16	1,419	4,258	16,207	1,046	523	220	5	2
	10	Kohat	7,443	8,187	5,506	10		10	1	11	1,376	4,129	9,563	911	455	220	4	2
	11	Nowshera	10,414	11,455	5,454	10	2	12	1	13	1,363	4,090	12,818	1,025	513	220	5	2
	12	Charsadda	7,583	8,342	4,895	10		10	1	11	1,224	3,671	9,566	911	456	220	4	2
30% OF PENDENCY	1	Karak	7,341	8,076	3,919	8	1	9	1	10	1,680	2,240	9,755	1,027	513	220	5	2
	2	Lower Dir	4,825	5,307	2,471	8		8	1	9	1,059	1,412	6,366	749	374	220	3	2
	3	Lakki Marwat	6,675	7,342	2,421	7		7	1	8	1,037	1,383	8,380	1,117	558.65	220	5	3
	4	Tank	4,314	4,746	1,932	4	1	5	1	6	828	1,104	5,574	1,013	507	220	5	2
	5	Malakand	3,773	4,150	1,880	7		7	1	8	806	1,074	4,956	661	330	220	3	2
	6	Buner	3,478	3,826	1,743	8		8	1	9	747	996	4,573	538	269	220	2	1
	7	Upper Dir	2,952	3,248	1,518	5		5	1	6	651	868	3,898	709	354	220	3	2
100% OF PENDENCY	1	Khyber	2,728	3,001	-	4		4	1	5		-	3,001	667	333	220	3	2
	2	Chitral Lower	2,743	3,018	-	3		3	1	4		-	3,018	862	431	220	4	2
	3	Bajaur	2,336	2,570	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,570	734	367	220	3	2
	4	Shangla	2,034	2,237	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,237	639	320	220	3	1
	5	Batagram	2,445	2,690	-	4		4	1	5		-	2,690	598	299	220	3	1
	6	Hangu	1,887	2,075	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,075	593	296	220	3	1
	7	Kurram	1,305	1,435	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,435	574	287	220	3	1
	8	Mohmand	1,338	1,471	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,471	589	294	220	3	1
	9	Chitral Upper	204	224	-	1		1	1	2		-	224	149	75	220	1	0
	10	North Waziristan	1,058	1,164	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,164	466	233	220	2	1
	11	South Waziristan	734	807	-	1		1	1	2		-	807	538	269	220	2	1
	12	Orakzai	669	736	-	1		1	1	2		-	736	490	245	220	2	1
	13	Torghar	684	753	-	2		2	1	3		-	753	301	151	220	1	1
	14	Kohistan Upper	459	505	-	1		1	1	2		-	505	336	168	220	2	1
	15	Kolai Pallas	252	277	-	-		-	1	1		-	277	-	277	220	-	1
	16	Kohistan Lower	287	316	-	-		-	1	1		-	316	-	316	220	-	1
		Grand Total	203,006	223,307	115,552	258	19	277	35	312	31,725	83,828	255,031	24,577	12,882	7,700	112	59

NOTE: 1 The data of coloumn number 10 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

NOTE 2 : The above instituion does not include Plead Guilty and Security Proceedings u/s 107 which will be taken on actual basis along with actual institution for the relevant year.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 5-2022-23- CIVIL COURT (SCJ – CJ - JMs) - (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.14

PERFORMANCE YEAR 5 - 2022-23 - CIVIL COURTS (SCJ - CJ - JM) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	Sr No	District (Civil Courts)	1	2= 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
						CJ / JM / SCJ Jud												
			Actual Total Projected Institution 2022-23	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2022	EXISTING	New	TOTAL	SCJ Admn	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court CJ/JM/SCJ Judj (i.e Annual Required Disposal/	Anual Caseload per Court SCJ Admn (Half Caseload of CJ/JM/SCJ Jud)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day CJ/JM/SCJ Jud	Caseload per Court per Working Day SCJ Admn
20% OF PENDENCY	1	Peshawar	26,339	28,973	14,304	29	3	32	1	33	4,768	9,536	33,741	1,038	519	220	5	2
	2	Mardan	19,441	21,385	8,318	17	4	21	1	22	2,773	5,545	24,158	1,124	562	220	5	3
	3	Abbottabad	10,875	11,963	7,518	16	-	16	1	17	2,506	5,012	14,469	877	438	220	4	2
	4	D.I. Khan	14,571	16,028	7,173	14	2	16	1	17	2,391	4,782	18,419	1,116	558	220	5	3
	5	Mansehra	13,135	14,448	5,789	13	2	15	1	16	1,930	3,859	16,378	1,057	528	220	5	2
	6	Haripur	10,994	12,093	5,506	14		14	1	15	1,835	3,671	13,929	961	480	220	4	2
	7	Swat	14,005	15,405	5,192	22		22	1	23	1,731	3,461	17,136	762	381	220	3	2
	8	Swabi	11,203	12,324	4,803	13		13	1	14	1,601	3,202	13,925	1,031	516	220	5	2
	9	Bannu	14,787	16,266	4,258	11	4	15	1	16	1,419	2,838	17,685	1,141	570	220	5	3
	10	Kohat	8,187	9,006	4,129	10		10	1	11	1,376	2,753	10,382	989	494	220	4	2
	11	Nowshera	11,455	12,601	4,090	10	2	12	1	13	1,363	2,727	13,964	1,117	559	220	5	3
	12	Charsadda	8,342	9,176	3,671	10		10	1	11	1,224	2,448	10,400	990	495	220	5	2
30% OF PENDENCY	1	Karak	8,076	8,883	2,240	8	1	9	1	10	1,680	560	10,563	1,112	556	220	5	3
	2	Lower Dir	5,307	5,838	1,412	8		8	1	9	1,059	353	6,897	811	406	220	4	2
	3	Lakki Marwat	7,342	8,077	1,383	7		7	1	8	1,037	346	9,114	1,215	607.59	220	6	3
	4	Tank	4,746	5,220	1,104	4	1	5	1	6	828	276	6,048	1,100	550	220	5	2
	5	Malakand	4,150	4,565	1,074	7		7	1	8	806	269	5,371	716	358	220	3	2
	6	Buner	3,826	4,209	996	8		8	1	9	747	249	4,956	583	292	220	3	1
	7	Upper Dir	3,248	3,572	868	5		5	1	6	651	217	4,223	768	384	220	3	2
100% OF PENDENCY	1	Khyber	3,001	3,301	-	4		4	1	5		-	3,301	734	367	220	3	2
	2	Chitral Lower	3,018	3,320	-	3		3	1	4		-	3,320	948	474	220	4	2
	3	Bajaur	2,570	2,827	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,827	808	404	220	4	2
	4	Shangla	2,237	2,461	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,461	703	352	220	3	2
	5	Batagram	2,690	2,959	-	4		4	1	5		-	2,959	658	329	220	3	1
	6	Hangu	2,075	2,283	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,283	652	326	220	3	1
	7	Kurram	1,435	1,579	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,579	631	316	220	3	1
	8	Mohmand	1,471	1,618	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,618	647	324	220	3	1
	9	Chitral Upper	224	246	-	1		1	1	2		-	246	164	82	220	1	0
	10	North Waziristan	1,164	1,280	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,280	512	256	220	2	1
	11	South Waziristan	807	888	-	1		1	1	2		-	888	592	296	220	3	1
	12	Orakzai	736	809	-	1		1	1	2		-	809	539	270	220	2	1
	13	Torghar	753	828	-	2		2	1	3		-	828	331	166	220	2	1
	14	Kohistan Upper	505	555	-	1		1	1	2		-	555	370	185	220	2	1
	15	Kolai Pallas	277	305	-	-		-	1	1		-	305	-	305	220	-	1
	16	Kohistan Lower	316	347	-	-		-	1	1		-	347	-	347	220	-	2
		Grand Total	223,307	245,637	83,828	258	19	277	35	312	31,725	52,103	277,362	26,798	14,051	7,700	122	64

NOTE: 1 The data of coloumn number 10 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

NOTE 2 : The above instituion does not include Plead Guilty and Security Proceedings u/s 107 which will be taken on actual basis along with actual institution for the relevant year.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 6-2023-24- CIVIL COURT (SCJ – CJ - JMs) - (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.15

PERFORMANCE YEAR 6 - 2023-24 - CIVIL COURTS (SCJ - CJ - JM) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET																		
Reduction in Pendecy	Sr No	District (Civil Courts)	1	2= 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
			Actual Total Projected Institution 2023-24	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2023	CJ / JM / SCJ Jud			SCJ Admn	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court CJ/JM/SCJ JudJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/	Anual Caseload per Court SCJ Admn (Half Caseload of CJ/JM/SCJ Jud)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day CJ/JM/SCJ Jud	Caseload per Court per Working Day SCJ Admn
						EXISTING	New	TOTAL										
20% OF PENDENCY	1	Peshawar	28,973	31,871	9,536	29	3	32	1	33	4,768	4,768	36,639	1,127	564	220	5	3
	2	Mardan	21,385	23,524	5,545	17	4	21	1	22	2,773	2,773	26,296	1,223	612	220	6	3
	3	Abbottabad	11,963	13,159	5,012	16	-	16	1	17	2,506	2,506	15,665	949	475	220	4	2
	4	D.I. Khan	16,028	17,631	4,782	14	2	16	1	17	2,391	2,391	20,022	1,213	607	220	6	3
	5	Mansehra	14,448	15,893	3,859	13	2	15	1	16	1,930	1,930	17,822	1,150	575	220	5	3
	6	Haripur	12,093	13,303	3,671	14		14	1	15	1,835	1,835	15,138	1,044	522	220	5	2
	7	Swat	15,405	16,945	3,461	22		22	1	23	1,731	1,731	18,676	830	415	220	4	2
	8	Swabi	12,324	13,556	3,202	13		13	1	14	1,601	1,601	15,157	1,123	561	220	5	3
	9	Bannu	16,266	17,893	2,838	11	4	15	1	16	1,419	1,419	19,312	1,246	623	220	6	3
	10	Kohat	9,006	9,906	2,753	10		10	1	11	1,376	1,376	11,283	1,075	537	220	5	2
	11	Nowshera	12,601	13,861	2,727	10	2	12	1	13	1,363	1,363	15,224	1,218	609	220	6	3
	12	Charsadda	9,176	10,094	2,448	10		10	1	11	1,224	1,224	11,317	1,078	539	220	5	2
30% OF PENDENCY	1	Karak	8,883	9,771	560	8	1	9	1	10	560	-	10,331	1,088	544	220	5	2
	2	Lower Dir	5,838	6,422	353	8		8	1	9	353	-	6,775	797	399	220	4	2
	3	Lakki Marwat	8,077	8,884	346	7		7	1	8	346	-	9,230	1,231	615.33	220	6	3
	4	Tank	5,220	5,742	276	4	1	5	1	6	276	-	6,018	1,094	547	220	5	2
	5	Malakand	4,565	5,022	269	7		7	1	8	269	-	5,290	705	353	220	3	2
	6	Buner	4,209	4,629	249	8		8	1	9	249	-	4,878	574	287	220	3	1
	7	Upper Dir	3,572	3,930	217	5		5	1	6	217	-	4,147	754	377	220	3	2
100% OF PENDENCY	1	Khyber	3,301	3,631	-	4		4	1	5		-	3,631	807	403	220	4	2
	2	Chitral Lower	3,320	3,651	-	3		3	1	4		-	3,651	1,043	522	220	5	2
	3	Bajaur	2,827	3,110	-	3		3	1	4		-	3,110	888	444	220	4	2
	4	Shangla	2,461	2,707	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,707	773	387	220	4	2
	5	Batagram	2,959	3,255	-	4		4	1	5		-	3,255	723	362	220	3	2
	6	Hangu	2,283	2,511	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,511	717	359	220	3	2
	7	Kurram	1,579	1,736	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,736	695	347	220	3	2
	8	Mohmand	1,618	1,780	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,780	712	356	220	3	2
	9	Chitral Upper	246	271	-	1		1	1	2		-	271	181	90	220	1	0
	10	North Waziristan	1,280	1,408	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,408	563	282	220	3	1
	11	South Waziristan	888	977	-	1		1	1	2		-	977	651	326	220	3	1
	12	Orakzai	809	890	-	1		1	1	2		-	890	593	297	220	3	1
	13	Torghar	828	911	-	2		2	1	3		-	911	364	182	220	2	1
	14	Kohistan Upper	555	611	-	1		1	1	2		-	611	407	204	220	2	1
	15	Kolai Pallas	305	335	-	-		-	1	1		-	335	-	335	220	-	2
	16	Kohistan Lower	347	382	-	-		-	1	1		-	382	-	382	220	-	2
		Grand Total	245,637	270,201	52,103	258	19	277	35	312	27,186	24,917	297,387	28,638	15,036	7,700	130	68

NOTE: 1 The data of coloumn number 10 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

NOTE 2 : The above instituion does not include Plead Guilty and Security Proceedings u/s 107 which will be taken on actual basis along with actual institution for the relevant year.

PERFROMANCE YEAR 7-2024-25- CIVIL COURT (SCJ – CJ - JMs) - (20-30-100) % REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

FIGURE 3.16

PERFORMANCE YEAR 7 - 2024-25 - CIVIL COURTS (SCJ - CJ - JM) - (20-30-100)% REDUCTION IN PENDENCY (BACKLOG) TARGET

Reduction in Pendecy	Sr No	District (Civil Courts)	1	2= 1+10%	3	4	5	6= 4+5	7	8= 6+7	9	10= 3-9	11= 2+9	12= 2:1	13= 1:2	14	15= 12/14	16= 13/14
			Actual Total Projected Institution 2024-25	10 % INCREASE	PENDENCY AUGUST 2024	CJ / JM / SCJ Jud			SCJ Admn	TOTAL	Annual Target Reduction in Pendency (Backlog) 20%/30%/100%	Remaining Pendency (Backlog)	Annual Required Disposal	Annual Caseload per Court CJ/JM/SCJ JudJ (i.e Annual Required Disposal/	Anual Caseload per Court SCJ Admn (Half Caseload of CJ/JM/SCJ Jud)	No of Working Days per Anum	Caseload per Court per Working Day CJ/JM/SCJ Jud	Caseload per Court per Working Day SCJ Admn
						EXISTING	New	TOTAL										
20% OF PENDENCY	1	Peshawar	31,871	35,058	4,768	29	3	32	1	33	4,768	-	39,826	1,225	613	220	6	3
	2	Mardan	23,524	25,876	2,773	17	4	21	1	22	2,773	0	28,649	1,332	666	220	6	3
	3	Abbottabad	13,159	14,475	2,506	16	-	16	1	17	2,506	-	16,981	1,029	515	220	5	2
	4	D.I. Khan	17,631	19,394	2,391	14	2	16	1	17	2,391	-	21,785	1,320	660	220	6	3
	5	Mansehra	15,893	17,482	1,930	13	2	15	1	16	1,930	0	19,412	1,252	626	220	6	3
	6	Haripur	13,303	14,633	1,835	14		14	1	15	1,835	0	16,468	1,136	568	220	5	3
	7	Swat	16,945	18,640	1,731	22		22	1	23	1,731	0	20,371	905	453	220	4	2
	8	Swabi	13,556	14,912	1,601	13		13	1	14	1,601	-	16,513	1,223	612	220	6	3
	9	Bannu	17,893	19,682	1,419	11	4	15	1	16	1,419	-	21,101	1,361	681	220	6	3
	10	Kohat	9,906	10,897	1,376	10		10	1	11	1,376	0	12,273	1,169	584	220	5	3
	11	Nowshera	13,861	15,247	1,363	10	2	12	1	13	1,363	0	16,610	1,329	664	220	6	3
	12	Charsadda	10,094	11,103	1,224	10		10	1	11	1,224	-	12,327	1,174	587	220	5	3
30% OF PENDENCY	1	Karak	9,771	10,749	-	8	1	9	1	10	-	-	10,749	1,131	566	220	5	3
	2	Lower Dir	6,422	7,064	-	8		8	1	9	-	-	7,064	831	416	220	4	2
	3	Lakki Marwat	8,884	9,773	-	7		7	1	8	-	-	9,773	1,303	651.50	220	6	3
	4	Tank	5,742	6,316	-	4	1	5	1	6	-	-	6,316	1,148	574	220	5	3
	5	Malakand	5,022	5,524	-	7		7	1	8	-	-	5,524	737	368	220	3	2
	6	Buner	4,629	5,092	-	8		8	1	9	-	-	5,092	599	300	220	3	1
	7	Upper Dir	3,930	4,323	-	5		5	1	6	-	-	4,323	786	393	220	4	2
100% OF PENDENCY	1	Khyber	3,631	3,994	-	4		4	1	5		-	3,994	888	444	220	4	2
	2	Chitral Lower	3,651	4,017	-	3		3	1	4		-	4,017	1,148	574	220	5	3
	3	Bajaur	3,110	3,421	-	3		3	1	4		-	3,421	977	489	220	4	2
	4	Shangla	2,707	2,978	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,978	851	425	220	4	2
	5	Batagram	3,255	3,580	-	4		4	1	5		-	3,580	796	398	220	4	2
	6	Hangu	2,511	2,762	-	3		3	1	4		-	2,762	789	395	220	4	2
	7	Kurram	1,736	1,910	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,910	764	382	220	3	2
	8	Mohmand	1,780	1,958	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,958	783	392	220	4	2
	9	Chitral Upper	271	298	-	1		1	1	2		-	298	199	99	220	1	0
	10	North Waziristan	1,408	1,549	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,549	620	310	220	3	1
	11	South Waziristan	977	1,074	-	1		1	1	2		-	1,074	716	358	220	3	2
	12	Orakzai	890	979	-	1		1	1	2		-	979	653	326	220	3	1
	13	Torghar	911	1,002	-	2		2	1	3		-	1,002	401	200	220	2	1
	14	Kohistan Upper	611	672	-	1		1	1	2		-	672	448	224	220	2	1
	15	Kolai Pallas	335	369	-	-		-	1	1		-	369	-	369	220	-	2
	16	Kohistan Lower	382	420	-	-		-	1	1		-	420	-	420	220	-	2
		Grand Total	270,201	297,221	24,917	258	19	277	35	312	24,917	0	322,138	31,024	16,301	7,700	141	74

NOTE: 1 The data of coloumn number 10 requires transfer of few posts from low workload districts to those high workload districts where even the sanctioned strength is insufficient to standerdize per day caseload, subject to availability of infrastructure.

NOTE 2 : The above instituion does not include Plead Guilty and Security Proceedings u/s 107 which will be taken on actual basis along with actual institution for the relevant year.

4. Target Fixation

a) Based on work load and attending circumstances the DSJs shall fix per day disposal/ target for each judicial officer, in the light of above standard and taking into account monthly institution trends as well as requisite annual reduction of backlog. The data of institution and disposal of criminal cases within the jurisdiction of judicial magistrate, as reflected in **Figure 3.12** would show that in the second performance year the total institution of the entire province was 203,162 and disposal turned out to be 200,906. The institution includes 43,135 security proceedings u/s 107 Cr. P.C while disposal figure in the said category is 43,357. This reflects that approximately 21% of the total institution and disposal pertains to this category. Similarly, 39% of the total disposal was through plead guilty mode (78,189 out 200,906). The sum of disposal of these two categories would reveal that 60% (121,324) of the disposal is through these two modes.

b) Therefore, in order to encourage and promote substantial disposal these two categories shall be excluded from overall required disposal and only 40% of the institution in the last year (81838) shall be taken into account. However the judicial magistrate shall continue to earn units for disposal from these categories.

c) The DSJs shall ordinarily abstain from transfer of cases from the Courts of judicial officers who do not achieve the targets, to those who accomplish assigned targets well before the time merely on the pretext of low pendency in the Courts of latter.

d) It is pertinent to mention that Judicial Officers must be motivated to achieve the targets given in this policy. Regarding those Judicial Officers who attained the required target, the Secretariat of District Judiciary shall devise incentive and reward policy in line with this document.

5. Prioritization of cases:

It has been observed that disposal under certain categories of cases is far below than institution ratio, which ultimately increases backlog. The following table would show the details of such categories:

COURTS OF AD&SJs AND DSJs

Category of cases	Pendency at the start of PY -2	Institution during PY-2	Disposal (PY-2)	Disposal Ratio against caseload % (PY-2)
CNSA (sessions case)	10721	12009	8882	39%
Land Acquisition	1926	511	313	13%
Execution	2476	1233	1093	29%
Cases Under Order 37 CPC	1438	949	765	32%
Cases under Illegal dispossession Act	972	804	581	33%
Special Courts Tribunal	1030	923	874	45%
Civil Appeal against decree	8145	5087	6496	49%
Civil Appeal against order	1391	2875	3150	71%

COURTS OF SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES/CJs/JMs

Category of cases	Pendency at the start of PY -2	Institution during PY-2	Disposal (PY-2)	Disposal Ratio against caseload % (PY-2)
Guardian/Succession	3096	12163	10534	69%
Family	10237	10584	8158	39%
Execution	8258	5328	4211	31%
PPC cases	21517	40991	39777	64%

All the judicial officers shall therefore be directed to immediately prioritize aforementioned categories of cases.

6. Equal distribution of fresh cases:

DSJs and SCJs empowered to entrust the case shall ensure by all means that per day institution is equally distributed amongst the Courts. In this respect they may formulate their own SOPs **in which they will also take into account the nature of cases so that a court cannot take the benefit of simple nature case while achieving the target as compared to other courts with more complicated cases**. The District & Sessions Judges and Senior Civil Judges shall furnish details of the institution and equal distribution of the business through separate monthly reports. This equal distribution should also address transfer of cases.

Family cases shall be distributed amongst other Civil Judges where number of judge family court are less as compared to the pendency of family cases.

7. Diary Management data base:

For effective implementation of diary management, curtailing adjournments, in order to facilitate the lawyers and to successfully launch events scheduling regime, the District and Sessions Judge shall in consultation with representatives as well as senior lawyers of the bar develop a data base containing particulars of all enrolled members/practicing lawyers of the respective bars. As a first step, the data base shall be connected with and accessible to all courts on real time via internet server and secondly the data base of entire district be connected with this Court to be considered by Judicial branch while fixing the date by office. Each court while scheduling a case enter its calendar/dates and duration in the database so as to enable the other courts to avoid scheduling of their cases during the said span.

8. Revenue Record Cell:

On the pattern of criminal process serving cell, the DSJ in collaboration with the deputy commissioner/Collector shall establish a cell for provision of certified copies of revenue record. The cell shall be known as Revenue Record Cell (RRC). There shall be dedicated staff for the cell, to be posted by the deputy commissioner and D&SJ. The cell shall be under overall superintendence of the DSJ.

All courts shall during the case management conference ascertain from the parties about the relied upon revenue record and shall thereby issue process for certified copies. The process shall be entrusted to RRC and the party concerned shall deposit the prescribed requisite fee, to be notified and made public by the deputy commissioner in accordance with the relevant rules of the revenue board. The process shall be forwarded to the revenue officer concerned who shall ensure supply of the certified copies to the cell within reasonably stipulated time but not beyond thirty (30) working days.

The DSJ and Deputy Commissioner may devise SOPs for the cell in line with working of the copy branch.

Through establishment of this cell the delay occasioned for want of revenue record and attendance of patwari will be curtailed as attendance of revenue officers will not be required so far as they are not witness of facts. Moreover, due to admissibility of certified copies of public document the courts will be able to effectively implement discovery management conference and proceed with summary adjudication in appropriate cases.

9. Bar Bench liaison:

In supersession of earlier directives bar bench liaison meetings shall be convened on monthly basis. The working and monitoring of database for diary

management shall regularly be discussed. The DSJs shall take on board members of the bar for implementation of scheduling of proceedings and trials and sensitize the judicial officers to avoid conventional date fixation. For this purpose, the D&SJ shall invite those counsels having concentration of civil and criminal work. The D&SJ shall provide list of backlog cases and shall persuade the lawyers to assist the Courts in disposal of backlog cases by taking into account prescribed statutory period of disposal of cases or date of institution. In case of non-cooperation by lawyer/s, the D&SJ shall communicate a report to this court. The D&SJ shall act as a bridge between the Courts and aforementioned lawyers for quick disposal of backlog cases.

10. Trial need assessment:

Due to stereotyping almost all matters are taken to the trial, which course and approach not only effect quality of adjudication, increase cost of litigation, delay justice but also indirectly promote false and frivolous litigation. It is therefore duty of each court to determine first of all scope of summary adjudication and take up only those matters to trial which so deserve. In this regard all enabling provisions need to be explored and applied.

11. Effective Coordination for criminal trial:

One of the major reasons of delay in criminal cases is non-availability of police witnesses. The DSJs through the criminal justice co-ordination committee need to make arrangements for recording of statement through video links.

It is observed that upon commencement of a criminal trial, courts mechanically summon prosecution witnesses and shoulder responsibility which primarily is the burden of prosecution. In this regard provisions of Section 244 and 265-F Cr.P.C are completely ignored. Therefore, the DSJs are required to take up the matter at the fora of Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (Cr.J.C.C) and streamline it accordingly. Therefore the DSJs inter-alia are required to take up the matter of absence of cases property, piecemeal evidence and non-preparedness of prosecutor at the fora of Cr.J.C.C.

12. Trial Scheduling:

All civil and criminal trials shall be scheduled and decided within one year after framing of issues/charge unless otherwise required by any other law for the time being enforced. While Civil miscellaneous applications shall be decided within two months through application management conference unless the law otherwise directs. The DSJ should also address delay in civil and criminal cases on account of appeal and revision against the interlocutory orders.

13. Vigilant issue of process:

It is observed that process is mechanically issued both in civil and criminal cases upon institution. The Court shall determine that whether summons for final determination or for settlement of issues be issued. Nevertheless, provisions

of Order V Rule 5 CPC read with Order VII Rule 11 and similarly Section 204 Cr.P.C necessitate scrutiny and assessment of the case and determination of reasonable grounds before issuing the process. Therefore, the DSJs shall ensure that these provisions are followed and exercised in letter and spirit. Moreover the legal and factual questions within the ambit of case management and discovery management conference be resolved through meaningful scheduling of such conferences. The DSJ shall explore the use of technology for quick process serving and make the process serving agency more effective and efficient.

14. Frivolous litigation:

False, vexatious, and frivolous litigation must be nipped in the bud at the earliest so far as possible and dealt with iron hands by imposing heavy cost and taking appropriate penal action under the law. In this regard, recording of particulars of filers of case/proceedings/petitions including their CNICs Numbers in soft form will help a great deal.

15. Execution against government:

Execution of money decree against government are often delayed despite attaining finality and prolonged on one pretext or the other. The DSJs may collect such data with full particulars and forward the same to this Court. The government may be requested to allocate funds in the budget for discharge of the liability.

16. Capacity building:

Local/regional trainings for judicial officers, lawyers and ministerial staff need to be arranged for implementation of above-mentioned action plan focusing on smart management, skill development, tools of expeditious adjudication, scheduling mechanisms, uniformity in discretionary matters and maintenance of record etc. In order to achieve the goals of the policy, the D&SJ shall ensure that all the Courts of his/her districts are well equipped with trained staff and necessary infrastructure. It shall be the duty of District & Sessions Judge and Senior Civil Judge (Admin) to arrange local trainings of ministerial staff on quarterly basis. After training, it shall be the duty of every judicial officer to groom his/her subordinate staff.

17 Human Resource & Infrastructure Needs

As already provided in this document there shall be gradual shift of judicial officers from low and moderate pendency districts to high work load zones. Similarly, recruitments against 26 posts of AD&SJ and 24 posts of Civil Judges are in process and likely to be completed by the end of this year. Thus, required number of ministerial staff and infrastructure needs are to be worked out and provided on priority basis. In this regard D&SJs and SCJs admin are required to initiate, expedite and complete their recruitment process on emergency basis,

having due regard to SOPs of COVID-19 specific. The DSJs and SCJs of Zone A shall work out additional human resource and infrastructure needs with justification and submit their demands within two months to this Court so far as the current year is concerned and at least three months before start of every subsequent performance year. The Budget & Accounts and Planning & Development section of this Court shall take up the matter with the government on priority basis.

In case the government is not able to provide posts and sufficient budget to meet the requirement, then either donors may be approached for creation of project posts at least for two years and provision of infrastructure or this Court may create temporary/contract posts on its strength within the allocated budget and depute the hired human resource in Zone A districts. Further improvised infrastructure may also be managed in the relevant districts through re-appropriation of funds of district judiciary. Regarding ministerial staff needs transfer of posts from certain districts to Zone A is also an option.

Guidelines/Instructions

For achieving the goals set out in this document and to ensure qualitative adjudication the judicial officers may be sensitized to abstain from and resort to the following course of action, as the case may be:

a) Manipulation of contested judgments in cases which can be summarily decided.
b) Appeal and revisions shall not be admitted without scrutiny of preliminary questions regarding jurisdiction etc.
c) Entertaining Superdari petition for return of vehicles in accident cases as the same is to be returned within forty-eight hours in terms of Section 95 of Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1965. Such orders are required to be passed by Judicial Magistrates at the very initial stage.
d) Delay in transfer of prisoners to other jurisdiction, either of the same province or to other province.
e) Prolonged detentions or passing bailable orders in matters within the ambit of section 54 Cr.P.C
f) Mechanical permissions of leave to defend in cases under Order 37 CPC
g) Once leave granted in cases under Order 37 CPC, separate execution petitions need not to be filed.
h) Delay in determination of questions of jurisdiction.
i) Mechanical extensions of ad interim injunction.
j) Fixation of cases on the days already planned for leave.
k) In case of emergency/unplanned casual leave issue the process in adjourned cases on the day of return from leave instead of the next date.
l) Instead of awarding punishment of imprisonment in default of payment of fine, warrant for levy of fine to be issued under section 386 Cr. P.C

may not only help in reducing prison population but also generate revenue for exchequer.

m) The concept of plea of no contest, as laid down in PLD 2009 LHR 312 is an effective tool for early adjudication of criminal cases, particularly under section 337 and 489-F PPC.

n) The practice of deciding civil cases without awarding cost of suit is in violation of Section 35 CPC as reasons are required to be given for doing so.

o) The District & Sessions judges may in consultation with judicial officers can further explore many other enabling provisions for streamlining the judicial business and curbing unnecessary and unwarranted practices resulting in delay.

Recommendations for review of Unit Policy

In order to make it compatible with this policy, to address hardships being faced by the judicial officers and to make it workable instrument for data analysis and research purposes the revised unit policy 2018 needs further review and revision on following lines:

a) Equal unit allocation for contested judgments of all categories irrespective of their nature. This will encourage disposal of backlog cases currently having less number of units.

b) Non allocation of units for disposal under section 249-A and 265-K without recording evidence is resulting into unnecessary trials, as charge is framed and some evidence is recorded just to earn units in those cases which can be decided summarily. In both cases unit shall be allocated.

c) Special attention is required to be given to disposal of stagnant cases highlighted in this document as low allocation of unit to such cases is one of the hurdle in their disposal.

d) Simplification of capturing backlog data may be devised.

e) Category Codes **11-013 (Civil Appeals "Civil Judge enhanced Power")** and **11-014(Revision under conciliation court orders)** need to be omitted being obsolete.

f) The requirements of units earning for DSJ and SCJ Admin (where entrusted with judicial work) specified in Para D-3 of Unit Policy should be relaxed and made compatible with this document, requiring both of them to dispose of 50% cases as compared to ADJs and CJs/JMs respectively.

g) The number of contested judgements required from DSJ and SCJ (Admin Entrusted with Judicial Work) also need to be reduced by half and aligned with this document.

h) All cases of attempted murder (Section 324 PPC) and of concurrent jurisdiction should be reflected as a separate category for magistrates exercising power under section 30.Cr.PC.

i) As provided in this policy document, disposals of security proceedings and disposal through plead guilty mode are to be excluded from disposal count so for reckoning of per day disposal targets are concerned. Thus, Unit Policy needs to be aligned.

j) Further modifications may be made from time to time so as to make Unit Policy improved and in conformity with this policy.

k) Categorization of cases needs to be streamlined and following major categories may be introduced:

Criminal Cases New Proposed Categories

i- Offences against persons (homicidal and injuries**),**
ii- Attempted Murder (Section 324 PPC) and of concurrent jurisdiction should be reflected as a separate category for magistrates exercising power under section 30.CrPC.
iii- Offences against Property,
iv- Offences against reputation,
v- Offences against faith and religion,
vi- Offences against vulnerable segments of society (women, children and transgender),
vii- Financial crimes,
viii- Cyber-crimes.
ix- Offenses under section 498-A PPC (prevention of anti-women Practicing Act 2011)
x- Cases of Insurance Tribunal.

New Categories related to Family Law

xi- Dissolution of marriage,
xii- Dower,
xiii- Maintenance,
xiv- Restitution of Conjugal Rights,
xv- Custody of Children,
xvi- Guardianship,
xvii- Jactitation of Marriage,
xviii- Dowry,
xix- Khula,

New Categories of Civil matters

xx- Execution against Government
xxi- Cases pertaining to Intellectual property laws.
xxii- Other new laws