

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2188
ANSWERED ON 18/12/2025**

JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN ODISHA

**2188 Shri Muzibulla Khan:
Shri Debashish Samantaray:**

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

- (a) the number of courts functioning in Odisha, including district and taluk levels;
- (b) the steps taken to reduce pendency of cases in the State;
- (c) the implementation status of e-Courts in the State;
- (d) the legal aid schemes provided for marginalized communities in the State; and
- (e) any proposals for establishing new courts to improve access to justice?

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) As per information provided by the High Court of Odisha, 895 courts of different category are functioning in the State of Odisha, which includes all the District and Taluk level Courts. Apart from them, 21 number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) are also functioning under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

(b) Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff, physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

The Central Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

Further, use of alternate dispute resolution mechanism, establishing Family courts and Fast track Courts is being promoted for speedy resolution of disputes. The disposal of old cases particularly 10, 20 or 30 years old is also monitored by the High Courts as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India set out in Action Plan for Arrears Reduction in District Judiciary (APAAr-DJ).

(c) Under the e-courts projects in the State of Odisha, 499 courts have been computerized, 1,00,331 cases e-filed, 184 e-seva kendra are functional and 21.04 crore pages have been digitized till date. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process (NSTEP) and Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is functional in the State of Odisha. Under Phase-III of e-courts projects, Rs. 84.35 crore has been released to the State of Odisha.

(d) and (e) NALSA has promulgated and formulated various schemes for the beneficiaries and regulations to ensure effective discharge of the obligations by the Legal Services Institutions set up under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. In the current financial year (upto October, 2025) 10634 persons have been provided legal aid in the State of Odisha through the various Schemes. During the year 2025, Odisha State Legal Services Authority has organized three National Lok Adalats through which 6,69,166 cases were settled. Apart from regular mediation activities, special 90 days mediation drive, Mediation "For the Nation" campaign was conducted wherein 890 cases were settled successfully.

Decision for establishment of new courts is taken by State Governments/UTs in consultation with concerned High Courts as per their requirements.
