

Divisions

1. Appointments
2. National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms
3. Access to Justice
4. eCourts
5. Justice-I
6. Justice-II
7. Administration

Appointments

Appointment Division deals with the appointment, transfer and removal of Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Setting up of new High Courts, Benches of Supreme Court and High Courts and increase in Judge strength of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India are other functions.

National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms

National Mission for Judicial Reforms (NMJR) Division is dealing mainly with (i) pendency reduction (ii) Ease of doing business (enforcing contracts parameter), (iii) Centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for District and subordinate courts and (iv) the scheme of Gram Nyayalaya. Besides, the Division is also working on the issues relating to Rule of Law Index and Action Research for Judicial Reforms.

Access to Justice

Access to Justice Division implements a Central Sector Scheme to further the cause of access to justice named “**Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India (DISHA)**”. The component schemes under DISHA include:- Tele-law: Reaching the unreached, Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-bono Legal Services), Nyaya Mitra and Legal Literacy & Legal Awareness Programme.

This Division also deals with matters related to National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) including

- release of grant-in-aid to NALSA;
- laying of Annual Accounts of National Legal Aid Fund, Audit Report of the C&AG and Annual Report of NALSA and Legal Services Authorities of UT; and
- representations/grievances received from public for legal aid.

eCourts

eCourts is a Mission Mode Project which uses technology to make the judicial processes across district and subordinate courts in India more efficient and speedy delivery of justice.

The project is being implemented under the joint partnership of Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India and eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, in a decentralized manner through the respective High Courts.

Phase-I of the project was approved in 2010 and enabled computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts by 2015 at a cost of Rs. 639 crores.

Phase-II of this project, which envisions further enhancements, was commissioned in 2015 for a period of four years or till completion of the project, at a budget of Rs. 1670 crores.

The focus of the Phase-II is on enhancing judicial service for litigants and lawyers by providing them technology enabled infrastructure. It involves improved ICT Infrastructure, video conferencing, improved access across seven platforms including web portal, app, judicial service centres, kiosks etc.

The project also includes capacity building of officers, ICT provisioning of District Legal Service Authorities, Taluka Legal Service Committees and State Judicial Academies as well as judicial process re-engineering.

eCourts Project Phase III has been approved by the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi as a Central Sector Scheme spanning four years (2023 onwards) with financial outlay of Rs.7210 crore. Taking the gains of Phase-I and Phase-II to the next level, the e-Courts Phase-III aims to usher in a regime of maximum ease of justice by moving towards digital, online and paperless courts through digitization of the entire court records including legacy records and by bringing in universalization of e-Filing/ e-Payments through saturation of all court complexes with e-Sewa Kendras. It will put in place intelligent smart systems enabling data-based decision making for judges and registries while scheduling or prioritizing cases. The main objective of the Phase-III is to create a unified technology platform for the judiciary, which will provide a seamless and paperless interface between the courts, the litigants and other stakeholders.

Justice-I

Justice-I Section deals with pay allowance and pension of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Judicial Pay Commission, Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Delhi District Courts. Use of Hindi and regional languages in courts and redressal of public grievances.

Justice-II

Justice-II deals with setting up of Fast Track Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act, compiling case statistics of Fast Track Courts and Family Courts. The Division prepares the proposal of the Department for consideration of Finance Commission, updating of Citizen Charter of Department of Justice, RTI applications, matters pertaining to National Judicial Academy, matters concerning Parliament Questions and other miscellaneous issues assigned to this division.

Administration

The Administration Division is entrusted with the responsibility of personnel/General administration of the Department of Justice including budget, finance, audit, RTI, eOffice, training, Hindi/Rajbhasha matters, and Swachhta Action Plan in respect of Department of Justice. The Coordination branch of the Division ensures time bound action on Parliamentary Matters, convenes various consultative Meetings.