

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	193	-
Odisha	-	-	-	56	10
Punjab	-	170	-	351	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	28	-
Rajasthan	-	600	-	442	344
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	748	-
Tripura	-	-	-	7	-
Telangana	-	-	-	79	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	206	298	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	18	14	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	80	11

#### **E-courts in the country**

598. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of e-courts in the country to remove the increasing burden of cases in courts;

(b) whether e-courts are fully capable for effective and timely disposal of cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial outlay for the project in various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of District and Subordinate Courts across the country in association with the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-II commenced its implementation in 2015. The

target set out under the project is computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts, which has been completed. Against the financial outlay of ₹1670 crores for this Phase, the Government has released a sum of ₹ 1250 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 ₹764.04 crore has been utilised.

As per information received from eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, 16845 courts have been computerized. The High Court-wise status of implementation of eCourts Project Phase-II is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Disposal of cases in courts is primarily within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

However, through computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts and ICT enablement under the eCourts Project Phase-II, several services have been provided to litigants, lawyers and Judiciary which facilitate expeditious delivery of judicial services. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for District and Subordinate Courts, created as an online platform under the Project, provides information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized district and subordinate courts of the country. Currently, all stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access case status information in respect of over 13.01 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 11.19 crore orders/judgments pertaining to these computerized courts. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3240 court complexes and 1272 corresponding jails.

(c) The details of implementation of eCourts Project Phase-II have been provided in Part (a) above.

**Statement***High Court-wise status of implementation of e-courts projects*

Sl. No.	High Court	Number of computerized district and subordinate Courts	Total Funds released and Utilized by High Court	
			Released (cr.)	Utilized (cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	2072	82.14	80.54
2.	Bombay	2079	116.38	86.88
3.	Calcutta	811	32.16	14.84
4.	Chhattisgarh	357	20.52	20.41
5.	Delhi	427	23.80	10.69
6.	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	496	9.14	3.49
7.	Gauhati (Assam)		47.50	38.10
8.	Gauhati (Mizoram)		6.34	5.79
9.	Gauhati (Nagaland)		5.63	5.60
10.	Gujarat	1108	69.34	46.23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	119	9.18	8.09
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	218	17.98	15.82
13.	Jharkhand	351	15.74	15.74
14.	Karnataka	897	51.95	46.41
15.	Kerala	486	33.19	20.75
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1293	56.56	51.82
17.	Madras	1032	65.42	59.17
18.	Manipur	37	6.60	3.42
19.	Meghalaya	39	7.71	6.71
20.	Odisha	534	29.57	27.54

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Patna	1025	43.29	36.79
22.	Punjab & Haryana	1018	49.58	39.42
23.	Rajasthan	1094	61.07	55.52
24.	Sikkim	19	4.18	2.70
25.	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	1078	70.29	47.36
26.	Tripura	69	10.22	9.79
27.	Uttarakhand	186	10.37	4.42
TOTAL		16845	955.86	764.04

#### **Employment for locals in Central Government organisations**

599. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the States, public, parliamentarians to reserve certain percentage of job opportunities for Group-B (Non Gazetted) and Group-C in Central Government organisations for locals;

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) if it is against their demand, whether Government would come forward to redefine the laws to ensure atleast 50 per cent of the vacancies to those knowing local languages only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes sir, demands have been raised for reservation to the local residents in appointments under the Central Government. As per Government of India instructions, in case of direct recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region, the quantum of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs has generally been prescribed keeping in view the proportion of their population in the respective States and Union Territories, subject to the condition that the total reservation does not exceed the limit of 50% in any case.