

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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4846

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 2023

Shortage of Infrastructural and Basic Facilities in Courts

**4846. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
SHRI MARGANI BHARAT:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:**

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

- (a) the projects that have been proposed by the Government to be undertaken by the National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India (NJIAI) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary, State-wise;
- (b) the number and the percentage of district/subordinate courts that lack basic infrastructure and facilities such as court rooms, digital computer rooms, video conferencing system, Libraries, water purifier for drinking water, medical facilities and separate toilets for women, etc., State-wise;
- (c) the number of subordinate courts that have been provided such facilities under the said scheme, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under the said Scheme since its inception; and
- (e) the efforts made by the Government to improve judicial infrastructure for ensuring ease of legal business and making justice accessible to persons with disabilities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a): In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 30.04.2022 the proposal for setting up of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India (NJIAI) was not agreed to and instead it was agreed to form a Committee for Judicial Infrastructure at the State Level in which the Chief Minister of State and Chief Justice of the

High Court would be having their nominee and would be working in close coordination. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for subordinate judiciary is being implemented by the Government of India since 1993-94 and has the provision for State Level Monitoring Committee comprising of representatives from both, the High Court and the State Government for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the judicial infrastructure projects. The scheme takes up projects for construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for the judicial officers / judges of the district and subordinate courts and since 2021-22, 3 new components viz construction of lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms for the convenience of lawyers and litigants have been included in the scheme.

(b) & (c): As per information provided by the States/High Courts, as against working strength of 19,522 Judicial Officers, 21,297 court halls are available. The Department does not compile data on state-wise availability of video conferencing system, Libraries, water purifier for drinking water, medical facilities and separate toilets for women, etc. However, as per the data compiled by the Registry of Supreme Court of India, shared with this Department in 2021, 27% court rooms have computer placed on the Judge's dias with Video conferencing facility, 51 % of court complexes have a library, 54% court complexes have drinking water facility with purifiers, 5% of court complexes are equipped with basic medical facilities and 74% of court complexes have separate ladies toilets. Further, under the eCourts Phase-II, as on 31.03.2023, total number of 18,735 District & Subordinate courts have been provided computers, 2976/2992 (99.4%) court complexes have been connected to eCourts Wide Area Network (WAN). The detailed break-up of courts having digital computers has been attached in *Annexure*.

(d) & (e): 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. 9815.09 crores has been released under the scheme since its inception in 1993-94, out of which Rs. 6370.78 crores (64.91%) has been released since 2014-15 including Rs. 805.69 crore during the current financial year. Till date, 21, 297 court halls and 18, 752 residential units have been made available under the scheme. 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 brought under the ambit of the above CSS.

Funds are released to the States/UTs only when their project proposals mandatorily comply with disable friendly norms/accessibility standards as laid down by CPWD/Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. A certificate to this effect is also asked for from the States as part of the CSS guidelines. Under the scheme the States have enough liberty to provide for additional facilities including those that could facilitate easy accessibility to the courts.

Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4846 for reply on 31.03.2023, High Courts and State/UT-wise details of Court Complexes and Courts.

S.No	High Court	State	Court Complexes	Courts
1	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	180	2222
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	218	617
3	Bombay	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3
		Daman and Diu	2	2
		Goa	17	39
		Maharashtra	471	2157
4	Calcutta	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	14
		West Bengal	89	827
5	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	93	434
6	Delhi	Delhi	6	681
7	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	14	28
		Assam	74	408
		Mizoram	8	69
		Nagaland	11	37
8	Gujarat	Gujarat	376	1268
9	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	50	162
10	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh	86	218
11	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	28	447
12	Karnataka	Karnataka	207	1031
13	Kerala	Kerala	158	484
		Lakshadweep	1	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	213	1363
15	Madras	Puducherry	4	24
		Tamil Nadu	263	1124
16	Manipur	Manipur	17	38
17	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	7	42
18	Orissa	Odisha	185	686
19	Patna	Bihar	84	1142
20	Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh	1	30
		Haryana	53	500
		Punjab	64	541
21	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	247	1240
22	Sikkim	Sikkim	8	23
23	Telangana	Telangana	129	476
24	Tripura	Tripura	14	84
25	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	69	271
	Total		3452	18735