

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2983
ANSWERED ON – 13/08/2026

STRENGTHENING JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2983 # SHRI NAVEEN JAIN:

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

(a) whether Government is implementing a comprehensive action plan in coordination with the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (SNA-SPARSH) to increase the number of court buildings, additional courtrooms, residential accommodation for judicial officers, e-courts, digital infrastructure, and the availability of judicial staff and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is formulating a national policy or a long-term roadmap for judicial reforms aimed at ensuring timely justice, significantly reducing the pending cases and expanding judicial capacity by taking into account future population growth and the projected volume of litigation and if so, the details thereof?

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) & (b): The primary responsibility of development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Governments. However, to augment the resources of the State and UT Governments, the Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the District and Subordinate Courts since 1993-94. There are five components covered under the Scheme viz. Court Halls, Residential Units for Judicial officers, Lawyers' Hall, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms.

Under SNA-SPARSH model of fund release, Mother Sanction is issued to States/UTs and they can incur expenditure on the identified projects within the limit of Mother Sanction while adhering to the CSS Scheme guidelines. Funds amounting to Rs.12,858.25 Cr (as on 30.06.2026) have been provided to the States/UTs since inception of the Scheme, as Central assistance under above CSS. In the current Financial Year 2026-27, Mother Sanctions for Rs.401.5 crore have been

issued to the States/UTs under the CSS. As on 30.06.2026, against Sanctioned Strength of 30,825 Judicial Officers, 22,639 Court Halls and 21,495 Residential Units for Judicial Officers are available.

Disposal of cases pending in various courts lies within the domain of the Judiciary. However, the Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the Judiciary which, inter-alia, involves timely appointment of Judges, better infrastructure for courts including computerization, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism, enactment and implementation of New Criminal Laws 2023 and establishment of Fast Track Special Courts.

The Phase-III of the eCourts Project (2023-2027) which was approved on 13.09.2023 with an outlay of Rs.7,210 crore, envisions a transition towards digital, paperless courts through digitisation of records, virtual hearings, interoperability across institutions and adoption of emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence for expanding judicial capacity. Under the eCourts Project, various initiatives have been taken, which include e-filing of cases, e-payment of court fee/fines, Case Information System for better case management, National Service and Tracking of Electronics Process system for summons/court notices, Video Conferencing facility, digitization of court records, JustIS app to help Judges for effective monitoring of judicial business, establishment of e-Sewa Kendra for citizens and installation of Solar Power facility in court complexes. Further, litigants can access court orders/judgments and other details of all the courts cases at National Judicial Data Grid.
