

Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. To augment the resources of State Governments, Union Government has been administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States since the year 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts.

As per the information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, 1,152 court halls and 1,014 residential accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers as on date against the working strength of 1,130 Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts in Rajasthan. In addition, 218 court halls and 22 residential units are under construction.

Till 15.07.2019, Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 6,986.50 crore since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 3,542.20 crore (50.70%) have been sanctioned to the States and UTs since April, 2014. Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 207.51 crore has been provided to the State Government of Rajasthan since inception of the Scheme including the sum of ₹ 50.00 crore in 2015-16; ₹ 43.74 crore in 2016-17; ₹ 17.34 crore in 2017-18; ₹ 17.41 crore in 2018-19, and ₹ 15.00 crore so far in 2019-20. The allocations are made subject to budget provision to the States and Union Territory Administrations.

National Litigation Policy

2946. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

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

(a) whether Government has any records of civil cases where one of the parties is Government or any of its agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly in respect of cases in Rajasthan;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government is preparing any National Litigation Policy to bring down the number of litigations involving Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) As per Legal Information Briefing and Management system (LIMBS), in which the data is being fed by the users of the concerned Ministries/Departments, the number of cases pending before Supreme Court of India and the various High Courts wherein Union of India/Government of India is one of the party is given in Statement (*See below*). Data is maintained in LIMBS ministry/department-wise (and not state wise).

(d) and (e) Draft National Litigation Policy is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

*Details of the cases in Supreme Court/High Courts in which
Union of India/Government of India is a party*

Sl. No.	Court	Number of cases in which Union of India/ Government of India is one of the party
1	2	3
1.	Supreme Court of India	2612
2.	Allahabad High Court	3226
3.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	2310
4.	High Court of Madras	3464
5.	Chhattisgarh High Court	510
6.	High Court of Delhi	6462
7.	Guwahati High Court	1133
8.	High Court of Gujarat	1004
9.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	428
10.	High court of Jammu and Kashmir	2030
11.	High Court of Jharkhand	1142
12.	High Court of Karnataka	1488
13.	High Court of Kerala	2572
14.	Calcutta High Court	5326
15.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	2154
16.	Manipur High Court	206
17.	Meghalaya High Court	150

1	2	3
18.	High Court of Bombay	2575
19.	High Court of Odisha	1626
20.	Patna High Court	1612
21.	Punjab and Haryana High Court	2808
22.	High Court of Rajasthan	2629
23.	High Court of Sikkim	16
24.	High Court of Telangana	114
25.	High Court of Tripura	76
26.	High Court of Uttarakhand	290

Rules for filing IPRs

†2947. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued any rules for its higher officials regarding filing of Immovable Property Returns (IPRs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of higher officials in the country who have not yet filed their IPRs so far; and

(d) the action taken by Government against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In terms of Rule 18 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, Immovable Property Returns (IPRs) are required to be submitted by all Government servants on their first appointment to any service or post and subsequently to be submitted annually. Similar provisions are also available in All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968.

(c) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) being the cadre controlling authority for Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) maintains the data in respect of officers belonging to these services. As per information in respect of these officers, IPRs for the year 2018, have not been filed by 52 IAS officers of the level of Joint

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.