

judges/judicial officers and out of this, some funds are being earmarked for information technology in court as per direction of Planning Commission.

(b) Most of the States have taken the Central grant for the purpose.

(c) The Department of Justice is committed to the use of technology as more for modernization of courts. In pursuit of this objective, a comprehensive programme of full-scale computerization under Central Sector is proposed.

Judicial reforms

1102. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need for judicial reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas identified in this regard; and

(d) by when the steps would be taken to initiate the process of reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) Judicial reforms is a continuous process. It keeps pace with the changing time, conditions and requirements of the people. All efforts of the Government is geared to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to the common man.

The areas identified in this regard are court and case management in higher and lower judiciary, augmentation of physical and IT infrastructure, filling up of vacancies of Judges, simplification of judicial procedures, and training for improvement in the quality of administration of justice.

In recent-past various reforms have taken place in the judicial system of the country for speeding up the delivery of justice. Setting up of Fast Track courts and Special Courts, Computerisation of judiciary, simplification of judicial procedure, augmenting Judges strength in High Courts and subordinate Courts, training of Judicial Officers in Court management, organising Lok Adalats and alternative modes of dispute resolution and setting up of special tribunals are some of the aspects of ongoing judicial reforms.