

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *185
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH DECEMBER, 2025**

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

***185. SHRI AASHTIKAR PATIL NAGESH BAPURAO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Hingoli district continues to face significant challenges in accessing timely justice due to limited legal aid services, shortage of judicial officers and inadequate court infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken to strengthen Legal Aid Centres, Lok Adalats, Digital Court facilities and legal awareness programmes across rural and backward areas of Hingoli;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish additional Fast-Track Courts, Family Courts, or Mobile Courts in Hingoli to address increasing cases related to land disputes, domestic violence and agrarian issues, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any recent review of justice delivery mechanisms in Hingoli has been conducted, if so, the major findings thereof; and
- (e) the timeframe by which judicial infrastructure in Hingoli is likely to be upgraded to ensure better access to justice for its citizens?

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 (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *185 FOR REPLY ON 12.12.2025
REGARDING 'ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE'**

(a) to (e): Legal Aid activities in the district of Hingoli are presently being undertaken by the Taluka Legal Services Committee (TLSC), Hingoli under the supervision of District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Parbhani.

During the year 2024 and 2025, 71 persons were provided legal assistance through 07 functional Legal Aid Clinics in Hingoli with the assistance of 12 Panel Advocates/Para Legal Volunteers. During the year 2024 and 2025, 11,148 cases were settled through Lok Adalats. Further, TLSC, Hingoli under the supervision of DLSA, Parbhani conducted 137 Legal Awareness Programmes which were attended by 9,962 persons.

Setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs), Family Courts (FCs) or Mobile Courts falls within the domain of States/UTs in consultation with their respective High Courts. Allocation of funds for such courts is required to be done by the State Governments/UTs as per their need and resources. No Central assistance is being provided for setting up of FTCs, FCs and Mobile Courts.

The primary responsibility to provide judicial infrastructure for subordinate judiciary rests with the State Governments/UTs. The Central Government however augments the resources of the State Governments/UTs, by providing financial assistance through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure facilities for District and Subordinate Courts. The Scheme covers construction of Court Halls and Residential Units for Judicial Officers along with Lawyers' Hall, Toilet Complexes and Digital Computer Rooms. As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under provision to Article 309 read with Article 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government in consultation with the High Court frames the rules and regulations regarding the appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers in the respective State Judicial Service. Hence, filling up of vacant position of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments in consultation with their respective High Courts.
