

- (d) if so, the number of such cases and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, whether Government is considering such a change and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under article 82 of the Constitution, the Parliament by law enacts a Delimitation Act after every census. After coming into force of the Act, the Central Government constitutes a Delimitation Commission. This Delimitation Commission demarcates the boundaries of the Parliamentary Constituencies as per provisions of the Delimitation Act. The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census figures under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. Notwithstanding the above, the Constitution of India was specifically amended in 2002 not to have delimitation of constituencies till the first census after 2026. Thus, the present Constituencies carved out on the basis of 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till the first census after 2026. Besides, the then Delimitation Commission had also adopted its Guidelines and Methodology for the purpose of delimitation of Constituencies.

(b) The State-wise details of constituencies changed after the Delimitation Act, 2002 as contained in the "Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order-2008", as well as the information with regard to allocation of seats, year of redistricting, population and boundary etc. are too voluminous and may be accessed on the Election Commission's website www.eci.nic.in under the head "Delimitation".

(c) to (e) There is no provision in the Delimitation Act, 2002 to allow *ad-hoc* redistricting of electoral constituencies.

E-Courts

2810. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of e-Courts in High Courts as well as in District/ Subordinate Courts;
- (b) the current status of the mandated activities of Phase I and Phase II of the project; and
- (c) the details of the funds approved and released therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The e-Courts Mission Mode Project of the

Government of India aims at ICT enablement of District and Subordinate Courts of the country. Phase-I of the Project ended in March, 2015 with computerisation of 13,672 District and Subordinate Courts. The national e-Courts portal (<http://www.ecourts.gov.in>) a key output of the project, which provides online services such as case registration, cause lists, case status, daily orders and final judgements. As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid, there are 16,946 computerised courts in the country as on 6th December, 2016. Currently litigants can access case status information in respect of over 7 crore pending and decided cases and more than 3 crore orders/ judgements pertaining to these computerised district and subordinate courts. Funds to the tune of ₹430.05 crore have been released to High Courts under Phase-II of the project and the High Courts are at different stages of procurement. Details of High Court-wise number of computerised courts and funds released under Phase-II of the project, as on 6th December, 2016 are as under:—

Sl. No.	High Courts	Number of computerised courts	Total Release (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	2043	52.02
2.	Bombay	2411	59.13
3.	Calcutta	758	21.31
4.	Chhattisgarh	333	9.28
5.	Delhi	423	11.28
6(a).	Guahati (Arunachal Pradesh)	—	5.84
6(b).	Guahati (Assam)	290	5.19
6(c).	Guahati (Mizoram)	19	0.71
6(d).	Guahati (Nagaland)	—	0.77
7.	Gujarat	1224	29.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	185	4.43
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	125	5.54
10.	Jharkhand	528	8.05
11.	Karnataka	815	26.59
12.	Kerala	446	11.45

1	2	3	4
13.	Manipur	23	1.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	616	24.32
15.	Meghalaya	19	0.7
16.	Madras	755	25.55
17.	Odisha	521	15.28
18.	Patna	1421	26.03
19.	Punjab & Haryana	1472	28.06
20.	Rajasthan	1377	21.82
21.	Sikkim	18	0.53
22.	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	816	17.27
23.	Tripura	88	12.96
24.	Uttarakhand	220	5.64
TOTAL		16,946	430.05

Appointment of Judges

2811. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to increase the number of Judges in the country;

(b) the reasons for the delay in appointment of Judges;

(c) whether there is any time-frame in place by which Government commits to appoint certain number of Judges; and

(d) if so, by when and what will be the minimum number of appointments Government is looking at, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In the Joint Conference of Chief Justices and Chief Ministers held on 7.4.2013, a decision was taken to increase the number of Judges of the High Courts by 25%. After receiving the approval from the State Governments and the High Courts and with the approval of the Chief Justice of India, the Judge