

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 50
ANSWERED ON – 23/07/2026

OBJECTIVES OF DISHA 2.0

***50 SHRI MASTHAN RAO YADAV BEEDHA:**

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

- (a) the implementation framework, financial outlay and component-wise objectives of the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) 2.0 Scheme proposed during the period from 2026-27 to 2030-31;
- (b) the targets fixed for newly introduced VIDHI-Sanjeevani component and the Centralized Digital Platform during 2026-27;
- (c) the roadmap for rollout of AI-powered Nyaya Setu chatbot under the scheme; and
- (d) the monitoring mechanism proposed to be adopted to assess the outcomes of DISHA 2.0 and improve last-mile 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) 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. 50 FOR REPLY ON 23/07/2026 REGARDING
OBJECTIVES OF DISHA 2.0**

(a) & (b): Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) 2.0, Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme with an approved financial outlay of Rs. 255 crore for the period 2026-2031. DISHA 2.0 aims at leveraging technology to develop and enhance the outreach of citizen friendly solution platforms for legal services. It includes four components viz. Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached (free pre litigation advice to all); Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono legal Services) Programme; Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme and VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives)-Sanjeevani.

The Tele-Law connects people with panel lawyers through mobile-app and Toll Free No. 14454 for rendering pre-litigation legal advice through use of video/tele conferencing facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs)/Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) at the panchayat level. Nyaya Sahayaks, who are active community based legal facilitators, have been engaged in the Aspirational Blocks to strengthen service delivery.

Under Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) Programme, advocates voluntarily provide legal assistance to marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society covered under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987. To strengthen institutional coordination, Pro-Bono panels have been constituted in 23 High Courts across the country. In order to instill culture of community led pro-bono services amongst law students, Pro-Bono Clubs are functional in the Law Schools/Colleges pan India.

The Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme (LLLAP) envisages engaging with institutions and building partnerships across stakeholder Ministries/Departments, to build capacity of the grassroot workers, legally empower them and spread legal awareness through workshops, webinars, IEC materials, collaboration with Prasar Bharati and others.

VIDHI (Vision for Integrated Delivery of Harmonized Legal Initiatives) - Sanjeevani is envisaged as a key component under DISHA 2.0 to enhance the monitoring mechanism of the scheme through development and operationalization of a centralized Integrated Dashboard. The dashboard aims to provide a unified interface integrating real-time data streams from multiple sources to facilitate monitoring of the programme performance, service delivery and implementation progress. It envisages integration with the Nyaya Setu AI Chatbot to facilitate technology-enabled service support and improve user interaction through AI-driven assistance mechanisms. VIDHI Sanjeevani envisages outreach to 50 lakh beneficiaries over a period of five years i.e., 2026-31.

(c): The Generative AI powered multilingual and multi-model Nyaya Setu chatbot platform was launched on 29th March, 2026. It helps people understand legal processes, rights, and next steps through simple voice and text interactions across 22 Indian languages through voice-first interface. It utilizes a Hybrid Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) architecture to ensure response are grounded in statutory legal texts, thereby reducing the risk of AI hallucination.

(d): The Monitoring of the outcome of the Scheme is envisaged through VIDHI- Sanjeevani, a Centralized Integrated Dashboard apart from regular review meetings, field visits, and direct feedback by way of regional workshops and through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU).
