



Report on
National Conference on

JUDICIAL PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

*Empowering the Justice System by Reviewing the Past,
Re-Engineering the Present, Redefining the Future*

11 and 12, April 2026

Multipurpose Hall, Second Floor, Block C, Administrative Buildings Complex,
Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-110001

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National Conference
on

JUDICIAL PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Empowering the Justice System by Reviewing
the Past, Re-Engineering the Present, Redefining the Future



The eCommittee, Supreme Court of India in collaboration with the Department of Justice, Government of India, organized a National Conference on “Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation” *Empowering the Justice System by Reviewing the Past, Re-engineering the Present, and Redefining the Future*. It was held on 11 and 12 April, 2026, at the Administrative Buildings Complex of the Supreme Court of India. The National Conference served as a high-level forum to deliberate on the transformation of the Indian judiciary through the integration of technology, alongside the process re-engineering efforts necessary to fully leverage its potential.

Under the guiding theme of “*Empowering the Justice System by Reviewing the Past, Re-engineering the Present, and Redefining the Future*,” the conference focused on the critical transition from Phase I and II into the **Phase III of the eCourts Project**. The conference aimed to bridge the gap between traditional legal processes and modern digital solutions, emphasizing:

- **Technological Innovation:** Showcasing Technology Initiatives of High Courts.
- **Process Optimization:** Discussing e-Inspection rules, digital evidence management, “eMalkhana” inventory system and Electronic Total Station (ETS) for land demarcation.
- **Institutional Growth:** Launching the eCourts Single Sign-On (SSO) portal, the updated eCourts Services Mobile App Version 4.0, the integration of eCourts with ePrisons and Electronic Delivery of Summons through Email.

The inaugural ceremony was graced by **Hon’ble Shri Justice Surya Kant**, The Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, who also delivered the inaugural address and released the **Biennial Report on Phase III of the eCourts Project**. The conference was conducted under the leadership of **Hon’ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath**, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman of the eCommittee and **Hon’ble Shri Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra**, Vice-Chairman of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India.

The event also saw significant participation from the International dignitary and representatives of the Government of India, including:

- **Hon’ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu**, Judge of the General Division of the High Court, Supreme Court of Singapore (Judge in Charge of Transformation and Innovation, Singapore Judiciary).
- **Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal**, Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge).
- **Shri Jitin Prasada**, Minister of State for Electronics & IT and Commerce & Industry.



The Conference convened a diverse group of stakeholders including Hon’ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India and **176 representatives** from High Courts across the country, reflecting a broad and collaborative cross-section of the judiciary and administrative leadership, comprising:

- **Hon’ble Judges** from the Supreme Court of India.
- **88 Hon’ble Judges** from various High Courts.
- **27 Central Project Coordinators (CPCs)** driving local implementation.
- **46 Officials** and **15 Registrars** or **OSDs**.

The *Annexure-A* delineates the representation of each High Court, summarizing the participation of Hon’ble Justices, Central Project Coordinators and Registrars. The complete list of participants, including Hon’ble Judges, Central Project Coordinators, Registrars and technical officials from the respective High Courts is detailed in *Annexure-B*.

Schedule of National Conference

The National Conference on “Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation” featured a comprehensive two-day program held on 11 and 12 April, 2026. The first day commenced with an inaugural ceremony led by Hon’ble Shri Justice Surya Kant, The Chief Justice of India. The 5 working sessions across both days covered a broad spectrum of modernization efforts, including international perspectives from the Singapore Judiciary, discussions on eMalkhana inventory management, the use of GNSS for land demarcation and frameworks for e-Inspection of Court Records. The event concluded on the second day with a valedictory address by Hon’ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Judge, Supreme Court of India summarizing the collective vision for the future of digital justice in India.

The detailed Schedule of the National Conference on “Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation” is attached as *Annexure-C* for reference.





DAY 1

SATURDAY | 11 APRIL, 2026





INAUGURAL PROGRAMME

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India delivered a welcome address underscoring the critical need to align technological advancements in the justice delivery system with comprehensive process re-engineering. He emphasized that while digital tools have significantly improved judicial functioning, true transformation depends on rethinking and redesigning procedural frameworks.

Welcoming judges, policymakers, and stakeholders from across the country, Justice Nath described the conference as a vital forum to review past reforms, identify current inefficiencies and collaboratively chart the future trajectory of India's justice delivery system.

In his address, Justice Nath highlighted the substantial progress achieved under the eCourts Mission Mode Project. He noted that the Indian judiciary has established a robust digital infrastructure including widespread computerisation of courts, local area network connectivity, e-Filing systems, virtual courts, electronic service of summons and the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Justice Nath observed that these initiatives have significantly enhanced transparency and accessibility of judicial information.

However, Justice Nath cautioned that technology alone cannot bring about meaningful change. Stressing the importance of structural reforms, Justice Nath explained that judicial process re-engineering is not intended to alter the core principles of justice but to improve the efficiency, reliability and accessibility of the mechanisms through which justice is delivered.

Referring to the conference themes, he outlined several key areas of discussion including the adoption of scientific methods for land demarcation, improved management of court inventories, ensuring the integrity and preservation of electronic evidence and procedural innovations such as



digital surety systems and scrutiny management applications. These measures, Justice Nath noted are aimed at addressing systemic bottlenecks across the judicial ecosystem.

Looking ahead, Justice Nath spoke about Phase III of the eCourts project, which envisions the creation of a seamless Digital Public Infrastructure for the judiciary. This would include interoperable systems, secure digital architecture and integrated connectivity across courts nationwide. He also highlighted the role of Software Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) in ensuring reliable and secure communication across judicial institutions.



Emphasizing inclusivity, Justice Nath stressed that digital transformation must not exacerbate the digital divide. He urged High Courts to expand the establishment of e-Sewa Kendras to ensure that digital services are accessible to all citizens. He further called for the development of user-friendly interfaces in regional languages and enhanced accessibility features for persons with disabilities.

On the issue of transparency, Justice Nath noted the increasing adoption of live streaming of court proceedings in several High Courts. He informed that model rules for live streaming and recording have been formulated by the eCommittee and that pilot testing of Digital Courts 2.0 is currently underway for phased implementation.

In conclusion, Justice Nath reiterated that technology is merely an enabler and that meaningful transformation depends on institutional mindset, openness to reform and a sustained commitment to improvement. He expressed optimism that the conference would generate actionable insights and contribute significantly to strengthening the justice delivery system in India.

Hon'ble Chief Justice of India Launches Biennial Report and New eCourts Digital Services



The conference featured several milestones in the digitalization of the Indian judiciary, centered around the progression of the **eCourts Project**. The inaugural session commenced with a short video showcasing the project's transformative journey from Phase I to Phase III, while providing a glimpse into the ambitious, futuristic vision of the upcoming third phase.

A significant highlight of the event was the official **Release of the Biennial Report on Phase III of the eCourts Project**. This report was ceremoniously unveiled by the Hon'ble Shri Justice Surya Kant, Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India.





Following the release of the Biennial Report, four key digital initiatives were launched to further streamline judicial processes:

Launch 1: The eCourts Single Sign-On (SSO) Service Portal, designed to provide a unified and seamless access point for judicial services.





Launch 2: The Electronic Delivery of Summons through Email, a move aimed at reducing delays in legal notifications.

Launch 3: The Integration of eCourts and ePrisons, facilitating better coordination and real-time data exchange between the judiciary and correctional facilities.





Launch 4: The unveiling of the eCourts Services Mobile App Version 4.0, offering enhanced accessibility and features for legal professionals and litigants alike.

Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry and Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India

Addressing the gathering, Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry and Electronics & Information Technology, highlighted the pivotal role of technology in transforming India's governance and judicial landscape. Welcoming judges, policymakers and stakeholders, Shri Jitin Prasada described the conference as being held at a defining moment in India's technological journey, where rapid digital transformation is reshaping institutions across sectors, including the judiciary.

Emphasising India's scale and digital progress, he noted that widespread internet penetration and mobile





connectivity have enabled a bottom-up transformation, empowering citizens across rural and urban areas alike. He referred to key digital public infrastructure initiatives such as Aadhaar, UPI and DigiLocker, which have enhanced transparency, efficiency and inclusivity in governance.

Highlighting the ongoing digital transformation in the judiciary, Shri Jitin Prasada acknowledged the progress made under the eCourts initiatives and the role of institutions such as the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and eCommittee, Supreme Court of India in supporting this transition. He emphasised that re-engineering judicial processes alongside technological adoption is essential to achieve meaningful reforms.

Speaking on the role of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, he described AI as a powerful enabler for improving efficiency including reducing case pendency and streamlining processes. However, he cautioned that judicial decision-making must remain guided by human conscience and not be solely dependent on algorithms, underscoring that AI should be used as a tool and not as a substitute for human judgment.

Outlining the Government's policy approach, he stated that while promoting AI innovation, care is being taken to avoid overregulation that may hinder growth. Efforts are being made to democratise access to advanced computing infrastructure to support researchers and innovators across the country.

He also highlighted emerging challenges such as cybersecurity threats and the misuse of deepfake technologies, particularly in a democratic context. In this regard, he noted ongoing efforts to ensure transparency, including measures such as watermarking AI-generated content to prevent misinformation.

Linking judicial reforms with broader governance objectives, Shri Jitin Prasada stated that technological integration in the justice delivery system would contribute significantly to ease of doing business and ease of living, while also enabling the concept of “*ease of litigation*” through simplified and efficient processes.

Emphasising the importance of digital literacy, he called for equipping the youth and institutional stakeholders with the necessary skills to engage with emerging technologies, ensuring that India continues to remain competitive as a global talent hub.

Concluding his address, Shri Jitin Prasada reiterated the Government’s full support to the judiciary in its digital transformation journey. He expressed confidence that the deliberations at the conference would provide valuable insights for future policy formulation and contribute to building a more efficient, transparent and accessible justice delivery system in India.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Hon’ble Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge), Government of India

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Hon’ble Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge), Government of India, addressed the inaugural session. In his address, he underscored the pivotal role of technology in reshaping the justice delivery system and strengthening India’s position in digital governance.

Placing the discussion in a historical context, the Hon’ble Minister traced the progression of industrial revolutions from Industry 1.0 (Steam Engine), Industry 2.0 (Electricity) and Industry 3.0 (Information Technology) to the current phase of Industry 4.0 characterized by Artificial Intelligence, machine learning, robotics, the Internet of Things and other emerging technologies. He noted that India has entered this new phase of technological advancement.

Addressing concerns related to technological disruption particularly in relation to Artificial Intelligence, he





observed that global deliberations indicate that technology transforms diminishes employment opportunities. He emphasized the need to perceive such transitions as opportunities for growth.

The Hon'ble Minister highlighted the Government's reform-oriented approach under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi referring to the guiding principle of "***Reform, Perform and Transform***" as a driver of progress across sectors, including the justice system.

Referring to the theme of the Conference, he emphasized that timely resolution of cases is essential for enhancing public trust and strengthening the justice delivery mechanism. He further stressed the importance of making legal processes citizen-centric by ensuring clarity in legal documents, simplifying procedures and making judgments accessible particularly in regional languages.

The Hon'ble Minister also emphasized the importance of continuous dialogue, collaboration and exchange of best practices. He noted that the Conference provides a platform for deliberation and innovation including learnings from international experiences such as those of Singapore's judicial system.

In conclusion, Shri Meghwal expressed optimism regarding the progress of the e-Courts project stating that despite variations in the pace of transformation, sustained efforts and innovation would position India as a global leader in digital justice delivery. He conveyed confidence that the deliberations at the Conference would lead to actionable outcomes and reinforce India's commitment to modernise its judicial system.`

Justice Surya Kant, The Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India



In his address, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Justice Surya Kant reaffirmed the foundational promise of the Indian judiciary: ensuring that every individual regardless of socio-economic status or geographical location has access to fair, timely and effective justice. His Lordship observed that as society evolves, judicial institutions must proactively adapt a process increasingly catalyzed by the thoughtful integration of technology.





The Chief Justice commended the eCommittee's pivotal role in strengthening digital infrastructure through initiatives such as e-filing, the digitization of records and advanced case management systems which have collectively enhanced the responsiveness of the justice delivery system.

His Lordship emphasized that the mere adoption of technology is insufficient. Justice Surya Kant called for a rigorous re-examination of existing judicial procedures to ensure that digital transformation facilitates efficiency rather than simply replicating outdated paper-based systems in a digital format.

Discussing the next stage of modernization, the Chief Justice detailed the vision for Phase III, which carries an outlay of over INR 7,200 crore. This phase is designed to build a fully integrated digital ecosystem focused on last-mile connectivity extending services to the country's most remote areas.

Justice Surya Kant outlined that accessibility is central to the digital vision of the Indian judiciary. His Lordship highlighted the critical role of over 2300 e-Sewa Kendras established nationwide which serve as vital hubs for citizens particularly those less familiar with technology to navigate digital platforms and access court services.

The Chief Justice articulated a future where the judiciary is “**natively digital**,” functioning as a paperless and seamless service rather than a physical destination. He noted that technology has evolved from a mere administrative aid into a **constitutional instrument** that bolsters equality before the law.

Concluding the address, Justice Surya Kant expressed his gratitude to the **Ministry of Law and Justice**, the **eCommittee** and **all stakeholders** for their tireless efforts in advancing judicial reforms. He expressed firm confidence that the deliberations of this conference would translate into concrete outcomes, significantly enhancing the daily experience of every citizen seeking justice.

Vote of Thanks

The inaugural session concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Ms. Kaveri, Registrar (Judicial), Training Cell and Member (Judicial) (Human Resources), eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. She expressed gratitude to Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, for his address and for presiding over key technological launches and acknowledged the presence of Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, including Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra as well as Hon'ble Union Ministers Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Jitin Prasada. She thanked all the participants and stakeholders.

She also placed on record her appreciation for the Members, staff, and law clerks of the eCommittee for their efforts in organising the Conference, concluding that their sustained commitment continues to advance the vision of an integrated, paperless, and accessible digital judicial ecosystem.





WORKING SESSION 1

Chair Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath
Judge, Supreme Court of India

Speaker Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu
Judge of the General Division of the High Court, Supreme Court of Singapore
(Judge in Charge of Transformation and Innovation, Singapore Judiciary)

Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India



The first working session of the National Conference, chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, eCommittee, focused on the “expert walkthrough of the judicial landscape of Singapore” provided by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu.

In his opening address for the session, Justice Vikram Nath emphasized the profound and multi-dimensional bond between India and Singapore noting a shared legal heritage that stretches back two centuries. He recalled that when the Second Charter of Justice was granted in 1826 Singapore was administered from Calcutta as part of the Bengal Presidency creating a foundation rooted in the common law tradition. He further highlighted the linguistic bridge between the two cultures noting that the name “Singapore” is derived from the Sanskrit *Singapura* or “Lion City.”

Justice Nath provided a comparative perspective on the digital scale of the two nations:

- **India's Scale:** He noted that the Indian judiciary has conducted approximately 4 crore virtual hearings, with the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) serving as a repository for over 3.3 crore court records. He underscored that India progresses at the pace of a vast and diverse federation.
- **Singapore's Precision:** He commended the Singapore Judiciary for its global reputation as “motivated and disciplined,” moving with the precision of a “unified city-state.” He described Singapore's approach to specific judicial problems as a “masterclass” for any judiciary.



Justice Nath introduced Justice Aidan Xu not only as a Judge of the General Division of the High Court of Singapore but as the Judge in Charge of Transformation and Innovation and the architect behind several key legal technology frameworks. Justice Nath stressed that Justice Xu is a proponent of careful implementation to ensure technology does not increase risk or inequity.

Justice Nath outlined that the proceedings of the session were structured around five broad themes presented by Justice Xu:

- **Institutional Architecture:** The requirements for maintaining disciplined innovation within a judiciary.
- **Process Re-engineering:** The transition from mere digitisation to true digitalisation and efficiency.
- **Access to Justice:** Ensuring that technology remains citizen-centric ensuring that “*ordinary person is not lost in the code.*”
- **The Human Dimension:** Addressing culture change and the reality of “change fatigue” within judicial institutions.
- **Future Frontiers:** Navigating the implications of Generative AI and robust data governance.

The session concluded with an invitation to Justice Xu to share insights on transforming emerging technologies into “long-lasting pillars of justice”

Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu, Judge of the General Division of the High Court, Supreme Court of Singapore (Judge in Charge of Transformation and Innovation, Singapore Judiciary)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu, Judge of the General Division of the High Court, Supreme Court of Singapore (Judge in Charge of Transformation and Innovation, Singapore Judiciary) shared insights into the Singapore judiciary's digital journey, emphasizing that technology should be a “force multiplier” guided by legal and procedural needs rather than being adopted for its own sake.

Justice Aidan Xu commenced his address by highlighting the 200th anniversary of Singapore's court system, noting the deep historical and legal ties between India and Singapore. He recalled that in 1826 Singapore was administered from Calcutta as part of the Bengal Presidency, creating a shared common law foundation. He commended the Indian Judiciary for its extraordinary scale of digital transformation specifically citing the millions of virtual hearings conducted and the vast reach of the National Judicial Data Grid. His address focused on several key pillars of judicial innovation:

- **Disciplined Innovation:** Justice Xu advocated for a problem-driven approach stating that “*Start with the problem, not the technology*” utilizing iterative development through pilots before full-scale rollouts. He emphasized the need to “automate, innovate or eliminate” existing processes.
- **Institutional Architecture:** He detailed the importance of permanent mechanisms like the Office of Transformation and Innovation and the Access to Justice (A2J) Programme

Office. He stressed that judicial leadership must drive these changes. These changes ensure that the judiciary retains control over how technology is built and used to safeguard judicial independence.

■ **Efficiency Through Digitalisation:**

- **eLitigation:** Since 2013, this system has served as the backbone for electronic filing, service and case management in Singapore.
 - **National Identity Integration:** Leveraging systems like Singpass (comparable to India's Aadhaar) for secure electronic service of court documents and substituted service.
 - **FCMS (Future Case Management System):** He introduced the upcoming unified platform designed to integrate four separate systems into one AI-ready, paperless environment featuring real-time dashboards and analytics.
- **Access to Justice:** Justice Xu highlighted the principle that access should be “built in from the start,” specifically addressing the digital divide. Key initiatives include the Community Justice and Tribunals System (CJTS), which uses guided workflows and plain language for self-represented litigants and the Motor Accident Claims Online Simulator (MACO) to assist litigants in estimating outcomes and promoting early resolution.
- **Generative AI and Data Governance:** While noting that tools like Harvey AI can assist in document preparation and summarization, Justice Xu sternly cautioned that AI must not replace judicial reasoning. Judges retain a duty of independent analysis and AI outputs must be verified to prevent risks like hallucination.





- **Culture Change:** He noted that systems are ultimately embedded in human behavior. Successful transformation requires managing “change fatigue” and creating a “safe to fail” environment where staff and judges feel psychologically safe to admit when they do not understand new tools.

The session concluded with a question and answer segment where Justice Xu, alongside Justice Vikram Nath discussed the practical implications of AI in the judiciary and the challenges of the digital transition. Justice Xu reflected on the post-pandemic shift to hybrid hearing models, noting that while they improve efficiency, the judiciary must remain mindful of preserving courtroom culture and the human element of justice.



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Organised by
eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
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the Department of Justice, Government of India
April 11 and 12, 2026



WORKING SESSION 2

- Chair** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha
Judge, Supreme Court of India
- Speaker 1** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra
Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana
Topic: ETS Machine, GNSS and RTK Methods for Land Demarcation
- Speaker 2** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru
Judge, High Court of Chhattisgarh
Topic: "eMalkhana" - Inventory Management Initiative
- Speaker 3** Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar
Chief Justice, High Court of Manipur
Topic: Digitisation and rules for digital weeding of records

Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha,
Judge, Supreme Court of India



Session II of the National Conference on Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation, organised under the joint aegis of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India and the Department of Justice, Government of India, was chaired by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha**, Judge, Supreme Court of India.



At the outset, Justice Narasimha welcomed the participants and acknowledged the significant progress achieved by various High Courts in the adoption of technological innovations, as demonstrated through their presentations. He observed that the Indian judicial system is presently at a pivotal stage in its post-independence evolution, marked by the deep integration of technology into institutional and day-to-day functioning.

In his address, Justice Narasimha reflected on the evolving interface between technology and the judicial process. He noted, while technological advancements are rooted in complex scientific developments their widespread acceptance is driven by their seamless incorporation into everyday activities. The transition from manual to digital systems has been both rapid and largely unresisted due to the convenience and efficiency offered by such tools.

Justice Narasimha emphasised the importance of informed decision-making and stressed that the judiciary must consciously determine the scope and manner of technological adoption. He cautioned that the emergence of Artificial Intelligence marks a shift wherein technology may extend beyond an assistive role to potentially influencing aspects of human reasoning, thereby necessitating heightened judicial oversight and discretion.

Referring to the upcoming presentations, he highlighted the transformative potential of technologies such as digital mapping and satellite-based land demarcation in reducing litigation, particularly in land and property disputes. He noted that accurate technological identification of land boundaries could substantially minimise conflicts and enhance efficiency in dispute resolution.



Justice Narasimha also drew attention to potential risks associated with technological integration, particularly in relation to data ownership and control. Justice Narasimha cautioned against excessive or unregulated reliance on private entities for critical technological infrastructure in sensitive areas such as land records and stressed the importance of preserving sovereign control over such data.

He further emphasised the need to align technological advancements with existing legal frameworks. He noted variations in procedural rules across jurisdictions and observed that standardisation and harmonisation of legal provisions may be required to ensure consistency. This may include consideration of amendments to procedural laws wherever necessary.

Additionally, Justice Narasimha addressed issues concerning digital record management including the preservation and destruction of electronic records and highlighted the need for clear regulatory mechanisms. He also referred to emerging initiatives such as eMalkhana as illustrative of the role of technology in improving administrative efficiency within the judicial system.

In conclusion, Justice Narasimha reiterated that while technology presents significant opportunities for strengthening the justice delivery system, its integration must be guided by careful deliberation, institutional oversight and legal coherence. He expressed confidence that the discussions during the conference would contribute to a more structured and balanced approach to the adoption of technology in the judiciary.

Speaker 1: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra
Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana



During Working Session 1, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana addressed the participants on the subject of technological intervention in land demarcation and dispute resolution.

Justice Ashwani Kumar observed that land and property disputes constitute a significant portion of civil litigation in India, with a large number relating to boundary disputes that often remain unresolved for long periods. He identified key causes for such disputes including outdated land records, inaccuracies in village maps (Shajra) and reliance on traditional manual measurement methods, which lack precision and reliability.

He explained that existing demarcation practices, such as the use of measuring chains (Jarib) are prone to considerable error and unsuitable for present-day requirements. While noting improvements through technologies like Electronic Total Stations (ETS), he pointed out their limitations, particularly dependence on line-of-sight and absence of global positioning capability.





Justice Ashwani Kumar outlined a technology-based approach for accurate land demarcation involving geo-referencing of village maps and the use of GNSS-based rover systems. He stated that geo-referencing enables alignment of traditional maps with satellite imagery, allowing assignment of precise geographic coordinates to land parcels. He further noted that GNSS-based demarcation provides highly accurate boundary identification at the field level, significantly improving upon traditional methods.

He also referred to modern survey technologies such as DGPS, CORS (Continuously Operating Reference Stations) and drone-based surveys including those implemented under the SVAMITVA initiative, which have demonstrated effective results in several states.

The Hon'ble Judge highlighted measures adopted by various states, including digitisation of land records, integration of registration and revenue systems, use of public objection processes, and implementation of Unique Land Parcel Identification Numbers (ULPIN). He further noted that certain states, including Haryana and Punjab, have initiated steps to accord legal recognition to modern survey techniques, thereby enhancing their evidentiary value.

While acknowledging the benefits of these technologies, he also noted challenges such as high costs, need for trained personnel and requirement of adequate digital infrastructure.

In conclusion, Justice Ashwani Kumar emphasized the need for wider adoption of GNSS-based demarcation, expansion of CORS networks, capacity building and appropriate legal frameworks. He stated that such measures would improve accuracy in land records, reduce disputes, and strengthen the justice delivery system.

Speaker 3: Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar, Chief Justice, High Court of Manipur



Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar, Chief Justice, High Court of Manipur addressed the participants on the subject of digitisation, preservation of records and management of electronic evidence in the judicial system. At the outset, Justice M. Sundar highlighted the need to safeguard judicial data against natural and man-made disasters. Justice Sundar stated that preservation of digital records must be treated as an essential component of judicial digitisation.

Justice Sundar referred to institutional practices involving disaster recovery mechanisms through inter-court collaboration, whereby judicial data is backed up at geographically distant locations to ensure continuity. He suggested that all High Courts may adopt similar mechanisms under appropriate guidance.

Justice Sundar structured his address around three aspects: *preservation, destruction and management of electronic evidence*. On preservation, he emphasised

the need for reliable digital storage systems, central repositories and accurate metadata to ensure proper identification and retrieval of records. He clarified that digitisation involves not only scanning of documents but also proper indexing and data entry.





He further stressed the importance of maintaining “migration-ready” systems to prevent loss of access due to technological changes. He suggested periodic review and migration of digital records indicating that a fixed cycle may be adopted for this purpose.

On destruction of records, he stated that digitisation must be accompanied by systematic disposal of physical records in accordance with rules. He also highlighted the need for periodic removal of unnecessary electronic data to manage digital storage effectively.

He emphasised that clear policies are required to determine which records are to be permanently preserved and which may be destroyed after a prescribed period, subject to due notice. He noted that certain categories of records particularly those of enduring value require permanent retention.

With regard to electronic evidence, Justice Sundar highlighted the need to ensure authenticity and integrity through safeguards such as time-stamping and secure digital processes. He referred to the legal position under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, noting that digital records are recognised as primary evidence and therefore require proper protection against tampering.

He also distinguished between records originally created in digital form and those converted from physical records and stressed the need for standardised procedures including use of OCR-enabled systems to facilitate efficient access and use.

Justice Sundar noted challenges in outsourcing digitisation work and suggested that courts may consider developing internal capacity where feasible. In conclusion, Justice M. Sundar stated that digitisation requires a structured and coordinated approach involving clear rules, standardisation and inter-institutional cooperation. He expressed that such measures would enhance efficiency, reliability and resilience in the justice delivery system.

Speaker 2: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru, Judge, High Court of Chhattisgarh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru, Judge, High Court of Chhattisgarh addressed the gathering on the transformative potential of digitization in streamlining judicial administration with a specific focus on the management of court evidence through *eMalkhana* systems. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru characterized malkhana management as a cornerstone of the justice delivery system which is essential for ensuring the safe custody, documentation and timely production of evidence during trials.

Justice Bibhu Datta Guru highlighted the critical deficiencies inherent in the traditional manual system. He further stated that extensive paperwork, a lack of uniformity and manual record-keeping creates significant risks of loss or tampering of the records. These inefficiencies, as Justice Bibhu Datta Guru observed, often lead to cumbersome retrieval processes and delays in the disposal of cases which ultimately impacts the overall effectiveness of judicial proceedings.





As a solution to these systemic challenges Justice Bibhu Datta Guru presented the **eMalkhana** initiative undertaken by the High Court of Chhattisgarh. Initially implemented in the Bilaspur district in December 2025, the system is now being expanded across the state as a vital step toward modernizing evidence management. Key features of the digital platform include:

- **Electronic Entry and QR Tagging:** Replacing manual registers with a digital interface that utilizes QR codes for instant retrieval of item information, eliminating repetitive manual data entry.
- **Real-Time Tracking:** Enabling the automated tracking of case evidence between courts and malkhanas to ensure a secure chain of custody and increased accountability.
- **Automated Reporting:** Utilizing digital records and automated reports to enhance administrative efficiency and minimize human error.
- **High Accessibility:** Ensuring that property details can be accessed in diverse regions including rural areas, without the need for specialized hardware or constant internet connectivity.

In his concluding remarks, Justice Guru emphasized that reducing manual intervention is paramount for enhancing transparency and judicial efficiency. He expressed his hope that the **eMalkhana model** would be adopted by courts nationwide, serving as a catalyst for a more transparent, efficient and technology-driven justice delivery system in India.



WORKING SESSION 3

Chair	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna Judge, Supreme Court of India
Speaker 1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen Judge, High Court of Jharkhand <i>Topic: Managing Electronic Evidence and Marking of Exhibits</i>
Speaker 2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel Judge, High Court of Gujarat <i>Topic: Dealing with Electronic Records & Marking of Exhibits</i>
Speaker 3	Shri Govind Mohan Union Home Secretary <i>Topic: Naveen Nyaya Sanhitas: Re-engineering India's Criminal Justice System</i>

Chair: Hon'ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna, Judge, Supreme Court of India



In a forward-looking session, **Hon'ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna, Judge, Supreme Court of India** emphasized the transformative impact of digital advancements on judicial processes. Justice Nagarathna observed that in a rapidly digitizing society, the traditional distinctions between oral and documentary evidence are increasingly intertwined. She further stressed that the pervasive use of digital platforms have made the use of electronic evidence essential in the administration of justice, specifically in the criminal justice system.

The Chair addressed the significant legislative shifts under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023, noting that the definition of “documents” has been formally expanded to include electronic and digital records. While this recognizes their inherent evidentiary value, Justice Nagarathna stressed that their admissibility remains contingent upon strict statutory requirements regarding authenticity, integrity and certification. These safeguards are essential to ensure the reliability of digital evidence in judicial proceedings.

Justice Nagarathna further highlighted that while technology enhances the scope of adjudication, it necessitates rigorous procedural compliance. She identified several critical areas for focus:



- **Verification and Preservation:** The need for strict standards in the handling and presentation of digital evidence before the courts.
- **Forensic Validation:** The growing necessity for expert validation and robust forensic examination to establish the credibility of digital material.
- **Infrastructure and Literacy:** The need for appropriate infrastructure and digital literacy among all stakeholders.

Justice Nagarathna articulated that electronic evidence is a powerful tool for modern justice delivery provided its use is governed by strict legal standards. She also traced the evolution of the electronic evidence through judicial precedents. She emphasized that capacity building and technological preparedness are not merely administrative goals but are essential for maintaining a robust, reliable and future-ready judicial system.

During the session, Justice Nagarathna further highlighted upon the structural prerequisites necessary for judicial efficiency. Addressing the ambitious goal of ensuring the expeditious completion of criminal cases, spanning from the registration of an FIR to final disposal by the Supreme Court within a three-year timeframe, she identified several critical systemic requirements that demand immediate attention. She outlined a multi-faceted approach to streamline these operations:

- **Specialized Personnel:** The need for adequate police strength across States, with a strategic emphasis on deploying personnel primarily for investigation rather than diverting them for 'bandobast' or ancillary duties.

- **Investigative Excellence:** The necessity for conducting efficient, professional investigations and ensuring the timely filing of chargesheets.
- **Prosecutorial Standards:** Ensuring the availability of a sufficient number of prosecutors while maintaining high standards of competence and quality, comparable to the expectations placed upon Public Pleaders.
- **Procedural Rigor:** The imperative for filing appeals within prescribed timelines to prevent unnecessary delays in the appellate process.

Justice Nagarathna further observed that a dedicated consultation process may be essential to identify and resolve the specific bottlenecks currently impeding the Government's vision of a three-year cycle from FIR to final adjudication.

Justice Nagarathna also expressed serious concern regarding the current state of forensic infrastructure. She called for urgent intervention by the Central Government to establish and strengthen forensic laboratories as existing facilities in the States are inadequate. She further emphasized that timely appointment of forensic experts and the prompt submission of reports are non-negotiable. She further elaborated that delays in these areas are significantly impeding the progress of prosecution.

Furthermore, Justice Nagarathna highlighted that during the first production of an accused, full details of their criminal antecedents must be placed before the Court to ensure informed judicial oversight.

In her concluding observations, Justice Nagarathna issued a cautionary note regarding the attempt to adhere to timelines of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023. She expressed concern that the pressure to adhere to strict timelines has in certain instances, led to the filing of charge sheets despite incomplete investigations. She warned that such practices could inadvertently compromise the quality of justice delivery.



Speaker 1: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand delivered a focused and technically detailed address on the handling of electronic evidence. Justice Sen highlighted key procedural and legal developments under the framework of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 emphasizing the increasing importance of verification of electronic evidence in the digital age. Justice Sen observed that courts must adopt rigorous standards to ensure the authenticity, reliability and admissibility of digital material.

Elaborating on the evolving nature of electronic records, Justice Sen discussed their treatment alongside traditional forms of evidence particularly in the light of the transition from physical to digital documentation. Justice Sen also underscored the necessity for oral evidence to be supported by verifiable digital trails ensuring coherence between testimonial and electronic proof. He further drew attention to the requirement of a verifiable expert

certificate under Section 63 reinforcing the evidentiary value and technical validation of electronic records.

Justice Sen also addressed practical challenges in court processes, including the seizure and handling of electronic property records. He stressed the importance of maintaining a proper chain of custody and safeguarding data integrity from investigation through trial. Additionally, he elaborated on procedures relating to the marking of exhibits and the concept of the “universe examined,” noting that courts must clearly define and record the scope of digital evidence relied upon to ensure transparency and avoid ambiguity in adjudication.



Speaker 2: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel, Judge, High Court of Gujarat



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel, Judge, High Court of Gujarat addressed the evolving judicial landscape in the digital era emphasizing a shift from traditional and procedure-centric approaches to a more citizen-centric and technology-driven model of justice delivery. Justice Kariel highlighted the introduction of the SARAS (Standardized and Automated Rules for Administrative Systems) Rules of the Gujarat High Court as a significant institutional reform facilitating structured, uniform and technology-enabled judicial processes.

He observed that the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 complements such reforms by placing digital evidence at the core of adjudication and re-engineering evidentiary principles. Justice Kariel further noted that the SARAS rules enable a transition from fragmented and manual practices to a streamlined, automated and transparent system particularly in areas such as marking of exhibits, record management and digital documentation.

Justice Kariel further emphasized that this transformation reflects a broader jurisprudential shift requiring courts to adapt to emerging forms of evidence and integrate technology into judicial functioning. Justice Kariel further stressed that the adoption of the SARAS Rules represents a move towards a modern, integrated and future-ready judicial ecosystem.



Speaker 3: Shri Govind Mohan, Union Home Secretary, Government of India



Shri Govind Mohan, Union Home Secretary, Government of India provided a comprehensive policy perspective on the “*Naveen Nyaya Sanhita*,” outlining macro-level initiatives aimed at re-engineering India’s criminal justice system. He emphasized the government’s vision of integrating technology across all pillars of the justice delivery system to enable coordinated and collaborative functioning among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary.

Highlighting the importance of timely justice, he noted that digital transformations have enhanced data sharing. Additionally, Shri Govind Mohan outlined that process re-engineering exercises are essential to reduce delays and improve transparency. He elaborated on key digital initiatives such as eSummons and eSakshya, which are designed to streamline procedures and strengthen evidentiary mechanisms. While eSummons enables faster and more reliable electronic service of notices, eSakshya facilitates improved collection, preservation and presentation of digital evidence. These digital initiatives ensure greater accuracy and accountability in criminal proceedings.

He further observed that several States and Union Territories have adopted these reforms and framed the necessary rules for their implementation, contributing to greater uniformity and operational efficiency across jurisdictions. He emphasized that these measures are aimed at building a responsive, efficient and citizen-centric justice delivery system.

The session concluded with a shared emphasis on the need for a harmonized and technology-driven judicial framework, underscoring the importance of innovation, coordination and institutional preparedness in advancing a future-ready criminal justice system.



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DAY 2

SUNDAY | 12 APRIL, 2026



National Conference
on
JUDICIAL PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
*Empowering the Justice System by Reviewing the Past, Re-engineering the Present,
Redefining the Future*

Organised by
eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
in collaboration with
the Department of Justice, Government of India
April 11 and 12, 2026



WORKING SESSION 4

Chair Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal
Judge, Supreme Court of India

Topic: Maintenance of Electronic Records/Registers and e-awareness

Speaker Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque
Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim

Topic: Navigating the Continuous Journey of Judicial Process Re-engineering

Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India presiding as the Chair for Working Session 4 during the National Conference on “*Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation*” addressed the audience on the critical integration of technology within the judicial framework.

The Chair emphasized the challenges and responsibilities inherent in incorporating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the justice system. While acknowledging that AI and digital tools offer significant opportunities to enhance operational efficiency, Justice Bindal noted that they also present serious concerns regarding accuracy, reliability and data security. He asserted that the justice delivery system requires a robust and secure technological framework as it cannot afford errors or compromises in its functions.



Justice Bindal further underscored that technology must serve as an *aid rather than a substitute* for judicial reasoning. He cautioned that AI and digital tools should remain supportive instruments and must not override the core cognitive processes of the judiciary. Additionally, he raised concerns regarding the use of open-source platforms and the potential risks posed by them to data confidentiality.

Focusing on the session's theme, the Chair highlighted the paramount importance of maintaining secure electronic records and the urgent need to update existing procedural rules. He observed that many current rules governing judicial processes have become outdated and require comprehensive revision to align with evolving digital practices.

Furthermore, Justice Bindal stressed the necessity of:

- **Promoting e-awareness** among all stakeholders to ensure a smooth digital transition.
- **Building capacity** within the judiciary to effectively utilize emerging technological tools.
- Viewing **judicial process re-engineering** as a continuous, ongoing exercise that must adapt to new technological developments.

In his concluding remarks, Justice Bindal stated that collaboration and knowledge-sharing through such national forums is essential to bridge gaps and ensure uniformity across the judiciary. He reiterated that leveraging technology is vital for achieving faster and more efficient justice delivery.



Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque
Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim



Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim delivered an address focusing on the necessity of a comprehensive, consultative and problem-driven approach to judicial process re-engineering in the digital era. Justice Mustaque observed that despite decades of technological initiatives, the judiciary continues to face implementation challenges largely due to a lack of stakeholder alignment and resistance to change. He emphasized that meaningful reform must be rooted in identifying core systemic problems rather than the mere adoption of technological solutions.

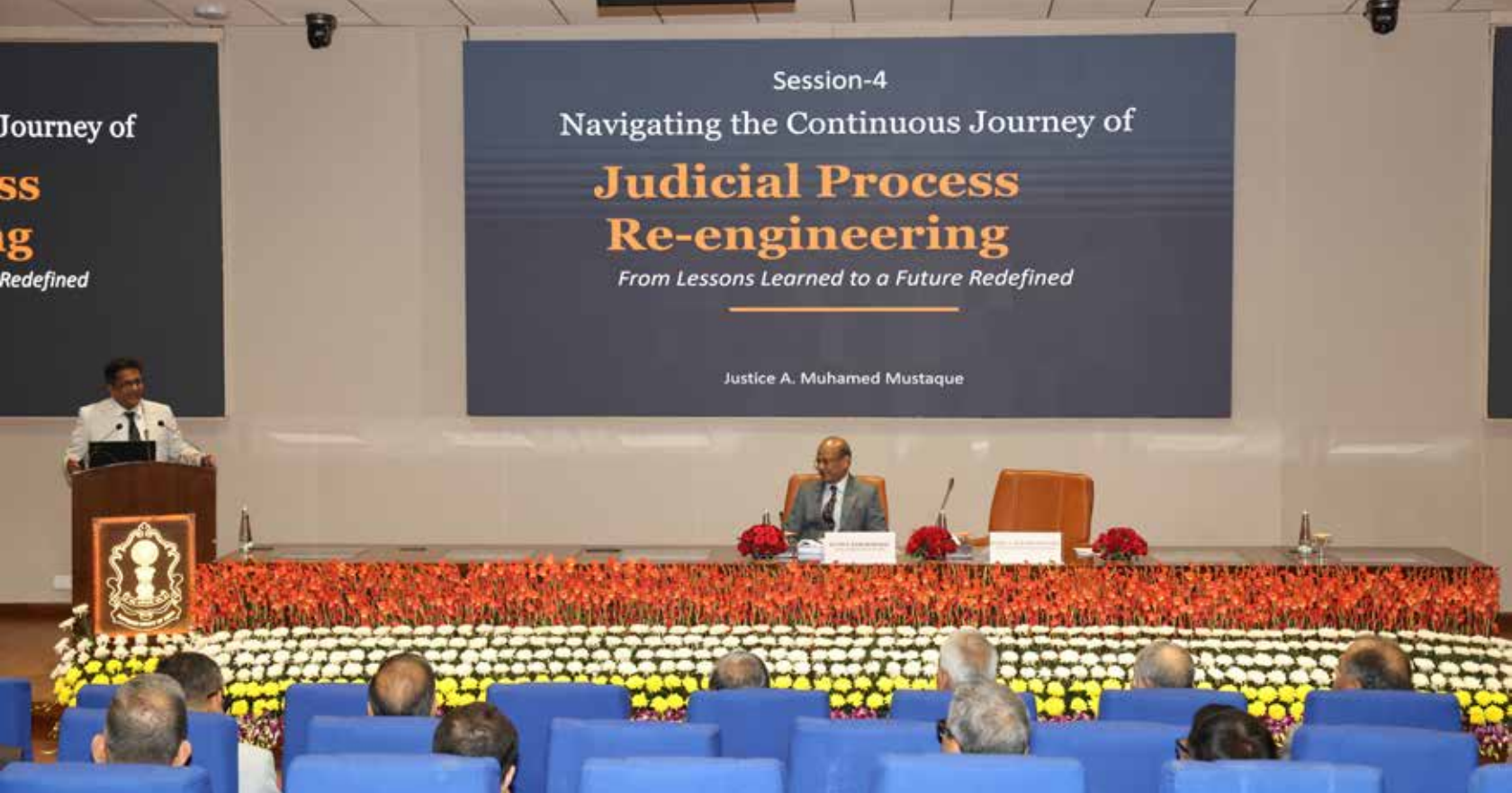
To facilitate structured reform, Justice Mustaque outlined a four-stage framework:

1. **Identification of Problems:** Pinpointing underlying institutional and procedural issues.
2. **Development of Innovative Solutions:** Creating targeted responses for the identified gaps.
3. **Creation of a Long-term Vision:** Establishing a sustainable roadmap.
4. **Technological Implementation:** Executing the digital strategy only after systemic issues are addressed.

Justice Mustaque underscored that a consultative approach incorporating the perspectives of judges, lawyers, court staff and the litigants is vital in ensuring that the digital systems are user-centric and responsive to real world needs. He noted that the absence of such consultation often results in inefficiencies and poor adoption rates for new initiatives.

Addressing practical challenges, Justice Mustaque highlighted inefficiencies in court time utilization, a lack of scientific methods in court establishment and the absence of structured timelines for case disposal. He advocated for the integration of data-driven and algorithm-based approaches to enhance judicial efficiency and decision-making.

Furthermore Justice Mustaque clarified the distinction between **digitization** (the mere conversion of records) and **true digital transformation** which necessitates a comprehensive ecosystem that fully integrates technology with judicial processes. To ensure long-term sustainability, Justice Mustaque



called for institutional capacity building, standardization of infrastructure and the development of independent technological frameworks within the judiciary.

In conclusion, Justice Mustaque stated that the ultimate objective of re-engineering is to create an accessible, efficient and transparent justice system that leverages technology without compromising the human element of justice. He expressed firm confidence that a coordinated and forward-looking approach would achieve this meaningful transformation.





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WORKING SESSION 5

Chair	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta Judge, Supreme Court of India
Co-chair	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanna Bhalachandra Varale Judge, Supreme Court of India
Speaker 1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav Judge, High Court of Delhi <i>Topic: Presentation on e-Inspection Rules and Framework</i>
Speaker 2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. M. Shyam Prasad Judge, High Court of Karnataka <i>Topic: Surety Scrutiny Management Application</i>
Speaker 3	Shri Niraj Verma, Secretary (Justice) Ministry of Law & Justice <i>Topic: eCourts Project Phase III: Achievements and Challenges</i>

Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India chaired the session and introduced the speakers, setting the context for deliberations on digital transformation in judicial processes.

In his introductory remarks, he invited Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav, Judge, Delhi High Court, who addressed the gathering on the e-Inspection Rules and highlighted their role in enabling secure and remote access to court records.

Justice Mehta thereafter invited Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. M. Shyam Prasad, Judge, Karnataka High Court to give a presentation on a digital system aimed at preventing fraudulent sureties in bail matters thereby enhancing procedural safeguards.

He then invited Shri Niraj Verma, Secretary (Justice), Ministry of Law & Justice to outline the key achievements and challenges of Phase III of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project.

Speaker 1: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav
Judge, High Court of Delhi



During this session, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav, Judge, High Court of Delhi delivered a comprehensive presentation on the “*e-Inspection Rules and the framework established for e-Inspection of Court Records*”. He highlighted a paradigm shift from traditional physical inspections to a modern and technology-driven system designed to enhance judicial accessibility.

Justice Kaurav traced the evolution of the e-Inspection framework, noting that traditional access previously required a physical presence at inspection branches which often caused logistical challenges and delays. He emphasized that the Rules for Electronic Inspection of Digitized Court Records, 2023 of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi represent a transformative step by enabling remote access to judicial records. This initiative aligns with the broader vision of judicial e-governance and ensures a streamlined interface for advocates and litigants while preserving document sanctity.

Addressing infrastructure and data sovereignty, Justice Kaurav explained that the framework mandates a strictly controlled digital environment. The system stores all digitized records on exclusive servers maintained under the direct supervision of courts and tribunals. By prohibiting

unsecured or third-party platforms, the framework safeguards judicial autonomy and prevents unauthorized data exploitation.

Regarding security, Justice Kaurav emphasized the use of advanced encryption standards to ensure tamper-proof storage and secure retrieval. These measures maintain the integrity of judicial records and ensure that digital copies remain exact replicas of original filings while creating a secure digital trail for authorized users.

The framework further ensures accountability through comprehensive audit trails that record every instance of record access and use. This tracking system enables continuous monitoring and the quick detection of unauthorized actions, thereby reinforcing trust in the digital process.

To ensure system resilience, Justice Kaurav elaborated on embedded disaster recovery mechanisms. Justice Kaurav highlighted that the framework creates mirror images of all data and stores them at geographically distinct locations to ensure the continuity of judicial operations during technical failures.

Concluding the address, Justice Kaurav underscored the significance of the e-Inspection Rules as a fundamental shift in ensuring the right to access judicial information. He asserted that the Delhi High Court has set a benchmark for institutional resilience and data governance, providing a progressive, accountable and future-ready justice delivery mechanism.



Speaker 2: Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. M. Shyam Prasad, Judge, High Court of Karnataka



During Working Session 5 on the second day of the conference, Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.M. Shyam Prasad, Judge, High Court of Karnataka, delivered an address on the “*Surety and Scrutiny Management Application*”.

Justice Prasad highlighted the urgent need to address challenges such as “professional sureties” and the submission of fraudulent documents, which have historically undermined the credibility of the bail process. He explained that the Karnataka High Court developed this application as a centralized digital mechanism to ensure transparency, accountability and legal robustness in bail administration. By leveraging technology, the system bridges information gaps across the district judiciary and transforms traditionally manual processes into a data-driven state-wide framework.

Elaborating on the platform's key features, Justice Prasad highlighted that the system prioritizes Aadhaar-based identification to create a database capable of identifying repeat sureties. This enables judicial officers to verify identity details and unique identification numbers, ensuring the authenticity of individuals presenting themselves as



sureties. A major innovation includes the integration with Bhoomi land records, which allows for the real-time verification of property documents submitted as collateral, thereby preventing the use of forged records. The system operates securely across the Karnataka district judiciary through a dedicated internal network with access restricted to authorized personnel.

In his concluding remarks, Justice Prasad emphasized that the application represents a transformative step toward eliminating fraudulent practices in bail proceedings. By replacing fragmented verification systems with a unified digital platform, the initiative enhances efficiency, accelerates bail disposal and ensures a tamper-proof process. He asserted that this initiative strengthens judicial integrity by promoting data-driven oversight, setting a benchmark for the adoption of technology in judicial administration.

Speaker 3: Shri Niraj Verma, Secretary (Justice), Ministry of Law & Justice



During Working Session V, Shri Niraj Verma, Secretary, Ministry of Law & Justice, delivered a comprehensive address on Phase III of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project (2023–2027). Shri Verma characterized the project as a transformative shift toward the “*Digital Justice as a Service*” model, aimed at creating an inclusive, paperless and technologically advanced judicial ecosystem. Key achievements include Phase II milestones like launching the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), e-Filing over 14 lakh cases, enabling video conferencing (VC) in jails and courts, and establishing e-Sewa Kendras. Phase III has advanced infrastructure with ICT systems in thousands of courtrooms, solar facilities for uninterrupted services, virtual courts handling crores of cases, e-Filing enhancements, long-term digital preservation and extensive training/e-Learning programs. He underscored the importance of the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) in enabling seamless data exchange among courts, police, jails and forensic

laboratories. He also identified the establishment of e-Sewa Kendras as a key measure to bridge the digital divide.

He explained that the initiative deploys significant budgetary resources to integrate emerging technologies such as cloud computing, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and blockchain to ensure scalability



and data integrity across the judicial system. Presenting key achievements, Shri Verma reported substantial progress in infrastructure development including the deployment of ICT systems across thousands of courtrooms and the installation of solar facilities to ensure uninterrupted services. For process re-engineering, Shri Verma suggested smart scheduling by case types, AI defect detection, end-to-end workflows, online oaths, integrating VC hearings with normal proceedings and virtual courts for online resolution of petty offences. He identified four key verticals for focus: connectivity, digitization, VC infrastructure, and ICJS. Addressing challenges, Shri Verma acknowledged the massive scale of digitization, rural connectivity issues, and software fragmentation across High Courts, stressing coordinated efforts and sustained investment for uniform implementation.

Addressing ongoing challenges, Shri Verma acknowledged that the scale of digitization remains a major hurdle along with connectivity issues in rural areas and software fragmentation across different High Courts. He emphasized that these challenges require coordinated efforts and sustained investment to achieve uniform implementation.

In conclusion, Shri Verma outlined a vision for deeper integration of advanced technologies and expansion of e-Sewa Kendras to ensure round-the-clock access to justice. He asserted that a fully digital and inclusive judicial ecosystem will meet evolving societal needs and strengthen public trust in the justice delivery system. Mr. Verma stated that the Department of Justice, Government of India proposes to extend the e-Courts Phase III Project, if required.

PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

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VALEDICTORY FUNCTION

Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Judge, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Judge, Supreme Court of India opened his valedictory address by quoting Robert Jackson, stating that technology serves as the infrastructure of modern liberty and that a judiciary failing to innovate ultimately fails to protect its citizens. Justice Maheshwari observed that the Indian judiciary cannot remain stagnant while the global community embraces a digital sea. He highlighted a significant evolution in judicial consciousness: the transition from viewing technology as a peripheral “fancy typewriter” to recognizing it as the very fabric of judicial functions.

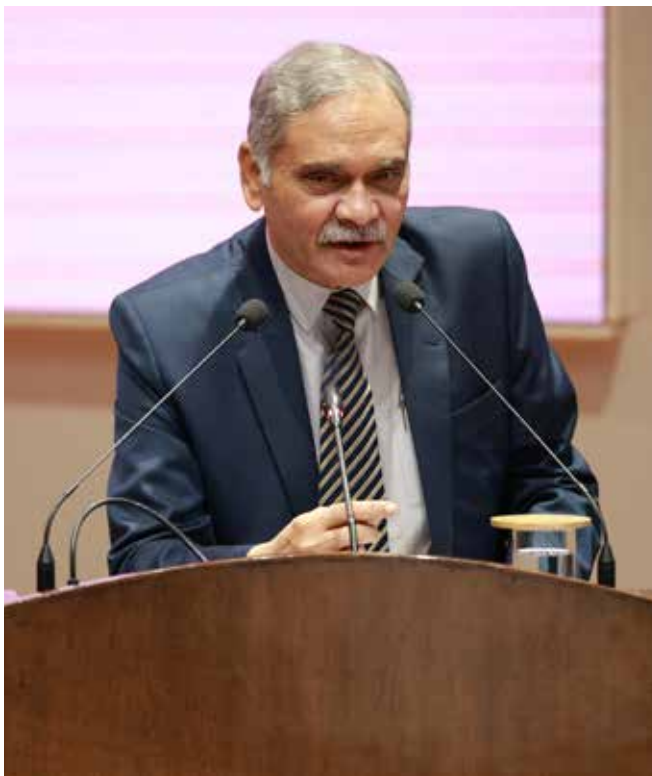
Justice Maheshwari noted that while Phases I and II of the eCourts Project successfully established a robust digital infrastructure for 18,700 courts, Phase III is now firmly on track to realize a truly digital integrated judiciary. Justice Maheshwari additionally emphasized that the allocated budget must be utilized in a planned manner to reach these goals. Justice Maheshwari asserted that true judicial process re-engineering requires dismantling the “tyranny of the physical file” to create intelligent and citizen-centric workflows.



He praised the conference as a “master class of decentralized innovation,” proving that the Indian judiciary is a vibrant federation of ideas rather than a monolithic system. Justice Maheshwari cited specific initiatives from his parent High Court of Madhya Pradesh including the use of SD-WAN technology, sovereign clouds for paperless courts and a digital justice ecosystem that unites police, courts, prisons and forensics. He also pointed to the potential of blockchain and AI to create tamper-proof records for land demarcation and forensic evidence.

Justice Maheshwari detailed how Phase III initiatives, such as the Single Sign-On (SSO) service portal and e-Prisons integration, simplify the user experience and reduce the need for physical court visits. Quoting Roscoe Pound, he reminded the audience that while the law must be stable, it cannot stand still and the delivery of justice must evolve with the times. He concluded by commending the participants and the leadership of the Chief Justice of India and Justice Vikram Nath, remarking that the future is a race between technology and wisdom and we must ensure wisdom wins.

Vote of Thanks by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Vice-Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India



Hon’ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Vice-Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India commenced the vote of thanks by acknowledging the gracious presence of Hon’ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta and esteemed colleagues from the judiciary, officers of the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Central Project Coordinators (CPCs) from various High Courts.

He observed that in view of the session having exceeded its scheduled duration, he would confine himself to a brief summation rather than a detailed recapitulation of the deliberations. He noted that the presentations made during the Conference were comprehensive, insightful and intellectually stimulating. He further stated

that the eCommittee had consciously curated presentations highlighting distinctive initiatives undertaken by various High Courts including digitisation efforts and institutional innovations with the objective of facilitating their replication and adaptation across jurisdictions.



Justice Mishra also expressed his sincere gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari for consenting to chair the valedictory session. In conclusion, he extended his appreciation to all participants for their active engagement and valuable contributions and expressed the hope that the Conference had yielded meaningful insights to guide future endeavours in strengthening the justice delivery system.



TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES OF HIGH COURTS





A central feature of the National Conference was the dedicated focus on technological initiatives developed by various High Courts across the country. Throughout the two-day event, specifically during designated intervals and technical sessions, dignitaries and participants visited the Conference Hall to view presentations and live demonstrations of these initiatives. These projects represent the “grassroots” of judicial digital transformation and showcase how individual jurisdictions are leveraging technology to solve specific administrative and procedural challenges.

In a significant display of collaborative innovation, a total of 21 High Courts showcased their technological advancements and shared their specialized digital tools with participants. This collective effort highlighted the diverse ways in which technology is being harnessed to improve judicial efficiency nationwide. The complete list of participating High Courts, along with an elaborate description of the specific technologies they showcased, is attached as *Annexure-D* with this report.



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KEY TAKEAWAYS



The National Conference focused on a three-pillared strategy: reviewing the past, re-engineering current practices and redefining the future of the justice system. The following are the key takeaways from the National Conference on “Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation” conducted on April 11–12, 2026:

1. Advancement of eCourts Project Phase III

- **Futuristic Vision:** A central focus was detailing the roadmap for Phase III including a video showcasing its progression from previous phases and its long-term digital goals.
- **Biennial Report:** A formal report specifically on Phase III was released by Hon’ble Shri Justice Surya Kant to document progress and future strategies.
- **Status Review:** Sessions analyzed the current achievements, existing challenges and the specific “way forward” for this phase.

2. Launch of New Digital Services

The conference marked the rollout of four major digital tools designed to increase judicial efficiency:

- **eCourts Single Sign-On (SSO) Portal:** Centralizing access to judicial services.
- **Electronic Summons:** Transitioning to the delivery of summons via email.
- **eCourts & ePrisons Integration:** Establishing seamless data flow between the judiciary and prison facilities.
- **eCourts Services Mobile App v4.0:** Launching the latest version of the eCourts services mobile application.

3. Process Re-engineering Initiatives

Technical sessions highlighted specific areas where technology is being used to overhaul manual processes:

- **Land Demarcation:** Utilizing high-tech tools like Electronic Total Station (ETS), Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and Real-time Kinematic (RTK) methods.



- **Inventory & Surety Management:** Introduction of the “eMalkhana” initiative for evidence management and the Surety Scrutiny Management Application.
- **Criminal Justice Reform:** Discussion on the Naveen Nyaya Sanhitas aimed at re-engineering the system through collaborative governance and technological integration.

4. Digital Evidence and Records Management

- **Standardized Protocols:** Experts emphasized the need for unified rules regarding the preservation, destruction and “digital weeding” of electronic records.
- **e-Inspection:** A framework and specific rules were presented for the electronic inspection of court records.
- **Admissibility:** Dedicated sessions addressed the complexities of managing electronic records and the formal marking of exhibits in a digital-first environment.

5. Stakeholder Participation and Collaboration

- **International Collaboration:** Insights were shared by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu from the Supreme Court of Singapore regarding judicial transformation and innovation.
- **Broad Representation:** The conference saw a robust attendance of 176 total participants from 25 High Court jurisdictions including 88 Hon’ble Justices.
- **Cross-Court Learning:** The event included dedicated gallery visits to view specific Technology Initiatives of various High Courts, encouraging the exchange of successful digital strategies. The participants also expressed their interest to share IT solutions/ Initiatives of different High Courts for implementation.

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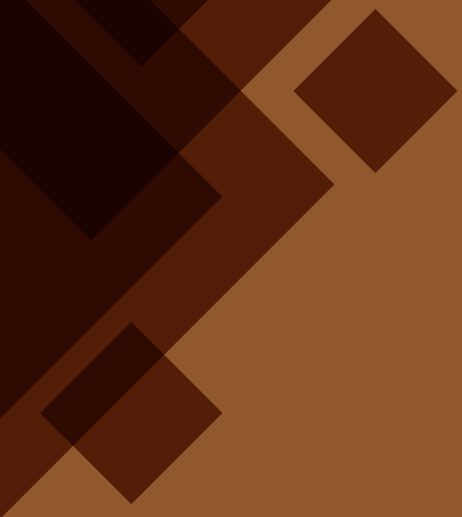
CONCLUSION





The National Conference on “Judicial Process Re-engineering and Digital Transformation” marks a decisive turning point in the evolution of the Indian legal system. The Conference successfully laid out a clear direction for a more accessible, efficient and transparent judiciary by bridging the gap between traditional jurisprudence and cutting-edge technology.

The conference achieved its goal of “Reviewing the Past, Re-engineering the Present, and Redefining the Future”. The strategies and digital services unveiled during the sessions of the conference provide a robust foundation for eCourts Phase III, ensuring that the Indian judicial system is not only modernized but also more resilient and responsive to the needs of the 21st century. Ultimately, the participation of 176 delegates from across the nation underscores a collective institutional will to redefine the future of justice in India.



ANNEXURE



High Court-wise Distribution of Participants

High Court	CPC	Justice	Official	Registrar General/ Registrar/OSD	Total Result
Allahabad	1	4	2		7
Andhra Pradesh	1	7	2		10
Assam	4	4	4		12
Bombay	1	3	1		5
Calcutta		4	2	1	7
Chhattisgarh	1	3	2		6
Delhi	1	4	2	2	9
Gujarat	1	4	4		9
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	1	6
Jammu & Kashmir	1	2			3
Jharkhand	1	4			5
Karnataka	1	5		1	7
Kerala	1	2	2	2	7
Madhya Pradesh	1	7	2	2	12
Madras	1	1	3		5
Manipur	1	3	2	1	7
Meghalaya	1	1	2		4
Orissa	1	4	2		7
Patna	1	6	3	1	11
Punjab & Haryana	1	5	2	2	10
Rajasthan	1	5	2	2	10
Sikkim	1	2			3
Telangana	1	5	1		7
Tripura	1		2		3
Uttarakhand	1	1	2		4
Total Result	27	88	46	15	176

List of Participants

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
1	Allahabad	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Saumitra Dayal Singh	High Court Judge
2	Allahabad	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Pankaj Bhatia	High Court Judge
3	Allahabad	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vikas Budhwar	High Court Judge
4	Allahabad	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vikram D Chauhan	High Court Judge
5	Allahabad	CPC	Mr. Kamesh Shukla	Joint Registrar (J) (CPC)
6	Allahabad	Official	Mr. Ashwini Kumar	System Manager
7	Allahabad	Official	Mr. Shantanu Srivastava	System Officer
8	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rao Raghunandan Rao	Chairman, Computer Committee
9	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. B.Krishna Mohan	Member, Computer Committee
10	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. B.V.L.N.Chakravarthi	Member, Computer Committee
11	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Harinath.N	Member, Computer Committee
12	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Nyapathy Vijay	Member, Computer Committee
13	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. T.C.D.Sekhar	Member, Computer Committee
14	Andhra Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Challa Gunaranjan	Member, Computer Committee
15	Andhra Pradesh	CPC	Mr. D.Yedukondalu	Registrar (Information Technology-cum-Central Project Coordinator)
16	Andhra Pradesh	Official	Mr. K.Rajasekhar	Senior Software Programmer
17	Andhra Pradesh	Official	Mr. Sk.Hussainvali	System Assistant
18	Assam	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Michael Zothankhuma	Judge cum Member, ICT & AI Committee
19	Assam	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Soumitra Saikia	Judge cum Member, ICT & AI Committee
20	Assam	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Devashis Baruah	Judge cum Member, ICT & AI Committee
21	Assam	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Arun Dev Choudhury	Judge cum Member, ICT & AI Committee
22	Assam	CPC	Mr. Boduve Peter Resu	Central Project Coordinator, Nagaland
23	Assam	CPC	Km. Cacy Malsawmtluangi Ralte	Central Project Coordinator, Mizoram
24	Assam	CPC	Mr. Domo Padu	Central Project Coordinator, Arunachal Pradesh
25	Assam	CPC	Dr. Debasish Kashyap	Central Project Coordinator, Assam
26	Assam	Official	Shri Zoramengmawia	Systems Officer, Mizoram

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
27	Assam	Official	Ms Kime Bobby	System Analyst, Arunachal Pradesh
28	Assam	Official	Dr. Pranab Duara	Senior Systems Officer, Assam
29	Assam	Official	Mr. Amento Asumi	Programmer, Nagaland
30	Bombay	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. G. S. Kulkarni	Chairperson, C & IT Committee
31	Bombay	Hon'ble Justice	Smt. Bharati Dangre	Member, C & IT Committee
32	Bombay	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Valmiki Menezes	Member, C & IT Committee
33	Bombay	CPC	Mr. Ganesh P. Deshmukh	Central Project Coordinator, eCourts Project
34	Bombay	Official	Mr. Nitin R. Bhadane	Software Engineer
35	Calcutta	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Debansu Basak	Hon'ble Chairman, Computer Committee, High Court at Calcutta.
36	Calcutta	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Madhuresh Prasad	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee, High Court at Calcutta.
37	Calcutta	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Gaurang Kanth	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee, High Court at Calcutta.
38	Calcutta	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Raja Basu Chowdhury	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee, High Court at Calcutta.
39	Calcutta	Registrar	Mr. Subhra Som Ghosal	Registrar, Information and Technology, High Court at Calcutta.
40	Calcutta	Official	Mr. Chayan Bala	System Analyst (Programming), High Court at Calcutta.
41	Calcutta	Official	Mr. Arpan Kumar Roy	Designation Software Developer, High Court at Calcutta.
42	Chhattisgarh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rakesh Mohan Pandey,	Member of the IT/Computer Committee High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur
43	Chhattisgarh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Naresh Kumar Chandravanshi	Chairman of the Computerization Committee, High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur
44	Chhattisgarh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Bibhu Datta Guru	Member of the IT/Computer Committee High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur
45	Chhattisgarh	CPC	Mr. Vivek Kumar Verma	Secretary of the IT/Computer Committee of High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur
46	Chhattisgarh	Official	Mr. Naresh Kumar Choudhary,	Deputy Registrar (I.T.)

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
47	Chhattisgarh	Official	Mr. Bhojraj Rawte,	Data Analyst
48	Delhi	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vivek Chaudhary	Hon'ble Chairman, Information Techonology and Artificial Intelligence Committee, Delhi High Court
49	Delhi	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Sanjeev Narula	Hon'ble Member, Information Techonology and Artificial Intelligence Committee, Delhi High Court
50	Delhi	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Purushaindra Kumar Kaurav	Hon'ble Member, Information Techonology and Artificial Intelligence Committee, Delhi High Court
51	Delhi	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Girish Kathpalia	Hon'ble Member, Information Techonology and Artificial Intelligence Committee, Delhi High Court
52	Delhi	CPC	Mr. Jay Thareja	Ld. Central Project Coordinator (CPC), Delhi High Court
53	Delhi	District Judge	Mr. Sanjay Bansal	District Judge/Chairman (IT & Digitization), Delhi District Courts
54	Delhi	Deputy Registrar	Ms. Divya Malhotra	Ld. Deputy Registrar, CPC Secretariat, Delhi High Court
55	Delhi	Joint Director	Mr. Zameem Ahmad Khan	Joint Director (I.T.), Delhi High Court
56	Delhi	Official	Mr. Amit Kumar	System Analyst - IT Cell, Delhi District Courts
57	Gujarat	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. A. S. Supehia	Member, Hon'ble IT Committee
58	Gujarat	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Nikhil S. Kariel	Member, Hon'ble IT Committee
59	Gujarat	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Aniruddha P. Mayee	Member, Hon'ble IT Committee
60	Gujarat	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Pranav Trivedi	Member, Hon'ble IT Committee
61	Gujarat	CPC	Mr. G. J. Shah	Registrar (SCMS & ICT) & Central Project Coordinator, High Court of Gujarat
62	Gujarat	Official	Mr. Sangeet Sethunathan Menon	System Analyst

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
63	Gujarat	Official	Dr. Bhavinkumar Muljibhai Jasani	System Engineer
64	Gujarat	Official	Mr. Prakashkumar Ramanbhai Chaudhari	System Engineer
65	Gujarat	Official	Mr. Ankur N. Patel	Special Officer, Scanning & Digitization
66	Himachal Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ajay Mohan Goel, Judge	Chairperson, Hon'ble Computer, eCourts and Artificial Intelligence Committee
67	Himachal Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rakesh Kainthla, Judge	Member, Hon'ble Computer, eCourts and Artificial Intelligence Committee
68	Himachal Pradesh	Registrar	Mr. Pankaj Sharma	Registrar (I.T.)
69	Himachal Pradesh	CPC	Mr. Nishant Verma	Central Project Coordinator
70	Himachal Pradesh	Official	Mr. Sunil Bhardwaj	Assistant Programmer
71	Himachal Pradesh	Official	Mr. Hitesh Sharma	Assistant Programmer
72	Jammu & Kashmir	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rajnesh Oswal	Hon'ble Members of Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence Committee High Court of J&K and Ladkh
73	Jammu & Kashmir	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rahul Bharti	Hon'ble Members of Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence Committee High Court of J&K and Ladkh
74	Jammu & Kashmir	CPC	Mr. Faizan I Nazar	Civil Judge (Senior Division), CPC eCourts
75	Jharkhand	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ananda Sen	Chairman, Computer & Digitization Committee, High Court of Jharkhand
76	Jharkhand	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi	Member, Computer & Digitization Committee, High Court of Jharkhand
77	Jharkhand	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Deepak Roshan	Member, Computer & Digitization Committee, High Court of Jharkhand
78	Jharkhand	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Srivastava	Member, Computer & Digitization Committee, High Court of Jharkhand
79	Jharkhand	CPC	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Central Project Coordinator, High Court of Jharkhand

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
80	Karnataka	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. B.M. Shyam Prasad	High Court of Karnataka Chairman, Computer and Technology Committee
81	Karnataka	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Suraj Govindaraj	High Court of Karnataka Member, Computer and Technology Committee
82	Karnataka	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Anant Ramanath Hegde	High Court of Karnataka Member, Computer and Technology Committee
83	Karnataka	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. C.M. Poonacha	High Court of Karnataka Member, Computer and Technology Committee
84	Karnataka	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. K.V.Aravind	High Court of Karnataka Member, Computer and Technology Committee
85	Karnataka	District Judge	Mr. Bhat Manjunath Narayan	District Judge OOD, Leave Reserve, High Court of Karnataka
86	Karnataka	CPC	Mr. Deepak Patil	Senior Civil Judge, OOD, CPC, HC of Karnataka, Bengaluru
87	Kerala	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. C. S. Dias	Judge, High Court of Kerala
88	Kerala	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. S. Manu	Judge, High Court of Kerala
89	Kerala	District and Session Judge	Smt. Saleena V.G.Nair	District and Session Judge
90	Kerala	Civil Judge	Mr. Rakesh M. G., (Civil Judge Senior Division)	Deputy Director (IT)
91	Kerala	District Judge	Mr. Joseph Rajesh K. A., (District & Sessions Judge)	Director (IT)
92	Kerala	Official	Mr. Ishaque K. V.	Principal Technical Officer
93	Kerala	Official	Smt. Jaseena S. M.	Technical Project Manager
94	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vivek Rusia	Chairman, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee
95	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vishal Dhagat	Member, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee
96	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vishal Mishra	Member, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee
97	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Milind Ramesh Phadke	Member, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee
98	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Sanjeev Sudhakar Kalgaonkar	Member, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
99	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Vinay Saraf	Member, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee
100	Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Deepak Khot	Member, I.T, e-Courts & A.I. Committee
101	Madhya Pradesh	Principle Registrar	Mr. F. H. Qazi	Principal Registrar (IT-SA)
102	Madhya Pradesh	Registrar (IT)	Mr. Surya Prakash Sharma	Registrar (IT)
103	Madhya Pradesh	Pr. Registrar (IT-CSA)/CPC	Mr. Kuldeep Singh	Pr. Registrar (IT-CSA)/CPC
104	Madhya Pradesh	Official	Mr. Manish Kumar Joshi	Junior System Analyst
105	Madhya Pradesh	Official	Mr. Ujjwal Kumar Wagh	Senior Computer Programmer Assistant
106	Madras	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. R. VIJAYAKUMAR	Member of the Hon'ble Computer Committee, Madras High Court
107	Madras	CPC	Mr. A.S.RAVI	Central Project Co-ordinator/ Registrar(IT-Cum- Statistics)
108	Madras	Official	Mr. S.HEMACHANDAR	Senior Systems Manager, Madras High Court.
109	Madras	Official	Mr. J. VIJAY GANAPATHY,	System Analyst, Madras High Court.
110	Madras	Official	Mr. R.BEBIN	System Analyst, Madras High Court
111	Manipur	Hon'ble Chief Justice	M. Sundar	Hon'ble Chief Justice, Manipur High Court
112	Manipur	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ahanthem Bimol Singh	Chairman, Computer Committee
113	Manipur	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Aribam Guneshwar Sharma	Member, Computer Committee
114	Manipur	Registrar General	Mr. Ojesh Mutum	Registrar General
115	Manipur	CPC	Mr. K. Nirojit	Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee/CPC
116	Manipur	Official	Mr. Thounaojam Sunil Singh	System Officer
117	Manipur	Official	Mr. Ningthoujam Bidyanda Singh	Senior Developer

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
118	Meghalaya	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Wanlura Diengdoh	Judge & Member of Computer Committee
119	Meghalaya	CPC	Smt.Anjeline Matti Pariat	Registrar (Judicial Service)-cum-Central Project Coordinator
120	Meghalaya	Official	Smt. Artyksiar Mary Kharbuki	Manager IT
121	Meghalaya	Official	Shri Vincent Rani	System Officer
122	Orissa	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Sanjeeb Kumar Panigrahi	Judge-cum-Member of the I.T. and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Committee, High Court of Orissa Cuttack
123	Orissa	Hon'ble Justice	Ms. Savitri Ratho	Judge-cum-Member of the I.T. and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Committee, High Court of Orissa Cuttack
124	Orissa	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Murahari Sri Raman	Judge-cum-Member of the I.T. and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Committee, High Court of Orissa Cuttack
125	Orissa	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Chittaranjan Dash	Judge-cum-Member of the I.T. and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Committee, High Court of Orissa Cuttack
126	Orissa	CPC	Mr. Soumya Sourav	Central Project Coordinator, High Court of Orissa, Cuttack
127	Orissa	Official	Mr. Ashok Mallick	System Officer
128	Orissa	Official	Mr. Subharanjan Mantri	System Officer
129	Patna	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rajeev Ranjan Prasad, J.A.D-II	Chairman, Hon'ble eCommittee
130	Patna	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Mohit Kumar Shah	Member, Hon'ble eCommittee
131	Patna	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Partha Sarthy	Member, Hon'ble eCommittee
132	Patna	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Arun Kumar Jha	Member, Hon'ble eCommittee
133	Patna	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Chandra Shekhar Jha	Member, Hon'ble eCommittee
134	Patna	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ritesh Kumar	Member, Hon'ble eCommittee
135	Patna	OSD	Sri Ravi Ranjan	O.S.D. (Computerization)

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
136	Patna	CPC	Sri Anand Nandan Singh	Registrar IT-cum-CPC
137	Patna	Joint Registrar(IT)	Mr. Gaurav Kamal	Joint Registrar (IT)
138	Patna	Deputy Registrar (IT)	Mr. Nitesh	Deputy Registrar (IT)
139	Patna	Official	Mr. Navanit Kumar	Assistant Programmer
140	Punjab & Haryana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Chairperson, Hon'ble Computer Committee
141	Punjab & Haryana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Aman Chaudhary	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
142	Punjab & Haryana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Kuldeep Tiwari	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
143	Punjab & Haryana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Rohit Kapoor	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
144	Punjab & Haryana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Parmod Goyal	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
145	Punjab & Haryana	OSD	Mr. Ashu Kumar Jain	OSD
146	Punjab & Haryana	OSD	Mr. Aashish Saldi	OSD 9 (Gaz-II)
147	Punjab & Haryana	CPC	Mr. Amit Kumar Grover	OSD (CPC)
148	Punjab & Haryana	Official	Mr. Jatin Mahajan,	Senior Assistant
149	Punjab & Haryana	Official	Mr. Mandeep Kumar	System Officer
150	Rajasthan	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Pushpendra Singh Bhati	Chairman, Hon'ble Steering Committee & Judge, Rajasthan High Court
151	Rajasthan	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Anoop Kumar Dhand	Member, Hon'ble Steering Committee & Judge, Rajasthan High Court
152	Rajasthan	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Sameer Jain	Member, Hon'ble Steering Committee & Judge, Rajasthan High Court
153	Rajasthan	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. . Nupur Bhati	Member, Hon'ble Steering Committee & Judge, Rajasthan High Court
154	Rajasthan	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ashok Kumar Jain	Member, Hon'ble Steering Committee & Judge, Rajasthan High Court
155	Rajasthan	OSD	Mr. Ashutosh Kumawat	Officer on Special Duty (Computerization)

S. No.	High Court	Justice/CPC/ Official	Name	Designation
156	Rajasthan	OSD	Mr. Kuldeep Rao	Officer on Special Duty (Computerization)
157	Rajasthan	CPC	Dr. Mohit Sharma	Registrar cum CPC
158	Rajasthan	Official	Mr. Nitesh Sharma	System Officer
159	Rajasthan	Official	Mr. Kamlesh Kumar	System Officer
160	Sikkim	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. A. Muhamed Mustaque	Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim
161	Sikkim	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Bhaskar Raj Pradhan	Judge & Chairman, Computer Committee, High Court of Sikkim
162	Sikkim	CPC	Ms. Sonam Denka Wangdi	Central Project Coordinator
163	Telangana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. P. Sam Koshy	Chairman
164	Telangana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. K.Lakshman	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
165	Telangana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. N. Tukaramji	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
166	Telangana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. N.V.Shravan Kumar	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
167	Telangana	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. J. Anil Kumar	Hon'ble Member, Computer Committee
168	Telangana	CPC	Mr. T. Venkateswara Rao	Registrar (Protocol) FAC. Registrar High Court for the State of Telanaga (9490156554)
169	Telangana	Official	Mr. K. Sachin Kumar	System Assistant
170	Tripura	CPC	Mr. Saamyajyoti Debnath	Dy. Registrar (Vigilance)-cum-CPC
171	Tripura	Official	Mr. Narayan Saha	System Analyst
172	Tripura	Official	Mr. Prasenjit Paul	Senior System Officer
173	Uttarakhand	Hon'ble Justice	Mr. Ravindra Maithani	Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand and Chairperson, e-Courts and Digitization Committee of the High Court
174	Uttarakhand	CPC	Mr. Anoop Singh	Central Project Coordinator, High Court of Uttarakhand
175	Uttarakhand	Official	Mr. Nitin Kumar	Assistant Registrar (IT), High Court of Uttarakhand
176	Uttarakhand	Official	Mr. Vijay Singh	Programmer Grade -II, High Court of Uttarakhand

Schedule of the National Conference



SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



**eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
&
Department of Justice, Government of India**

cordially invites you to the

**National Conference
on**

"JUDICIAL PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION"

*Empowering the Justice System by Reviewing the Past, Re-engineering the Present,
Redefining the Future*

Inauguration by

Hon'ble Shri Justice Surya Kant

Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, eCommittee

in the august presence of

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath

Judge, Supreme Court of India & Chairman, eCommittee

&

Hon'ble Judges, Supreme Court of India

&

Hon'ble Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal

Minister of State for Law & Justice (Independent Charge),
Government of India

Hon'ble Shri Jitin Prasada

Minister of State for Electronics & Information Technology
and Commerce & Industry, Government of India

Hon'ble Shri Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra

Vice-Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India

Saturday, April 11, 2026 at 09:30 AM

Venue:

*Multipurpose Hall, Second Floor, Block C,
Administrative Buildings Complex, Supreme Court of India,
New Delhi -110001*

(Programme overleaf)

TIME	PROGRAMME
9:30 AM – 9:45 AM	Arrival of Dignitaries & Participants
	Inaugural Programme
	National Anthem
10:00 AM – 10:05 AM	• Felicitation of Dignitaries
10:05 AM – 10:15 AM	• Welcome address and a brief introductory note on the Conference by Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
10:15 AM – 10:20 AM	• A short video showcasing the journey of the eCourts Project from Phase I to Phase III and detailing the futuristic vision for Phase III of the eCourts Project
10:20 AM – 10:30 AM	• Release of Biennial Report: Phase III of the eCourts Project by Hon'ble Shri Justice Surya Kant, Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India • Launch 1: <i>eCourts Single Sign-On (SSO) Service Portal</i> • Launch 2: <i>Electronic Delivery of Summons through Email</i> • Launch 3: <i>eCourts & ePrisons Integration</i> • Launch 4: <i>eCourts Services Mobile App Version 4.0</i>
10:30 AM – 10:40 AM	• Address by Hon'ble Shri Jitin Prasada, Minister of State for Electronics & Information Technology and Commerce & Industry, Government of India
10:40 AM – 10:50 AM	• Address by Hon'ble Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Minister of State for Law and Justice (Independent Charge), Government of India
10:50 AM	• Inaugural address by Hon'ble Shri Justice Surya Kant, Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India • Memento Presentations • Vote of thanks by Ms. Kaveri, Registrar (J) Training Cell and Member (J) (Human Resources), eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
	High Tea (Congregation Hall, 2nd Floor)
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM	Visit of Dignitaries & Participants at Conference Hall to view Technology Initiatives of High Courts

11th April, 2026
Multipurpose Hall, Block C, Administrative Buildings Complex,
Supreme Court of India, New Delhi

WORKING SESSIONS

TIME	WORKING SESSION-1
12:30 PM – 2:00 PM	Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aidan Xu, Judge of the General Division of the High Court, Supreme Court of Singapore (Judge in Charge of Transformation and Innovation, Singapore Judiciary)
2:00 PM – 2:45 PM	Lunch (Congregation Hall, 2nd Floor)
	WORKING SESSION-2
2:45 PM – 3:45 PM	Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha, Judge, Supreme Court of India Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana (Topic: Electronic Total Station (ETS) Machine, Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and Real-time Kinematic (RTK) methods for demarcation of land) Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibhu Datta Guru, Judge, High Court of Chhattisgarh (Topic: "eMalkhana" – Inventory Management Initiative) Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar, Chief Justice, High Court of Manipur (Topic: Digitisation: Managing electronic evidence through standardized Preservation & Destruction and Rules for digital/electronic weeding of records)
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Tea (Congregation Hall, 2nd Floor)
	WORKING SESSION-3
4:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Chair: Hon'ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna, Judge, Supreme Court of India Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand (Topic: Managing electronic evidence and marking of exhibits) Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nikhil S. Kariel, Judge, High Court of Gujarat (Topic: Dealing with electronic records & marking of exhibits) Speaker: Shri Govind Mohan, Union Home Secretary, Government of India (Topic: Naveen Nyaya Sanhitas: Re-engineering India's Criminal Justice System through Timely Justice, Technological Integration and Collaborative Governance)
5:00 PM onwards	Visit of Dignitaries & Participants at Conference Hall to view Technology Initiatives of High Courts Tea (Congregation Hall, 2nd Floor)

12th April, 2026
Multipurpose Hall, Block C, Administrative Buildings Complex,
Supreme Court of India, New Delhi

WORKING SESSIONS

TIME	WORKING SESSION-4
9:15 AM – 9:30 AM	Arrival of Dignitaries & Participants
9:30 AM – 10:30 AM	Chair & Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India (Topic: Maintenance of Electronic Records/Registers and enabling provisions & Promoting e-awareness) Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim (Topic: Navigating the Continuous Journey of Judicial Process Re-engineering)
10:30 AM – 11:00 AM	Tea (Congregation Hall, 2nd Floor)
	WORKING SESSION-5
11:00 AM – 12:00 Noon	Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Purushendra Kumar Kaurav, Judge, High Court of Delhi (Topic: Presentation on e-Inspection rules and the framework established for e-Inspection of Court Records) Speaker: Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. M. Shyam Prasad, Judge, High Court of Karnataka (Topic: Surety Scrutiny Management Application) Speaker: Shri Niraj Verma, Secretary (Justice), Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India (Topic: eCourts Project Phase III, its achievements, current challenges and the way forward)

12th April, 2026
VALEDICTORY FUNCTION
Multipurpose Hall, Block C, Administrative Buildings Complex,
Supreme Court of India, New Delhi

TIME	PROGRAMME
12:00 Noon – 12:20 PM	Valedictory Function • Felicitation of Dignitaries • Valedictory Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Judge, Supreme Court of India • Memento presentation • Summary of the Conference Proceedings & vote of thanks by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Vice-Chairman, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
12:20 PM – 1:20 PM	Visit of Dignitaries & Participants at Conference Hall to view Technology Initiatives of High Courts Lunch (Congregation Hall, 2nd Floor)

Combined Detailed List of High Court ICT Applications and Digital Initiatives

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
Allahabad High Court		
1	e-Filing Portal	End-to-end digital filing system enabling Advocates and Parties-in-Person to file cases online without physically visiting the Court. It includes a comprehensive e-Filing portal, online defect notification and digital defect removal mechanism under implementation, and a digital scrutiny workflow replacing manual file movement.
2	Smart Case Listing and Automated Case Flow Management	Digital system that optimizes hearing schedules and tracks the movement of cases through judicial stages. It integrates e-Filing with CCMS (Allahabad) and CIS (Lucknow Bench), supports automated cause list generation, intelligent case categorization, and bench-wise subject allocation, improving transparency and predictability.
3	Virtual Courts & Hybrid Hearing Model	Video-conferencing based model under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project with infrastructure across district courts, jails, and district government hospitals. It supports bail matters, civil revisions, urgent cases, hybrid hearing, remote witness examination, and evidence recording while reducing travel burden and adjournments.
4	Online Gate Pass System	ICT initiative for digital issuance of court entry passes, improving security and reducing waiting time at court premises.
5	Integration with CIS / CCMS	Seamless integration of the e-Filing Portal with CIS (Lucknow) and CCMS (Allahabad), including automatic data flow for registration numbers, digital records, and case status. It also includes Indian Postal System integration, Jail Software integration, and payment gateway support for recruitment and mediation modules.
6	Online Certified Copy System — E-True Copy (In Process)	System under process for online application and payment, automated generation of certified copies, digital delivery of judgments and orders, and significant reduction in processing time.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
7	Automated Case Alerts	SMS notification system for litigants and advocates providing real-time updates on case status, listing information, and orders/judgments.
8	DISHA Portal (District Courts' Information for Statistical Handling and Analytics)	Portal developed for data-driven governance and monitoring of the district judiciary. It provides centralized digital reporting, standardized data collection formats, integration of 100+ judicial administrative datasets, automated dashboards, and real-time reporting from district judiciary to the High Court.
9	Digitization of Legacy Case Records	Large-scale digitization initiative across all District Courts of Uttar Pradesh for long-term preservation, easy retrieval, and paperless access to historical case records. It includes high-volume scanning, centralized repositories, metadata tagging, integration with Case Information Systems, and secure archival.
10	NSTEP, e-Summons & Bail Order Management System (BOMS)	Integrated procedural communication framework for electronic service of summons and digital bail orders. It supports digital transmission to police officials through mobile applications, real-time process tracking, BOMS communication between courts and jails, and stronger coordination among courts, police, and prisons.
11	SD-WAN Based Judicial Network Infrastructure	Modernized network infrastructure using Software Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) across High Court and District Judiciary locations with multi-ISP redundancy, centralized monitoring, enhanced cyber security protocols, and network optimization for digital court services.
12	Secure Cloud Infrastructure & Cyber Security Framework	Comprehensive cyber security framework safeguarding judicial data, digital records, and critical ICT infrastructure. It includes firewall systems, IDS/IPS, information security and network audit, endpoint security, anti-malware, data encryption, secure communication channels, and continuous monitoring.
13	Standardized Digital Templates	Uniform digital formats for short orders and notices to reduce clerical inconsistencies and improve document uniformity and readability.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
14	District Court Establishment Portal (DCEP)	Centralized digital platform for maintaining comprehensive service records and administrative information of employees working in District Courts across Uttar Pradesh. It provides online entry and updating of service records, digital submission/authentication by District Judges, role-based secure access with dual authentication, and standardized recruitment and administrative reporting modules.
Bombay High Court		
1	BHC Ingestion, BHC Interact & BHC Connect	BHC Ingestion, Interact, and Connect are digital solutions developed by the Bombay High Court for digitizing and sharing case records. They enable scanning of physical files, online access to case documents by judges and staff, and electronic transmission of Records and Proceedings from District and Taluka Courts to the High Court.
2	Paperless Court – Bombay High Court	The Paperless Court system enables selected courts to function without physical files by using digitized case records. Judges and court staff access files electronically, reducing paperwork and storage requirements. This system improves efficiency, speeds up case handling, supports easy retrieval of records, and promotes environmentally friendly judicial operations.
3	NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes)	NSTEP is a mobile-based application used for electronic service of summons, notices, and warrants. It allows process servers to deliver legal documents using smartphones and provides real-time tracking. The system improves transparency, ensures timely service of notices, and maintains digital proof of delivery for court records.
4	Online Certified Copy Mechanism (e-Copying System)	The Online Certified Copy Mechanism enables users to obtain digitized certified copies of judgments and orders electronically. Integrated with digital repositories, it allows secure online delivery of authenticated documents. This system reduces physical visits to courts, speeds up copy delivery, and supports contactless access to certified judicial records.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
5	Email Automation Portal – Bombay High Court	The Email Automation Portal provides official email services for judicial officers and staff. It enables automated creation and management of official email IDs across High Court benches and District Courts. The system ensures secure communication, improves coordination, and standardizes digital correspondence within the judicial administration.
6	QR Code Printed Judgments and Orders	The QR Code Printed Judgments system enables authentication of court orders through QR codes printed on documents. By scanning the code, users can access the digitally signed judgment available online. This feature enhances document security, prevents tampering, and ensures quick verification of official court records.
7	RTI Digital Portal	The RTI Digital Portal provides an end-to-end online workflow for processing Right to Information applications. It allows submission, tracking, and routing of RTI requests to concerned departments. The portal improves transparency, reduces processing time, and ensures efficient handling of information requests within the court administration.
8	BHC Meetcom (Administrative Meeting Software)	BHC Meetcom is a digital platform used for conducting administrative meetings of committees in the Bombay High Court. It enables online circulation of agendas, recording of decisions, and monitoring of action points. The system improves coordination, reduces paperwork, and supports efficient administrative management of court activities.
Calcutta High Court		
1	PIS (Personal Information System)	AI-powered in-house system used since 2022 for paperless administrative HR processes of Judicial Officers. It covers e-ACR, paperless judgment evaluation for promotional examination, system suggestive posting, and online leave processing, with enhanced security features such as 2FA, backup codes, reCAPTCHA v3, IP throttling, login alerts, and bi-annual email verification.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
2	Smart Chatbot Assistant	AI-powered chatbot, in use since 2024, that assists citizens with instant answers to basic queries and court-related information. It provides 24x7 support and has considerably reduced calls to the helpdesk.
3	Real-Time Video Live Streaming (YouTube Live Streaming)	Court hearings are broadcast live on YouTube using data fed from CIS Customized Periphery, including Court No., Appellate/ Original Side, and Case No.(s). The system also creates a digital archive of hearings for future reference and accountability.
4	Online Display Board	Live hearing status display system disseminating information across court premises, corridors, Bar Rooms, and departments in all benches. It uses CIS Customized Periphery via cause-list sequencing and displays hearing duration, pass-over cases, customized messages, cause list type/serial number, court number, coram, and case numbers.
5	Alternate Link for Order/Judgment Search	Citizen-centric digital initiative ensuring uninterrupted and timely verdict downloads through alternate channels based on data from the Case Information System (CIS).
6	Neutral Citation Search Facility	Facility supported by a robust read-only replica of the CIS infrastructure for searching and downloading orders/judgments with neutral citation numbers. Downloadable files include QR code verification.
7	e-Gate Pass System	Digital system for secure entry management for litigants, visitors, and stakeholders. It improves crowd management, saves time, streamlines identification and verification, and prepares the way for facial-recognition based entry systems.
8	e-RTI Portal	Portal integrating communication among applicants, Public Information Officers, and First Appellate Authorities across West Bengal. It supports OTP-based authentication, online payment, SMS notifications, BPL fee exemption, and sharing of requested documents.
9	Complete Paperless Court Environment	Pilot implementation in the Commercial Division to reduce dependency on physical documents, support scalable paperless processes, and collect feedback for system refinement.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
10	Large Scale Digitization of Judicial Records	Validated large-scale digitization of judicial records, with data also used by the West Bengal Government through SARTHAC. It strengthens digital record management for efficient retrieval and usage.
11	Agenda Management System	Digital system for seamless coordination and timely decision-making in High Court meetings. It maintains archives of committee meetings, agendas, and resolutions, carries forward pending agenda items, and supports paperless record-keeping.
12	Inventory Management System	System for stationery requisition, delivery, return workflow, stock management, vendor management, and categorized item lists for Hon'ble Judges, departments, and other units.
13	Online Certified Copy	System aligned with present rules for applying and obtaining authenticated court documents digitally. It supports case verification and applicant validation through CIS using OTP authentication, integrated online payment, automated SMS notifications, and downloadable digitally signed PDFs. Security audit cleared and ready for deployment.
14	e-ILR (e-Indian Law Reports)	Digital access system for Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, and archived ILR volumes, with advanced parameter-based search for efficient judgment retrieval.
15	Library Information System	In-house portal for efficient management of Hon'ble Judges' Library, including stock entry of books/journals, requisition management, and reporting.
16	Hardware Resource Manager	System for efficient management of hardware distributed across locations, including stock intake and distribution, repair and disposal, hardware audit, and e-waste management.
17	Drug Disposal Management System	System based on directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for safe, compliant, and transparent disposal of seized or expired drugs. It tracks seizure, inventory, storage under the NDPS Act, disposal by different authorities, and coordination among Police, NCB, Excise, Customs, and Courts.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
18	Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) System	Citizen-centric service enabling public access to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal compensation information, including unclaimed amounts and Workmen's Compensation details. The system is under IT security audit.
19	CIS Peripheral Application Ecosystem	Fully integrated digital framework with CIS and other systems to reflect real-time status, provide a single source of truth in sync with NJDG, and support report generation with controlled access for reconciliation and alignment with other systems.
20	Central File Tracking System (CFTS)	System for identification and location of files, minimizing the risk of file loss and improving traceability, with support for physical verification.
21	Customized Query Builder	Customized portal to generate CIS reports on institution, pendency, and disposal using advanced combined or parameter-based filters, including searches by litigant name, purpose, Act, section, and more, with export-ready reports.
22	FASTER Cell	System for real-time transmission of judicial orders such as bail and release to prisons and enforcement agencies using secure JCN mail, reducing delays and preventing unlawful detention.
23	Unified Dashboard	Single-point dashboard view of pending cases with real-time analytics including daily registrations, disposal, subject-wise pendency, and case-clearance rates to support monitoring and decision-making.
24	Mobile App for High Court Services	Android and iOS mobile application providing access to daily cause lists, display boards, case search, and other High Court services.
25	Commercial Court Portal — West Bengal	Centralized digital platform for monitoring and management of commercial litigation across Commercial Courts in West Bengal. It provides monthly stage-wise lifecycle statistics and tracks pre-institution litigation data such as applications, settlements, and pendency.
26	e-Bail Bond (for District Courts)	Digital system for assessment of surety capacity, recording periodic bail bond transactions, and continuous monitoring and compliance to improve transparency, accountability, and bail bond management.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
27	Judgements in Vernacular Language	Initiative making historically significant judgments available in vernacular language for reference and research, reducing language barriers and improving accessibility and transparency.
28	Justice Clock	Real-time digital display system showing judicial performance indicators such as institution, disposal, and pendency of cases. It promotes transparency and accountability and includes a Virtual Justice Clock for the Principal Bench and Circuit Benches.
29	Periodic Task Intimator	Automated reminder system for recurring daily, monthly, and yearly tasks assigned to users or departments to ensure timely compliance, efficient task management, and accountability.
30	Fast Track Court Statement System	Centralized system managing statements of Fast Track Court data across West Bengal and generating comprehensive annual reports on multiple parameters for monitoring and administration.
31	Investment Ledger (High Court — Original Side)	Web application for managing bank deposits, investments, and disbursements with tracking, reporting, and reconciliation to ensure accuracy and accountability in financial operations.
32	Bank Guarantee Portal (High Court — Original Side)	Web application for maintaining bank guarantee records, enabling timely renewals through automated notifications and generating reports and charts for monitoring, transparency, and compliance.
33	SMS Automation	Robust SMS automation system that triggers eCourt notifications for key CIS events such as case addition to cause lists, hearings, and registrations, ensuring real-time communication without human intervention.
34	Law Clerk Management System	End-to-end system for law clerk registration and lifecycle management, including online submission, scrutiny, police verification, appointment, renewal, transfer, deactivation, and automatic generation of approval and QR-coded ID certificates. Under IT security audit.
35	MediClaim Tracking of Retired Judges	End-to-end medical claim management system for retired judges with document submission, inter-departmental workflow visibility, communication logs, audit trail, and reporting of pending and processed claims.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
36	e-Summons Tracking System (Commercial Division)	Summons lifecycle management system for the Commercial Division that generates summons with case and party details and a tracking ID, then monitors filing, dispatch, writ and execution department stages, delivery, and acknowledgments with timestamped logs.
Gauhati High Court		
1	MACT Information Portal (Motor Accident Claim Information Portal)	Launched on 11th May 2024, this citizen-centric portal serves as a digital repository for motor accident claim information. It provides a structured procedural framework for all stakeholders (police, insurance companies, victims), standardized forms with stipulated timelines, and a unique Tentative Compensation Calculator based on Supreme Court precedents. Also includes multilingual informational videos, FAQs, document checklist, and a directory of MACT Tribunals.
2	AI English-to-Assamese Legal Translation Platform	An AI-assisted platform for translating High Court judgments and legal documents from English to Assamese. Domain-trained on judicial corpus for high accuracy in legal terminology, it preserves document structure, case numbers, citations, and clause hierarchy. Deployed on-premise to ensure data sovereignty. Reduces translation time from days/weeks to seconds.
3	IMS — Infrastructure Monitoring System	Centralized hub-and-spoke platform for real-time monitoring of judicial infrastructure across all states under the Gauhati High Court's jurisdiction. Captures data across 6 domains: Court Complexes, Court Halls, Building Facilities, Amenities, Residential Quarters, and IT Infrastructure. Enables infrastructure gap analysis, data-driven budget planning, and monitoring of e-Courts implementation.
High Court for the State of Telangana		
1	Judicial Officers Leave Management Application	A dedicated application to streamline and digitize the leave application process for Judicial Officers using JO Code login, real-time status tracking, and SMS approval updates.
2	District Judiciary Statistics Management Application	A comprehensive application for submission and monitoring of district judicial data including institution, pendency, and disposal, with dashboard and category-wise report generation.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
3	Human Resource Management System (HRMS)	A centralized system to streamline and digitize management of officers and staff information with quick access to complete personnel details.
4	Visitors e-Pass Application	Allows visitors to submit details online and generate electronic entry passes in advance, with digital verification at the High Court entrance.
5	SMS Alert System for Advocates	Provides SMS alerts on filing of a case, return for defects, main number allotment, posting in court hall, and readiness of delivery of the main judgment.
6	Personalised Cause List	Provides personalised cause lists to advocates through the official website based on Advocate Code, Advocate Name, and case-wise search.
7	Online CD Copy Application (Certified Copies)	A partial online CD copy application for certified copies has been developed, and a full-fledged online CD application is under testing.
8	High Court Official Website – Case Information Services	Provides case status, cause list, judgment search information, and certified document status through the official website.
9	Online Filing (eFiling)	Online filing has been made mandatory for Government Pleaders and Standing Counsel in all matters and for advocates in Income Tax matters.
10	Display Boards	Display boards installed inside and outside court halls show case hearing status and are also deployed on the official website.
11	Kiosk Machines	Kiosk machines installed near the New Filing Section and Current Section provide case status and allied information.
12	eSewa Kendra	Established in the High Court for assisting in e-filing and providing other informative services.
13	Mobile App (High Court Case Information System)	A mobile app on Android and Apple platforms provides High Court case information, while advocates also use the eCourts app developed by the e-Committee.
14	Digitization of Records	Digitization of pending and disposed cases began in September 2017; 13 lakh cases were digitized till September 2024, and more than two crore images have since been digitized through outsourced agencies.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
15	Free Wi-Fi Internet Facility	Free Wi-Fi internet facility has been provided to advocates and parties within the High Court campus.
16	Live Streaming	Live streaming of court hall proceedings and virtual courts for advocates has been implemented from September 2023.
17	Translated Judgments	Translated versions of some important Supreme Court and High Court judgments in Telugu are uploaded on the official website.
18	ePayment Portal	An ePayment portal for payment of court fees has been developed and is slated for implementation.
High Court of Andhra Pradesh		
1	Online Certified Document Application	Online CD is an online system of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh that enables eligible Advocates, Party-in-Person, and Registered Advocate Clerks to apply for certified copies of Interim and Final Orders digitally. Applicants must register on the portal and submit applications using the prescribed format along with required e-payment through online modes such as UPI, debit/credit card, or net banking. A uniform fee is charged per application. Certified copies are issued in digital format and delivered to the registered user account for download within a specified time. The system improves efficiency, transparency, and convenience by reducing manual processes and enabling faster access to court documents.
2	Paperless Courts	In paperless courts all the pleadings, evidence, orders and Judgments are documented and archived on digital media. This would include digitization of decided/ pending cases, Indexation of such digitized records on key parameters for easy retrieval, Authentication of digitized records and simultaneous weeding out of paper records and Digitization of current files and simultaneous introduction of e-filing. Entire records of the cases listed before the e-Court are digitized and transferred into digital portfolios in PDF format. A large sized monitor, with an interactive touch screen has been provided on the dais of Honourable Judge which displays the list of cases to be heard on particular day. By touching the case number or name as appearing on the screen, the Judge can have the entire digital portfolio on the computer screen divided into different folders.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
3	eCause List	Provides daily information regarding cases scheduled for hearing before different benches of the Court. It allows Advocates, litigants, and court staff to view various types of cause lists such as Daily Cause List, Supplementary Cause List, Weekly Cause List, Advanced Cause List, and Archived Lists. The portal also provides live status of cases, VC meeting links for virtual hearings, and advocate search facilities. This system improves transparency and accessibility by enabling users to check hearing schedules online, reducing dependency on physical notice boards and ensuring timely information about court proceedings.
4	e-Court Fee	The e-Court Fee Calculation facility provided under the Andhra Pradesh High Court e-Courts ecosystem helps Advocates and litigants calculate the required court fee before filing cases online.
5	APHC Neutral Citation Search Engine	The APHC Neutral Citation Search Engine is an online tool provided by the Andhra Pradesh High Court to enable users to search and access court judgments using neutral citation numbers
6	Judges Dashboard	The Judges Dashboard of Andhra Pradesh High Court is an integrated digital platform that provides Hon'ble Judges with centralized access to judicial and administrative information. It includes modules such as leave management, orders, cause lists, notices, paperless court records, roster details, PIS of Judges, committee and meeting details, and e-Committee newsletters. The dashboard also features Adalat AI tools and Administrative Judges' district-wise statistics for monitoring court performance. It enhances efficiency, transparency, and effective management of judicial and administrative activities.
7	Stat Hub	The Stat Hub Portal of Andhra Pradesh High Court is a centralized statistical system used by District Courts to upload data related to case institution, disposal, pendency, and other judicial statistics. The data submitted by district courts is monitored by the High Court

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
High Court of Chhattisgarh		
1	e-Malkhana (Digital Evidence Management System — CIS Property Entry Module)	Digital evidence management system launched by the High Court of Chhattisgarh at the District and Sessions Court, Bilaspur on 15-12-2025, with implementation in remaining District and Sessions Courts under process. It replaces manual registers with a secure platform for property entry, QR-code generation, rack/shelf/location tracking, online court requisitions, treasury receipt generation, audit trails, role-based access, and reports such as Production Date-wise, Track History, Year-wise Pending, and Current Location-wise reports.
High Court of Delhi		
1	Delhi High Court Mobile App	This Official Mobile App of Delhi High Court was launched on 26th September 2019 by Hon'ble the Chief Justice D.N. Patel. The Mobile App provides Case Status, Display Board, Cause List, Supreme Court Display Board and Access to important links of Delhi High Court website etc. The Mobile App also provides some special features under 'Advocate Login' option for advocates already registered with Delhi High Court e-Filing software e.g. Advocate Diary, Case Status of own cases, Application for e-Inspection, Request/Approval of Online Gate Pass, etc. Anyone can access the app even as a guest user. This App is useful to Citizens, Litigants and Advocates. In the App, services are given under different caption viz. Case Status, Display Board, Cause List, Advocate Login, etc.
2	LAYER App – Delhi District Judiciary	The LAYER App is an in-house unified platform developed by the Delhi District Judiciary providing role-based access to multiple administrative modules. It includes reports on institution, pendency, and disposal, along with HRMS, leave, certified copy, record room, inventory, accounts, service book, library, welfare, file management, and staff directory modules, integrating over 20 services into a single system.
3	e-Filing System	This facility will enable the Advocates/litigants-in-person to file fresh cases as well as applications/reply/rejoinder/documents/vakalatnama etc. in the pending cases from their chamber/office/residence or any other place at any time, without the necessity of personally visiting the Filing Counters/Designated Counters

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
High Court of Gujarat		
1	JO Portal (Judicial Officers' Portal)	In-house platform developed through the I.T. Cell of the High Court of Gujarat to make administrative communications between the Registry and Judicial Officers paperless. Major workflow modules include Leave Application and Approval, ACR Submission and Forwarding, Movable and Immovable Property Intimation and noting/approval, Annual Property Statement Submission, Disposal Assessment Statement, Personal Information, Service Record History, and Online Certificate of Transfer of Charge (CTC). The portal uses Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) for secure access and serves as a real-time source of updated information for administrative and promotional exercises.
2	Staff Portal	Comprehensive digital portal for staff of all Court Establishments across the State, operationalised with effect from 01/01/2024. Provides centralized access to leave records, transfer and posting history, employee profiles, and promotion status, improving transparency, efficiency, and administrative access.
3	IRIS (Infrastructure & Resource Information System)	Web-based software module developed and hosted at the IT Cell of the High Court of Gujarat for quick information collection from the subordinate judiciary and High Court departments. It includes questionnaire-answer creation management, online submission of hardware allocation, delivery, installation, and testing reports, PDF confirmation workflows for judicial officers, and has saved substantial manual compilation effort previously done through email.
4	DNA (Daily NJDG Alert)	Service designed to provide structured, data-driven insights into court functioning through Judicial Officer-wise and establishment-wise reports covering the current and previous month. It includes case pendency by type, nature, stage and relevant Acts, age-wise classification, institution, disposal and pendency statistics, court allocation data, and automatic email sharing with Judicial Officers and Principal District Judges.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
5	Payroll Management System	Integrated platform for managing monetary compensation and administrative payroll workflows for all cadres from Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers to Group D staff. It supports Regular Pay Bills, DA arrears, Supplementary Bills, Form-16, Employee Ledgers, advances such as HBA/MCA/GPF, quarters, LIC deductions, LWP/HPL/HRA recovery calculations, tax declaration modules, projected tax liability under old/new regimes, and administrative configuration for DDOs, Treasuries, PF offices, banks, GR tables, and role-based access control.
6	FTS (File Tracking System / Interdepartmental File Exchange)	Integrated digital platform for file sharing and administrative processes among employees of the High Court of Gujarat. It enables movement of files across departments and also supports employee services such as leave application, resumption reports, movement register entries, access to salary slips, and income-tax deduction updates with tax calculation visibility.
7	CTS (Case Tracking System)	Centralized digital solution for monitoring and tracing movement and location of physical case files and papers within departments and Hon'ble Courts of the High Court of Gujarat. It records real-time location and movement history, supports sending, receipt acknowledgement and return of case files, and provides reporting and search functions for quick retrieval.
8	Hon'ble Judges' Dashboard	Live dashboard integrated within the Judges' Community platform to provide Hon'ble Judges with real-time overview of court functioning. It shows roster-wise pendency, cut-off matters, total disposal, cause list details, daily listing/disposal trends, and includes features such as a dedicated 'Disposal Today' card, accessible across devices and networks.
9	EMCS (Email My Case Status — Live Portfolio)	Comprehensive case management system that provides real-time access to case-related information for subscribers and advocates. It enables tracking of pending and disposed cases, dashboard view of case portfolios, access to orders and judgments for subscribed cases, and instant statistical insights for advocates, departments, police stations, jails and other organizations.
10	Auto-Listing System	Technology-driven system for automatic listing of fresh and pending matters. Initially introduced on a pilot basis in July 2022 and strengthened by notification dated 23 August 2023, it ensures each pending case receives a future listing date based on age and category, eliminating undated or cut-off matters and extending auto-listing across fresh case categories.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
11	ECC (e-Certified Copy)	Facility integrated with the EMCS Portfolio for obtaining digitally signed certified copies of orders and judgments of the High Court of Gujarat through a fully online process. It reduces physical visits and manual procedures and provides certified copies free of charge for everyone.
12	SARAS (Statewide Access to Remote Adjudication System)	Remote Adjudication initiative for cheque dishonour cases under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. As a pilot, it introduced mandatory e-filing with video-conference adjudication for matters instituted by Banks and NBFCs before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts, Ahmedabad City, with Magisterial Courts designated as Remote Adjudication Courts under the SARAS framework.
High Court of Himachal Pradesh		
1	e-Gate Pass System	QR-enabled digital entry management system replacing manual paper logbooks. Pre-registered visitor IDs are verified against a secure personnel database with real-time logging, granting access digitally. Enhances security, public dignity, and institutional efficiency.
2	Online Certified Copy System	100% online certified copy workflow eliminating the need for physical visits. 4-step re-engineered process: (1) User submits digital form and pays online; (2) Staff reviews and verifies against court records; (3) Official applies secure authenticated digital seal; (4) Applicant downloads legally recognized certified copy instantly. HC rules allow advocates to self-certify downloaded orders under their signatures per the Evidence Act.
3	POS Based Payments (Ongoing)	On-spot payment system for court fines via credit/debit cards, QR code, and UPI. Magistrate uses POS device to collect fines on the spot — fine imposed and instantly settled, case closed in real time. Replaces delayed site-based online payment portals that caused revenue lag and administrative drag. Governed by HC rules mandating all court deposits/withdrawals through digital banking modes.
4	HP e-Courts Mobile App (Mobile Ecosystem)	Unified mobile app eliminating fragmented multi-login digital modules. Provides: 24x7 direct access to case data; proactive automatic alerts for next hearing dates; user dashboard management; cause list access after Reader enters daily status post order signing. Outcomes: eliminates routine physical enquiries; reduces unnecessary adjournments; accelerates judicial process.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
5	Statewide Vigilance Dashboard	Parallel state cloud server-based dashboard for centralized administrative oversight by High Court Registrars. CIS data from all district and taluka courts is replicated in real time into a state cloud server (separate from NJDG). Provides: Judicial Officer performance trends; case aging and backlog analysis; pendency analytics (statewide); Registrar oversight. Replaces fragmented paper reporting caused by NJDG portal's absence of custom vigilance reports.
6	FASTER System (Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records)	Two-DSC secured digital transmission of bail and release orders to jails and lower courts. Workflow: Judge pronounces judgment → Secretary uploads to CIS with 1st DSC → FASTER Cell downloads and applies 2nd DSC → dispatched via email to jails for immediate release. HP amended its Rules and Orders to recognise e-authenticated copies of interim, stay, bail orders transmitted via FASTER as valid for compliance, applicable to both Civil and Criminal cases.
7	Senior Advocate Designation Digital Voting System (Ongoing)	Digital platform for stabilizing and managing the constitutional process of designating Senior Advocates, ensuring transparency and procedural integrity.
8	QR-Enabled Identity Cards	Non-forgable, encrypted QR code-linked identity cards for judicial officers and court staff. Each QR code connects instantly to a live secure personnel database enabling real-time authentication. Replaces static printed cards vulnerable to tampering and forgery.
9	AEBAS — Aadhaar-Based Biometric Attendance System	Integrated biometric attendance system linked with Aadhaar for judicial officers and court staff. Implemented in triple deployment across the state; part of the institutional integrity backbone ensuring accountability and administrative transparency.
10	In-House Recruitment Software (Sovereign Recruitment System)	Indigenous in-house typing test and recruitment examination management software developed to safeguard entry-point integrity of court staff recruitment, ensuring sovereign control over the process without third-party dependency.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
11	Hybrid Courtroom Infrastructure	Re-engineered courtroom setup integrating existing legacy hardware with new A/V optimization and proprietary setup box for video conferencing and live streaming. Cost rationalized from ₹28 lakh/courtroom to ₹17 lakh/courtroom, expanding scope from 4 courtrooms (live streaming only) to 12 courtrooms (full hybrid solutions) within a budget increase from ₹1.13 Crore to ₹2.10 Crore. Governed by HC rules mandating video-conference production of undertrials for remand.
12	DSC — Digital Signature Certificates (Mass Rollout)	State-wide procurement and deployment of Digital Signature Certificates for all judicial officers. HC rules mandate Presiding Officers to digitally sign and upload orders/judgments to NJDG daily. Eliminates cost barrier to mass DSC adoption; described as a blueprint for other states.
13	Digital ILR Repository (Indian Law Reports — HP Series)	High-speed scanned and OCR-processed digital repository of Indian Law Reports, HP Series, available from 2013 to March 2023 in English via a website portal. Replaces manual search through thousands of physical volumes. Provides instant keyword searching, democratized access for advocates in remote districts, and thorough, accurate legal research in a fraction of the time.
14	KOHA Library Management System	Open-source KOHA-based intelligent library management for the High Court library. Features: automated cataloguing; tailored resource tracking for judicial research; integrated real-time SMS alerts in the circulation module (for borrowed books and availability notifications). Ensures judges and staff can instantly locate and reserve resources.
15	D-Space Repository (Ongoing)	In-house digital repository for administrative records — policy decisions, committee reports, service records, and institutional history — previously left in physical form even as judicial records were digitized. Parallel in-house digitization workflow with rigorous metadata tagging and rapid digital conversion. Governed by HC rules requiring permanent preservation of digitized judicial records in un-editable digitized format; original documents returned to parties after 3 months or destroyed.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
16	CIS — Case Information System	Core national e-Courts case management system integrated with NJDG, customized locally by the HP High Court IT Team with custom dashboards, state-wide performance reporting, HP CIS forms customization, and CIS data entry governance rules (Reader must enter case status and next date daily after orders are signed).
17	ICJS Integration (Interoperable Criminal Justice System)	State-level ICJS integration connecting courts with police (CCTNS), prisons, forensics, and other criminal justice agencies. HP High Court IT Team has developed State ICJS Police Data Interface for seamless data exchange.
18	NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes)	Electronic tracking of summons service across the state. HP rules mandate maintenance of database of official email IDs and cell numbers for police witnesses to enable service via email/SMS. Summons also served through HC-empaneled couriers and NSTEP.
19	e-Filing & Judicial Service Centres (JSC)	Online filing system supported by Judicial Service Centres (JSC) established in every computerized court. All suits, petitions, and applications filed at JSC; direct filing and petition boxes discontinued. JSC official verifies completeness including party addresses, email IDs, and mobile numbers, and assigns computer-generated case numbers with auto-generated receipts. Cases may also be filed online via the e-filing portal.
20	e-Summons (HP Electronic Processes Rules, 2025)	Electronic summons/warrants issued via CIS under the Himachal Pradesh Electronic Processes (Issuance, Service and Execution) Rules, 2025. Service via email, phone numbers, or messaging applications. Delivery deemed effective on acknowledgment by service provider or conduct of addressee. Every process must bear an eSign and image of the Court Seal. Accused/witness contact details recorded in CCTNS during investigation.
21	e-Sakshya (HP eSakshya Management Rules, 2025)	Digital evidence recording and management under the Himachal Pradesh eSakshya Management Rules, 2025. Investigating Officers must record video and photo evidence using the eSakshya Mobile Application. Evidence stored in immutable (unalterable) storage; accessible to courts via ICJS portal. Officers must generate e-signed certificate under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 for all digital evidence.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
22	Virtual Courts (Video Conferencing)	HP rules mandate courts to examine witnesses via video conferencing. Undertrials in judicial custody are produced for remand via video conferencing from jail through the Superintendent of Jail, continuing until charge sheet/final report is filed. Courts may order physical production only by recording reasons in writing.
23	HP Periphery for CIS	Suite of custom tools built as a local “wrapper” around the national CIS software to address state-specific needs: FASTER bail order integration (transmitted electronically to prisons); 3-day advance cause list for lawyers to plan ahead; digital display boards with real-time court proceedings updates; Inspection Module for digital judicial inspections and performance analysis; Judgment Templates; and more. Governed by HC rules mandating courts to install display boards connected to the district court website.
24	e-Sewa Kendras / JSC	Judicial Service Centres serving as citizen-facing facilitation points for e-filing, access to eCourt services, and public interface for digital judicial services across all computerized courts in HP.
25	SUVAS / SUVAAS (AI-Assisted Legal Translation)	National AI-powered translation platform integrated at the HP High Court for translation of judgments into Hindi and regional languages, ensuring linguistic accessibility and alignment with national vision.
26	AI & IT Governance Framework (Strategic — Next Frontier)	Planned structural reform moving beyond stabilization phase to establish a policy-driving IT service structure. Focuses on: AI-assisted workflows; data analytics; predictive compliance; responsible AI evaluation; multi-disciplinary command over digital ecosystem; ensuring the digital ecosystem remains scalable, secure, and strategically governed for the next generation of justice delivery.
High Court of Jharkhand		
1	Electronic Evidence Management & Exhibit Marking Framework (Rule 94 / Rule 103)	Contains rules for Electronic Evidence Management & Exhibit Marking Framework (Rule 94 / Rule 103)

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
High Court of Madhya Pradesh		
1	Live Streaming	Provides common citizens with direct access to view court proceedings.
2	e-Sewa Kendra	Centers established across the state to help citizens access case status and judicial services.
3	Digitisation / Scanning	The process of converting physical files into digital formats to move toward paperless courts.
4	Online Court Fee System	A secure platform for the payment of court fees, deposits, and fines.
5	SD-WAN Technology	A network technology used to provide fast and secure internet connectivity to all courts.
6	Video Conferencing	Systems used to conduct virtual hearings and connect courts with jails and hospitals.
7	ICJS	The Interoperable Criminal Justice System that integrates police, courts, jails, and forensic labs.
8	CIS Software	Software linked with land records to enable online access to property dispute information.
9	IVSS / CLASS	Integrated video surveillance systems implemented to enhance security in courtrooms.
10	NSTEP Project	A digital platform used for the electronic service of civil and criminal summons.
11	Compensation Calculator	A digital tool that simplifies the process of determining legal compensation.
12	ERTI Portal	An online portal designed to strengthen and streamline Right to Information requests.
13	e-Certified Copy System	An online system for the issuance of certified copies of court documents.
14	QR Code Tracking	A technology used to make data access and tracking smarter and more efficient.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
15	Face Recognition System	A user-friendly security and verification service implemented for court procedures.
16	ERP System	An integrated platform that brings the entire judiciary under a single digital framework.
17	MPHC Mobile App	A mobile application providing one-click access to case information and notifications.
High Court of Manipur		
1	Inventory Management System (IMS)	Developed by the Technical Team of the High Court of Manipur to manage stock efficiently by tracking purchase, issue, return, disposal, repair, stock position, and master data with role-based permissions and reporting.
2	Digi HCMR (Digital High Court of Manipur Report)	A centralized digital repository hosting translated Supreme Court of India and High Court of Manipur judgments, offering downloads in original English, Roman Manipuri, and Meitei Mayek formats, and publishing digital journal volumes for reported Manipur High Court judgments.
3	eSewa Kendra Bus	A mobile e-Committee initiative deploying a fully-equipped bus to provide e-filing, video conferencing, and legal awareness directly to the public, particularly in remote and rural areas.
4	OCCAS — Online Certified Copy Application System	A citizen-facing portal for requesting certified copies of legal documents. It integrates secure fee processing with the internal OCCAS backend for automated tracking and delivery.
5	HCM Recruitment	A streamlined digital platform managing the end-to-end recruitment lifecycle, candidate screening, and selection processes for the High Court of Manipur.
6	Digitization WMS (Digitization Work Management System)	A digital workflow application for tracking daily employee tasks, time consumption, and performance. It empowers supervisors to instantly generate and submit activity reports to higher authorities.
7	Online Display Board	A real-time, unified courtroom display system broadcasting live hearing statuses and active case numbers across all benches on a single centralized dashboard.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
8	VMS — Vehicle Management System	An internal administrative workflow modernizing the High Court’s vehicle management, featuring a digitized authorization matrix for officer fuel requisitions and approvals.
9	Tour Diary	A comprehensive digital solution for streamlining the planning, documentation, and archival of official tours undertaken by the Hon’ble Chief Justice, Judges, and Judicial Officers. At the heart of the system lies the Tour Programme module, which enables authorized users to create detailed tour programmes by capturing travel destinations, dates, purpose of visits, and details of accompanying officers. Addresses challenges of manual record-keeping by providing a centralized, structured, and easily accessible platform, ensuring consistency, clarity, and completeness in documentation.
10	FMS — Fund Management System	A dedicated accounting software providing full visibility into the High Court’s financial health, tracking sanctioned budgets, head-wise utilization, and remaining balances in real-time.
11	WMS for Legal Translation (Work Management System for Legal Translation)	The central translation and transliteration pipeline for High Court reported judgments. It enforces a rigorous 5-step verification pipeline: initial upload by legal researchers, followed by dedicated translation and review in Roman Manipuri, and final transliteration and review in Meetei Mayek. This workflow publishes verified records to Digi HCMR for public and advocate access.
12	Digi HCMR (Digital High Court of Manipur Reports)	A public portal democratizing access to justice by providing instant triple-script legal translation (English, Roman Manipuri, and Meetei Mayek) for all officially reported High Court judgments.
13	Paperless Court (Under Development)	A Hybrid Offline/Online judicial dashboard empowering the bench during live hearings. It securely synchronizes with national data grids in the background while guaranteeing instant, zero-latency access to digital pleadings even during complete internet outages.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
High Court of Meghalaya		
1	Hybrid Court & Video Conferencing	The High Court of Meghalaya and all courts under its jurisdiction follow a hybrid hearing model. Video conferencing is used for hearings, witness examination, showing documents, recording evidence, remand, framing of charges, examination of accused, and Section 164 proceedings.
2	Live Streaming of Court Proceedings	Implemented since November 2022 under notified rules, with four High Court court rooms live-streamed, 100 Mbps dedicated bandwidth, and exemptions for sensitive matters such as matrimonial, sexual offence, POCSO, juvenile, national security, and evidence-recording matters.
3	e-Filing of Cases	Implemented under the High Court of Meghalaya Online Electronic (e-Filing) Rules, 2024 for both civil and criminal matters before the High Court and District Courts.
4	e-Seva Kendra	Set up at the High Court and 16 court complexes as one-stop centres for eCourts services including case status, certified copies, e-filing assistance, e-stamp/ePayments, app downloads, e-Mulakat bookings, legal aid guidance, virtual court fine payment, and VC hearing assistance.
5	Courts Application (CIS & NJDG Integration)	With core CIS and NJDG replication, case status, cause lists, orders, next dates, judgments, certified copy status, pendency dashboards, and SMS push status are available online. NIC patch deployment also enabled judgment reserved and pronounced date capture.
6	Judgment Reserved Dashboard	A periphery dashboard developed in CIS to capture the number of reserved judgments and days left towards deadline, acting as an alert system for court masters.
7	Meghalaya High Court Mobile App Version 2	Provides case status, judges' profiles, rules and acts, cause lists, court orders, vernacular judgments, citation search, certified copy status, display board, High Court calendar, free text search, quick case search, and mini digital justice clock features.
8	e-Justice Clock App	Displays statistics such as cases filed by women, filed by senior citizens, pendency, disposed cases, and real-time court activity including court number, bench, cause list type, serial number, and case number in session.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
9	Virtual Court	The Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Shillong functions as the state-wide Virtual Court for traffic e-challan cases, enabling digital proceedings, fine payment, and status-based case handling.
10	RTI Portal	The High Court of Meghalaya is onboard on the RTI portal for online filing of RTI applications and first appeals by Indian citizens.
11	e-Digital Law Report	A web-based application providing reportable judgments and vernacular judgments in Khasi and Garo, with free text search and search by neutral citation number, advocate, party, and judge.
12	HC CIS Periphery Modules	In-house modules include court fee report, VC report, daily proceeding report, case count calendar, uploading of vernacular HC/SC judgments, order and judgment activity report, embedded neutral citation number, category and sub-category reports, civil and criminal report, and reserved judgment dashboard.
13	DC CIS Periphery Modules	District court modules include cause list generation, VC report, delay report, e-filed report, under-trial report, undated cases, judgment/order report, under-trial calendar, and case lists relating to women, senior citizens, and matters pending beyond five years.
14	ePass Portal	A web-based system for online pass issuance, management, and verification for visitors, advocates, employees, and service personnel entering the High Court premises.
15	Dashboard for Compensation	A CIS periphery dashboard for capturing compensation-related data such as claimant details, Aadhaar, PAN, email, bank details, IFSC, banker's cheque, and certificate details.
16	She-Box	A single-window portal for registration of workplace sexual harassment complaints by women irrespective of work status.
17	State Court Management System (SCMS)	A web application for managing records related to committee members, judge strength, age-wise pendency, case flow rules, judicial infrastructure, judicial officer strength, manpower, case types, and public prosecutors.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
18	eOffice	A NIC-developed digital workplace solution that replaced paper-based processes with electronic workflows and went live in the High Court of Meghalaya on 10 September 2025.
19	NSTEP	Implemented in the District Judiciary for electronic service and tracking of civil processes.
20	eSummons	Implemented by police for delivery of criminal processes consumed from court through ICJS, with status visible and acknowledged in CIS.
21	JustIS App	A performance monitoring tool for judicial officers and High Court officials to track case pendency and disposal rates.
22	eDirectory	An application displaying profiles and contact details of judges, judicial officers, and registry officers, with restricted access and backend update functionality.
23	Recruitment Portal	The High Court of Meghalaya is onboard on the recruitment portal for recruitment-related processes.
24	Meeting Management System	A web application for managing and preserving records of meetings held within court premises; it is presently in the testing stage.
25	Dedicated Judicial Data Grid	A localized real-time judicial data platform updated directly from MeghRaj 2.0 Cloud, offering speed, accuracy, better UI/UX, and focused analytics for Meghalaya courts.
26	High Court Website	Provides an online platform for court information, services, and updates with real-time CIS integration.
27	Wi-Fi Facility at High Court	A 50 Mbps Wi-Fi facility is available for lawyers, litigants, and visitors in court premises and rooms excluding active courtrooms.
28	S3WaaS Platform	All district court websites of Meghalaya are hosted on the S3WaaS platform for secure, scalable, standardized, and mobile-friendly web presence.
29	eCommittees Website in Khasi Language	The eCommittee Supreme Court website content is made available in Khasi to reduce language barriers and support inclusive justice delivery.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
High Court of Orissa		
1	OJWAS (Odisha Judicial Work Flow Automation System)	A paperless office reform programme modernizing judicial administration through digital correspondence handling, file management, record room, document management, workflow routing, leave management, communicate monitoring, dashboards, audit trail, advanced search, VPN access, digital signature, knowledge base, notifications, Odia support, and system integration.
2	OCP (Order Communication Portal)	A digital initiative for secure and instantaneous transmission of judicial orders from the High Court to District Courts, with certified access and read-receipt based tracking of delivery and compliance.
3	Paperless Movement of Case Records	The paperless system digitizes the entire lifecycle of a petition from filing to final disposal and archival through dedicated modules covering filing, stamp reporting, defect removal, judicial review, allocation, judicial section processing, listing, quality check, hearing, disposal, and record room.
4	eServices App (Orissa High Court Mobile App)	A mobile app for Android and iOS that provides My Diary, case status, cause lists, certified copy status, defect status, display board, judgments/orders, pagination, free text search, live streaming, notice board, announcements, user manual, and feedback.
5	Judicial Officers' Redressal Portal	A secure centralized platform for submission, monitoring, and resolution of grievances raised by Judicial Officers of the District Judiciary, with OTP-based authentication and traceable oversight by District Judges and the High Court.
6	e-Guard File Management System	A secure web-based system for digitally managing court guard files and official communications, with modules for login, adding communications, modifying records, backlog entry, and dynamic search.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
High Court of Punjab & Haryana		
1	ISHICo (Integrated Software of High Court)	The core adjudication engine of the High Court, developed since 2007–2010 and continuously revamped. It powers: Automated Case Allocation for Registration (streamlining case distribution after registration); Auto-Generation of Cause Lists (eliminating manual intervention); Automated Fetching of Memo of Parties (seamlessly pulling party information from databases during registration); and Automated Report Generation (creating customized statistics without manual effort). Also integrated with the Mediation Module for fetching next date and court name automatically.
2	DMS (Document Management System)	System for digital management and storage of court documents, continuously revamped alongside ISHICo since 2017. Supports the shift to paperless courts and facilitates 100% digitization of High Court cases.
3	Large Scale Digitization of Records	29.65 crore High Court pages and 65.06 crore District Court pages digitized. 100% cases digitized in the High Court. This has resulted in 250 tonnes of waste paper recycled, ₹24 lakh revenue generated, and 15,000 sq. ft. of court space reclaimed for judicial use, actively reducing institutional carbon footprint.
4	Video Conferencing System	Hybrid video conferencing infrastructure for virtual court proceedings. In 2025: 6.85 lakh undertrials produced virtually; 20,000 virtual hearings for medical and expert evidence; ₹68 crore saved in police escort costs for undertrials; ₹20 crore saved in appearance costs for experts/doctors. Also provides Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) facility for mediation when parties cannot appear in person.
5	e-Filing	Digital submission of cases by advocates and parties-in-person. Total of 3,13,957 cases filed (High Court: 1,70,740; District Courts: 1,43,217).
6	e-Copy (Online Certified Copy)	Online system for delivery of certified copies of orders/judgments. 90% of certified copies delivered on the same day; 15,600 e-Copies delivered.
7	e-Inspection	Secure remote digital inspection of case files. Enables instant access without file movement. 6,023 cases e-Inspected.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
8	e-Pay	Online payment gateway for court fees and other charges through a secure digital platform. Total ₹225+ crores collected (High Court: ₹3.7 Lakhs; Punjab: ₹215.1 Crore; Haryana: ₹3.29 Crore; Chandigarh: ₹6.74 Crore).
9	e-Diary	Digital Case Diary for Advocates and Government Departments. Features: Real-time portfolio management; availability of Paper Books, Lower Court Record, Memo of Parties, and Interim Orders. 8,115 e-Diary accounts created.
10	e-RTI Portal	Online RTI application filing portal with transparent digital tracking of RTI applications.
11	e-Gate Pass	Secure digital visitor entry management system for streamlined court access.
12	Wi-Fi	Free high-speed internet connectivity across court premises supporting digital court services.
13	Multilingual Website	Court website accessible in local languages to break language barriers for litigants and citizens.
14	SMS Alerts	Proactive case update notifications sent directly to advocates and litigants.
15	YouTube and Telegram Channel	Platform for disseminating help videos/manuals, daily cause lists, rosters, and case updates to advocates and litigants.
16	Grievance Redressal System	Online complaint filing and resolution mechanism with direct helpdesk assistance.
17	SIMS (Surety Information Management System)	Digital platform to record and manage surety details in criminal cases. Features: Secure entry, storage, and verification of surety information; prevents impersonation and misuse of surety documents; centralized data access for verification across courts.
18	PIS (Personal Information System)	Centralized digital personal records system for Judicial Officers. Features: Profile access and leave management; enables administrative superintendence and approvals.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
19	Mediation Technology Module	Technology-driven mediation system under “Mediation for Nation 2.0”. Features: Direct reference of cases from Readers to Mediation Branch; automated generation of noting for nomination of Mediator; management of cases through mediation module with automatic fetching from ISHICo; auto-generated SMS notifications to parties, counsels, and mediators; system-generated daily cause list for mediation cases; video conferencing as ODR when parties cannot appear in person; system-generated category-wise reports on outcome of mediation proceedings.
20	Adalat AI	Next-generation AI platform for: Accurate Speech to Text conversion; Real-time translation during proceedings; Evidence recording.
21	ONCOURTS Project (24x7)	People-centric digital courts for cheque dishonour cases (NI Act), operating 24x7. Features: Automated alerts and assisted case management; efficient and effective court processes.
22	Restricted Category Judgment Module	Restricted category judgments hidden from public view with secure access provided only to concerned litigants and advocates through an OTP-based authenticated web application.
23	Judgment Translation System	37,226 Supreme Court judgments translated into Punjabi and 9,946 High Court judgments translated into Hindi and Punjabi, making legal pronouncements accessible across all linguistic divides.
24	Inventory Management System	Digital platform for tracking IT hardware and general inventory of the High Court.
25	CCR (Crystal Clear Reports)	Streamlined report generation and data extraction system functioning as a peripheral to CIS for customized judicial statistics and administrative analytics.
26	e-Office	Digital office management system replacing physical files with digital files for paperless administrative workflows and centralized processes.
27	Online Recruitment Portal	Transparent end-to-end digital hiring portal for managing the complete recruitment process for court staff.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
28	e-Statement	Monthly court data access and automated paperless reporting system for district courts and the High Court.
High Court of Rajasthan		
1	Paperless Courts (Peripheral Paperless Module)	An in-house peripheral paperless module with role-based logins for judges, court masters, registry officers, section staff, clerks, and scanning agency. Documents processed by the Registry are reflected in real time in the digital court file.
2	e-Filing	e-Filing through the e-Committee portal has been functional for all case types since April 2020. e-Filing 3.0 has been implemented, and most case types have been made mandatory.
3	Video Conferencing Setup and Hybrid Mode of VC	A hybrid VC model allows one lawyer to appear physically and another virtually in the same case. Dedicated VC setups have been established in 46 court rooms using CISCO Webex.
4	Digitization of Records	Digitization started in October 2018. Nearly 7 crore pages of decided cases are targeted; over 5.65 crore pages were scanned and uploaded in DMS by 13 May 2025.
5	Integrated Digital Solution Software with e-Prisons	An indigenous digital solution integrated with e-Prisons and court databases, capturing inmate details, court details, hearing data, and facilitating legal aid linkage for poor prisoners.
6	Uniform Centralized Filing System	A first-of-its-kind reform providing common centralized filing for both Jodhpur and Jaipur benches, enabling easier status identification and bunching of similar cases.
7	Peripheral Utilities with CIS 1.0 (Report Menu)	Utilities include certified copies without file movement, judgment/order template generation, cause list generation with seal and QR code, limitation calculation, filing status, and trial court record tracking. Report Menu provides about 50 kinds of reports.
8	ePass System	A system for automated generation of e-Passes for senior advocates, advocates, litigants, and parties-in-person, with SMS-based permissions.
9	SMS Case Information System	A March 2024 periphery script sends daily SMS updates regarding next dates or disposal dates to advocates and parties-in-person.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
10	Document Defect Management System	A digital platform for identifying, managing, and rectifying document defects, with real-time display on the website and SMS communication.
11	RHC-FASTER System	A system for electronic mailing of orders, judgments, and case-related documents to mapped stakeholders including courts, collectors, and police authorities.
12	Rajasthan High Court Official Website	A redesigned, mobile-responsive website with advanced case status search, accessibility features, committee pages, grievance registration, and reportable judgments with brief notes.
13	Live List Advocate-Wise Utility	Allows advocates to view all listed cases by entering enrolment number and see court-wise listing, current item number, order availability, and VC links.
14	e-LR Raj Portal	A dedicated portal for reportable Supreme Court and Rajasthan High Court judgments related to Rajasthan, with Hindi translation.
15	e-RTI Portal	An online RTI portal for the High Court and district courts allowing electronic filing of RTI applications and online payment through eGRAS.
16	Rajasthan High Court Mobile App	An integrated Android and iOS app providing case status, judgments, cause lists, and diary features with user login.
17	Rajasthan High Court Telegram Channel	An official Telegram channel that shares cause lists, notices, and real-time updates with advocates and stakeholders.
18	WhatsApp Chatbot “SULAH”	A chatbot that identifies cases suitable for mediation at the pre-referral stage and gathers consent and information from parties.
19	Software for Transfer and Posting of Judicial Officers	A specialized system that manages postings and transfers of judicial officers while automatically applying transfer policy conditions.
20	Go-Green Initiative	Cause lists are sent electronically, customized cause lists are emailed after finalization, and SMS alerts inform advocates and litigants about dates and status.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
21	RHC e-Portal	A single sign-on digital platform centralizing administrative applications such as leave, e-service book, e-ACR, extra duty allowance, summons management, joining-relieving, permissions, and assessment modules.
22	Legal Researcher Management System	An application that streamlines appointments, approvals, and experience certification for legal researchers.
23	e-Ankan	Generates statistical reports based on pendency, institution, disposal, and balance directly from CIS.
24	e-Sanrachna	A centralized platform for district court infrastructure data, including buildings, facilities, and residential infrastructure.
25	Raj-Comp	Maintains and monitors compensation amounts deposited under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.
26	e-True Copy Module	Provides online digital true copies of court documents with QR code, unique document reference number, and digital hash value; also supports online applications for physical copies.
27	ePATAL Display Board System	An indigenous digital display system providing real-time court information and urgent mentioning updates on screens and the website.
28	e-Directory of Judicial Officers	An online mobile-responsive directory of all judicial officers available through the High Court website.
29	e-Suvidha Facility Centres	Established at Jodhpur and Jaipur benches to assist advocates and litigants with e-filing, scanning, printing, uploading documents, and technical support.
30	e-Sewa Kendras	Established at both benches to assist litigants in accessing digital court services and information.
31	CIS 4.0 (District Judiciary)	All district courts in Rajasthan use CIS 4.0 with access to case status, orders, and hearing details linked to NJDG; bilingual and digital signature features are implemented.
32	NSTEP (District Judiciary)	Enables electronic service and tracking of civil court processes, with mobile app usage by bailiffs and Hindi templates for auto-generation through CIS.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
33	Bulk Signing Facility in CIS	A bulk signing solution integrated with CIS to save time while digitally signing summons generated through the system.
34	TWARIT Programme	Digitizes transmission and execution of warrants and summons in criminal cases using ICT integration and CCTNS linkage.
35	ePay / e-Payment Portal (District Judiciary)	Provides online court fee and fine payment integrated with eGRAS, including centralized payment facility for Section 138 NI Act cases.
36	Virtual Courts	Virtual courts were introduced in Jaipur for traffic e-challan cases, enabling online adjudication without physical appearance.
37	ICJS Integration	Rajasthan integrated ICJS with CIS across all courts, enabling FIRs, charge sheets, digital case diaries, ePrisons, eSakshya, Nyaya Shruti, and eDAR connectivity.
38	Calendar Programme in CIS	Helps manage court schedules, old case statistics, pending matters, cause lists, and digital peshi registers.
39	JustIS Mobile App (District Judiciary)	Allows judges and officers to monitor pendency and disposal statistics through a mobile interface.
40	MEDLEAPR	Allows digital transmission of medico-legal reports by integrating medical departments and FSL labs with courts and police.
41	Online Dispute Resolution	An online platform for Digital Lok Adalats and mediation that uses CIS APIs to fetch referred cases and support ADR-based resolution.
High Court of Tripura		
1	LMA (Leave Management Application)	An intranet-based web application that streamlines leave application and approval for employees and administrative authorities across court establishments of Tripura, with status tracking, document upload, and SMS alerts.
2	STS (Surety Tracking System)	A periphery application that monitors professional sureties involved in bail bonds across multiple criminal cases through a centralized database with real-time tracking and alerts.
3	IJTS (Impugned Judgement Tracking System)	A periphery application that automatically tracks appellate cases filed against judgments delivered by District Court Judicial Officers and sends timely SMS notifications regarding case status updates.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
4	e-Causelist	A periphery application that generates daily cause lists for civil and criminal cases by extracting data directly from CIS, reducing manual effort and errors.
High Court of Uttarakhand		
1	Paperless Court	The High Court of Uttarakhand re-engineered court processes by shifting from physical files to a digital workflow via real-time scanning, DMS storage, and interactive hardware. Case files are scanned at a dedicated filing centre before listing and stored centrally for instant retrieval.
2	Live Streaming	Court proceedings of six Benches are live-streamed through the High Court's own streaming server synchronized with the CIS cause list. A Dedicated Control Room monitors streams with a 10-minute delay and judge-controlled pause feature.
3	Digitization and e-Transmission of Electronic Records	Over 1.96 crore pages of case records have been digitized into the customized DPACE 7.0 DMS. Records are electronically transmitted from District Courts to the High Court repository, eliminating manual record movement.
4	eTrue Copy	Enables litigants and advocates to obtain digitally authenticated copies of orders and judgments online. Copies carry a 20-digit barcode, QR code, and court seal verified through NJDG integration.
5	NSTEP	Replaces manual summons service with a centralized digital tracking system integrated into CIS. Bailiffs use Android smartphones to record GPS-stamped service details that sync in real time.
6	ICJS	Integrates Police, Prisons, and Courts via CIS 4.0 into a unified digital platform. It automates exchange of bail orders, FIRs, and charge sheets with real-time authenticated data sharing.
7	Roznama 2.0	Replaces handwritten order sheets with an interactive on-screen digital display in CIS. Court staff can select date-wise entries, adjust margins, and print multiple entries on a single page.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
8	eFiling	Enables fully digital case filing through the eCourts platform with PDF uploads, e-signatures, automated fee payment, digital registry scrutiny, and remote oath facility.
9	ePay	Facilitates fully digital payment of court fees and fines through the eCourts payment platform using UPI, cards, and net banking, with real-time synchronization to CIS.
10	Witness Statement Recording Module	Integrated into CIS, it allows court readers to type witness statements directly from the CIS case diary and save them as tamper-proof digitally signed PDFs.
11	FASTER	Enables secure electronic transmission of e-authenticated copies of interim and stay orders from the Supreme Court and the High Court to District Courts through secured official email.
12	Cause List Automation and Elimination of Handwritten Reader's Diary	Cause lists are automatically generated from CIS in District Courts, replacing manual preparation and handwritten reader diaries.
13	SMS Notification	CIS automatically generates and dispatches SMS alerts to registered litigants and advocates whenever case proceedings are updated, including next hearing dates and orders.
14	e-Attendance Register	Judges electronically log chamber arrival, bench sitting, and exit timings using secure personal credentials in CIS periphery, generating tamper-proof attendance records.
15	JustIS App	A secure mobile application for Judicial Officers integrated with CIS, providing real-time access to pendency and disposal dashboards, cause lists, calendars, alerts, and notes.
16	Hybrid Mode of Case Hearing (Nyaya Shruti)	Enables simultaneous physical and video participation across courts and Lok Adalat benches, with e-signing of orders, auto-recording, and real-time transcription interoperable with CIS and ICJS.
17	Statistic Portal	An intranet portal enabling District Courts to electronically transmit quarterly and half-yearly statistical statements to the High Court directly from CIS and NJDG data.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
Kerala High Court		
1	All-in-one-display	A unified digital display system designed to provide real-time, comprehensive court information to the public and litigants.
2	Autolisting - Urgent memos & Petitions	An automated scheduling system that prioritizes and lists high-priority legal documents, such as urgent memos and petitions, on the court's daily calendar without manual intervention.
3	Criminal Process Delivery	A digital platform for the streamlined delivery and tracking of summons, warrants, and other legal processes in criminal cases.
4	DCMS Mobile application	The mobile-specific interface of the District Court Management System (DCMS), allowing users to access court services on the go.
5	DCMS - Single Platform	A centralized, unified hub that integrates various judicial management tasks and court functions into one cohesive digital environment.
6	FIR iCOPs	A digital integration service that links police First Information Reports (FIRs) from the iCOPs system directly with the judicial database.
7	Intelligent Judge Dashboard	An advanced analytical tool for judicial officers that uses data to provide deeper insights into case management and pendency.
8	Introduction - High Court	A high-level overview or orientation video regarding the digital transformation and functions of the Kerala High Court.
9	Judge Dashboard	The primary digital interface used by judges to track their daily schedules, manage case files, and monitor court progress.
10	Live Court - DCMS	A system for managing or broadcasting active, real-time court proceedings through the District Court Management System.
11	Machine Scrutiny	An automated software system that scans e-filed documents for technical errors or defects before they are officially accepted by the court.
12	Plead Guilty - DCMS	A specialized digital workflow within the DCMS that allows defendants to formally enter a plea of guilty and settle minor cases or fines online.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
13	Quick Certified Copy	An accelerated digital service for requesting and receiving certified copies of court orders and legal documents.
Madras High Court		
1	IBMS (Integrated Bail Management System)	A digital platform designed to streamline bail-related processes for advocates, courts, police, jail authorities, and legal aid services through CCTNS data fetch, auto-generation of petitions and orders, scrutiny, tracking of previous applications, surety verification, secure transmission, compliance tracking, and connected workflows for advocates, police, prosecutors, courts, and prisons.
2	E-MACS (Motor Accident Claims System)	A dedicated portal for efficient management of motor accident claims, supporting court officials, insurance agencies, and claimants/advocates with digital records, tracking, single or partial deposits, dashboards, and claimant-specific unique IDs.
3	Order Generation System	Automated order generation based on court diary, with cause title and relevant details fetched from CIS, QR code appended for authenticity, and bulk generation in PDF, DOC, and ODT formats.
4	Attendance Mobile Application	A geo-tagging based biometric facial attendance application with location verification, face authentication, single-device login restriction, multi-layer authentication, and real-time check-in/check-out recording.
5	Disaster Recovery Centre	A disaster recovery centre for the Madras High Court supporting continuity and resilience of digital systems.
6	Hybrid Video Conferencing	All district judiciary courts are enabled with hybrid VC facility; advocates and litigants can appear through VC without prior notice, and official witnesses are encouraged to appear through VC wherever possible.
7	Digital Transmission of Trial Court Records	A system for digital transmission of trial court records in place of manual movement of physical records.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
8	JudAcad (Judicial Academy Operations Management)	A management system for judicial academy operations.
9	Human Resource Management System (Staff and Judicial Officer)	An HRMS covering staff and judicial officers for digitized personnel management.
10	Infructuous Cases Monitoring System	A system to identify and monitor infructuous cases for efficient handling and disposal.
11	JODS (Judicial Officer Disposal System)	A system for tracking disposal performance of judicial officers.
12	Advocate Information Management System	A system for managing advocate-related information and records.
13	Online Copy Application Portal	Enables filing of copy applications through an online portal instead of purely physical processes.
14	Indigenous e-Office System	An in-house e-office system for digitizing internal administrative workflows and office communications.
15	CCMS (Court Case Monitoring System)	Enables instant transmission of case information and documents to the Government in cases filed against the Government.
16	EMHCR Portal (Translated Judgements System)	A portal providing translated judgments of the Madras High Court.
17	Paperless Court Application for Judicial Officers	An application enabling judicial officers to handle court work in a paperless digital manner.
18	e-Summon Generation and Transmission Application	An application for electronic generation and transmission of summons for the High Court.

S. No.	Application/ Software Name	Description
19	ICT Maintenance System	A maintenance tracking system for ICT resources in the High Court and District Judiciary.
20	Law Chambers Management System	A system for management of law chambers in the High Court.
21	Integrated Registry Management System	An integrated system for registry operations including case filing, scrutiny, numbering, and related registry functions.



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