

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1519**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2023**

Implementation of Schemes in Telangana

**1519. DR. G. RANJITH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Ministry in the State of Telangana during the last five years and the current year, year, scheme, and State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above scheme during the said period, year, scheme and State-wise;
- (c) the details of physical targets set and achieved while implementing above schemes during the said period, year, scheme and State-wise;
- (d) whether the Ministry found any shortcomings while implementing above schemes and if so, the corrective steps taken thereon;
- (e) whether there is time and cost overrun in any of the above schemes; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF  
LAW AND JUSTICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) to (f): The Union Government has been administering two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including the scheme of Gram Nyayalaya) and the scheme of setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and two Central Sector Schemes

namely eCourts and DISHA (Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice).

The Government is sensitive to the needs of building better infrastructure for the judicial officers of the lower and subordinate judiciary. For time bound and proper implementation of the scheme, there are monitoring mechanisms in place as per the guidelines of the scheme. The details of the schemes are as under:

**1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary:** The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments / UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls, lawyers' halls, toilet complexes, digital computer room and residential quarters of subordinate judiciary. The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 10035.35 crore under the Scheme so far since its inception, out of which Rs. 6591.04 crore (65.68 %) has been released since 2014-15. The scheme has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 9000 crores including central share of Rs. 5307.00 crore. The details of funds released State-wise, including Telangana, during last 5 years and the current financial year is at ***Annexure - I***. The PFMS portal keeps track of utilization of funds now. Presently an amount of Rs.963.38 (Central+State share) is pending for utilization by the States/UTs.

There are 21,365 number of court halls and 18,846 number of residential units available in the district and subordinate courts against the working strength of 19,876 Judges/Judicial Officers as on 30.06.2023. Moreover, as per Nyaya Vikas Portal,

2,811 Court Halls and 1640 residential units are under construction. As per as the State of Telangana is concerned, as against sanctioned strength of 559 and working strength of 416 judges, 82 court halls and 91 residential units are available and 45 court halls and 6 residential units are under construction.

There are presently no shortcomings in the implementation of the scheme as all the States have on-boarded the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and all the expenditure is being closely monitored through the PFMS portal. For any technical glitches or implementation related issues, the guidelines of the scheme provide for suitable monitoring mechanisms, such as, the High Court Level Monitoring Committee in the State, chaired by the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts and including as members, stake holders such as, Registrar General of the High Court, portfolio judges, Law/Home Secretary of the State and Secretary of the State PWD. This committee meets every six months 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, chaired by Secretary (Department of Justice, Government of India) to review the progress of the projects and iron out any issues that hinder the smooth implementation of the scheme.

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 takes place.

Trainings are also organized (both online and offline) for the State officials on the technical issues relating to Public Financial Management (PFMS) through which funds gets released and utilization is monitored.

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.

Above all, the scheme has enough flexibility by way of its norms and specifications, for the States to take care of their local needs and geo-spatial peculiarities

**2. Scheme of Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs):**In pursuance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Government finalized a scheme in August 2019 for setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to Rape and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, in a time-bound manner under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Based on the pendency of cases in March 2018, a total of 1023 FTSCs were earmarked by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice. As per the data submitted by the High Courts, up to May 2023, a total of 758 FTSCs including 412 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are functional in the 29 States/UTs across the country which have disposed of

more than 1,69,000 cases. State-wise details of earmarked Courts, functional Courts, cases disposed and cases pending are placed at ***Annexure-II(A)***.

In line with the pendency of cases at the inception of the Scheme, the State of Telangana was earmarked 36 Fast Track Special Courts. According to data from the High Court of Telangana, all 36 earmarked courts are operational, contributing to the disposal of over 6700 cases related to rape and the POCSO Act while 8069 cases remain pending.

As on 31.3.2023, the Department of Justice has released a total of Rs.634.56 Cr. (Rs.140 Cr. in the FY 2019-20, Rs.160 Cr. in the FY 2020-21, Rs.134.56 Cr. in the FY 2021-22 and Rs.200.00 Cr. in the FY 2022-23) to 29 States/UTs for the operationalization of these FTSCs. Rs 100.37 Cr has been released till 25.07.2023 in the current FY (2023-24). State-wise details of release of funds is placed at ***Annexure-II(B)***.

The State of Telangana has received funds from the Central Government to support the functioning of these special courts. In FY 2019-20, Rs 8.1 Crore was released, followed by Rs 8.9875 Crore in FY 2022-23. Up to 25th July 2023, Rs 3.37 Crore has been released as the Central share of funds for the current fiscal year (FY 2023-24). No funds were released to Telangana during 2020-21 & 2021-22.

The Department of Justice has been regularly conducting review meetings by way of Video Conferencing with the Law Secretaries of the States/UTs and Registrars General of High Courts and Nodal Officers, virtually, to ensure that States/UTs operationalize all the earmarked FTSCs. Letters are also sent from time to time to the States/UTs and High Courts including D.O. Letters from Hon'ble MLJ to Chief

Ministers of the States/Chief Justices of the High Courts and also from Secretary (J) to the Chief Secretaries of State/UTs.

**3. eCourts:** Department of Justice (DoJ) is implementing eCourts Mission Mode Project as a Central Sector Scheme. It is under implementation for Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) development of the District & Subordinate courts including Telangana based on the “National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary”. eCourts project is being implemented in association with eCommittee, Supreme Court of India and Department of Justice. Phase I of the project was implemented between 2011-2015. Phase II of the project extended from 2015-2023. The Government has taken the following e-initiatives to make justice accessible and available for all: -

- i. Under the Wide Area Network (WAN) Project, connectivity has been provided to 99.4% (2976 out of earmarked 2994) of total Court Complexes across India with 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps bandwidth speed.
- ii. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a database of orders, judgments, and cases, created as an online platform under the eCourts Project. It provides information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of all computerized district and subordinate courts of the country. Litigants can access case status information in respect of over 23.34 crore cases and more than 22.21 crore orders / judgments (as on 03.07.2023).
- iii. Case Information Software (CIS) based on customized Free and Open-Source Software (FOSS) has been developed. Currently CIS National Core Version

3.2 is being implemented in District Courts and the CIS National Core Version 1.0 is being implemented for the High Courts.

- iv. A new software patch and court user manual for COVID-19 management has also been developed. This tool will help in smart scheduling of cases thereby enabling judicial officers to retain urgent cases and adjourn cases not urgent on cause list. A user manual for this patch has also been issued for the ease of the stakeholders.
- v. As part of eCourts project, 7 platforms have been created to provide real time information on case status, cause lists, judgements etc. to lawyers/Litigants through SMS Push and Pull (2,00,000 SMS sent daily), Email (2,50,000 sent daily), multilingual and tactile eCourts services Portal (35 lakh hits daily), JSC (Judicial Service centres) and Info Kiosks. In addition, Electronic Case Management Tools (ECMT) have been created with Mobile App for lawyers (total 1.88 crore downloads till 30.06.2023) and JustIS app for judges (19,164 downloads till 30.06.2023).
- vi. India has emerged as a global leader in conducting court hearing through Video Conferencing. The District & Subordinate courts heard 1,98,67,081 cases while the High Courts heard 78,69,708 cases (totaling 2.77 crore) till 30.06.2023 using video conferencing system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India held 4,82,941 hearings through video conferencing till 15.05.2023. VC facilities have also been enabled between 3240 court complexes and corresponding 1272 jails. Funds for 2506 VC cabins and VC equipment for 14,443 courtrooms have also been released. 1500 VC licenses have been procured to promote virtual hearings.

- vii. Live Streaming of court proceedings has been started in High Courts of Gujarat, Gauhati, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Madhya Pradesh & Hon'ble Supreme Court of India thus allowing media and other interested persons to join the proceedings.
- viii. 22 Virtual Courts in 18 States/UTs have been operationalized to handle traffic challan cases. More than 3.26 crore cases have been handled by 22 virtual courts and in more than 39 lakhs (39,16,405) cases online fine of more than Rs. 419.89 crore has been realized till 30.06.2023.
- ix. New e-filing system (version 3.0) has been rolled out for the electronic filing of legal papers with upgraded features. Draft eFiling rules have been formulated and circulated to the High Courts for adoption. A total of 19 High Courts have adopted the model rules of e-Filing as on 30.06.2023.
- x. e-Filing of cases requires the option for electronic payment of fees which includes court fees, fines and penalties which are directly payable to the Consolidated Fund. A total of 20 High Courts have implemented e-payments in their respective jurisdictions. The Court Fees Act has been amended in 22 High Courts till 30.06.2023.
- xi. To bridge the digital divide, 819 eSewaKendras have been rolled out with the intention of facilitating the lawyer or litigant who needs any kind of assistance ranging from information to facilitation and eFiling. It also assists the litigants in accessing online e-Courts services and acts as a saviour for those who cannot afford the technology or are located in far-flung areas. It also aids to addresses the challenges caused by illiteracy among citizens at large. It will provide benefits in saving time, avoidance of exertion, travelling long



distances, and saving cost by offering facilities of e-filing of cases across the country, to conduct the hearing virtually, scanning, accessing e-Courts services etc.

- xii. In addition to eSewaKendras, as part of the DISHA (Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice) scheme the Government of India has launched Tele Law program since 2017, which provides an effective and reliable e-interface platform connecting the needy and disadvantaged sections seeking legal advice and consultation with panel lawyers via video conferencing, telephone and chat facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in Gram Panchayat and through Tele-Law mobile App.
- xiii. National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been launched for technology enabled process serving and issuing of summons. It has currently been implemented in 28 States/ UTs.
- xiv. A new “Judgment Search” portal has been started with features such as search by Bench, Case Type, Case Number, Year, Petitioner/ Respondent Name, Judge Name, Act, Section, Decision: From Date, To Date and Full Text Search. This facility is being provided free of cost to all.

eCourts MMP Phase II is being implemented through High Courts and funds are distributed directly to the concerned High Courts and not to the State Government. High Court wise fund status is at ***Annexure –III***.

The National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in their evaluation found no major shortcomings in the eCourts Mission Mode Project-Phase

II. However, it was recommended to generate more awareness, maintenance of the basic infrastructure, training, and monitoring through some measurable indicators.

#### **4. Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India**

**(DISHA):** Department of Justice (DoJ), Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme on Access to Justice titled “Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India”, for a period of five years (2021-2026), with a total budget of Rs 250 Crore. The scheme aims to provide citizen-centric delivery of legal services with use of technology. It has three components which includes Tele-Law: Mainstreaming Legal Aid to the Grassroots; Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) and Pan India legal literacy and legal awareness programme. The Tele-Law aims to strengthen pre-litigation advice and consultation, between the citizens and Panel Lawyers. The Tele-Law service is available across 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats across the country at the Common Service Centers. It is also available via Tele-Law Citizen Mobile APP (available on Android & iOS platform) and UMANG portal. As on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 the Tele-Law has enabled advice to 46 lakh beneficiaries.

The Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) program provides to create a decentralized pan India dispensation framework to deliver Pro Bono legal services. It aims to connect registered Pro Bono lawyers with registered beneficiaries through Nyaya Bandhu Mobile APP (available on Android & iOS platform) and UMANG portal. As on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 10,241 Lawyers have enrolled on the Nyaya Bandhu programme. Pro Bono Clubs has been started under 69 Law schools, across the country to instill the young legal minds with Pro Bono legal services.

In addition, to ensure legal empowerment of citizens, DoJ is implementing Pan India legal literacy and legal awareness programme, through various State agencies and National Law school's etc. Approx. 4 Lakh participants has benefitted through various initiatives of legal literacy and legal awareness programmes being implemented under it (both online and physical mode).

In the last two financial years (2021-2022; 2022-2023), a total of Rs 88.15 crore was released and Rs 87 crore has been utilized (FY-2021-2022-Amount sanctioned: Rs 40 crore and Rs 39.96 crore was utilized; FY-2022-2023-Amount sanctioned: Rs 48.15 crore and 47.14 crore was utilized), under the Scheme.

Especially in the State of Telangana, Tele-Law service is operational across 1860 Common Service Centers and has enabled advice to 73,417 beneficiaries in 33 districts, till 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. 183 Lawyers have joined the Nyaya Bandhu Programme and 1 Law college have constituted Pro Bono Club till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 in the region. In the FY 2023-2024, DoJ has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Telangana State Legal Services Authority, to increase the participation of the Tribal population in the development of the region, by ensuring increased awareness and sensitization in three Aspirational districts of Telangana which includes Kumarambheem-Asifabad, Bhadrari Kothagudem and Jayashankar Bhupalpally.

All the above mentioned schemes are being implemented within the sanctioned cost and as per the stipulated time lines and hence there are no time and cost overruns in any of these schemes.

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**Annexure-I**

Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1519 for reply on 28.07.2023 and statement of release under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Unspent balances as on 30.06.2023

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Unspent Balance
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	20.00	10.28	0.00	22.50	0.00	4.97
2	Bihar	62.04	87.62	65.72	0.00	0.00	34.09	64.22
3	Chhattisgarh	19.68	19.83	7.84	0.00	60.00	0.00	74.89
4	Goa	3.15	4.06	3.80	3.20	25.00	0.00	1.00
5	Gujarat	15.02	16.49	13.50	0.00	6.22	0.00	1.92
6	Haryana	11.91	14.06	22.00	0.00	0.00	20.10	35.70
7	Himachal Pradesh	4.08	5.72	5.50	0.00	0.00	4.67	5.41
8	Jammu & Kashmir	19.01	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	Jharkhand	9.59	13.74	9.05	6.00	16.51	7.71	13.55
10	Karnataka	38.12	44.04	29.72	27.00	82.01	12.10	27.90
11	Kerala	30.82	15.82	13.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	32.65
12	Madhya Pradesh	79.42	66.90	45.60	55.00	125.00	29.00	44.79
13	Maharashtra	10.58	61.09	23.11	18.00	100.00	8.11	0.00
14	Odisha	22.50	35.69	0.00	0.00	30.69	0.00	61.01
15	Punjab	26.47	39.78	16.48	16.50	12.50	18.42	35.86
16	Rajasthan	17.41	64.21	29.90	41.50	71.66	27.87	48.72
17	Tamilnadu	6.09	38.71	18.17	35.66	133.85	0.00	199.55
18	Telangana	10.00	5.65	16.00	0.00	26.61	0.00	45.90
19	Uttarakhand	22.02	28.50	5.86	80.00	0.00	0.00	46.05
20	Uttar Pradesh	128.06	169.66	111.00	219.00	0.00	0.00	109.24
21	West Bengal	35.22	61.43	31.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>581.19</b>	<b>823.00</b>	<b>477.60</b>	<b>551.86</b>	<b>712.55</b>	<b>162.07</b>	<b>877.06</b>
	<b>North-Eastern States</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.69	5.00	4.09	32.38	0.00	36.24
2	Assam	32.09	36.54	25.00	27.40	25.00	0.00	9.49
3	Manipur	8.87	9.66	5.00	0.00	12.85	0.00	8.43
4	Meghalaya	14.82	22.85	7.71	28.02	50.00	4.27	0.00
5	Mizoram	5.94	5.24	5.00	9.50	0.00	2.42	2.59
6	Nagaland	3.21	3.42	5.00	13.27	0.00	0.00	3.58
7	Sikkim	2.57	2.78	2.95	0.00	2.27	0.00	2.08
8	Tripura	0.00	18.82	7.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67.50</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>63.40</b>	<b>82.28</b>	<b>122.50</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>62.73</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>							
1	A&N Islands	1.31	0.17	0.35	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71
3	D&Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Delhi	0.00	48.52	45.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	5.00	6.65	20.00	12.60	0.00	11.68
7	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
9	Puducherry	0.00	3.31	0.00	0.00	9.55	0.00	9.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>52.00</b>	<b>50.01</b>	<b>22.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23.59</b>
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>982.00</b>	<b>593.00</b>	<b>684.15</b>	<b>857.20</b>	<b>168.76</b>	<b>963.38</b>

**Annexure-II(A)**

**Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1519 for reply on 28.07.2023 and State-wise details of earmarked Courts, functional Courts, disposed and pending cases**

**(As on May 2023)**

As on May 2023

Sl. NO .	State/UT	Earmarked Courts		Functional Courts		Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme			No. of cases pending at the end of the month			Cumulative Pendency
									FTSCs		ePOCSO	
		FTS Cs including ePOCSO	ePOCSO	FTS Cs including ePOCSO	ePOCSO	Total	Rape	POCSO				
1	Chhattisgarh	15	11	15	11	547	2976	3523	107	400	1987	2494
2	Gujarat	35	24	35	24	1647	6598	8245	624	722	5181	6527
3	Mizoram	3	1	3	1	95	30	125	7	32	24	63
4	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	48	3	51	2	53	0	55
5	Jharkhand	22	8	22	16	1651	2997	4648	634	564	3158	4356
6	Madhya Pradesh	67	26	67	57	2865	15897	18762	2360	156	8806	11322
7	Manipur	2	0	2	0	95	0	95	12	106	0	118
8	Haryana	16	12	16	12	1117	3053	4170	291	726	2899	3916
9	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	171	0	171	69	148	0	217
10	Rajasthan	45	26	45	30	3154	7126	10280	202	1198	5470	6870
11	Tamil Nadu	14	14	14	14	0	5178	5178	0	0	5036	5036
12	Tripura	3	1	3	1	108	125	233	151	45	106	302
13	Uttar Pradesh	218	74	218	74	23559	21429	44988	6422	24610	48758	79790
14	Uttarakhand	4	4	4	0	1138	0	1138	322	599	0	921
15	Delhi	16	11	16	11	347	702	1049	1218	0	3151	4369
16	Meghalaya	5	5	5	5	0	290	290	0	0	1013	1013
17	J&K	4	0	4	2	63	63	126	188	0	252	440
18	Punjab	12	2	12	3	1238	1488	2726	426	613	511	1550
19	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	6	3	195	553	748	150	356	421	927
20	Karnataka	31	17	31	17	1890	4775	6665	2326	0	3008	5334
21	Telangana	36	10	36	0	4047	2731	6778	205	7864	0	8069
22	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	209	209
23	Andhra Pradesh	18	8	16	16	0	2729	2729	0	0	7277	7277
24	Assam	27	15	17	17	0	3566	3566	0	0	4557	4557
25	Bihar	54	30	45	45	0	7533	7533	0	0	16013	16013
26	Goa	2	0	1	1	0	30	30	0	0	44	44
27	Kerala	56	14	53	14	8880	3990	12870	1066	4086	1775	6927
28	Maharashtra	138	30	30	14	5439	8887	14326	688	2497	2632	5817
29	Odisha	45	22	39	23	2827	5472	8299	770	2570	7924	11264
30	W.B.	123	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1023	389	758	412	61121	108221	169342	18240	47345	130212	195797

**Annexure-II(B)**

Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1519 for reply on 28.07.2023 and the state-wise details of fund released under Fast Track Special Courts scheme.

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	States/UTs	Amount released in 2019-20	Amount released in 2020-21	Amount released in 2021-22	Amount released in 2022-23	Amount Released in 2023-24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	2.85625	1.86875	3.375	6.7325	2.530238
3.	Bihar	2.025	15.26255	20.25	11.895	4.465125
4.	Chandigarh	0.1875	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.375	3.375	4.259	3.93	1.488375
6.	Delhi	3.60	0.00	0.00	4.225	1.5876
7.	Goa	0.225	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.099225
8.	Gujarat	7.875	7.875	0.00	9.26	3.472875
9.	Haryana	3.60	3.60	3.60	4.225	1.5876
10.	Himachal P	1.0125	1.51875	0.00	2.375	0.893025
11.	J&K	0.5625	0.00	2.635	1.58	1.61535
12.	Jharkhand	4.95	4.95	0.00	5.825	2.18295
13.	Karnataka	6.975	0.00	6.635	7.395	3.805775
14.	Kerala	8.40	0.00	0.00	7.40	15.4566
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.075	15.0750	26.175	17.72	7.498075
16.	Maharashtra	31.05	0.00	0.00	8.72	3.77055
17.	Manipur	0.675	0.675	0.3375	0.785	0.297675
18.	Meghalaya	1.6875	0.00	0.00	1.977	0.744188
19.	Mizoram	1.0125	1.0125	2.02625	1.18	0.446513
20.	Nagaland	0.3375	0.3375	0.00	0.38	0.148838
21.	Odisha	5.40	1.30	16.20	11.64	4.465125
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.1125	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	2.70	0.00	0.00	4.312	2.5487
24.	Rajasthan	5.85	14.4	19.745	11.895	13.83263
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.15	3.15	2.59	6.62	1.38915
26.	Telangana	8.10	0.00	0.00	8.9875	3.37365
27.	Tripura	1.0125	1.0125	0.00	1.1725	0.446513
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13.80625	84.29375	24.525	57.68	21.63105
29.	Uttarakhand	2.70	0.00	2.092	1.53	0.59535
<b>Total</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>134.55</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>100.37</b>

## Annexure-III

**Statement referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1519 for reply on 28.07.2023 and statement of High Court wise fund status as on 30.06.2023**

*(Rs. in crore)*

Sr. No	High Courts	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	Allahabad	20.57	20.27	8.07	7.96	15.04	13.63	13.79	10.22	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bombay	47.22	47.18	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	8.86	8.86	0.00	0.00
4	Calcutta	10.72	1.90	0.13	0.08	0.00	0.00	4.93	0	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	9.34	9.34	1.33	1.33	4.44	4.44	2.34	2.34	0.00	0.00
6	Delhi	8.97	8.95	3.54	3.54	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.85	0.00	0.00
7	Gauhati	1.37	1.37	2.85	2.85	0.98	0.98	1.52	1.52	1.26	1.18
(a)	(Arunachal Pradesh)										
7(b)	Gauhati (Assam)	8.13	8.13	8.7	8.22	13.68	13.4	6.11	1.78	3.49	3.46
7	Gauhati (Mizoram)	2.47	2.47	0.15	0.15	0.51	0.43	0.72	0.69	0.3	0.25
(c)											
7	Gauhati (Nagaland)	1.83	1.83	0.71	0.71	0.7	0.7	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.84
(d)											
8	Gujarat*	29.06	21.81	10.73	0.1	0.00	0.00	3.48	0.83	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.05	4.03	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.78	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.59	10.59	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	2.92	2.92	4.53	4.53	5.53	0.35	2.98	0.48	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	22.04	22.04	0.61	0.61	9.15	9.15	4.29	4.29	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	14.73	14.73	4.61	4.61	0	0	2.83	2.83	1.58	1.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	22.51	22.51	0.39	0.39	11.21	11.06	6.28	6.21	0.00	0.00
15	Madras	25.45	24.56	5.11	4.09	0.00	0.00	4.73	2.46	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	1.19	1.18	0.65	0.65	0.61	0.6	1.3	1.28	0.76	0.75
17	Meghalaya	3.65	3.36	0.62	0.61	0.92	0.09	2.32	0.51	2.23	0.85
18	Orissa	12.7	12.47	1.59	1.48	13.46	13.09	3.37	3.31	0.00	0.00
19	Patna	8.72	8.30	0.13	0.07	7.08	6.4	5.44	5.3	0.00	0.00
20	Punjab & Haryana	11.54	11.54	8.49	8.49	0.00	0.00	4.55	4.55	0.00	0.00
21	Rajasthan	25.05	25.05	3.01	3.01	1.29	1.29	10.58	10.57	1.62	1.62
22	Sikkim	1.40	1.39	0.8	0.44	1.61	0.68	1.01	0.92	0.77	0.00
23	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh**	33.95	23.78	8.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	2.86	2.86	1.77	1.77	2.24	2.19	4.44	4.05	0.96	0.78
26	Uttarakhand	4.60	4.49	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.12	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>347.65</b>	<b>319.06</b>	<b>77.71</b>	<b>56.85</b>	<b>88.44</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>107.74</b>	<b>80.57</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>11.31</b>

\*Gujarat High Courts surrendered Rs. 13.12 Cr. Total utilization included surrender funds.

\*\*Funds released erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and Telangana High Court, and both the states shared the available funds in the ratio of 58:42 respectively.