

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 292

ANSWERED ON 27/03/2025

ASSESSMENT OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

*292 Dr. Syed Naseer Hussain:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has conducted assessment of the current state of infrastructure in district courts, particularly concerning overcrowded courtrooms and inadequate facilities;
- (b) the specific findings of such assessments, including the percentage of courtrooms lacking essential amenities like electronic display facilities and video conferencing setups;
- (c) the initiatives undertaken to address these infrastructural deficiencies and the timelines set for their completion; and
- (d) the budgetary allocations made over the last three years for improving judicial infrastructure and the extent to which these funds have been utilized effectively, year-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *292 FOR ANSWER ON 27.03.2025 REGARDING
'ASSESSMENT OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE'.**

(a) to (d): The primary responsibility for the development of infrastructure facilities for District Judiciary rests with State Governments. The Central Government is sensitive to the needs of building better infrastructure for the district and subordinate judiciary. With that purpose in mind, it supplements the resources of the State/UTs Governments, by way of financial assistance through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Judicial Infrastructure. The Scheme covers construction of Court Halls and Residential units for Judicial Officers along-with Lawyer Halls, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer rooms. Since the inception of the Scheme in the year 1993-94 till date, a sum of Rs. 11,886.29 crore has been released.

From 15,818 court halls and 10,211 residential units in the year 2014, there has been an increase of 39.47% and 93.66% in the number of available court halls (22,062) and residential units (19,775) as on date. As on date, 3,206 court halls and 2,639 residential units are under construction. Year-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under the CSS for last three years and current financial year are as under: -

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial year	Budget Allocation	Utilized
2021-22	770.44	684.60
2022-23	848.00	858.00*
2023-24	1051.00	1060.17*
2024-25(as on 28.2.2025)	1123.40	958.28

**The slightly excess funds released in the FY 2022-23 and 2023-24 is on account of re-appropriation of funds from Gram Nyayalaya Scheme, which is a Sub-Scheme of CSS for development of Judicial Infrastructure.*

Effective monitoring mechanisms are in place for time bound and sustainable infrastructure developments in the States/UTs. There is a High Court Level Monitoring Committee in the State, chaired by the Chief Justice of the respective High Courts, to review the physical and financial progress of the projects running under the scheme. Apart from this, there is a Central Level Monitoring Committee in the Department of Justice to review the progress of the projects. Besides, there are regular visits by the officials of the Department of Justice to the States for getting firsthand information on the ground. Regular meetings through video conferencing to sort out the problems of the States/UTs also take place.

The States/UTs are required to geo-tag the on-going projects in real time and reflect it on the Nyaya Vikas Portal, which is an online monitoring system developed with the technical assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre of ISRO for collection of data on progress and time bound completion of judicial infrastructure projects.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Judicial Infrastructure is currently under third party evaluation under the aegis of NITI Aayog as part of the general review of all the CSS schemes of Government of India approved during the 15th Finance Commission period i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Besides, the Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode project, as a Central Sector Scheme for the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of the Indian courts. Phase-I (2011 to 2015) of the scheme aimed at providing basic ICT infrastructure to the courts, while Phase-II (2015 to 2023) complemented Phase-I, by providing enhanced services to different stakeholders. Phase-III of the scheme (2023 to 2027) was launched at an outlay of Rs. 7210 crore. It aims at ushering a regime of enhanced ease of justice by moving towards digital, on-line and paperless courts, through digitization of the entire court records and bringing in universalization of e-filing / e-payments through saturation of all court complexes with e-Seva kendras. There is a plan to put in place intelligent smart systems enabling data-based decision making for judges and registries, while scheduling or prioritising the cases.

During phase I, Video Conferencing (VC) facility was operationalized between 493 court complexes and 347 corresponding jails. In eCourts Phase II, VC facilities were enabled between 3240 court complexes and corresponding 1272 jails. The Supreme Court of India held 9,94,054 hearings (from 23.03.2020 till date) through video conferencing. All High Courts have implemented the Video Conferencing Rules, including all the District Courts under their jurisdiction. The High Courts and district court-wise details are at Annexure-I. Year-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under e-Courts project during last three years and current financial year are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Total Expenditure
2021-22	98.82	98.30
2022-23*	0.01	0.00
2023-24	825	768.25
2024-25 (as on 28.2.2025)	1200	1134.73

* Phase-II of e Courts project was completed in March, 2022 and Phase-III of scheme started in September, 2023 and a token money of Rs.1.00 lakh was allocated for the FY 2022-23.

Statement referred to in reply of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 292 for 27/03/2025

Number of cases dealt with (virtual hearings) through video conferencing in High Courts and District Courts till date				
S. No.	High Court (State/UT)	High Courts	District Courts	Grand Total
1	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	247388	6198497	6445885
2	Andhra Pradesh	407844	1439002	1846846
3	Bombay (Maharashtra, Goa, Diu & Daman and Nagar Dadar Haveli)	68675	215481	284156
4	Calcutta (West Bengal)	163716	96365	260081
5	Chhattisgarh	104224	306193	410417
6	Delhi	322024	6173665	6495689
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland)	275256	511996	787252
8	Gujarat	412983	219558	632541
9	Himachal Pradesh	184912	190964	375876
10	Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh	262032	550523	812555
11	Jharkhand	222671	706551	929222
12	Karnataka	1261954	169202	1431156
13	Kerala	166589	639489	806078
14	Madhya Pradesh	679551	1049797	1729348
15	Madras (Tamil Nadu & Puducherry)	1487878	394231	1882109
16	Manipur	52093	16546	68639
17	Meghalaya	6026	60566	66592
18	Orissa (Odisha)	342870	321286	664156
19	Patna (Bihar)	277696	2887777	3165473
20	Punjab & Haryana (Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh)	616844	3040757	3657601
21	Rajasthan	244832	228175	473007
22	Sikkim	698	16133	16831
23	Telangana	1311437	195565	1507002
24	Tripura	22396	37854	60250
25	Uttarakhand	89051	48597	137648
	Total	9231640	25714770	34946410

Source: eCommittee, Supreme Court of India