

country, the "Rate of Disposal method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter-alia*, observes that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach i.e. disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

E-Courts Mission Mode Project

2148. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of district and subordinate courts in the country, State and district-wise;
- (b) when the e-Courts Project was conceived and what were the goals set;
- (c) whether it is a fact that only 16,000 district and subordinate courts have been computerized at the end of 2017-18 and, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of courts in which video conferencing has been operationalized so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) As per the information made available by State Governments /High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts is 23,199 and 17,757 respectively. State-wise details of sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-I was implemented during 2011 - 2015. At the end of Phase-I, out of the total target of computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts, sites for all 14,249 courts (100%) were made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN was installed at 13,643 courts, hardware was provided in 13,436 courts and software was installed in 13,672 courts. Laptops were provided to 14,309 judicial officers and change management exercise was completed in all the High Courts. Over 14,000 Judicial Officers were trained in the use of UBUNTU-Linux Operating System and more than 4,000 court staff have been trained as System Administrators in Case Information System (CIS).

The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-II is being implemented for a period of four years (2015-19) or until the project is completed, whichever is later. The target set out under the project is computerization of 16,845 courts, which has been completed. Against the financial outlay of ₹ 1670 crores for this Phase, the Government has released a sum of ₹ 1248 crore as on date to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project. This includes a sum of ₹ 955.86 crore released to all High Courts, out of which a sum of ₹ 716.45 crore has been utilized.

(c) As per information received from eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, 16089 courts have been computerized at the end of 2017-18. Further, as on date, 16845 courts have been computerized, as against working strength of 17,757 Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts.

(d) As per information received from eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, funds have been released for procurement of Video Conference Systems under eCourts Project to 3477 Court Complexes. Video Conferencing facility has already been operationalised between 488 Court Complexes and 342 corresponding jails. High Court wise details of Court Complexes and corresponding jails where Video Conferencing facility is operational are given in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

*Sanctioned and Working Strength of Judicial Officers in
District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	574	542
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	26

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
4.	Assam	430	344
5.	Bihar	1847	1174
6.	Chandigarh	30	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	468	397
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4
10.	Delhi	758	535
11.	Goa	50	44
12.	Gujarat	1506	1135
13.	Haryana	658	485
14.	Himachal Pradesh	167	154
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	310	233
16.	Jharkhand	676	454
17.	Karnataka	1307	1104
18.	Kerala	537	465
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1524
21.	Maharashtra	2147	1981
22.	Manipur	55	40
23.	Meghalaya	97	39
24.	Mizoram	64	46
25.	Nagaland	33	27
26.	Odisha	917	739
27.	Puducherry	26	11
28.	Punjab	675	588
29.	Rajasthan	1337	1132
30.	Sikkim	25	19

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.	Tamil Nadu	1174	887
32.	Telangana	413	344
33.	Tripura	120	88
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3416	1989
35.	Uttarakhand	293	228
36.	West Bengal	1014	931
GRAND TOTAL		23,199	17,757

Statement-II

*Status of Delivery and Installation of the Video Conference
Equipments provided in Phase-I*

Sl. No.	High Court	Courts Complexes	Jails
1.	Bombay	39	37
2.	Calcutta	19	18
3.	Chhattisgarh	87	28
4(a).	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	2	2
4(b).	Gauhati (Assam)	39	30
4(c).	Gauhati (Mizoram)	8	7
4(d).	Gauhati (Nagaland)	11	12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	13
7.	Jharkhand	10	10
8.	Kerala	9	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	50	46
10.	Madras	23	8
11.	Manipur	12	2
12.	Meghalaya	5	3
13.	Odisha	43	42

Sl. No.	High Court	Courts Complexes	Jails
14.	Punjab and Haryana	19	15
15.	Rajasthan	35	33
16.	Sikkim	4	2
17.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	22	16
18.	Tripura	2	2
19.	Uttarakhand	22	9
TOTAL		488	342

Criminal charges on candidates

2149. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 539 winning candidates of General Elections, 2019 analysed by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) survey, as many as 233 MPs or 43 per cent have criminal charges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that no such data is available with them.

Appointment and transfer of judges

2150. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure adopted for appointment of High Court and Supreme Court of India judges/CJs;

(b) the details of collegium recommendations for appointment of High Court and Supreme Court judges/CJs and transfer of High Court judges/CJs received during the last three years;

(c) the details of procedure adopted by the Ministry after receiving such collegium recommendations; and

(d) the details of collegium recommendations regarding appointment of High