

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3950**

ANSWERED ON 06/04/2023

JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3950. SHRI MASTHAN RAO BEEDA:

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

- (a) whether the courts in the country lack infrastructure, such as, court rooms with inadequate space and modern facilities and court complexes not having basic facilities such as separate toilets for women, medical aid centre, water purifier and libraries, making it difficult for them to perform effectively;
- (b) if so, details thereof along with the percentage of lower courts not having separate toilets for women;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to improve judicial infrastructure to ensure ease of doing business; and
- (d) the details of funds provided or proposed to be provided by Government to the States?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): The primary responsibility of development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Governments. However, to augment the resources of the State Governments/UTs, the Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary since 1993-94 by providing financial assistance to them in the prescribed fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and States. The scheme covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for judicial officers of district and subordinate judiciary. From the year 2021, besides court halls and residential units, new components of digital computer room, lawyer's halls and toilet complexes have also been added under the ambit of the above CSS. The data on state-wise availability of separate toilets for women, medical aid centre, water

purifier and libraries etc. is not compiled centrally. However, as per the data compiled by the Registry of Supreme Court of India, shared with this Department in 2021, 74% of court complexes have separate ladies toilets, 5% of court complexes are equipped with basic medical facilities, 54% court complexes have drinking water facility with purifiers and 51 % of court complexes have a library.

(c) & (d): The government is sensitive to the needs of providing suitable physical infrastructure to the subordinate courts and with this end in view, when the scheme was extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26, distinct targets have been set under the scheme, for the said period for the construction of court halls (3800) and residential units (4000), including 3 new components viz., lawyers halls (1450), toilet complexes (1450) and digital computer rooms (3800) for the convenience of lawyers and litigants. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Judicial Infrastructure provides for certain norms and specifications for construction of projects, however, the states have been provided the flexibility to alter these norms and specifications as per their needs to meet the local requirements. There are 1655 number of Residential Units and 2806 number of Court Halls that are under construction.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Judicial Infrastructure, central share of funds are released in prescribed ratio to the States/UTs which is 60:40 (Centre: States) for all States, except 8 NER States and 2 Himalayan States (Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh) where the ratio is 90:10 and in case of Union Territories, no state share is involved. Till date, central share of Rs. 9866.59 crores has been released under the scheme since its inception in 1993-94, out of which Rs. 6422.28 crores (65.09%) has been released since 2014-15 including Rs. 857.20 crore during the 2022-23. State-wise detail of availability of courts halls and residential units in district and subordinate courts has been attached in *Annexure*.

**Statement referred to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3950 for reply on 06.04.2023
State-wise statement of Court Halls and Residential Units as on 31.03.2023**

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Total Court Halls	Total Residential Units
1	Andaman and Nicobar	17	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	647	574
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29	29
4	Assam	424	371
5	Bihar	1505	1197
6	Chandigarh	31	30
7	Chhattisgarh	475	460
8	D & N Haveli	3	3
9	Daman & Diu	5	5
10	Delhi	694	348
11	Goa	53	26
12	Gujarat	1524	1341
13	Haryana	561	518
14	Himachal Pradesh	170	153
15	Jammu and Kashmir	199	122
16	Jharkhand	658	609
17	Karnataka	1185	1142
18	Kerala	564	538
19	Ladakh	9	6
20	Lakshadweep	3	3
21	Madhya Pradesh	1544	1692
22	Maharashtra	2350	2055
23	Manipur	43	16
24	Meghalaya	53	26
25	Mizoram	47	37
26	Nagaland	30	39
27	Odisha	814	707
28	Puducherry	36	29
29	Punjab	589	625
30	Rajasthan	1338	1137
31	Sikkim	20	15
32	Tamil Nadu	1215	1343
33	Telangana	533	475
34	Tripura	82	91
35	Uttar Pradesh	2758	2349
36	Uttarakhand	253	210
37	West Bengal	836	421
TOTAL		21297	18752